

**A REP GUIDE TO ALCOHOL & DRUGS:  
THE BARN BROS LEARN THEIR LIMITS**



community law

free legal help  
throughout aotearoa

[www.communitylaw.org.nz](http://www.communitylaw.org.nz)  
copyright © 2015

# SLIDE 1: BACKGROUND MATERIAL

*Use this information to inform your teaching.*

## How to deliver a REP module

Kia ora! Thank you for being a REP volunteer. Your participation in The REP will help young Aotearoians become more aware of their legal rights and responsibilities. By connecting young people with local support services, you will also help build a stronger community for all of us. So... what do you need to need to know about delivering a module?

## Know your Community Law Centre

- The most important thing about The REP is the connection you can build between members of your community and your local Community Law Centre.
- If a class takes only one thing out of a workshop, it should be that if they have a legal problem they can get help from a Community Law Centre.
- Use the REP modules as a way of talking about how Community Law Centres, other community-based services and lawyers can actually help. If anyone in your class asks for help or needs legal advice (which you are not allowed to give if you are not a lawyer), direct them to their local Community Law Centre.
- Consider going the extra step: go along with a student to the Community Law Centre so they don't feel alone or intimidated.

## Know the audience

- The second most important thing about The REP is that our education is meant to be interactive and fun. Getting your audience to relax and have a laugh is as important, if not more important, than talking about the law.
- Treat this teaching resource as a guide only; try hard to deliver the material in a way that will suit your audience and that your audience will enjoy.
- REP modules are learner-led. There is no need to cover all the material in the time you have been given. See where the conversation goes, focus on what the class identifies as being important or relevant, and explore those ideas. Just to repeat: there is no need to get through all the material!
- Every group you work with will be different, with different levels of knowledge, different needs, and different expectations. Let the group both guide and teach you; work together to build a picture of how the law actually works in New Zealand.
- In general, everybody likes to know why they are here, whether it's relevant, and how long it will take. Make sure you signpost what the module is going to cover, by explaining or perhaps writing up a short plan on the board.
- Try and get to the heart of the matter: talk about the real world, and the greater social implications of the law. You will get much more out of it, and so will your class.

## Know some different teaching styles

- Everybody learns differently. Very few people enjoy being lectured to!
- Some people like to visualise what they're learning (by seeing it written down, making a list, studying a face).
- Some people need to hear things to take them in (maybe by taking part in a role play or a discussion, or by using rhythm or sound as memory aids).
- Other people prefer to move around: they learn best if they're up on their feet and active.
- And others learn with their hands. They like to get creative, draw things, cut things out, make projects or demonstrations.
- The games in this module attempt to cater for every different kind of learner. Work hard at improving your own teaching practice so that everybody can get involved in the class.

## Know the games

- These modules are structured so that all the important information can be covered using the games only.
- The games aim to get your class thinking about the issues being discussed and engaging with them in a practical way.
- Know and understand the way the games are run, so you can lead them smoothly and effectively.
- If you can think of more diverse, more engaging and more fun games and exercises, please do. Just make sure you feed these new improved games back to us at The REP.

## Know the law

- You need to be up-to-date with the area of law this module covers.
- The background material in this guide is to help you learn the law. The Community Law Manual is also a fantastic guide to all the areas of "community" law. Check out a hard copy at your Community Law Centre or look up the online version: [www.communitylaw.org.nz](http://www.communitylaw.org.nz).
- It's always helpful to have some examples up your sleeve of how the law works in practice: if in doubt, talk to your friends, family, teachers, or the lawyers and other kaimahi at your Community Law Centre.

## Evaluations

- Getting feedback is essential to improving the REP modules. Please ensure you leave enough time at the end of the class to hand out and collect the evaluation forms.
- And don't forget to fill in your tutor evaluation form!

## Last, but not least...

... Smile! Enjoy yourself, have a laugh, and thanks again for volunteering your time.

### WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- Projector and laptop
- Slides (Ctrl+L for fullscreen)
- Chocolate

#### Printing:

- Teaching guide
- Evaluations x 1 per student
- Tutor self-evaluation x 1
- Game #1 (pg 9) A4 x 1 per group
- Game #3 (pg 17) A3 x 1 per group

## SLIDE 2: INTRODUCING THE BARN BROS



### GREETINGS

- "Kia ora, talofa lava, ni hao, hello" (introduce yourself, your name, a bit about yourself).
- "This session is brought to you by the Community Law Centre and The REP: the Rights Education Project".
- Introduce the Community Law Centre: Make sure everyone knows how to get to there – perhaps by drawing a map on the whiteboard.
- Introduce the REP.
- This module begins with an "icebreaker" to make it easier for participants to feel comfortable contributing to the workshop and for you to learn your students' names: don't forget them!

### THE BARNYARD BROS

- The REP is based on some characters called The Barnyard Bros.
- Use either a hard copy REP Poster, the Powerpoint or the Prezi show, to zoom in on the characters in this module, and to talk about what kind of animals they are.
- This Alcohol & Drugs module follows Sione the Sheep and his mates as they learn about drinking, smoking, drugs and also the powers of teachers and the Police in relation to drugs.

