

## Youth DUI (Zero Tolerance)

**Summary:** Prohibits minors from operating a motor vehicle if their blood alcohol content (BAC) is higher than .02.

	1st Offense	2nd Offense within 10 years	3rd Offense after 10 years
<b>FINE</b>	\$500-\$1000 <b>and</b>	\$1000-\$4000 <b>and</b>	\$2000-\$8000 <b>and</b>
<b>P</b>	*48 hours-6 months in jail	*120 days-2 years in jail <b>and</b>	*1 year-3 years in jail <b>and</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>or</b>	*Probation with 100 hours of community service	*Probation with 100 hours of community service
<b>N</b>	*Probation with 100 hours community service	<b>and</b>	<b>and</b>
<b>A</b>		*1 year license suspension and prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless vehicle is equipped with a functioning, approved ignition interlock device for the 2 year period following completion of such suspension period.	*Permanent license revocation; Sec. 14-227g
<b>L</b>	<b>and</b>		
<b>T</b>	*1 year license suspension		
<b>Y</b>			

## Persons Under the Age of Sixteen

- All of the above violations of the law would be considered to be “delinquent acts” when committed by a child under the age of sixteen and would be handled in the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters. Children under the age of sixteen are not subject to the fines set forth in the statutes but do face a maximum commitment to the Department of Children and Families and placement out of their residence for an indeterminate period of up to 18 months with a possible extension for another 18 months if ordered by the court.
- Certain serious criminal offenses, such as Manslaughter in the Second Degree with a Motor Vehicle and Misconduct with a Motor Vehicle, that often involve the use of alcohol, when committed by a child under the age of sixteen, could result in a period of commitment to the Department of Children and Families and placement out of their residence for an indeterminate period of up to four years with a possible extension for another 18 months if ordered by the court.
- Any crime considered to be a felony, meaning that it has a maximum penalty of imprisonment for one year or more if committed by an adult, when committed by a child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, could be transferred from the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters to the adult criminal court where adult criminal penalties would apply.

## Parent Guide: Connecticut Laws on Alcohol and Minors

Summary	Penalty/Statute
<b>Possession of Alcohol by Minors</b>	
Prohibits possession of alcohol by a minor or the act of being in a position of control on any public or private property.	First Offense: an infraction Subsequent Offenses: fine between \$200 and \$500 Sec. 30-89(b)
If on a public street or highway.	*Subject to up to a 60 day license suspension. Sec. 14-111e(a) *If not licensed, must wait 150 days after eligible for license. Sec. 14-111e(b)
If in any other or private location.	*Subject to up to a 30 day license suspension. Sec. 14-111e(a) *If not licensed, must wait 150 days after eligible for license. Sec. 14-111e(b)
Prohibits possession by a minor or liquor in a motor vehicle	Subject to up to a 60 day license suspension. Sec. 14-111a
<b>Sale or Provision of Alcohol to Minors</b>	
Prohibits permittee or agent of permittee from selling or delivering liquor to a minor including internet sales.	Fine of up to \$1500 or up to 18 months in jail or both. Sec. 30-86(b)(1)
Prohibits anyone from allowing minors to possess alcohol or “host” underage drinking parties.	First Offense: an infraction Subsequent Offenses: fine of up to \$500 or up to one year in jail or both. Sec. 30-89a
Prohibits anyone from giving or delivering liquor to a minor.	Fine of up to \$1500 or up to 18 months in jail or both. Sec. 30-86(b)(2)



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For a complete list of the CT Laws on Alcohol and Minors go to:  
<http://www.ctclearinghouse.org/topics/> and click on alcohol

