

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING

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REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20201**

Table of Contents

Message from the Secretary	ii
Foreword	iii
Executive Summary	1
Chapter 1: Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking: An Overview	19
Chapter 2: Nature and Extent of Underage Drinking in America	33
Chapter 3: A Coordinated Federal Approach to Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking	61
Chapter 4: Report on State Programs and Policies Addressing Underage Drinking	115
Chapter 4.1: Introduction	115
Chapter 4.2: Cross-State Survey Report	121
Chapter 4.3: Policy Summaries	141
State Reports	213
Appendices	805
A: Surveys	806
B: Definitions of Variables	811
C: State Report Citations	826
D: ICCPUD Members	859
E: Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages	861
F: DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for Alcohol Abuse and Dependence	865
G: Abbreviations	866
H: References	869

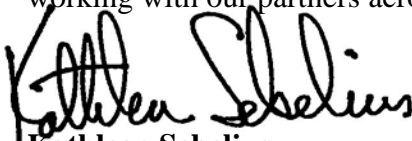
Message from the Secretary

In 2010, alcohol was once again the substance of choice among American youth. In fact, a greater proportion of American young people use alcohol than use other drugs or tobacco, and this use of alcohol by youth under the legal drinking age of 21 has profound negative consequences not just for underage drinkers, but also for their families, their communities, and society as a whole. Despite the modest progress made in recent years, underage drinking remains a serious public health and public safety problem. As Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), I have a strong commitment to improving the health of all Americans, which includes addressing underage alcohol use and the risky behaviors associated with that use. By enacting the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act in 2006, Congress also demonstrated a similar commitment to addressing this problem.

This Report to Congress, like the Reports before it, summarizes the status of the latest scientific research regarding adolescent alcohol use, describes the characteristics and consequences of underage drinking, and outlines the comprehensive efforts of the Federal Government to address the problem. It also updates and expands the individual state reports, which were first introduced in last year's Report. This year, a survey of all 50 States and the District of Columbia was conducted to collect valuable information about State-supported underage prevention and enforcement activities, programs, and policies. These individual State reports, which were mandated by the STOP Act, provide a valuable resource for Federal, State, and local policy makers, community coalitions, and others interested in addressing underage alcohol use. While the Federal Government has an important role to play in addressing underage drinking, it is clear that we as a country will not succeed without a concerted and informed effort by all of our citizens and at all levels of government. The information provided in this Report can serve as an important tool in that effort.

By addressing underage drinking in all of the environments in which youth live—family, school, communities, healthcare systems, and religious institutions—we can change the way that young people and their parents view underage drinking and create an environment in which underage alcohol use is understood as a serious public health and public safety problem, not a culturally ingrained rite of passage. This Report emphasizes that such change requires a national effort involving parents and other caregivers, educational systems, the public and private sector, concerned individuals and organizations throughout the country, and all levels of government.

Though we still have much more work ahead of us, experience has shown that reductions in underage drinking and its negative consequences are not only possible but likely if we continue to implement policies, programs, and practices that support healthy choices among our youth and remain vigilant in our national commitment to addressing the issue. We at HHS look forward to working with our partners across the Nation to achieve that goal.



Kathleen Sebelius

Secretary

Department of Health and Human Services

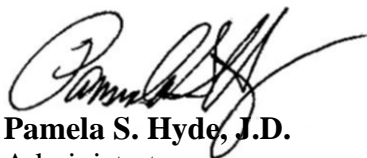
Foreword

As the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and Chair of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), I am pleased to present the most recent *Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking*. In 2006, the Congress passed, and the President signed, the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act, Public Law 109-422. Among other provisions, the STOP Act formally establishes the ICCPUD and calls for an annual Report to Congress to be submitted by the Secretary of HHS. This is the fourth such Report to Congress; it includes an expanded section that focuses on underage prevention and enforcement activities, programs, and policies in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. This most recent Report also includes a new section on the prevention of binge drinking on college and university campuses. We are confident that these additions to the Report will provide keen insights to inform future Federal and State planning efforts.

While there are no easy solutions to the complex and persistent problem of underage alcohol use, this Report indicates that progress is being made. Between 2005 and 2010, past-month alcohol use among youth ages 12 to 17 dropped by almost 23 percent and binge drinking declined by nearly 30 percent. Over this time period, there has been increased attention to underage drinking by the media and all levels of government, raising the issue to a prominent place on the national public health agenda. This concern about alcohol use among youth has created a policy climate in which significant legislation has been passed by States and localities and enforcement of existing laws has been strengthened. Additionally, these changes have reinforced coordinated citizen action on the community level, providing the momentum for a sustained national commitment to preventing and reducing underage drinking.

Despite our progress, however, underage drinking remains unacceptably high. In 2010, 26.3 percent of American youth reported drinking in the last 30 days. Alcohol remains the most widely used substance of abuse among our Nation's young people, and when youth do drink, they tend to drink in extreme ways. Over a third (36.8 percent) of underage drinkers reported consuming more than five drinks on their last occasion of alcohol use in the past month.

Underage alcohol use is a threat to the immediate and long-term well-being of our young people as well as those around them. Our success in preventing and reducing underage drinking—and in maintaining the health and safety of our youth—depends on strong and enduring partnerships between government, communities, families, and young people to change the culture that supports underage alcohol use in our country. As part of the Federal contribution to this partnership, the ICCPUD is working in collaboration with the Surgeon General to update and re-issue the 2007 *Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*, including its vision and goals for the Nation, and will continue to inform the Congress and the Nation about our progress.



Pamela S. Hyde, J.D.

Administrator

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Executive Summary

Introduction

Underage drinking and associated problems have profound negative consequences for underage drinkers, their families, their communities, and society as a whole. Underage drinking contributes to a wide range of costly health and social problems, including motor vehicle crashes (the greatest single mortality risk for underage drinkers); suicide; interpersonal violence (e.g., homicides, assaults, rapes); unintentional injuries such as burns, falls, and drowning; brain impairment; alcohol dependence; risky sexual activity; academic problems; and alcohol and drug poisoning. On average, alcohol is a factor in the deaths of approximately 4,700 youths in the United States per year, shortening their lives by an average of 60 years (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] Alcohol-Related Disease Impact [ARDI] software, 2011).

Data show meaningful reductions in underage drinking, particularly among younger age groups. From 2004 to 2010, young people ages 12 to 20 showed statistically significant declines in both past-month alcohol use and binge alcohol use. These encouraging results were most significant in the 12- to 17-year-old age group, where past-month alcohol use declined by 22.7 percent and past-month binge drinking declined by 29.7 percent.

But there is still cause for concern. For example, in 2010, 37 percent of 20-year-olds reported binge drinking (drinking at levels substantially increasing the risk of injury or death) in the past 30 days; about 14 percent of 20-year-olds had, in those 30 days, binged five or more times.

Furthermore, although drinking levels are lower at younger ages, patterns of consumption across the age spectrum pose significant threats to health and well-being. Particularly troubling is the erosion of the traditional gap between underage males and females in binge drinking. This gap is disappearing as females' drinking practices converge with those of males. Thus, females are at increasing risk of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity, including sexual violence.

Still, there is reason for optimism and hope for continued progress. As discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Report, States are increasingly adopting comprehensive policies and practices to alter the individual and environmental factors that contribute to underage drinking and its consequences; these can be expected to reduce alcohol-related death and disability and associated healthcare costs. These efforts can potentially reduce underage drinking and its consequences and change norms that support underage drinking in American communities.

Characteristics of Underage Drinking in America

Alcohol Is the Most Widely Used Substance of Abuse Among American Youth

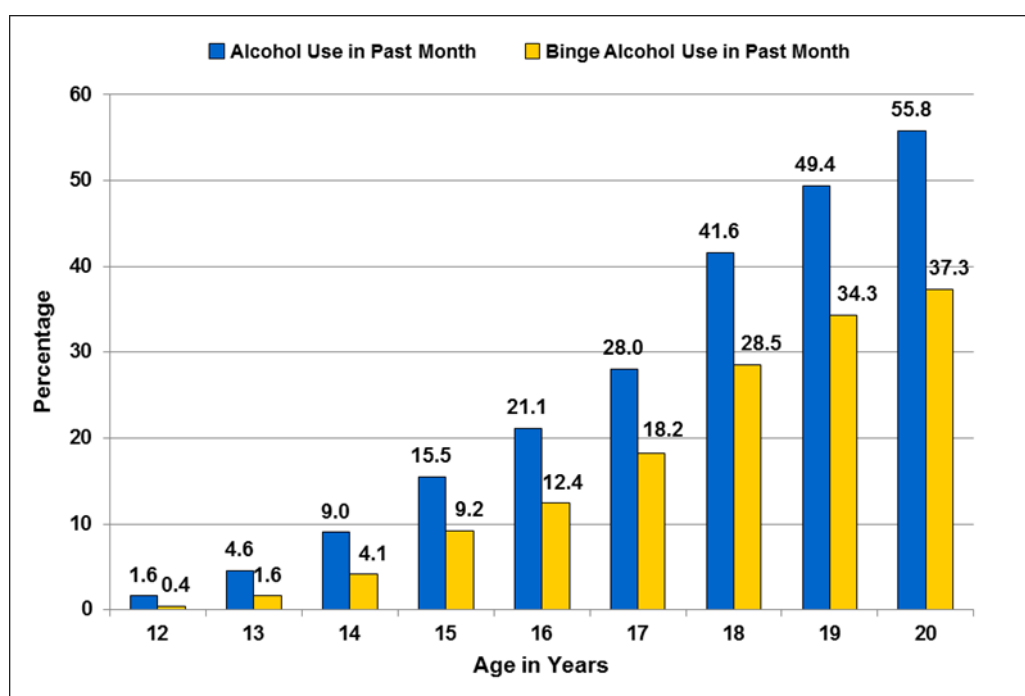
Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance of abuse among America's youth, a greater proportion of whom use alcohol than use tobacco or other drugs. For example, according to the 2010 Monitoring the Future study, 28.9 percent of 10th graders reported using alcohol in the past 30 days; 17.0 percent reported marijuana use; and 13.6 percent reported cigarette use in the same period (Johnston et al., 2011a).

Binge Drinking¹

Binge drinking is the most common underage consumption pattern. High blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) and impairment levels associated with binge drinking place binge drinkers and those around them at substantially elevated risk for negative consequences; thus, reducing binge drinking has become a primary public health priority.