## SLIDE 2: BACKGROUND MATERIAL

*Learn this information and integrate it into your teaching. Don't read it out word for word!*

### Community Law Centres

- We provide free legal advice, on most topics. You can see a lawyer, for free, on anything to do with employment, family, criminal, tenancy, debt, and beyond.
- Community Law Centres are situated throughout New Zealand and you can locate your nearest one at [www.communitylaw.org.nz/your-local-centre/find-a-community-law-centre/](http://www.communitylaw.org.nz/your-local-centre/find-a-community-law-centre/). Make sure the class knows where to find their local Community Law Centre. For example: Your nearest Community Law Centre is in Wellington Central at 84 Willis Street Level 2 or in Lower Hutt at 59 Queens Drive. Come in and see us some time!

### The REP – Rights Education Project

- We are a team of volunteer students keen to let you know your rights and responsibilities.
- We can present the law on a number of areas, but if you have anything you are particularly interested in, we are always open to new ideas!

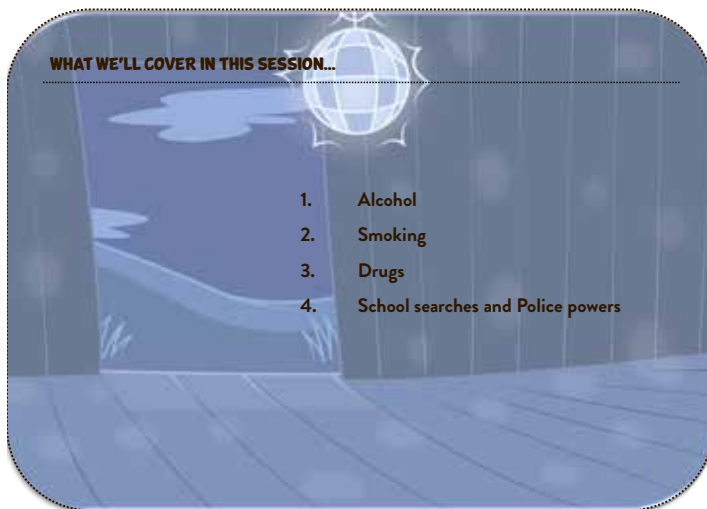
### Community Law Manual

- Have a look through the Youth Legal Rights section in Chapter 7 of the Community Law Manual.
- Check out a hard copy at your Community Law Centre or look up the online version: [www.communitylaw.org.nz](http://www.communitylaw.org.nz).

### Meet the Barn Bros in this Module

- **SIONE THE SHEEP:** Sione is a happy, sensible sheep with a lot of get up and go. Like all of us, Sione sometimes gets into trouble, but unlike most of us, Sione doesn't ignore his problems. He's always up for trying to get justice for himself and his mates.
- **CHAZ THE COW:** Chaz is a chiller. He's a cool guy who makes the hens weak at the knees. He's into skateboarding and hanging out with friends. Chaz is always trying to do the right thing but he doesn't always make the best decisions. Sione often has to dig Chaz out of trouble.
- **DOUGY THE DOG:** Dougy gets up to all sorts of mischief, and is always trying to pressure his friends into doing the same. He's a thrill seeker, and often doesn't realise that what he's doing is hurting the animals around him.
- **HONE THE HORSE:** Hone is a rare breed: a "community police officer". He's out to ensure the Barn Bros are safe. He likes things to be in order, and he's very forgiving.

## SLIDE 3: CONTENT OF MODULE



### STORYLINE

- Use the storylines provided to ground each section of the module. The idea is to explain what the characters are up to in the slides – to give the class something to look at and think about while everything else is going on:
- “Sione the Sheep and his mates like to party. They usually have a few beers together at a mate’s house, at the park or on the street. Recently, Dougy’s big brother has been offering them all kinds of stuff and Sione is starting to think maybe it’s not such a good idea... He wants to know about the law relating to alcohol, cigarettes, drugs and drug searches by the Police.”

### THIS MODULE WILL COVER

- Take a moment to explain the content of each of the four sections in your own words.
- Write this on the board if you think it will help ground the class.
- Let the class know how long each section will take.
- The material you will cover is:
  - o Alcohol
  - o Smoking
  - o Drugs
  - o School searches and Police powers

### ICEBREAKER: “NAME THAT SUBSTANCE...”

- The idea of this icebreaker is to encourage participation and to introduce the class members. Work hard to remember the names of everyone in the class.
- Ask the class to introduce themselves and name any drug or alcoholic drink which begins with the same letter as their first name. For example: Sione and Speights OR Dougy and dope.
- Chocolate for the most creative answer!

## SLIDE 4: ALCOHOL



### STORYLINE

- “Sione and his mates like having a few beers on Friday nights at a mate’s house. But Dougy says its getting boring and they should all go to the new club which is opening next weekend. Dougy has found a few fake IDs so Sione and Chaz can come along too, but Sione has heard that there can be trouble for everyone if you get caught using one and would rather just drink at home.”

### THIS SECTION AIMS TO BRING OUT THE FOLLOWING IDEAS

- Buying alcohol
- Drinking at home
- Drinking in public places
- Liquor bans
- Drinking in bars
- Identification of age
- Fake IDs
- Refused service?
- Support services for alcohol addiction

### GAME #1: “MYTHBUSTERS”

Presenters:

- Get the class into groups of three or four.
- Explain that there will be five questions, and for each you will read out three statements (a) (b) and (c).
- Each group needs to identify which of the three statements is a MYTH!
- Hand out a “Mythbusters” worksheet to each group and ask them write down the letter of the tale in the right column.
- The group that identifies the most myths correctly wins chocolate.

