

LEGALITES

STATE STATUTES

2925.13 Permitting drug abuse + 2925.02 Corrupting another with drugs (juveniles)

No person, who is the owner, lessee, or occupant, or who has custody, control, or supervision of premises, or real estate, including vacant land, shall knowingly permit the premises or real estate, including vacant land, to be used for commission of a felony drug abuse offense by another person. PENALTY—Whoever violates this section is guilty of permitting drug abuse, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

2925.02 Corrupting another with drugs.

No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

- 1) By force, threat, or deception, administer to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance.
- 2) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance with purpose to cause serious physical harm to the other person such person, or with purpose to cause the other person to become drug dependent.
- 3) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance, and thereby cause serious physical harm to the other person, or cause the other person to become drug dependent.

PENALTY-whoever violates this section is guilty of corrupting another with drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

1. If the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marijuana, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree and the court shall impose a sentence.
2. If the drug involved is marijuana, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the fourth degree.

2925.11 Possession of Drugs

No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.

PENALTY- Any person who shall knowingly obtain, possess or use a controlled substance is guilty of drug possession. Depending upon the drug involved and frequency of conviction the offender is guilty of a felony of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth degree, a misdemeanor of second, third, or fourth degree. In the case of marijuana, if the amount is less than one hundred grams, the drug abuse is a minor misdemeanor.

2925.12 Possessing drug abuse instruments

PENALTY—misdemeanor of the second degree. Previously convicted of abuse then misdemeanor of the first degree.

2925.03 Trafficking in drugs

No person shall knowingly sell or offer to sell

PENALTY-Aggravated trafficking is a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, depending upon the amount of drugs involved.

PARENTS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- 1) Be aware of your influence as a role model. If you don't want your child to abuse drugs and alcohol, don't abuse them yourself.
- 2) Become educated and informed about drugs and alcohol and their effects. Be a credible source of information for your child.
- 3) Be aware that we live in a drug-oriented society. Look closely at, and communicate with your child about; commercials, advertisements, song lyrics, books/magazines, internet, social media sites.
- 4) Take a firm stand against the abuses of drugs and alcohol.
- 5) Encourage your child to participate in meaningful and unselfish activities and services with their community, school, church, and family.
- 6) Encourage your child to become involved in co-curricular activities.
- 7) Have confidence in your ability to make a difference.
- 8) Establish communication with other parents. Work together for a community set of standards and provide reinforcement and support for one another
- 9) Strive to develop a cooperative, working relationship between parents, schools and law enforcement.
- 10) Be willing to become involved in your community efforts to address this problem.



RESOURCES

GENERAL

Lorain County Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services	440-277-8190
Apple wood Centers	440-282-4771
Psychiatric & Psychological Services	440-323-5121
Firelands Counseling & Recovery	1-800-826-1306
Lorain County Health Dept.	440-322-6367

EMERGENCY

	911
Lorain County Sheriff Dept.	440-244-0373
Erie County Sheriff Dept.	419-625-7668

PARENT RESOURCE PAMPHLET

FIRELANDS LOCAL SCHOOLS



DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Dear Parents:

We would all like our teenagers to live in a drug-free environment. The reality is that our children are exposed to drugs and alcohol frequently during the course of their adolescence. Peer-pressure, excessive media exposure, easy availability and access to cash can lead to teens experimenting with and abusing drugs.

Statistics show that the majority of teens who end up in trouble with the law are abusing drugs and alcohol. We also know that teens who abuse drugs and alcohol tend to have difficulties in school.

Drug abuse is a societal issue that cannot be solved by the schools, communities, law enforcement or churches alone. Our efforts have to be collaborative and parents must take an active role.

We are providing this guide as a tool to help you develop an increased awareness of situations that put your child at risk. It should help you handle the social situations your teen may or may not have already encountered.

Please take the time to review this resource and keep it handy for future reference.



RECOGNIZING ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE

Your child may not have a problem with drugs or alcohol, but if you are in doubt or if his/her behavior matches any of the warning signals, seek help. Attributing a serious symptom to “just adolescence” may be ignoring behavior that needs investigation and attention.

SIGNS OF USE/ABUSE

Warning signs:

- 1) Missing alcohol/medicine from the home.
- 2) Desperation for money with no apparent reason, or money missing from family
- 3) Presence of drug related paraphernalia; Cigarette papers or pipes, cooking spoons, pills or cough medicine not prescribed, pill bottles
- 4) Missing household products (such as cleaners) that could be used as inhalants
- 5) Neighbors or others have talked to you about your child's behavior
- 6) Caught giving or receiving drugs/alcohol
- 7) Cited by authorities for a civil offense

Behavior Signs:

- 1) Abrupt change in moods and /or behavior-loss of interest in school, co-curricular activities, etc.
- 2) Sudden carelessness in appearance, if a person had usually been neat in the past
- 3) Frequent lying to you or others.
- 4) New friends who drink or use drugs
- 5) Tendency to laugh a lot (even at things that aren't funny)
- 6) Undue exclusiveness– in the bedroom or bathroom for a long time.
- 7) Deterioration of relationships with other family members or significant others.
- 8) Less responsible about chores, rules, curfew, etc.
- 9) Defends the use of drugs/alcohol or “tunes out” in conversation concerning drugs/alcohol
- 10) Involved in more arguments with siblings or others
- 11) Volunteers to clean up after adult parties (cocktail party)
- 12) Sleeping in school or skipping school altogether

Physical Signs:

- 1) Appearance of intoxication with or without the smell of alcohol
- 2) Redness around eyes or change in size of pupils
- 3) Slurred or incoherent speech
- 4) Nervousness, restlessness, hyperactivity.
- 5) Detached or disengaged, sluggishness or disorientation.
- 6) Noticeable and abrupt change in appetite.
- 7) Slowed thinking and reaction time.
- 8) Impaired coordination.
- 9) Vomiting/other medical problems.

Don't

-Leave your child unattended if they are intoxicated-
parents should monitor breathing and responsiveness

-Attempt to solve the problem with on serious talk

-Attempt to hid the problem. That only worsens gaps in communication.

DO

-Consult with professionals to determine if an assessment is appropriate for your teen.

-Seek advice from a drug/alcohol counselor, or your doctor

-spend time with your child.

-Get to know your child's friends and their parents

-Talk with your child

-Listen to your teen

SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION IF YOU BELIEVE YOUR CHILD IS IN DANGER.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SYMPTOMS OF AN OVERDOSE REACTION:

***COLD, CLAMMY, PALE OR BLUSH SKIN**

***VOMITING**

***PASSING OUT, DIFFICULT TO AWAKEN**

***SLOW SHALLOW BREATHING**

(8 BREATHS A MINUTE ORLESS)