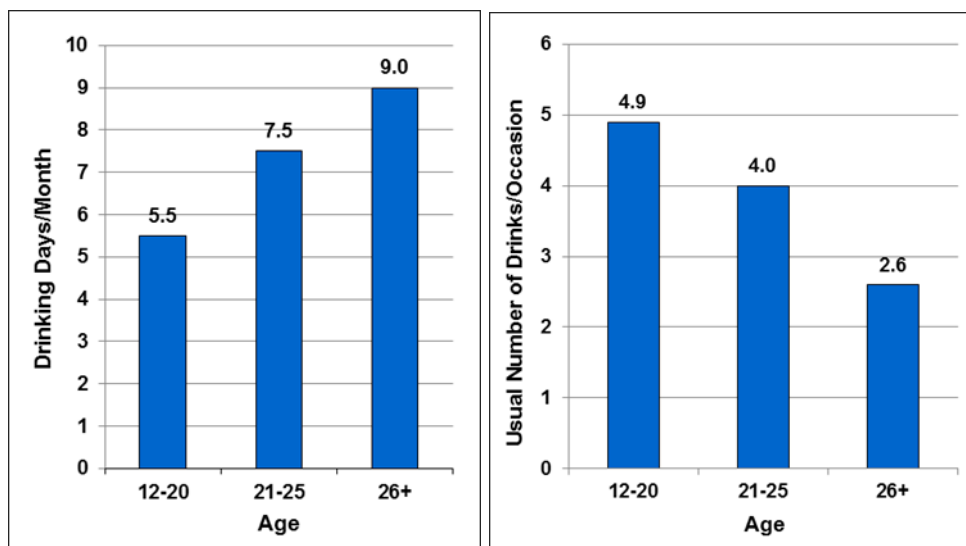
Binge rates increase rapidly with age (Exhibit E.1). In 2010, approximately 6.5 million youth 12 to 20 years old (17.0 percent) reported binge drinking in the past month (SAMHSA, 2011a). Although youth generally consume alcohol less frequently than adults and consume less alcohol overall than adults, when they do drink, they are much more likely to binge drink (Exhibit E.2). Accordingly, most youth alcohol consumption occurs in binge-drinking episodes. For example, 92 percent of the alcohol consumed by 12- to 14-year-olds is through binge drinking (Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 2002). A significant proportion of underage drinkers consume substantially more than the five-drink binge criterion. For example, averaged 2009 and 2010 data show that 11.7 percent of underage drinkers had nine or more drinks during their last

Exhibit E.1: Current and Binge Alcohol Use Among Persons Ages 12 to 20: 2010 (SAMHSA, 2011a)



¹Binge drinking is the consumption of a large amount of alcohol over a relatively short period of time. No common terminology has been established to describe different drinking patterns. Based on the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data, SAMHSA defines “binge drinking” as five or more drinks on one occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days, and “heavy drinking” as five or more drinks on at least 5 different days in the past 30 days. However, NSDUH can provide binge-drinking estimates based on the NIAAA gender-specific definition. Some studies, including Wechsler’s (2002) survey of college students, define “binge drinking” as five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more for women. Other sources use “frequent heavy drinking” to refer to five or more drinks on at least five occasions in the last 30 days. Appendix A discusses these differences in more detail. See Courtney and Polich (2009) for further discussion of the definition issues.

Exhibit E.2: Drinking Days per Month and Number of Drinks per Occasion for Youth (12–20), Young Adults (21–25), and Adults (≥26): 2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, 2011a)



drinking occasion (SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ]², NSDUH, 2011a). It is important to note that very young adolescents, because of their smaller size, reach BACs achieved by binge drinking by older adolescents (e.g., age 18 or older) with fewer drinks (three to four drinks for persons ages 12 to 15) (Donovan, 2009).

Female Youth Drinking Rates Are Converging With Male Youth Rates

The convergence of female youth rates of consumption with those of male youth and the implications of this trend are causes for concern. Although older adolescent rates of consumption and binge drinking are higher for males than females, the gap is closing. In 2010, 28.0 percent of male 12th graders reported binge drinking (defined as consumption of five or more drinks in a row) at least once in the prior 2-week period compared with 18.4 percent of female 12th graders (Exhibit E.3) (Johnston et al., 2011a). This difference of just 9.6 percentage points contrasts with the 23 percent difference found in 1975. Younger adolescent females (e.g., 8th graders) now exhibit rates of drinking, binge drinking, and getting drunk similar to rates for adolescent males (Johnston et al., 2011a).

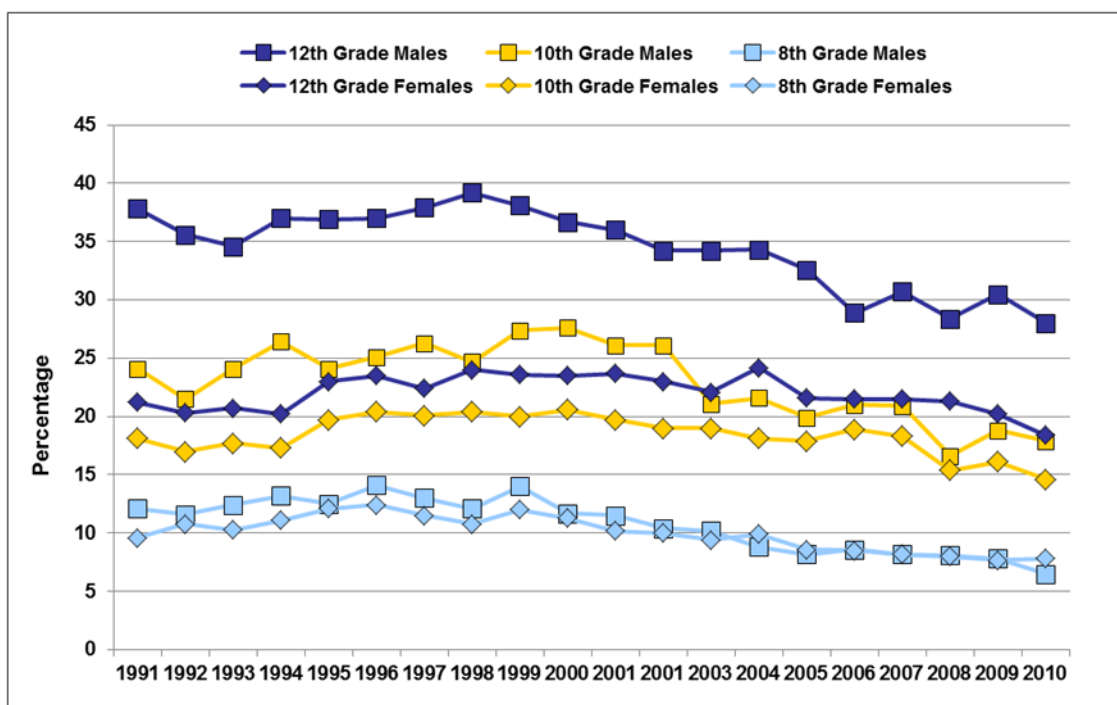
The literature on gender-specific effects of alcohol suggests that the health status of young women may be adversely affected by current trends in their alcohol consumption. Certain consequences of alcohol use (e.g., unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and interpersonal violence) may be expected to increase.

Adolescents' Beverage Preferences Are Shifting From Beer to Distilled Spirits

Different alcohol beverage types may be associated with different patterns of underage consumption. Ease of concealment, palatability, alcohol content, marketing strategies, and economic and physical availability may all contribute to the quantity of and settings for

² In August 2010, the SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies (OAS) was renamed the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ).

Exhibit E.3: Rates of Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks Among Male and Female 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, 1991–2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)



consumption. Similarly, beverage types may affect the policies and enforcement strategies that are most effective in reducing underage drinking (CDC, 2007). Tracking beverage preferences among young people is, therefore, an important aspect of prevention policy.

Distilled spirits are becoming more popular among adolescents, and are challenging beer as the beverage most likely to be consumed by underage drinkers, especially among youth who report binge drinking. Flavored alcoholic beverages are also popular with adolescents. Females, in particular, have shifted their beverage preference from beer to these other alternatives (Exhibit E.4). However, wine remains a relatively unpopular beverage among younger drinkers.

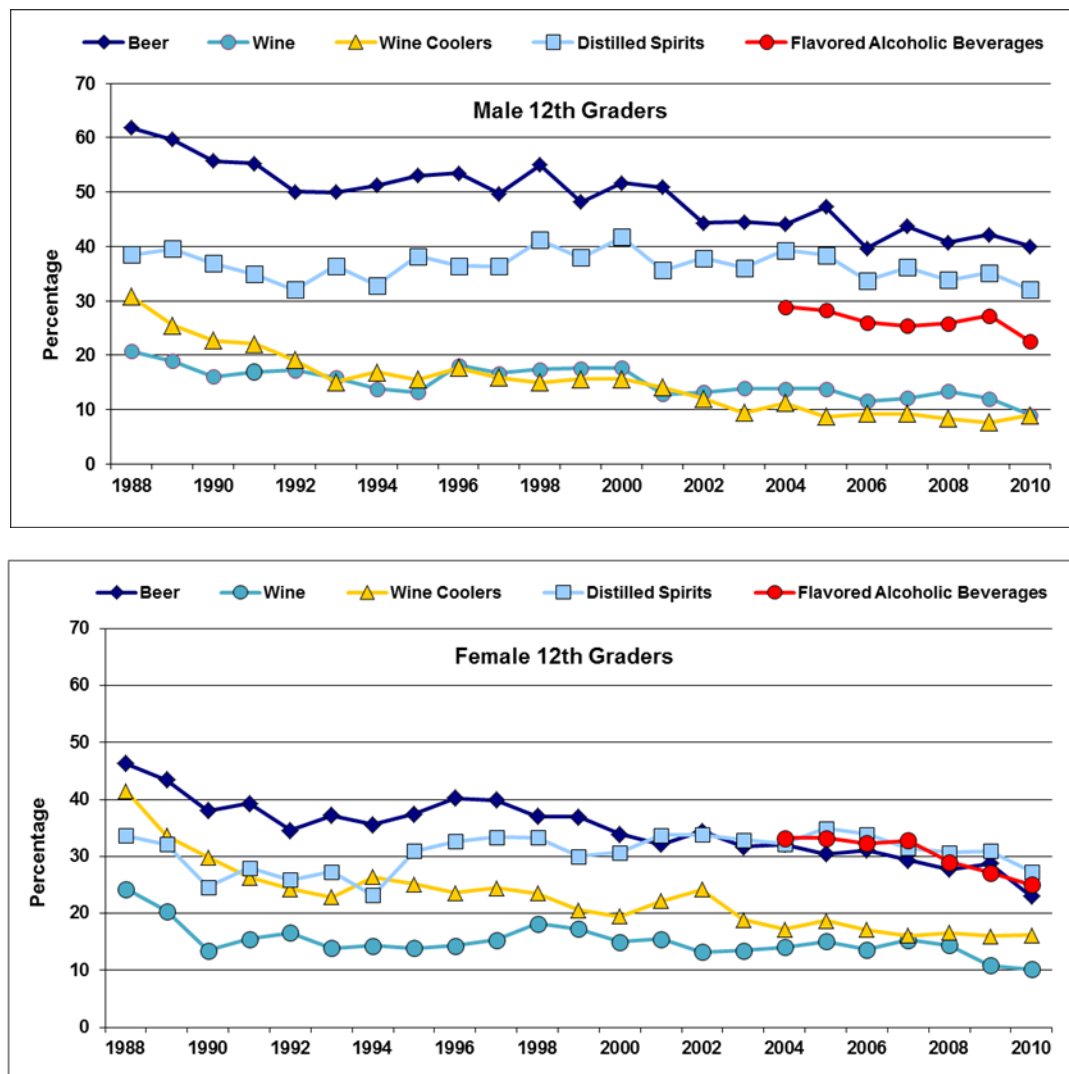
Data from four States indicated that, among students in 9th through 12th grades who reported binge drinking, liquor was the most prevalent beverage type (CDC, 2007).

