

Lesson Plan Title	Laws For Minors (Semantic Feature Analysis, p. 70, <i>Beyond the Blueprint</i>)
Lesson Plan Created by	Lee C. Marcoux, CSDE Educational Consultant for Business and Finance Technology Education
Grade	9-12
Subject	Business Law
Standard(s)	Interpret laws affecting business and individuals as such laws relate to business transactions.
Time	82 minutes
Indicators/Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the reasons and duties of minors and their parents. 2. List the legal rights and duties of minors and their parents. 3. Explain the rights and duties of minors as students and drivers.
Required Materials for Lesson/Technology	<p><i>Parents Urge Lawmakers to Ban Tattoos for Teens</i> article</p> <p>Legal vocabulary worksheets</p> <p>Case study worksheets</p> <p>White board</p>
Initiation (prior knowledge; connections; vocabulary)	<p>This activity will follow as the end-of-chapter (Laws for Minors) case study activity.</p> <p>Before handing out the article <i>Parents Urge Lawmakers to Ban Tattoos for Teens</i>, discuss why some teens would insist on doing something, such as dying their hair a fluorescent color or getting a tattoo that would go against their parents' wishes. Ask: Do minors have a legal right to do so? Do parents have the legal right to forbid their child to get a tattoo? Does the government have that right?</p>
Learning Procedures	<p>Then hand out legal vocabulary worksheet and explain to students that before they read <i>Parents Urge Lawmakers to Ban Tattoos for Teens</i> article, they will complete this workshop by studying each word and attributes of the word and make a prediction about each word by placing "+" if it is a characteristic of an adult or minor, a "-" if it is not a characteristic, and "?" if you do not know. Review the worksheets with students by having students share their answers.</p> <p>Then hand out the articles and case study worksheets to each student. Ask students to read the article and analyze this case by using the case study worksheets. While students are reading, write on the whiteboard the following statements: People choose what provides the greatest benefit or satisfaction when faced with change and choice. People are willing to give up something they value less to get something they value more, a trade-off. People are influenced by values and incentives or rewards. People's choices influence their future.</p>

Grouping	Divide students into groups. Each group will have a timekeeper, leader, presenter and a writer.
Guided Practice	Each student in the group will fill out the case study worksheet selecting three alternatives, why each was chosen, and ranking each by order of importance. Each group will then make a decision and also fill out a group case study worksheet and select three alternatives in order of importance.
Instructional Strategies	Students answer questions about how their group reached its decision. Ask students: Was it a unanimous decision? How did you feel about having to come up with one group decision? What was your contribution in the decision making process? The groups will then present their decision and reasons for supporting their choices. The class would then determine the long-term consequences for each group's decision.
Closure	Ask students: What have you learned today by completing this case study about laws for minors? Why are there laws that protect minors? What are the legal rights and duties of minors and their parents? Explain your rights and duties as a minor.
Independent Practice	Ask students to look in their local newspaper or on the Internet to find other articles that relate to laws for minors and to bring to article to class.
Assessment based on Objectives (informal, formal, formative, summative – essential question)	Students would receive an individual grade and a group grade.
Interventions (for struggling students)	These students can be partnered with one member of their group so they can receive assistance in completing their legal vocabulary and case study worksheets.
Enrichment (for gifted students)	These students can give assistance to other students who are having difficulty in completing the legal vocabulary and case study worksheets.
Connections to Other Subjects	English/language arts and social studies

NAME _____

LEGAL VOCABULARY (SEMANTIC FEATURE ANALYSIS) WORKSHEET

Before you read the article *Parents Urge Lawmakers to Ban Tattoos for Teens*, complete the table below by studying each word and attributes of the word and make a prediction about each word by placing “+” if it is a characteristic of an adult or minor, a “-” if it is not a characteristic, and “?” if you do not know.

	ADULT	MINOR
Adoption		
Annulment		
Emancipation		
Financial responsibility		
Guardian		
Guardian ad litem		
Juvenile delinquent		
Majority		
Reckless driving		
Truants		
Parental rights		

NAME: _____

CASE STUDY WORKSHEET

PARENTS URGE LAWMAKERS TO BAN TATTOOS FOR TEENS

		CRITERIA			
ALTERNATIVES	Rank the criteria				
	Get a temporary tattoo				
	Go to a reputable tattoo artist				
	Have a friend give a tattoo				
	Don't get a tattoo				

1. Was your group decision unanimous?

2. How did you feel about having to have one group alternative?

3. What was your contribution during the decision making process?

Parents urge lawmakers to ban tattoos for teens

By **ANNEA PATRICK**
Special to The Post-Record

WHEN 15-YEAR-OLD has a "black-sweaty design" tattooed on her stomach, her mother didn't just lecture her and ground her for life. She called the police. She also called her state senator.