# ALCOHOL & DRUGS GAME #1: MYTHBUSTERS ANSWERS

<i>Alcohol Questions and Answers: Mythbusters...</i>		
1.	<p>a) Police can arrest you if you are caught with an unopened cans of beer in a liqour ban area <i>(not unless you are drunk!)</i></p> <p>b) Police can make you tip out your alcohol if you're drinking it in a liqour ban area</p> <p>c) Police can't confiscate your unopened alcohol, if you are passing through a liquor ban area with it. They can only arrest you in a liquor ban area if you're drunk.</p>	<p><b>A</b> MYTH</p>
2.	<p>a) The drinking age in New Zealand is 18 <i>(there is no legal minimum drinking age!)</i></p> <p>b) You can be employed to serve alcohol on a licensed premises even when you are under 18 <i>(check the conditions of the licence - if it has either a supervised or an undesignated licence then you can legally serve alcohol)</i></p> <p>c) The purchasing age in New Zealand is 18</p>	<p><b>A</b> MYTH</p>
3.	<p>a) Police can enter and inspect any licensed premises without warning</p> <p>b) If you are caught with a fake ID, all the Police can do is confiscate it and tell you off <i>(if you're lucky this is all they will do!)</i></p> <p>c) Using a fake ID is fraud, you could get a \$500 fine, or worst case, 10 years in jail.</p>	<p><b>B</b> MYTH</p>
4.	<p>a) At home the only people who can supply you with alcohol if you're under 18 are your parents or guardians</p> <p>b) If you're under 18 and at a party your host can serve you alcohol if they have your parent or guardian's permission</p> <p>c) At your aunty's place, she can supply you with alcohol even if your parents/guardians don't know. <i>(Only your parents/guardians can supply you with alcohol)</i></p>	<p><b>C</b> MYTH</p>
5.	<p>a) Accepted forms of ID for purchasing alcohol are your library card, a bank statement or power bill</p> <p>b) You can get a HANZ 18+ card application form at the Post Shop or at <a href="http://www.hanz18plus.org.nz">www.hanz18plus.org.nz</a></p> <p>c) If the police enter and inspect a premises you have to give them your name, age and proof of address</p>	<p><b>A</b> MYTH</p>





# ALCOHOL & DRUGS GAME #1: MYTHBUSTERS



## *Spot the Myth!*

<p><b>1.</b></p>	<p>a) Police can arrest you if you're caught with unopened cans of beer in a liquor ban area                      b) Police can make you tip out your alcohol if you're drinking it in a liquor ban area                      c) Police can't confiscate your unopened alcohol if you are passing through a liquor ban area with it</p>	
<p><b>2.</b></p>	<p>a) The drinking age in New Zealand is 18                      b) You can be employed to serve alcohol on a licensed premises even when you are under 18                      c) The purchasing age in New Zealand is 18</p>	
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p>a) Police can enter and inspect any licensed premises without warning                      b) If you are caught with a fake ID, all the Police can do is confiscate it and tell you off                      c) Using a fake ID is fraud and can attract a penalties between a \$500 fine and 10 years imprisonment</p>	
<p><b>4.</b></p>	<p>a) At home the only people who can supply you with alcohol if you're under 18 are your parents or guardians                      b) If you're under 18 and at a party your host can serve you alcohol if they have your parent or guardian's permission                      c) At your aunty's place, she can supply you with alcohol even if your parents/guardians don't know</p>	
<p><b>5.</b></p>	<p>a) Accepted forms of ID for purchasing alcohol are your library card, a bank statement or power bill                      b) You can get a HANZ 18+ card application form at the Post Shop or at <a href="http://www.hanz18plus.org.nz">www.hanz18plus.org.nz</a>                      c) If the police enter and inspect a premises you have to give them your name, age and proof of address</p>	

# SLIDE 4: BACKGROUND MATERIAL

*Learn this information and integrate it into your teaching. Don't read it out word for word!*

## Buying alcohol

- The "purchasing age" in NZ is 18 years or older. There is no legal minimum drinking age in New Zealand.
- If you get caught buying alcohol at an earlier age you can be fined up to \$2,000.
- If the staff selling alcohol to you get caught, they can be fined up to \$2,000 and the manager/owner can also be fined up to \$10,000.
- It is legal for your parent/guardian to buy you alcohol when you are under the age of 18.
- However it is against the law for someone else to buy you a drink. If they do buy you alcohol they could be fined up to \$2000.

## Drinking at home

- If you are under 18, you can drink at home or on private premises but only your parent or guardian can supply you with alcohol in these areas.
- If you are under 18, at home or on private premises your 18+ host can only provide you with alcohol if they have permission from your parent or guardian.
- The penalty for allowing under 18's to drink at home or on private premises without your parent or guardian's permission is a fine of \$2000.

## Drinking in public places

- If you are under 18 you cannot drink in a public place - unless you are with your parents or guardian.