Youth Start Drinking at an Early Age

As discussed below, early initiation to alcohol use increases the risk of a variety of developmental problems during adolescence and problems later in life. Accordingly, delaying the onset of alcohol initiation may significantly improve later health. Although the peak years of initiation to alcohol are 7th to 11th grade, 10 percent of 9- to 10-year-olds have already started drinking (Donovan et al., 2004), and more than one fifth of underage drinkers begin before they are 13 years old (Eaton et al., 2008). In fact, an estimated 2,490 young people who are 12 to 14 years old initiated alcohol use per day in 2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data

analysis, 2011a). This means that slightly fewer than 1 million (910,000) youth younger than 15 initiate alcohol use each year.

Exhibit E.4: Drinking Trends in the Percentage of Male and Female 12th Graders Using Alcoholic Beverages by Beverage Type, 1988–2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)



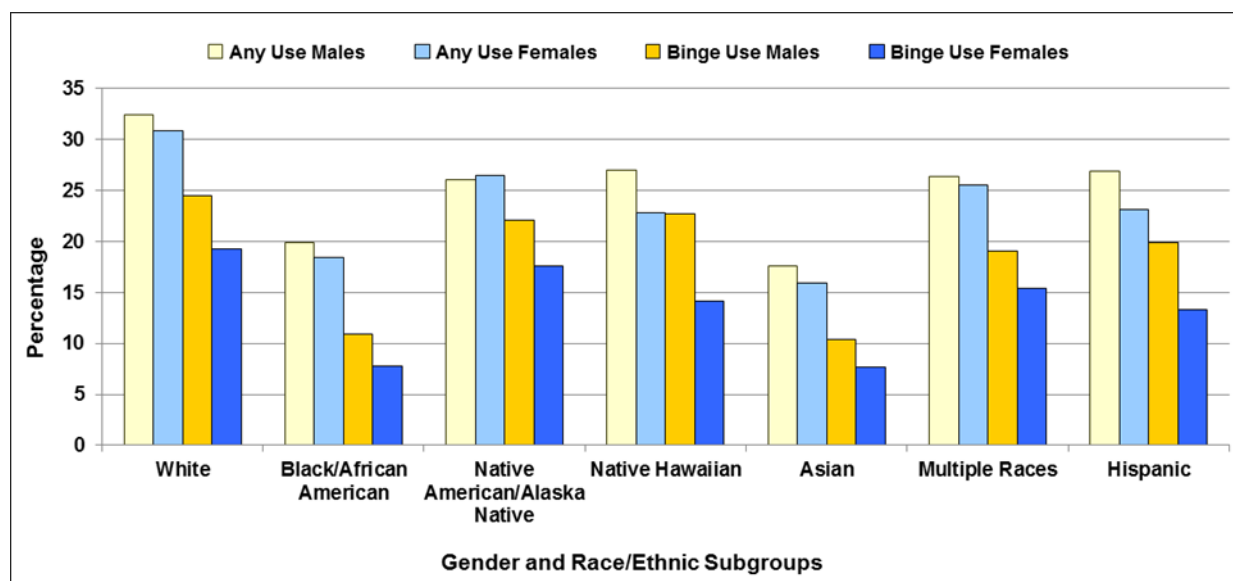
Drinking Rates Vary Significantly by Racial and Ethnic Group

White youth who are 12 to 20 years old are more likely to report current alcohol use and binge drinking than any other racial or ethnic group. Asian and Black youth had the lowest rates (Exhibit E.5) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010); however, data indicate that prevalence of drinking before age 13 is higher among Black and Hispanic youth than among White youth (Eaton et al., 2010).

These ethnic and racial differences must be viewed with caution. As Caetano, Clark, and Tam (1998) note, there are important differences in alcohol use and related problems among ethnic and racial subgroups of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans/Alaska

Natives. Moreover, the authors stress that the patterns of consumption for any group or subgroup represent a complex interaction of psychological, historical, cultural, and social factors that are

Exhibit E.5: Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking in the Past Month Among 12- to 20-year-olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: Annual Averages Based on 2002–2010 Data (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011a)



not adequately captured by a limited set of labels. With these cautions in mind, however, the data in Exhibit E.5 highlight the importance of considering race and ethnicity in planning underage drinking countermeasures in specific communities.

Underage Drinking, Particularly Heavy Drinking, Is More Likely To Occur in Private Residences Where Three or More People Are Present

The social and physical settings for underage drinking affect patterns of alcohol consumption. For a young person, the usual number of drinks consumed is substantially higher when two or more other people are present than when drinking with one person or alone (Exhibit E.6). Drinking in the presence of others is by far the most common setting for young drinkers. More than 80 percent of youth who had consumed alcohol in the past month reported doing so when at least two others were present (SAMHSA, 2011a). Thus, most young people are drinking in social contexts that appear to promote heavy consumption, and where people other than the drinker may be harmed by the drinker's behavior.

As shown in Exhibit E.7, private residences are the most common setting for youth alcohol consumption, although age differences are reported. Most underage drinkers reported drinking in either someone else's home or their own. The next most popular drinking locations are at a restaurant, bar, or club; at a park, on a beach, or in a parking lot; or in a car or other vehicle (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010). Youths 18 to 20 years old are more likely than their younger peers to report drinking in restaurants, bars, or clubs, although the absolute rates of such drinking are low when compared with drinking in private residences.

These data suggest that underage drinking primarily occurs in social settings (three or more drinkers) at a private residence. This conclusion is consistent with research findings that

Exhibit E.6: Drinks Consumed on Last Occasion of Alcohol Use in the Past Month Among Past-Month Alcohol Users 12–20, by Social Context and Age Group: 2009–2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011a)

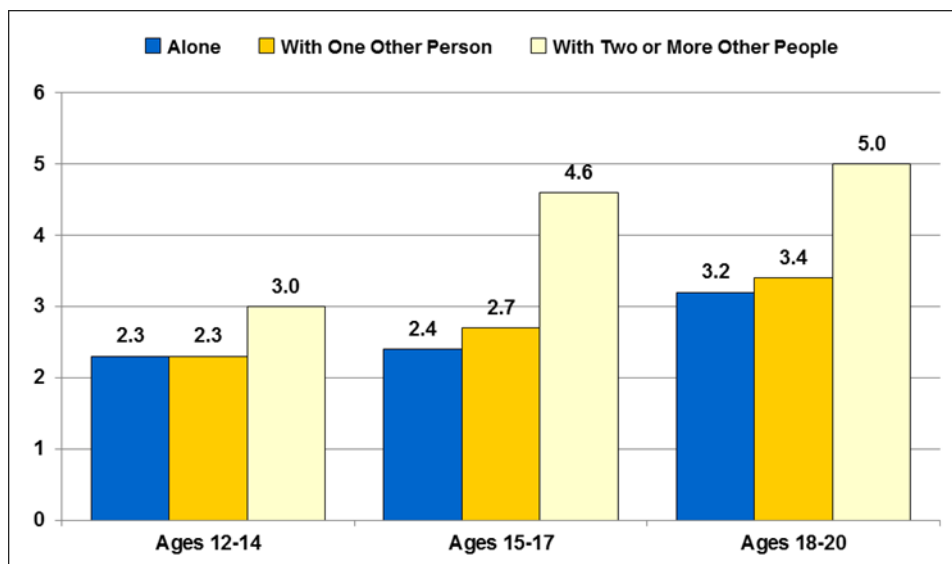
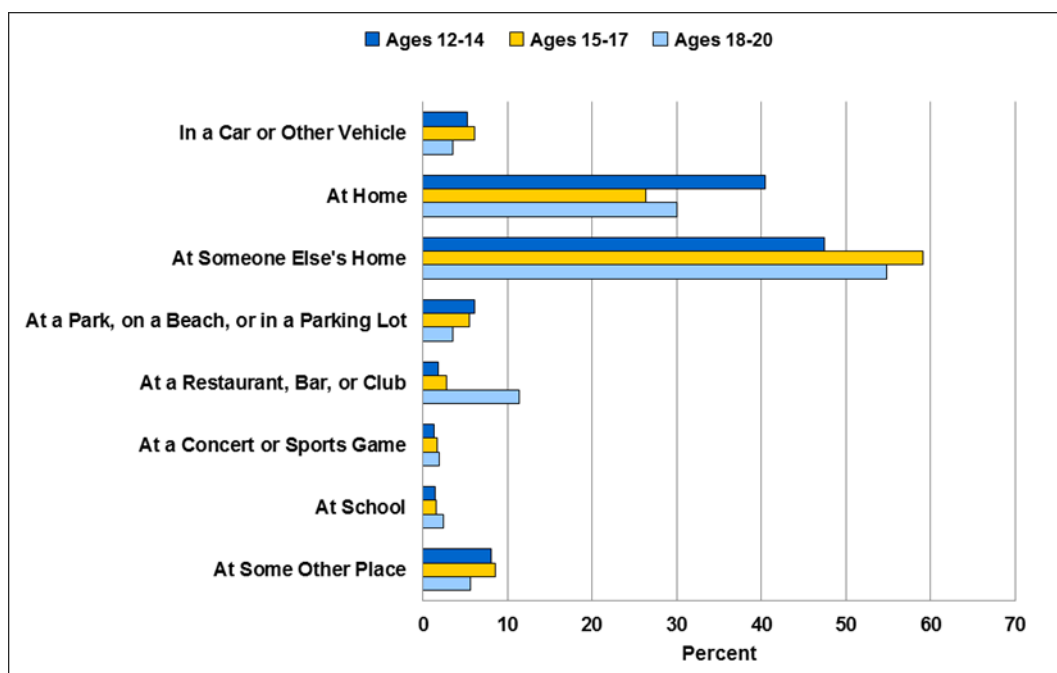


Exhibit E.7: Drinking Locations by Age Group, 12–20: 2009–2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011a)



underage drinking parties, where large groups of underage people gather at private residences, are high-risk settings for binge drinking and associated alcohol problems (Mayer, Forster, Murray, & Wagenaar, 1998). Similar findings exist for college students' binge drinking (Clapp, Shillington, & Segars, 2000).