"It was an invasion of my parental rights," says Sharon Bradrick, who, a mother from suburban Phoenix, who signed the Arizona Legislature to make it a crime to tattoo anyone under 18 unless a parent is present. The bill became law in April.

As tattoos have become more popular, with NBA star Dennis Rodman, actor Drew Barrymore and Johnny Depp along with millions of "MTV" sporting skin art, parents have been fighting back by urging state lawmakers to ban or restrict the practice.

They also are urging authorities to enforce old bans. Such laws help reduce "avoid the permanent effects of the frivolity of youth," says Washington state Sen. Pam Kyrill, whose proposal to ban tattooing of anyone under 18 became law last year.

In recent years, 17 states have adopted laws restricting or outlawing tattooing, with penalties ranging from fines of \$200 to \$500 to jail time, proposals are pending in several others.

In Missouri, an old restriction was tightened this year to require the consent of both parents after a man's 12-year-old son got a tattoo on his arm.

Supporters of legislation point to the risks of infection and possible allergic reactions as reasons to regulate tattooing. Many of the new laws require licensing and inspection of tattoo parlors for safety reasons.

"If tattooing is performed in a sterile environment, it's not a safe procedure," says Eric Muth of the Centers for Disease Control.

The laws include enforcing hepatitis and sexually transmitted disease (STD) as part of a \$1 million educational campaign, called Get-It-Up in Hepatitis, the American Liver Foundation highlighted tattooing as a body piercing as hepatitis risks.

But the new laws may have little practical effect, law-enforcement officials say. They rarely enforce laws on the limits unless a parent complains.

In California, for example, where it is illegal to tattoo anyone of any age, Orange County Police Sgt. Dale Varner says, "I can think of most law-enforcement officers who'd be the first to call a parent complainant, if it were to take."

Mr. Polka says his group has already received support to be drafted to establish the state ban on tattooing.

His group has collected almost 10,000 signatures in favor of amending the ban and sent letters to state lawmakers.

Many tattoo artists support both the age restrictions and popular laws aimed to protect people who get tattoos from infection. Vicky LaRocca, owner of Vicky's Tattoos

in Westwood, says she has had to deal with people who have had allergic reactions to the ink. She says she has had to deal with people who have had allergic reactions to the ink.

"Kids are asking if it's their background. We're seeing really awful stuff coming through our shop," says Lynn Amundson of Emerald City Tattoos and Beauty in Seattle.

Mr. Amundson says at least five or three parents a week come into his shop with a teenager as low as 10 years old to cover up a crude, nameless tattoo with a more professional one. Laser removal works, but he regards a plastic band can leave scars.

Embarrassed parents and sympathetic legislators, however, are pushing a steady stream of proposals to restrict tattooing.

When Sandra Fisher's 14-year-old son, Ryan, left a Michigan street fair with a tattoo of "this guy riding with a bitch," she complained to her state senator, Democrat Christopher Tanged.

Sen. Dingell ordered a bill through the Michigan Legislature, which Gov. John Engler signed in May, making it a crime to tattoo, body pierce or "brand" a minor without a parental consent in person or by mail. Violators face up to 30 days in prison and a \$500 fine.

Legislation in some states, however, have looked at the issue and backed away.

In Utah, legislation to restrict tattooing was defeated this past February, despite the support of the Utah Parent-Teacher Association.

And in California, legislation to House and regulate tattoo parlors died in committee in January.

"The people in my committee said, 'It's hard to think to follow yourself up, but if you want to, go ahead,'" Assemblyman Brent Gordin says.

And some people think the new rules may have an unintended effect on young people.

"It will probably just make kids want to do it more," says 23-year-old Dennis Tardiff of San Jose, Calif., where tattoo parlors are around the corner.

She has a tattoo of a large archid spider-creeper on her arm.



July Franklin Powell, who called the police when her 12-year-old son was illegally tattooed in Massachusetts, says her daughter is stuck with a tattoo of flowers around her waist.

In her case, police arrested Steven "Huge Dingo," who says he worked "underground" for 24 years in violation of the state ban on tattooing. It was his last arrest. He was fined \$100 and given two years probation.

Three hundred people, nevertheless, attended a benefit concert at the summer of 1995 of a Boston bar to raise money to pay Mr. Polka's fine.

In Seattle, however, her state's new laws will "keep people from doing silly things that are unnecessary."

The Alliance of Professional Tattooists, a Newmember organization that promotes safety practices, has helped opponents attack such legislation.

Mia Housley, the organization's founder, says the group's members and other tattoo artists will "tattoo people they know are coming anyway."

But critics argue that illegal and underage tattooing is difficult to detect because the ex-

isting parties did not report to January.

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