## Liquor bans

- In many places, like Wellington and Porirua, a liquor ban means you can't have alcohol on the street, no matter how old you are.
  - Wellington: Wellington Central area, Oriental Bay, Mount Victoria lookout, Aro Valley, Central Park, Mount Cook, Newtown
  - Porirua includes CBD, Cannons Creek shops, Waitangirua shops and more
- Liquor bans don't cover licenced premises (like bars, bottle shops, supermarkets) or carrying unopened bottles from licensed premises to areas outside the liquor-free zone.
- It is an offence to consume or possess alcohol in a liquor ban area!
  - The police can ask you to tip out the alcohol or leave the area and charge you for breaching the liquor bylaw if you refuse
  - You might have to go to court and could be fined up to \$250

## Drinking in bars

If you are 18+, you can go into any pub, and any area of a pub, by yourself. If you are under 18, it depends on whether you are on 'designated premises' (either a "restricted area" or "supervised area") or in an 'undesigned area'.

- Undesignated areas: You can be in an undesignated area at any age, without having an adult with you. Many places where alcohol is sold, such as supermarkets, are undesignated areas but usually, pubs and bars aren't.
- Designated areas: Most places where alcohol is sold are called 'designated premises'. These are divided into "restricted areas" and "supervised areas".
  - Restricted Area: You can't go into a restricted area, such as a nightclub, if you are under 18
  - Supervised Area: A supervised area can be a pub, a restaurant, or even a family lounge, which you can only go into if you are with your parent or legal guardian
- It is not always possible to tell whether you are in a "restricted area" or "supervised area" just by looking, but all licensed premises must have their licence hanging up near the entrance. This will tell you which areas are restricted and which are supervised.
- If you don't know what kind of area you're in ask someone working in the pub or restaurant.
  - If you are caught in a restricted area underage, or in a supervised area without a legal guardian, you are breaking the law and could be fined up to \$2000
- Regardless of age, it is illegal to allow someone to get intoxicated on a licenced premises, or sell alcohol to someone who is intoxicated.

## Identification of age

- Accepted forms of identification when buying alcohol or entering licensed premises are limited to:
  - NZ Driver's Licence
  - NZ or overseas passport
  - HANZ 18+ plus card
- How to get an 18+ plus card:
  - You can get an application form from a Post Shop or through [www.hanz18plus.org.nz](http://www.hanz18plus.org.nz)
  - You have to complete a form, have it signed and witnessed by an authorised witness (like a lawyer) and show them documents to prove you are over 18 (like a birth certificate, proof of address such as a telephone bill or bank statement, etc)
  - The card costs \$20
- Police can enter and inspect any licenced premises without warning.
  - You have to give them your name, address and proof of age BUT you don't have to answer anything else
  - If you refuse to give them these details or lied, you could be fined, or arrested

## Fake IDs

- Using a fake ID is fraud and heavy penalties apply.
- Fraudulent use of IDs can attract penalties ranging from a \$500 fine to 10 years imprisonment, though the use of fake IDs in clubs and bars is likely to attract penalties around the \$2000 range.
- In practice, if the staff at the club/bar/alcohol store/supermarket discover that you are using a fake ID, they will most likely take the ID off you and tell you to leave the premises, then pass the fake ID onto the police.
- However, if the police discover you using a fake ID, which is possible as police regularly carry out ID checks in clubs/bars, you might find yourself in more trouble than simply having the ID taken off you and being asked to leave, so using a fake ID – though common amongst young people in NZ – is very risky.

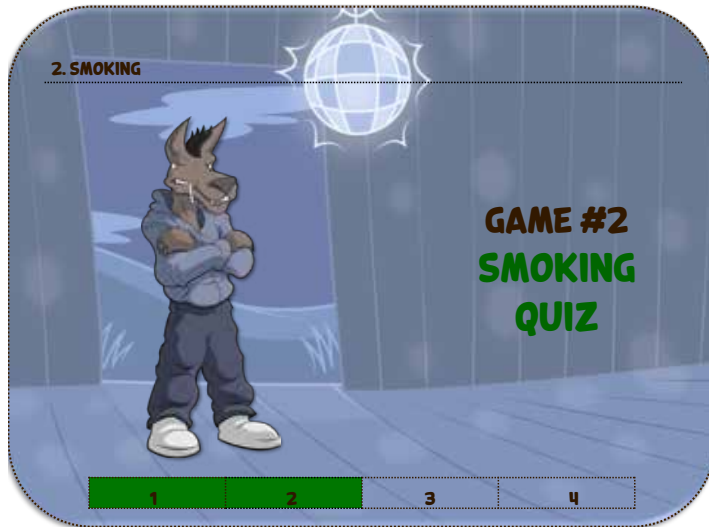
## Refused service?

- If you are refused service because they think you are underage, you should show them proof of your age.
- However, the owner or manager of a pub or nightclub is allowed to ask you to leave at any time without giving you a reason. If this happens it's probably better to go without arguing. If you argue with the owner your friends might get involved too and there could be trouble and bouncers may get involved.
- If you think the owner wouldn't let you in, refused to serve you or asked you to leave because of discrimination – such as race, colour, sexual orientation (i.e. if you're heterosexual, homosexual, lesbian or bisexual) or because you have HIV/AIDS - you should complain to the Race Relations Conciliator or Human Rights Commission, as discrimination on these grounds is illegal.