Young People Perceive Alcohol To Be Readily Available

Since 1993, youth have reported declines in alcohol availability. However, the number of young people who report that alcohol is fairly easy or very easy to obtain remains high (Johnston et al., 2011a). Very young drinkers are most likely to obtain alcohol at home from parents, siblings, or storage. It is important to note that some of the methods young people use to obtain alcohol do not violate underage drinking laws in some States (see Chapter 4).

Drinking Continues To Be Prevalent in Campus Culture at Many Universities

Eighty-two percent of college students drink; 37 percent report drinking five or more drinks on an occasion in the past 2 weeks (Johnston et al., 2011b). Research indicates that some college students' drinking far exceeds the minimum binge criterion of five drinks per occasion (Wechsler et al., 1999). Although colleges and universities vary widely in student binge-drinking rates, overall rates of college student drinking and binge drinking exceed those of non-college-age peers (Johnston et al., 2011b). Unlike high school students and non-college-age peers, rates of binge drinking among college students have shown little decline since 1993 (Johnston et al., 2011b). These differences are not easily attributable to differences between college- and non-college-bound students. Although college-bound 12th graders are consistently less likely than their non-college-bound counterparts to report occasions of heavy drinking, college students report higher rates of binge drinking than college-age youth not attending college (Johnston et al., 2011b) (Exhibit E.8). This suggests that the college environment influences drinking practices (Hingson, Heeren, Levenson, Jamanka, & Voas, 2002; Kuo, Wechsler, Greenberg, & Lee, 2003).

Youth Drinking Is Correlated With Adult Drinking Practices

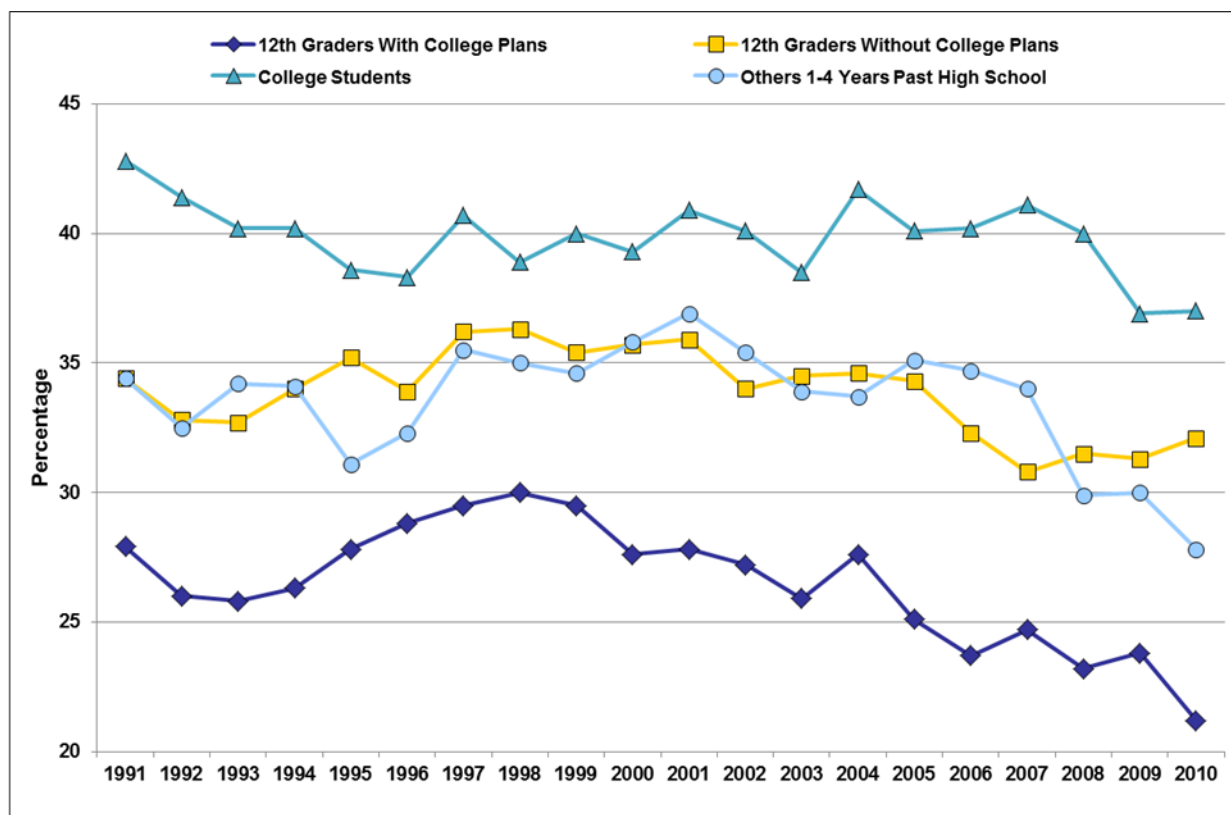
Generational transmission has been widely hypothesized as one factor shaping the alcohol consumption patterns of young people. For example, children of parents who binge are twice as likely to binge themselves and to meet alcohol-dependence criteria. Whether through genetics, social learning, or cultural values and community norms, researchers have repeatedly found a correlation between youth drinking and the drinking practices of parents (Pemberton, Colliver, Robbins, & Gfroerer, 2008). Nelson, Naimi, Brewer, and Nelson (2009) demonstrated this relationship at the population (State) level. State estimates of youth and adult current and binge drinking from 1993 through 2005 were significantly correlated when pooled across years. The results suggest that some policies primarily affecting adult drinkers (e.g., pricing and taxation, hours of sale, on-premises drink promotions) may also affect underage drinking.

Consequences and Risks of Underage Drinking

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

The greatest single mortality risk for underage drinkers is motor vehicle crashes (Exhibit E.9). Mile for mile, teenagers are involved in three times as many fatal crashes as all other drivers (National Center for Statistics and Analysis [NCSA], 2009). Compared with adults, young people who drink and drive have an increased risk of alcohol-related crashes because of their relative inexperience behind the wheel and their increased impairment from similar amounts of alcohol. One study found that at 0.08 BAC, adult drivers in all age and gender groups—

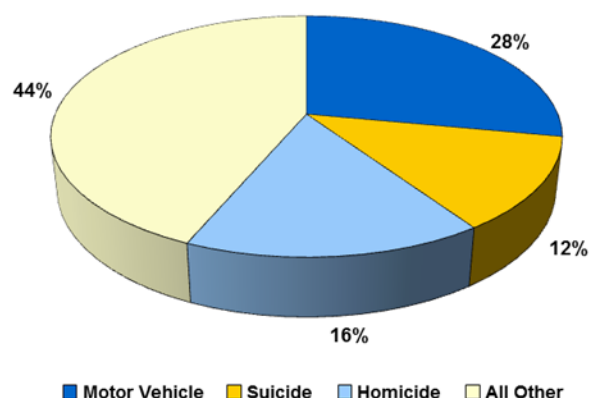
Exhibit E.8: Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by 12th Graders With and Without College Plans, College Students, and Others 1 to 4 Years Past High School: 1991–2010 (Johnston et al., 2010a,b; Johnston et al., 2011a,b)



compared with sober drivers—were 11 times more likely to die in a single-vehicle crash. Among those 16 to 20 years old at 0.08 percent BAC, male drivers were 52 times more likely than sober male drivers the same age to die in a single-vehicle fatal crash (Zador, 1991). In 2008, of the 2,739 young drivers ages 15 to 20 killed in motor vehicle crashes, 694 (25 percent) had a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher (NCSA, 2009). According to 2010 survey data, about 4.1 percent of 16-year-olds, 7.6 percent of 17-year-olds, 11.9 percent of 18-year-olds, 15.0 percent of 19-year-olds, and 18.5 percent of 20-year-olds reported driving under the influence of alcohol in the past year (SAMHSA, 2011b, detailed tables). The Community Preventive Services Task Force recommends maintaining current minimum legal drinking-age laws based on strong evidence of their effectiveness in reducing alcohol-related crashes and associated injuries among 18- to 20-year-old drivers.

Unintentional and Intentional Injuries and Other Trauma

As shown in Exhibit E.9, homicide and suicide follow motor vehicle crashes as the second and third leading causes of death among teenagers. In 2008, 2,930 young people who were 12 to 20 years old died from homicide; 2,286 died from suicide (CDC, 2011). In addition, 2,759 people who were 16 to 20 years old died from unintentional injuries other than motor vehicle crashes, such as poisoning, drowning, falls, and burns (CDC, 2011).

Exhibit E.9: Leading Causes of Death for Youth Ages 12–20: 2008 (CDC WISQARS 2011)³

At present, it is unclear how many of these deaths are alcohol related. One study (Smith, Branas, & Miller, 1999) estimated that for all ages combined, nearly one third (31.5 percent) of homicides and almost one quarter (22.7 percent) of suicides were alcohol attributable, occurring when the decedent had a BAC of 0.10 g/dL or greater. Another study of deaths among those younger than 21 reported that 12 percent of male suicides and 8 percent of female suicides were alcohol related (Levy, Miller, & Cox, 1999).