## Support Services for alcohol addiction

- Care NZ Wellington - This mostly free service offers a wide range of community-orientated alcohol and drug treatment options for people struggling with addiction.
  - Level 7  
158 Victoria Street
  - Phone: 04 385 1517
  - Website: [www.carenz.co.nz/carenz-locations](http://www.carenz.co.nz/carenz-locations)
- Al-Anon - Offers hope and recovery to all people affected by the alcoholism of a loved one or friend.
  - They have a helpful website with lots of information [www.al-anon.org.nz/](http://www.al-anon.org.nz/)
  - They run a number of meetings in Wellington Central where you can go and get support if you are affected by the alcoholism of a friend or loved one
- Free phone services:
  - Alcohol Anonymous 0800 229 6757 or [www.aa.org.nz/](http://www.aa.org.nz/)
  - Alcohol Drug helpline 0800 7897 797
- Websites:
  - [www.alac.org.nz](http://www.alac.org.nz)
  - [www.addictionshelp.org.nz/Directory](http://www.addictionshelp.org.nz/Directory) (find drug and alcohol addiction services close to you)
  - [www.fade.org.nz/](http://www.fade.org.nz/) (information about alcohol and drugs in New Zealand and how they affect you)

## SLIDE 5: SMOKING



### STORYLINE

- “Dougy has been smoking since he was 13 (he’s 17 now). He used to steal ciggies from his mum, but she has quit! None of the shops will sell him cigarettes so he has started hanging around and trying to get strangers to buy them for him, but it’s not so easy. Sione is turning 18 in a few weeks and Dougy wants him to buy his cigarettes. Sione wants to know how much of a big deal it is, as he is worried this might get him into trouble.”

### THIS SECTION AIMS TO BRING OUT THE FOLLOWING IDEAS

- Buying tobacco
- Smoking tobacco inside
- Growing tobacco
- Other drugs/chemicals in tobacco
- Support services for tobacco addiction

### GAME #2: “SMOKING QUIZ”

Presenters:

- Divide the class into groups.
- Each group decides on a team name and makes up a buzzer.
- Go around the groups and get them to trial their buzzer (loud is good!).
- Explain the rules:
  - In each “round”, the gameshow host reads out the clues, and the teams have to “buzz in” with the correct answer
  - The team has three seconds to try their answer, and only gets one try
  - If the answer is wrong, the other teams have a chance to buzz in
  - The team with the most points at the end of the game wins the chocolate

# ALCOHOL & DRUGS #2: SMOKING QUIZ

WHAT AM I?		
ROUND #	CLUES	ANSWER
<b>PRACTICE ROUND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I come from a plant</li> <li>Some people think I'm addictive</li> <li>I am sweet and delicious</li> <li>I can come in white, dark and milk flavours...</li> <li>I'm produced by companies like Whittakers and Cadbury</li> </ul>	I am CHOCOLATE
But in the real game, all the rounds relate to smoking and the law: let's start!		
<b>ROUND 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm a key ingredient in a legal drug in NZ</li> <li>It is not illegal to grow me</li> <li>It is not illegal to sell my raw, uncut leaf</li> <li>I can be smoked</li> <li>Cigarettes are made of me</li> </ul>	I am TOBACCO
<b>ROUND 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm an alkaloid</li> <li>I have been used to keep bugs off plants</li> <li>I am addictive</li> <li>I am found in tobacco</li> <li>People can get me from gum and patches to help them quit</li> </ul>	I am NICOTINE
<b>ROUND 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm legal</li> <li>I am done by around 13% of 14-15 year olds in NZ</li> <li>There are lots of ads against me</li> <li>I am banned in schools, prisons, anywhere inside bars and casinos in NZ</li> <li>I am often done by actors in films</li> </ul>	I am SMOKING
<b>ROUND 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I kill more people than heroin</li> <li>People are calling that I become smokefree by 2025</li> <li>It is an offence to sell or supply me to people under 18</li> <li>You can get me in different brands and flavours</li> <li>I can cause cancer and heart disease</li> </ul>	I am CIGARETTES
<b>ROUND 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm free</li> <li>You can text me</li> <li>I am a support service</li> <li>I can give you cheap patches and gum</li> <li>You can call me if you want to quit - 0800 778 778</li> </ul>	I am QUITLINE

# SLIDE 5: BACKGROUND MATERIAL

*Learn this information and integrate it into your teaching. Don't read it out word for word!*

## Buying tobacco

- It is illegal for shops to sell cigarettes to a person under 18, for a person to supply a young person with cigarettes in a public place and for parents or guardians to supply cigarettes to their children.
- Unlike alcohol, it is not an offence for minors to attempt to buy tobacco.

## Smoking inside

- Smoking is banned in:
  - o Buses, taxis, aeroplanes, ships and trains, except in special smoking areas
  - o Passenger waiting rooms and lounges, except in special areas
  - o Indoor areas of pubs, bars, restaurants, cafes, clubs, casinos and pokie venues
  - o Indoor work areas
  - o Prisons
  - o Schools
- If you smoke in a non-smoking area, you cannot be charged with an offence but you can be asked to stop or to leave.
- In 2011, the National Government adopted the Smokefree 2025 goal for New Zealand, with the goal of reducing smoking prevalence and tobacco availability to minimal levels, thereby making New Zealand essentially a smokefree nation by 2025 (Ministry of Health, Jan 2015).

## Growing tobacco

- It is not illegal to grow your own tobacco, or to sell the raw uncut leaf.
- It IS illegal to "manufacture" tobacco (process into a state for smoking).

## Other drugs/chemicals in tobacco

- The alkaloid nicotine is the most characteristic constituent of tobacco and is responsible for its addictive nature.
- Smoking kills more people than heroin, for example, so why is it still legal?

## Support services for tobacco addiction

- Quitline:
  - o Phone: 0800 778 778
  - o Website: [www.quit.org.nz/](http://www.quit.org.nz/)

## SLIDE 6: DRUGS



### STORYLINE

- “Dougy has started selling weed for his big brother and he’s smoking quite a lot lately. He has been telling his mates that his brother can get them anything they want. Sione is worried that all this could get Dougy into some pretty serious trouble!”

### THIS SECTION AIMS TO BRING OUT THE FOLLOWING IDEAS

- Drug classification
- Drug offences
- Penalties
- Drug offences on your criminal record
- The needle exchange program
- Compulsory treatment for drug addiction
- Support services for drug addiction

### GAME #3: “CLASS THAT DRUG!”

Presenters:

- Divide the class into groups and hand out a “Class that Drug!” worksheet to each group.
- Make sure you explain the steps on the handout:
  - In their group (or all together if the students are unsure), brainstorm some different types of drugs
  - Fill in the “Drug” column below with two drugs that you think are Class A, two drugs that you think are Class B, and two drugs that you think are Class C
  - Talk about why drugs are classed A, B or C and decide together whether the drugs you have written down should be classed differently
  - Fill in the “Maximum Penalties” columns for each of Class A, B and C by writing down what you think the maximum penalty is for both dealing and possessing drugs in that class
- When groups have done the worksheet, field a discussion about what they think about drug classes and penalties.
  - Should any drugs be legalised? Party pills? Cannabis? Synthetic highs? What about cigarettes?
  - Compare what they think the penalties should be with what the maximum penalties are...
  - Do drug laws solve the problem? Does the “war on drugs” work?
  - Gateway theory - Is it true that cannabis leads to other drug use?
- Remember that most drugs have adverse side effects on health but whatever your stance, this is a controversial topic and there is no right or wrong answer!

# ALCOHOL & DRUGS GAME #3: CLASS THAT DRUG! ANSWERS

## DRUG CLASS:

DRUG	CLASS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSD (acid)</li> <li>• Heroin</li> <li>• Cocaine</li> <li>• Methamphetamine (P)</li> <li>• Magic Mushrooms</li> <li>• Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust)</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannabis (oil, hashish)</li> <li>• Amphetamine (speed)</li> <li>• MDMA (ecstasy)</li> <li>• Party Pills</li> <li>• Synthetic Weed</li> <li>• Ritalin</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannabis (leaf)</li> <li>• Benzodiazepine</li> <li>• Bathsalts (synthetic ecstasy pills)</li> <li>• Codeine (and other similar prescription drugs)</li> <li>• BZP</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>

## MAXIMUM PENALTIES:

CLASS A		CLASS B		CLASS C	
POSSESSION	DEALING	POSSESSION	DEALING	POSSESSION	DEALING
6 months jail	Up to life imprisonment	3 months jail and/or \$500 fine	14 years	3 months jail and/or \$500 fine	8 years



# GAME # 3: DRUG CLASS & PENALTIES



## DRUG CLASS:

- In your group, think of as many drugs as you can.
- Fill in the "Drug" column below with 2 drugs that you think the law categorises as Class A, 2 drugs that are Class B, and 2 drugs that are Class C.
- Talk about why drugs are classed A, B or C and if you think the drugs you have written down should be classed differently.

DRUG		CLASS
1.		A
2.		A
1.		B
2.		B
1.		C
2.		C



## MAXIMUM PENALTIES:

- In the boxes below, for each of Class A, B and C, write down what you think the maximum penalty is for both dealing and possessing drugs in that class.

CLASS A		CLASS B		CLASS C	
POSSESSION	DEALING	POSSESSION	DEALING	POSSESSION	DEALING

# SLIDE 6: BACKGROUND MATERIAL

**Learn this information and integrate it into your teaching. Don't read it out word for word!**

- A drug is defined as any substance that alters normal bodily function and includes:
  - Legal drugs (caffeine, tobacco, alcohol)
  - Prescription drugs (anti-psychotics, depression drugs, sleeping drugs)
  - Illegal drugs (anything the government decides to ban)
- Drugs can be restricted, banned and even legalised over time as new drugs are developed and society changes.
- This section will focus on illegal drugs.