Individuals younger than 21 commit 45 percent of rapes, 44 percent of robberies, and 37 percent of other assaults (Levy et al., 1999); for the population as a whole, an estimated 50 percent of violent crime is related to alcohol use by the perpetrator (Harwood, Fountain, & Livermore, 1998). The degree to which violent crimes committed by those younger than 21 are alcohol related is yet unknown.

Underage Drinking Increases the Likelihood of Risky Sexual Activity

According to the Surgeon General (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], 2007), underage drinking plays a significant role in risky sexual behavior, including unwanted, unintended, and unprotected sexual activity, and sex with multiple partners. Such behavior increases the risk of unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including infection with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS (Cooper & Orcutt, 1997). When pregnancies occur, underage drinking may result in fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, including fetal alcohol syndrome, a leading cause of mental retardation (Warren & Bast, 1988; Stratton, Howe, & Battaglia, 1996). Underage drinking by both victim and assailant also increases the risk of physical and sexual assault (Hingson, Heeren, Winter, & Wechsler, 2005; Nolen-Hoeksema, 2004). These risks are of particular concern, given the increasing rates of heavy drinking among underage females discussed earlier.

Early Initiation of Alcohol Use Increases the Risk of Alcohol Dependence and Other Negative Consequences Later in Life

It is increasingly clear that early initiation to alcohol use is associated with a variety of developmental problems during adolescence in later life. Grant and Dawson (1997) found that

³ CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) is an interactive database system that provides customized reports of injury-related data.

more than 40 percent of people who initiated drinking before age 13 were classified with alcohol dependence at some time in their lives. By contrast, rates of alcohol dependence among those who started drinking at age 17 or 18 were 24.5 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively (Exhibit E.10). Only 10 to 11 percent who started at age 21 or older met the criteria. Early initiation is also associated with intentional and unintentional injury to self and others after drinking (Hingson & Zha, 2009; Hingson, Heeren, Jamanka, & Howland, 2000); violent behavior, including predatory violence and date violence (Blitstein, Murray, Lytle, Birnbaum, & Perry, 2005; Ellickson, Tucker, & Klein, 2003; Ramisetty-Mikler, Goebert, Nishimura, & Caetano, 2006); criminal behavior (Eaton, Davis, Barrios, Brener, & Noonan, 2007); prescription drug misuse (Hermos et al., 2008); unplanned and unprotected sex (Hingson, Heeren, Winter, & Wechsler, 2003); motor vehicle crashes (Hingson et al., 2002); and physical fights (Hingson, Heeren, & Zakocs, 2001).

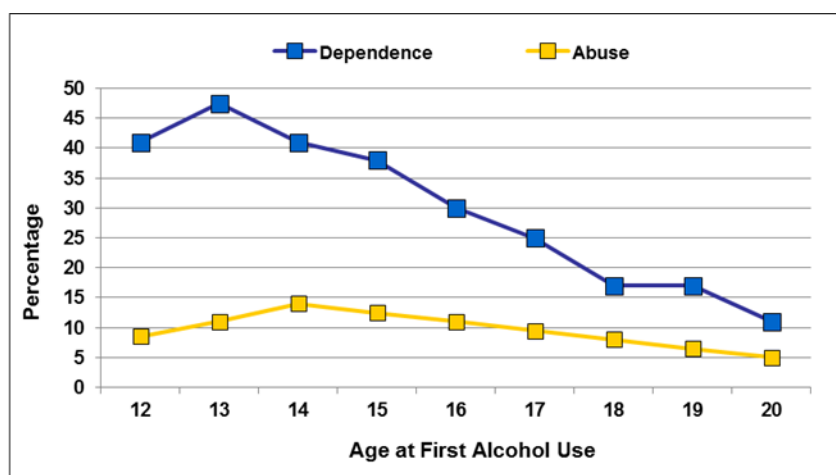
Adverse Effects on Normal Brain Development Are a Potential Long-Term Risk of Underage Alcohol Consumption

Research suggests that early, heavy alcohol use may affect the physical development and functioning of the brain. Some cross-sectional neurological studies suggest decreased ability among heavy alcohol users in planning, executive function, memory, spatial operation, and attention. These deficits, in turn, may put alcohol-dependent adolescents at risk for falling farther behind in school, putting them at an even greater disadvantage relative to nonusers (Brown, Tapert, Granholm, & Dellis, 2000). Some of these cross-sectional findings have been supported by longitudinal analyses (Squeglia, Jacobus, & Tapert, 2009).

Underage Drinking Affects Academic Performance

It has been known for decades that underage drinking affects academic performance. According to the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, of the 1 million high school students who binged at least five times per month, one third did so on school property. Binge drinkers were also three times more likely to report earning mostly Ds and Fs on their report cards compared with non-binge drinkers (Eaton et al., 2010).

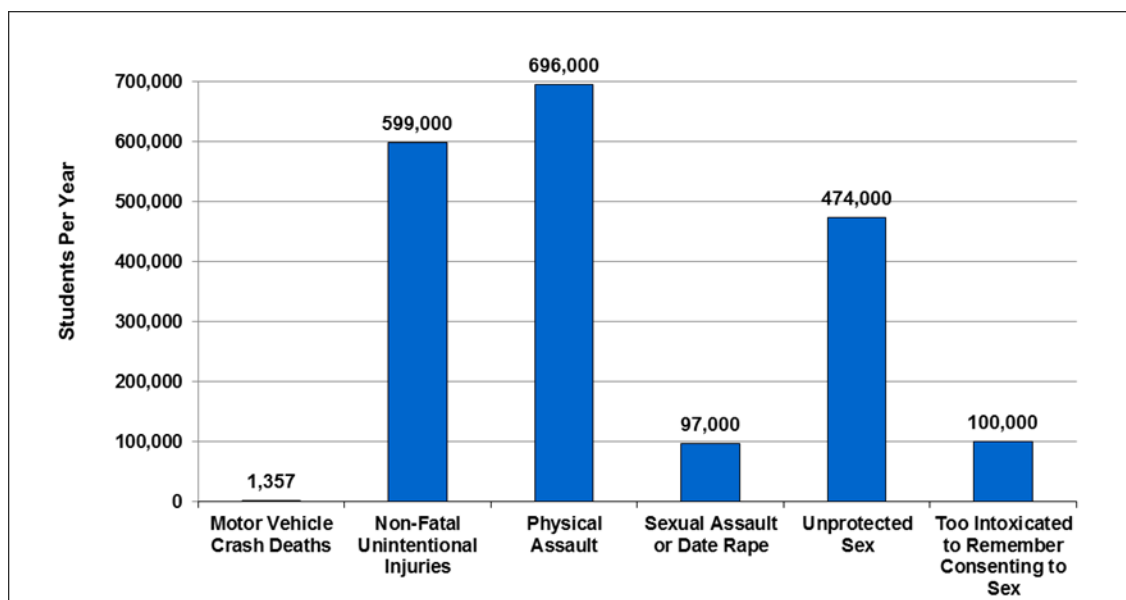
Exhibit E.10: Ages of Initiation and Levels of DSM Diagnoses for Alcohol Abuse and Dependence (Grant & Dawson, 1997)



College Drinking Has Numerous Adverse Consequences

As noted in Exhibit E.8, overall rates of college students' drinking and binge drinking exceed those of their age peers who do not attend college. These alcohol consumption rates on college campuses constitute a significant public health problem, as shown in Exhibit E.11. An estimated 90 percent of college rapes involve use of alcohol by the assailant, the victim, or both (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities, 1994). About 97,000 college students are victims of sexual assault or date rape related to alcohol use each year (Hingson et al., 2009). Alcohol use is involved in 95 percent of all violent crime on college campuses (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities, 1994). Approximately 25 percent of college students report academic consequences of their drinking, including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall.

Exhibit E.11: Prevalence of Alcohol-Related Morbidity and Mortality Among College Students Ages 18–24 (Hingson et al., 2002, 2005, 2009)



The National Effort to Reduce Underage Drinking

Best Practices for Prevention of Underage College Drinking

To change the college drinking culture, the NIAAA-supported Task Force on College Drinking, composed of researchers, administrators, and students (NIAAA, 2002a), recommends that schools intervene with best practices at three levels: the individual student, including at-risk or alcohol-dependent drinkers; the entire student body; and at the college and surrounding community. After 3 years of intensive study and a review and revision in 2007, the Task Force developed a “3-in-1” framework of college drinking prevention best practices. This framework is described in Chapter 1.

In 2011, the National College Health Improvement Project (NCHIP) launched the Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking, to develop strategies for reducing alcohol problems on college campuses. For a description of the Collaborative, see Chapter 1.

Research on college drinking prevention is ongoing, as is innovation on campuses across the country. Evidence for college-specific best practices is growing, and practices known to be effective with the general youth population are being tested in college settings. The Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking may represent an important step forward in the commitment of colleges and universities to address underage drinking on campus. It also suggests a new effort to develop effective collaborations among college campuses, Federal agencies, and researchers.

Federal and State Efforts Regarding Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

Caffeinated alcoholic beverages (CABs) are premixed beverages that combine alcohol, caffeine, and other stimulants. Research suggests that CABs pose public health and safety risks because the caffeine can mask the depressant effects of alcohol without changing alcohol's intoxicating properties. This can encourage binge drinking, particularly among young drinkers.

These health and safety risks prompted members of the National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee to initiate investigations and negotiations with the Anheuser-Busch and MillerCoors Brewing companies. The negotiations led to voluntary agreements with the two companies to remove caffeine and other stimulants from their products.

The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) initiated an investigation in December 2009 and sent a letter to four malt-based CAB producers warning them that their products could be considered adulterated under the law. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Trade and Tax Bureau (TTB) also sent letters to the producers alerting them to possible additional statutory and regulatory violations. In response, the four companies ceased using added caffeine in their products, and by summer 2011, it appeared that, with few if any exceptions, malt-based CABs with added caffeine were no longer available in the United States.

The events leading to the discontinuance in the marketplace of CABs with added caffeine demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinating action between Federal and State officials and among Federal agencies. These potentially dangerous products, which posed risks to youth and young adults because of their link to binge drinking, are no longer available as a result of this collaboration.

Report on State Programs and Policies Addressing Underage Drinking

Recognizing the importance of State programs and policies in preventing underage drinking, the STOP Act directs HHS and the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) to provide an Annual Report on State underage drinking prevention activities. It defines specific categories of prevention programs, policies, enforcement activities related to those policies, and State expenditures to guide the Report's development.