## Drug classification

- Broadly, there are 3 classes of illegal drugs: Classes A, B and C. Drugs are classified as class A, B or C for the purpose of fixing the penalty that applies to their illegal production, distribution, possession and use.
  - Class A (heroin, LSD, Methamphetamine (P) and MDMA)
  - Class B (cannabis preparations including resin and oil, speed, morphine, opium, hash, hash oil, fantasy, MDMA)
  - Class C (cannabis plants and seeds, pharmaceutical drugs such as codeine, pseudoephedrine and BZP)
- Party Pills: Most party pills contain the illegal substance BZP (Benzylpiperazine - a stimulant with an hallucinogenic-amphetamine effect). However, there are some new generation party pills that don't include BZP, in order to avoid the attention of police.
- Roofies: General term for drugs that are incapacitating and tend to have benzodiazepine. Some are prescription only for medicinal uses, but people have used these drugs recreationally. Can also be known as a date rape drug.
- Synthetic cannabis: Mimics the effects of cannabis, commonly known by one of its brand names Spice. Synthetic cannabis can be harmful to your health, for example, there has been research linking synthetic cannabis to psychosis. It used to be legal until quite recently, and was widely sold and used. However this is a temporary measure while the Misuse of Drugs Act (the law governing drug use) is overhauled. It now cannot be sold, supplied, imported or exported and has the penalties of Class C1 drugs.
- Glue/solvent sniffing: This is not illegal. The short term effects of glue or solvent sniffing include headaches, nausea and vomiting, slurred speech, loss of motor coordination and wheezing. However glue/solvent sniffing has serious health implications, including cardiac failure (such as a heart attack), pneumonia, damage to the central nervous system and death. Because of this severe harm, and due to being highly addictive, the Police might be able to intervene – the next section covers what the police can do when they find you high in public.
- As of 2014, legal highs can no longer be sold at dairies, convenience stores, bars, bottlestores or supermarkets.

## Drug offences

- There are many different kinds of crimes/offences relating to drugs in New Zealand:
  - Dealing
  - Use and possession
  - Growing
  - Manufacturing
  - Possession of drug paraphernalia such as pipes and needles
  - Allowing your car or house to be used for drug offences

## Dealing

- Dealing drugs is a serious crime and the definition of "Dealing" is different depending on the drug:
  - Dealing in class A and class B drugs can include simply giving someone that drug
  - Dealing in class C drugs (like marijuana) is more than giving someone the drug (unless that person is under 18), it's actually selling it to them
  - However, if you are found with 28+ grams (1 ounce) of cannabis, OR 100+ joints, you are also considered to be dealing, even if the police can't prove you actually sold it to anyone. For example, if someone gives you a joint, they're not "dealing", but if they've always got cannabis, and they're always giving it away, they're likely to have enough cannabis at any one time to be considered a "dealer"

The penalties for dealing drugs are some of the harsher penalties for crime:

- You're likely to go to jail for dealing Class A or B drugs.
- You may receive a jail sentence for dealing Class C drugs, though home detention is possible if it's a first offence.
- Maximum penalties:

- o Class A = Life imprisonment
- o Class B = 14 years jail
- o Class C = 8 years jail

## Use and possession

- It is against the law to carry, keep or use illegal drugs.
- The penalties are serious and can include jail time:
  - o Class A drugs: 6 months prison, or \$1,000 fine or both
  - o Class B and C drugs: 3 months prison, or \$500 fine or both
- If you are over 17 and are convicted, even if you only receive a fine, you will have a criminal record.

## Growing cannabis

- Growing drugs (such as cannabis) carries a maximum sentence 7 years jail.

## Possession of drug paraphernalia

- If you have a pipe or a utensil for using or making drugs the penalty is a prison term of up to one year or a fine of up to \$500 or both.
- Ordinarily it is an offence to have a needle or a syringe in your possession for the use of drugs. Exception: you obtained it through the needle exchange programme (we will talk about this later).
- It is an offence to dispose of a used needle or syringe in a public place, to use a used needle or syringe or to offer it to someone else to use. The penalty is a fine of up to \$500.

## Allowing your house to be used for drug offences

- This is illegal: maximum sentence 6 months jail.

## Drug offences on your criminal record

- Having drug offences on your record can be worse than a lot of other offences – many countries restrict travel for people with drug convictions, so for example you may not be able to get a visa to the country you want to visit.

## The needle exchange programme

- Allows people who use illegal drugs in which they have to inject into their own bodies to obtain new, clean needles from pharmacists.
- These needles are not free. The price can vary from outlet to outlet. Generally it will cost about \$1 for each new needle and syringe.
- However most outlets provide a 1-4-1 exchange- that is if you bring a used needle and syringe into the exchange you can receive a new needle and syringe as a replacement at no cost.

## Compulsory treatment for drug addiction

- If your drug problem is serious and you are in danger to yourself and other people, the police or someone you know can request that the District Court grant an order for you to be treated.
- Before this can be done two doctors will have to agree that you are addicted.
- You can be kept for up to two years. After 6 months you can apply to be released. If you are not released you have a right to appeal.

## Support services for drug addiction

- Free phone:
  - o Alcohol Drug helpline 0800 7897 797
  - o Narcotics Anonymous. 0800 628 632
- Websites:
  - o [Drugfoundation.co.nz](http://Drugfoundation.co.nz)
  - o <http://www.addictionshelp.org.nz/Directory> (find the drug and alcohol addiction services close to you)
  - o <http://www.fade.org.nz/> (information about alcohol and drugs in New Zealand and how they affect you)

# SLIDE 7: SCHOOL SEARCHES AND POLICE POWERS



## STORYLINE

- “Douggy has started selling weed at school too now and keeps it in his locker. The teachers are getting suspicious and Sione is starting to get really worried that Douggy is going to get caught...”

## THIS SECTION AIMS TO BRING OUT THE FOLLOWING IDEAS

- School searches
- Police powers to search for and seize things (drugs, weapons)

## GAME #4: “SEARCH AND YOUR RIGHTS”

Presenters:

- Read out the scenarios to the class.
- Ask the students to think about the two scenarios and ask the students to discuss what the teacher has done wrong in each scenario.
- Reward thoughtful answers with chocolate!

# ALCOHOL & DRUGS GAME #4: SEARCH SCENARIOS

## SCENARIO ONE

*Dougy and Sione's form teacher Mr Frank is a suspicious person. He has noticed Dougy acting a bit strangely lately, and wonders whether he is high... Dougy hangs around the lockers with Sione and Chaz and when Mr Frank walks past one lunchtime, he sees Dougy hide something in his pocket. Mr Frank walks up to Dougy and demands that he turn out his pockets! When Dougy refuses, Mr Frank reaches into his jacket pocket and pulls out a bag of weed!*

### NOTES

- *Generally teachers do not have the right to search school students or their bags (the NZ Bill of Rights Act protects everyone, not just adults, from unreasonable searches).*
- *The teacher can legally search a student or their property if the student consents.*
- *Silence may be taken as consent.*
- *If Dougy refuses, a teacher may take disciplinary steps to manage his behaviour.*
- *Searches must be carried out in a reasonable way and gives the student the greatest degree of privacy and dignity.*
- *A search may also be legal if there is good reason. For example, where a teacher has good reason to suspect a student is in possession of something which could harm other students, like a weapon or drugs. The school should call the police to carry out such a search.*

## SCENARIO TWO

*Dougie wants to be secure and from now on hides his stuff in his locker. After a while Mr Frank notices lots of people hanging around Dougy's locker. He asks Dougy to open his locker one day so he can have a look inside. Dougy is shocked as he thought it was his locker!*

### NOTES

- *Schools can have policies which allow searches in some circumstances, for example teachers may be allowed to search lockers of desks as they are schools property.*
- *Or in granting permission to go on a school trip, parents/guardians may have agreed to their child being subject to drug and alcohol searches on the trip.*

# SLIDE 7: BACKGROUND NOTES

*Learn this information and integrate it into your teaching. Don't read it out word for word!*

## School searches

- Generally teachers do not have the right to search school students or their bags (the NZ Bill of Rights Act protects everyone, not just adults, from unreasonable searches).
- However, the teacher can legally search a student or their property if the student consents. Silence can be taken as consent.
- Schools can have policies which allow searches in some circumstances, for example teachers may be allowed to search lockers or desks as they are schools property. Or in granting permission to go on a school trip, parents/guardians may have agreed to their child being subject to drug and alcohol searches on the trip. But it is important to remember that schools cannot have policies which are contrary to the laws of NZ.
- A search may also be legal if there is good reason to justify a search. For example, where a teacher has good reason to suspect a student is in possession of something which could harm other students, like a weapon or drugs. The school should call the police to carry out such a search.
- As schools are obliged to protect students from harm, they may be justified in carrying out the search themselves, though this does not entitle schools to carry out unreasonably intrusive searches such as strip searches.
- To decide whether a search is reasonable, a number of factors should be considered:
  - The need for the search
  - The degree of the invasion of privacy
  - The effect of the search on the students
- If a student is accused of possessing an unlawful item, they can be detained by teachers until police arrive.
- Schools may only bring in drug sniffing dogs if there is an actual suspicion of drugs at school, rather than for random searches.
- Drug testing cannot be enforced except in circumstances such as:
  - Belonging to a sports team (as this is voluntary, the student can choose not to belong to the team)
  - A belief held on reasonable grounds that drugs have been consumed on school premises
  - As a condition of re-entry to the school after suspension for drug use

## Police powers

- The Police have pretty wide powers when it comes to drugs:
  - They can search any place, vehicle, or person without a warrant if they have reasonable grounds to believe that they have possession of illegal drugs (they can also detain you until they find out if there are drugs around)
  - However, the Police MUST identify themselves to every person they search and to every person in the place or vehicle who questions their right to come in and search
  - Additionally, the Police MUST say that the search is being carried out under section 18 of the misuse of Drugs Act 1975
  - If the Police detain you then they can make you go to a doctor to get an internal search if they have any grounds to think that you have class A or B drugs within your body
  - You can't be physically forced to do the exam, but if you don't you can be detained and the court can refuse your bail for 2 days.
- Tips if you are searched:
  - It is a good idea to take the Officer's name and number (which are displayed on black disks located on their collars).
  - You can also ask them (in a polite, calm manner) for their reason to suspect that you are in possession of drugs - although they are not legally obliged to tell you
  - Keep your friends near so they can witness what is going on
  - Body searches may only be performed by a Police Officer of the same sex. For example, girls can only be searched by a female police officer
- Drunk or high in public:
  - The Police can take you home, to a detox centre/shelter or keep you for 12 hours in a holding cell
  - If you are under 17, the Police can also deal with you if they think you are in a "bad situation"

## SLIDE 8: CONCLUSION



### WRAPPING UP

- Hand out the evaluation forms: make sure everyone fills one in (Note: explain that chocolate can't be their favourite part).
- Find your own way to wrap up the class: thank everyone for participating.
- Remember to link people in with the Community Law Centre if needed.
- Follow up on any questions or issues: bring the correct answers to your next class.
- Fill in one tutor self-evaluation form between the two presenters.
- Have a rest!