The Annual State Report (Chapter 4) provides the following information for the 50 States and the District of Columbia (henceforth referred to as "States"):

1. Information on 23 underage drinking prevention policies focused on reducing youth access to alcohol and youth involvement in drinking and driving
2. Data from a survey addressing underage drinking enforcement programs; programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers; collaborations, planning, and reports; and State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking

Underage Drinking Prevention Policies

The 23 policies included in Chapter 4 can be grouped under four general headings:

1. Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol
2. Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving
3. Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers
4. Alcohol Pricing Policies

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

- Underage possession of alcohol
- Underage consumption of alcohol
- Internal possession by minors
- Underage purchase of alcohol
- False identification for obtaining alcohol

Laws and the penalties associated with them are designed to raise the costs to underage people of obtaining and/or consuming alcohol. Such laws provide a primary deterrent (preventing underage drinking among nondrinkers) and a secondary deterrent (reducing the probability that adjudicated youth will drink again before reaching age 21). In addition, laws addressing internal possession facilitate enforcement and laws regarding false identification for obtaining alcohol make obtaining alcohol more difficult.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

- Youth blood alcohol concentration limits (underage operators of noncommercial motor vehicles)
- Loss of driving privileges for alcohol violations by minors (“use/lose” laws)
- Graduated driver’s licenses

Like laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol, these laws seek to deter underage driving after drinking by raising the cost of this behavior. In addition, graduated driver’s licenses restrict driving privileges to reduce the incidence of a variety of risky driving behaviors, including driving while intoxicated.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

- Furnishing of alcohol to minors
- Compliance check protocols
- Commercial furnishing: penalty protocols
- Responsible beverage service
- Minimum ages for on-premises servers and bartenders
- Minimum ages for off-premises sellers
- Dram shop liability
- Social host liability
- Prohibitions against hosting underage drinking parties
- Direct shipments/sales
- Keg registration
- Home delivery

These laws serve to reduce alcohol availability to minors, and hence reduce underage drinking. Some of the laws increase the costs to adults and thus deter furnishing alcohol to minors (e.g., compliance checks, social host, and dram shop liability). Other laws directly impede furnishing (e.g., responsible beverage service, minimum age for servers and sellers, direct shipment, and home delivery).

Alcohol Pricing Policies

- Alcohol taxes
- Drink specials
- Wholesaler pricing

These policies serve to decrease the “economic availability” of alcoholic beverages through increases in retail price and thus decrease underage drinking and a wide variety of related consequences. The effects of these policies may be direct (e.g., increased taxes, minimum wholesale prices, banning reduced-price drink specials) or indirect (e.g., limiting serving size).

Chapter 4 includes a description of each policy’s key components, the status of the policy across States, and trends over time. Summaries are followed by a State-by-State analysis of each policy.

State Survey

This section of Chapter 4 provides both the complete responses of the States to the Survey (State Summaries), and the Cross-State Report.

The survey content was derived directly from the STOP Act, covering topics and using terminology from the Act. The survey questions were structured to allow States maximum flexibility in deciding which initiatives to describe and how to describe them. Open-ended questions were used whenever possible to allow States to “speak with their own voices.” As noted earlier, the Survey addressed four main areas:

1. Enforcement programs
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers
3. Collaborations, planning, and reports
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking

The Cross-State Report presents data about variables amenable to quantitative analysis. Overall, the data reveal a wide range of activity in the areas studied, although these vary in scope and intensity from State to State. All States have areas of strength and all have areas where improvements could be realized. The inadequacy of some State data systems to respond to the data requested in the Survey is a recurrent theme. This is especially the case in local law enforcement and expenditures. Accurate and complete data are essential both for describing current activities to prevent underage drinking and to monitor progress in future State surveys.

Conclusion

Data in this Report demonstrate that meaningful progress has been made in reducing underage drinking prevalence. The factors that have contributed to this progress are varied and complex. One clear factor has been the increased attention to this issue at all levels of society. Federal initiatives, together with efforts by the national media, State and local governments, and interested private organizations, have raised underage drinking to a prominent place on the national public-health agenda, created a policy climate in which significant legislation has been passed by States and localities, raised awareness of the importance of aggressive enforcement, and stimulated coordinated citizen action. These changes are mutually reinforcing and have provided a framework for a sustained national commitment to reducing underage drinking.

Nevertheless, the rates of underage drinking are still unacceptably high, resulting in preventable and tragic health and safety consequences for the Nation's youth, families, communities, and society as a whole. Therefore, ICCPUD remains committed to an ongoing, comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing underage drinking.

CHAPTER 1

Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking: An Overview

Introduction

Alcohol remains the most widely used substance of abuse among America's youth. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) through a special analysis based on 2010 data, a higher percentage of youth who are 12 to 20 years old used alcohol in the past month (26.3 percent) than tobacco (21.0 percent) or illicit drugs (14.8 percent) (SAMHSA, 2011a). The extent of alcohol consumption by those younger than the legal drinking age of 21 constitutes a serious threat to both public health and public safety. In response, governments at the Federal, State, and local levels have sought to develop effective approaches to reduce underage drinking and its associated costs and consequences. The actions of government alone, however, cannot solve this serious problem. Only a broad, committed collaboration among governments, parents of underage youth, other adults, caregivers (people who provide services to youth, such as teachers, coaches, health and mental healthcare providers, human services workers, and juvenile justice workers), prevention professionals, youth, and private-sector organizations and institutions can reach an effective solution to this national challenge.

Underage drinking is a complex and challenging social problem that has defied an easy solution. Although selling alcohol to youth under the age of 21 is illegal in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, some States make it legal to provide (but not sell) alcohol to youth under special circumstances, such as at religious ceremonies, in private residences, or in the presence of a parent or guardian. Despite such broad restrictions, underage youth find it relatively easy to acquire alcohol, often from adults. Alcohol use often begins at a young age; the average age of first use for youths who initiated before age 21 is about 16.1 years old, and 10 percent of 9- to 10-year-olds have already started drinking (Donovan et al., 2004). Alcohol use increases with each additional year of age, and by age 20, more than half (55.8 percent) of youths report having had one or more drinks in the past 30 days (SAMHSA, 2011a). Underage drinkers are much more likely than adults to drink heavily and recklessly. Studies consistently indicate that about 80 percent of college students—of whom 48 percent are underage—drink alcohol, and about 40 percent of all college students engage in binge drinking.⁴ That is, men consume five or more drinks in a row and women consume four or more drinks in a row (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA], 2002a).

Scientific research over the past decade has broadened our understanding of the ways and extent to which underage alcohol use threatens the immediate and long-term development, well-being, and future mental development of young people. Alcohol is a leading contributor to fatal injuries, a major cause of death for people younger than 21. The potential consequences of underage drinking include alcohol-related traffic crashes and fatalities, other unintentional injuries such as burns and drowning, increased risk of suicide and homicide, physical and sexual assault, academic and social problems, inappropriate and/or risky sexual activity, and adverse effects on

⁴ Binge drinking is the consumption of a large amount of alcohol over a relatively short period of time. No common terminology has been established to describe different drinking patterns. Based on National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data, SAMHSA defines “binge drinking” as five or more drinks on one occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days and “heavy drinking” as five or more drinks on at least 5 different days in the past 30 days. However, NSDUH can provide binge-drinking estimates based on the NIAAA gender-specific definition. Some studies, including Wechsler's (2002) survey of college students, define “binge drinking” as five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more for women. Other sources use “frequent heavy drinking” to refer to five or more drinks on at least five occasions in the last 30 days. Appendix A discusses these differences in more detail. See Courtney and Polich (2009) for further discussion of the definition issues.

the developing brain (NIAAA, 2005a). The consequences of underage alcohol use extend beyond underage drinkers: society also pays. For example, in 2009, 40 percent of all deaths in traffic crashes involving a 15- to 20-year-old driver with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or higher were people other than the drinking driver (National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety [NHTSA] Fatality Analysis Reporting System [FARS], 2009). In 2006, almost \$27 billion (about 12 percent) of the total \$223.5 billion economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption were related to underage drinking (Bouchery, Harwood, Sacks, Simon, & Brewer, 2011).

As noted below, the problems associated with college drinking include sexual assault or date rape, violent crime on college campuses, and academic consequences including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall. Campus alcohol use also affects the academic performance of nondrinkers by contributing to a noisy and disruptive environment that is not conducive to studying.

The National Effort to Reduce Underage Drinking

Underage drinking has been recognized as a public health problem for many years. Recently, however, the national effort to prevent alcohol use by America's young people has intensified as the multifaceted consequences associated with underage drinking have become more apparent.

After Prohibition ended in 1933, States assumed authority for alcohol control, including the enactment of laws restricting youth access to alcohol. The majority of States designated 21 as the minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) for the "purchase or public possession" of alcohol. Beyond setting a minimum drinking age, the Nation's alcohol problems were largely ignored through the 1960s (NIAAA, 2005b). However, on December 31, 1970, Congress established NIAAA "to provide leadership in the national effort to reduce alcohol problems through research."

Between 1970 and 1976, 29 States lowered their MLDAs to 18, 19, or 20 years old, in part because the voting age had been lowered (Wagenaar, 1981). However, studies conducted in the 1970s found that motor vehicle crashes increased significantly among teens, resulting in more traffic injuries and fatalities (Cucchiaro, Ferreira, & Sicherman, 1974; Douglass, Filkins, & Clark, 1974; Wagenaar, 1983, 1993; Whitehead, 1977; Whitehead et al., 1975; Williams, Rich, Zador, & Robertson, 1974). As a result, 24 of the 29 States raised their MLDAs between 1976 and 1984, although to different minimum ages. Some placed restrictions on the types of alcohol that could be consumed by persons younger than 21. Only 22 States set an MLDA of 21 years old. In response, the Federal Government enacted the National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984, which mandated reduced Federal highway funds to States that did not raise their MLDAs to 21. By 1987, all remaining States had raised their MLDAs to 21 in response to the Federal legislation.

In 1992, Congress created SAMHSA "to focus attention, programs, and funding on improving the lives of people with or at risk for mental and substance abuse disorders." In 1998, Congress mandated that the Department of Justice, through the Office of Justice Programs' Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), establish and implement the Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program, a State- and community-based initiative.

As national concern about underage drinking grew, in part because of advances in science that increasingly revealed adverse consequences, Congress appropriated funds for a study by The National Academies to examine the relevant literature to “review existing Federal, State, and nongovernmental programs, including media-based programs, designed to change the attitudes and health behaviors of youth.” That report was issued in 2004 by the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine (IOM). Since then, a number of programs aimed at preventing and reducing underage drinking have been initiated at the Federal, State, and local levels. Chapter 3 describes major programs at the Federal level; Chapter 4 describes initiatives at the State level.

The conference report accompanying H.R. 2673, the “Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004,” directed the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) and to issue an annual report summarizing all Federal agency activities related to the problem. The HHS Secretary directed the SAMHSA Administrator to convene ICCPUD in 2004. ICCPUD includes representatives from HHS’s Office of the Surgeon General (OSG), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), and National Institutes of Health (NIH), including NIAAA and NIDA; Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools (ED/OSDFS); Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA); White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP); Department of the Treasury; Department of Defense; and Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ICCPUD coordinates Federal efforts to reduce underage drinking and served as a resource for the development of *A Comprehensive Plan for Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking*, which Congress called for in 2004. ICCPUD received input from experts and organizations representing a wide range of parties, including public health advocacy groups, the alcohol industry, ICCPUD member agencies, and the U.S. Congress. The latest research available at the time was analyzed and incorporated into the plan, which HHS reported to Congress in January 2006. It included three goals, a series of Federal action steps, and three measurable performance targets for evaluating national progress in preventing and reducing underage drinking.

In December 2006, Congress passed the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act, Public Law 109-422, popularly known as the STOP Act. The Act states that “a multi-faceted effort is needed to more successfully address the problem of underage drinking in the United States. A coordinated approach to prevention, intervention, treatment, enforcement, and research is key to making progress. This Act recognizes the need for a focused national effort, and addresses particulars of the Federal portion of that effort as well as Federal support for State activities.” The STOP Act requires the HHS Secretary, in collaboration with other Federal officials enumerated in the Act, to “formally establish and enhance the efforts of the interagency coordinating committee (ICCPUD) that began operating in 2004.”

The STOP Act also calls for two annual reports:

- A report to Congress from the HHS Secretary (the “Annual Report to Congress”) that includes:
 - A description of all programs and policies of Federal agencies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking.

- The extent of progress in preventing and reducing underage drinking nationally.
 - Information related to patterns and consequences of underage drinking.
 - Measures of the exposure of underage populations to messages regarding alcohol in advertising and the entertainment media, as reported by FTC.
 - Surveillance data, including information about the onset and prevalence of underage drinking, consumption patterns, and the means of underage access, and certain other data included in the report.
 - Such other information regarding underage drinking as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
- A report on State underage drinking-prevention and enforcement activities (the “State Report”) that includes:
- A set of measures to be used in preparing the report on best practices.
 - Categories of underage-drinking-prevention policies, enforcement practices, and programs (see Chapter 4 for list of specific categories).
 - Additional information on State efforts or programs not specifically included in the Act.

Chapters 1 through 3 of this document constitute the Annual Report to Congress; Chapter 4 constitutes the State Report. Together, they fulfill the STOP Act mandate and are designed to build on the efforts that precede it. For example, the State Report provides a substantial new resource for State and local coalitions and policymakers by providing comprehensive assessments of State underage drinking laws, policies, and programs, including individual State reports. This is critical information for States as a foundation for enhancing their underage drinking prevention efforts.

In fall 2005, ICCPUD sponsored a National Meeting of the States to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use. At the meeting, the Surgeon General announced his intent to issue a *Call to Action* on the prevention and reduction of underage drinking. Subsequently, OSG worked closely with SAMHSA and NIAAA to develop the report. In 2007, *The Surgeon General’s Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking* (HHS, 2007) (henceforth termed *Call to Action*), the first on that subject, was issued. Based on the latest and most authoritative research, particularly on underage drinking as a developmental issue, the *Call to Action* outlines a comprehensive national effort to prevent and reduce underage alcohol consumption. It includes six goals and describes the rationale, challenges, and strategies of each goal, including specific actions for parents and other caregivers, communities, schools, colleges and universities, the criminal and juvenile justice systems, law enforcement, the alcohol industry, and the entertainment and media industries.

ICCPUD agencies collaborated to provide information and data for the *Call to Action*. The 2006 Federal Comprehensive Plan set forth three general goals:

1. Strengthening a national commitment to address underage drinking
2. Reducing demand for, availability of, and access to alcohol by persons younger than 21
3. Using research, evaluation, and scientific surveillance to improve the effectiveness of policies and programs designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking

The six specific goals and associated strategies in the *Call to Action* for the Nation build on these three general goals.

As the Nation's leading medical spokesperson, the Surgeon General is in a unique position to call attention to national health problems. By issuing the *Call to Action*, the Surgeon General has sought to raise public awareness and foster changes in American society—goals similar to those described to Congress in the Comprehensive Plan. The *Call to Action* has incorporated—and, therefore, superseded—the Comprehensive Plan.

As with the Comprehensive Plan, ICCPUD agencies are implementing a variety of Federal programs to support the *Call to Action*'s goals. For example, SAMHSA and NIAAA worked with OSG to support rollouts of the *Call to Action* in 13 States; SAMHSA collaborated with ICCPUD to support more than 7,000 Town Hall meetings, using the *Call to Action*'s Guide to Action for Communities (HHS, 2007) as a primary resource; and SAMHSA has asked community coalitions funded under the STOP Act to implement strategies contained in the *Call to Action*. These and other programs are described in more detail in Chapter 3.

Principles and Goals of the *Call to Action*

The national effort to prevent and reduce underage drinking outlined in the *Call to Action* is based on the following principles from which its goals were derived:

1. ***Underage alcohol use is a phenomenon that is directly related to human development.*** Because of the nature of adolescence, alcohol poses a powerful attraction to adolescents and can have unpredictable outcomes that put every child at risk.
2. ***Factors that protect adolescents from alcohol use, as well as put them at greater risk, change during the course of adolescence.*** Individual characteristics, developmental issues, and shifting factors in adolescents' environments all play a role.
3. ***Protecting adolescents from alcohol use requires a comprehensive, developmentally based approach*** that is initiated prior to puberty and continues throughout adolescence with support from families, schools, colleges, communities, the healthcare system, and government.
4. ***Prevention and reduction of underage drinking is the collective responsibility of the Nation.*** "Scaffolding the Nation's youth"⁵ is the responsibility of all people in all of the social systems with which adolescents interact: family, schools, communities, healthcare systems, religious institutions, criminal and juvenile justice systems, all levels of government, and society as a whole. Each social system has a potential effect on the adolescent, and the active involvement of all systems is necessary to fully maximize existing resources to prevent underage drinking and its related problems. When all of the social systems work together toward the common goal of preventing and reducing

⁵ Scaffolding the Nation's youth is the Surgeon General's term for a structured process through which parents and society facilitate positive adolescent development and minimize risk by protecting against adolescents' natural risk-taking, sensation-seeking tendencies. It is a fitting metaphor for the support and protection that parents and society provide children and youth to help them function in a more mature way until they are ready to function without that extra support. This external support system—or scaffold—around the adolescent promotes healthy development and protects against alcohol use and other risky behaviors by facilitating good decisionmaking, mitigating risk factors, and buffering potentially destructive outside influences that draw adolescents to use alcohol.

underage drinking, they create a powerful synergy that is critical to realizing the vision.

5. ***Underage alcohol use is not inevitable, and parents and society are not helpless to prevent it.*** The *Call to Action* proposes a vision for the future wherein each child is free to develop to his or her potential without the impairment of alcohol's negative consequences. The fulfillment of that vision rests on the achievement of six goals that the *Call to Action* sets for the Nation listed below.

Goal 1: Foster changes in American society that facilitate healthy adolescent development and help prevent and reduce underage drinking.

Goal 2: Engage parents and other caregivers, schools, communities, all levels of government, all social systems that interface with youth, and youth themselves in a coordinated national effort to prevent and reduce underage drinking and its consequences.

Goal 3: Promote an understanding of underage alcohol consumption in the context of human development and maturation that takes into account individual adolescent characteristics as well as ethnic, cultural, and gender differences.

Goal 4: Conduct additional research on adolescent alcohol use and its relationship to development.

Goal 5: Work to improve public health surveillance on underage drinking and on population-based risk factors for this behavior.

Goal 6: Work to ensure that laws and policies at all levels are consistent with the national goal of preventing and reducing underage alcohol consumption.

The strategies for implementing these goals for parents and other caregivers, communities, schools, colleges and universities, businesses, the healthcare system, juvenile justice and law enforcement, and the alcohol and entertainment industries are included in the full *Call to Action*, which is available at <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/underagedrinking/calltoaction.pdf>.

Best Practices for Prevention of Underage Drinking Among College Students

Introduction: Extent of the Problem

As noted in Chapter 2, overall rates of college student drinking and binge drinking exceed those of their age peers who do not attend college (Johnston et al., 2011b). Of college students, 82 percent drink and 37 percent report drinking five or more drinks on an occasion in the past 2 weeks. Research indicates that some college students' drinking far exceeds the minimum binge criterion of five drinks per occasion (Wechsler et al., 1999). Underage college students consume about 48 percent of the alcohol consumed by students at 4-year colleges (Wechsler, Lee, Nelson, & Kuo, 2002; Wechsler & Nelson, 2008).

As further described in Chapter 2, the rates of alcohol consumption on college campuses constitute a significant public health problem. An estimated 90 percent of college rapes involve use of alcohol by the assailant, the victim, or both (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges

and Universities, 1994). About 97,000 college students are victims of sexual assault or date rape related to alcohol use each year (Hingson et al., 2009). Alcohol use is involved in 95 percent of all violent crime on college campuses (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities, 1994). Approximately 25 percent of college students report academic consequences resulting from their drinking, including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall. Campus alcohol use also affects the academic performance of nondrinkers by contributing to a noisy and disruptive environment that is not conducive to study.

NIAAA (2002a, p. 1) notes the following:

The tradition of drinking has developed into a kind of culture—beliefs and customs—entrenched in every level of college students’ environments. Customs handed down through generations of college drinkers reinforce students’ expectation that alcohol is a necessary ingredient for social success. These beliefs and the expectations they engender exert a powerful influence over students’ behavior toward alcohol.⁶

College Drinking Prevention Best Practices

In 1998, NIAAA convened its Task Force on College Drinking, composed of college presidents, students, and alcohol research experts on college drinking. During a 3-year research and outreach project, The Task Force produced a landmark report, *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges*, which highlighted the magnitude of the problem and made specific recommendations for addressing the problem based on existing research evidence.

The Task Force encouraged school administrators to address college drinking issues in a broad and comprehensive fashion. The report recommended that schools use a “3 in 1 Framework” to develop comprehensive programs that integrate multiple complementary strategies. Such programs focus simultaneously on: (1) individuals, including at-risk or alcohol-dependent drinkers; (2) the student population as a whole; and (3) the college and surrounding community. Specific recommendations were grouped into four tiers based on the degree of research evidence to support or refute them. At the time, the strongest research evidence showing effectiveness among college students supported strategies that targeted individual students. A number of environmental strategies showed evidence of effectiveness with similar populations, whereas other strategies were listed as either promising or ineffective. Exhibit 1.1 outlines the strategies examined by the NIAAA Task Force, grouped according to the supporting evidence for them and the levels at which they operate.

Since the Task Force report was issued in 2002, college drinking research has continued to yield important information about the potential effectiveness of these and additional intervention strategies. Current research confirms that interventions targeting individual students, including those at risk for alcohol problems, are effective. In addition, research now more clearly supports the use of environmental interventions, particularly campus–community partnerships, as part of a comprehensive program to address harmful college drinking.

The *Call to Action* also provides best practices recommendations for college drinking prevention, including fostering a culture in which alcohol does not play a central role in college life or the

⁶ For many students, alcohol use is not a tradition. Students who drink the least attend 2-year institutions, religious schools, commuter schools, and historically Black colleges and universities (Meilman et al., 1994, 1995, 1999; Presley et al., 1996a,b).

Exhibit 1.1: 3-in-1 Framework

3-IN-1 FRAMEWORK				
Tier	Strategy	Level of Operation		
		Individuals, including At-Risk and Dependent Drinkers	Student Population as Whole	Community
1: Effective among college students	Combining cognitive-behavioral skills with norms clarification & motivational enhancement intervention	Yes	No	No
	Offering brief motivational enhancement interventions in student health centers and emergency rooms	Yes	No	No
	Challenging alcohol expectancies	Yes	No	No
2: Effective with general populations	Increased enforcement of minimum drinking age laws	No	Yes	Yes
	Implementation, increased publicity, and enforcement of other laws to reduce alcohol-impaired driving	No	Yes	Yes
	Restrictions on alcohol retail density	No	No	Yes
	Increased price and excise taxes on alcoholic beverages	No	No	Yes
	Responsible beverage service policies in social & commercial settings	No	Yes	Yes
	The formation of a campus/community coalition	No	Yes	Yes
3: Promising	Adopting campus-based policies to reduce high-risk use (e.g., reinstating Friday classes, eliminating keg parties, establishing alcohol-free activities & dorms)	No	Yes	No
	Increasing enforcement at campus-based events that promote excessive drinking	No	Yes	No
	Increasing publicity about enforcement of underage drinking laws/eliminating “mixed” messages	No	Yes	Yes
	Consistently enforcing disciplinary actions associated with policy violations	No	Yes	No
	Conducting marketing campaigns to correct student misperceptions about alcohol use on campus	No	Yes	No
	Provision of “safe rides” programs	No	Yes	Yes
	Regulation of happy hours and sales	No	Yes	Yes
	Enhancing awareness of personal liability	Yes	Yes	No
	Informing new students and parents about alcohol policies and penalties	Yes	Yes	No
4: Ineffective	Informational, knowledge-based or values clarification interventions when used alone	N/A	N/A	N/A

college experience. About a quarter of the recommendations of the *Call to Action* specifically overlap the 3-in-1 framework. The *Call to Action* also recommends:

- Providing frequent alcohol-free late-night events, extending hours of student centers and athletics facilities, and increasing public service opportunities.
- Offering alcohol-free dormitories that promote healthy lifestyles.
- Restricting or eliminating alcohol sales at concerts and at athletic and other campus events.
- Reinstating Friday classes to shorten the extended weekend.

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (2010) and the Institute of Medicine (Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility, 2004), although not specifically focused on college drinking, both support the 3-in-1 framework strategies of aggressive enforcement of underage drinking laws, increasing alcohol prices, and excise tax. Exhibit 4.1, “Underage Drinking Prevention Policies – Best Practices,” presented in Chapter 4.1 lists additional policies that may contribute to a reduction in college drinking, especially drinking that occurs in the surrounding community. The policies include dram shop and social host liability, bans on direct sales (Internet/mail order); keg registration; minimum age for servers, sellers, and bartenders; internal possession laws; and restrictions on alcohol advertising.

For many years, NIAAA has invested substantial resources in supporting studies on individual and environmental interventions to address college drinking. As a result, knowledge about best practices continues to grow. A few recent highlights follow:

- At the individual level, screening and brief intervention in the college student health center can be effective in reducing high-risk drinking and alcohol-related consequences (Schaus et al., 2009; Fleming et al., 2010).
- At the environmental level, a recently completed large-scale trial showed the effectiveness of community–college partnerships in reducing alcohol problems in off-campus settings through heavily publicized and highly visible alcohol policy and enforcement activities (Saltz, Paschall, McGaffigan, & Nygaard, 2010).
- An online alcohol education course for incoming freshmen showed benefits through the first semester in reducing binge drinking and alcohol-related problems (Paschall, Antin, Ringwalt, & Saltz, 2011).

These results reinforce the findings in the 2002 Report, that intervening with problem drinking and its associated consequences can occur at different levels and times during college, and that implementing a combination of interventions may be especially helpful.

NIAAA Matrix

NIAAA-supported research has resulted in evidence-based practices that can be used to address harmful drinking and related consequences on college campuses, several of which are were mentioned above. To foster the implementation of these strategies, NIAAA convened a new College Presidents Working Group in 2011. Its goals are to bring renewed, vigorous National attention to college drinking, encourage the translation of college prevention research findings into practice, and provide a platform for sharing and disseminating evidence-based information. Given that not all strategies are appropriate for all schools, NIAAA and the Working Group are collaborating with extramural scientists on a matrix of interventions organized by effectiveness, cost, and ease of implementation to guide college administrators in selecting and implementing interventions on their campuses.

College Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking

In the past, some college administrators placed a low priority on reducing college drinking, and others were reluctant to court the negative publicity that they believed would result from such initiatives. These attitudes, however, have begun to change. Dartmouth College President Jim Yong Kim launched the National College Health Improvement Project (NCHIP) in 2010. Its mission is to improve student health at colleges and universities through the application of

population health solutions. To this end, it convenes groups of institutions to collectively address student health problems by bringing evidence into practice and measuring outcomes.

In February 2011, NCHIP convened a panel of experts on drinking to discuss the current evidence on how to best address the problem, along with the measurement strategies that could be used to track outcomes and effectiveness of campus programs. Two months later, NCHIP formally launched the Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking.

Membership in the initiative has grown from the initial 14 colleges and universities to 33 institutions. Several ICCPUD agencies have provided resources and consultation to the Collaborative.

Participating schools have appointed teams consisting of students, administrators, and faculty members who are expected to participate in a 36-month process and to implement policies and programs to reduce college binge drinking using outcomes-based research. The goal is to discover what programs work best, where they work, and why. The initiative includes the following steps:

Learning sessions: The collaborative sponsors learning sessions. Prior to the sessions, the teams are expected to collect, analyze, and present data on programs targeting high-risk drinking on their campuses. The sessions focus on the individual, the environment, and the interaction between the two, providing participants with the opportunity to share knowledge and the results of activities on individual campuses. Dartmouth hosted the first of the learning sessions in June 2011.

Action periods: Between sessions, the teams will work to improve on-campus efforts targeting high-risk drinking by implementing and testing new programs and policies, and by concurrently measuring outcomes and relevant processes. The Collaborative Leadership Team, composed of measurement and quality improvement experts and nationally recognized experts on high-risk drinking, will assist this process through virtual meetings and monthly conference calls.

Implementation and reporting: Following the initial 18 months of work together, the Campus Improvement Teams will continue to fully implement adapted changes and share measures of progress for an additional 18 months. The Collaborative expects to publish its findings at the end of the implementation phase.

The Collaborative is using the Institute for Healthcare Improvement's Breakthrough Series collaborative framework as the foundation for implementing underage drinking prevention strategies. The framework relies on the spread and adaptation of existing knowledge to multiple settings to accomplish a common aim. The Breakthrough Series was developed in the early 1990s and has been shown to be effective in numerous clinical, public health, and manufacturing settings.

Conclusion

Research on college drinking prevention is ongoing, as is innovation on campuses across the country. Evidence supporting college-specific best practices is growing, and practices known to be effective with the general population of youth are being tested in college settings. The College Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking may represent an important step forward in the

commitment of colleges and universities to address underage drinking on campus. It also suggests a new effort to develop effective collaboration among college campuses, Federal agencies, and researchers. If so, there is a strong reason for optimism.

Federal and State Actions Regarding Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

Caffeinated alcoholic beverages (CABs) are premixed beverages that combine alcohol, caffeine, and other stimulants. Research suggests that CABs pose public health and safety risks because the caffeine can mask the depressant effects of alcohol without changing alcohol's intoxicating properties. This can encourage binge drinking, particularly among young drinkers.

These health and safety risks prompted members of the National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee to initiate investigations and negotiations with the Anheuser-Busch and MillerCoors Brewing Companies. The negotiations led to voluntary agreements with the two companies (in August and December 2008, respectively) to remove caffeine and other stimulants from their products. Following these agreements, the Committee sent a letter to the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Trade and Tax Bureau (TTB) requesting that the Federal Agencies investigate the marketing and distribution of other CABs.

FDA initiated such an investigation in December 2009. On November 17, 2010, it sent a letter to four malt-based CAB producers warning them that, due to the use of added caffeine, their alcoholic malt beverages were considered to be adulterated products, and stating that further action, including possible seizure of their products, would be possible under Federal law. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and TTB also sent letters to the producers alerting them to possible additional statutory and regulatory violations. In response, the four companies ceased using added caffeine in their products, and by summer 2011, it appeared that, with few if any exceptions, malt-based CABs with added caffeine were no longer available in the United States. (The FDA, FTC, and TTB actions do not affect products containing caffeine that is not added during the manufacturing process—e.g., coffee-based alcoholic beverages.)

The events leading to the discontinuance of CABs with added caffeine in the marketplace demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinating action between Federal and State officials and among Federal agencies. These potentially dangerous products that posed risks to youth and young adults because of their link to binge drinking are no longer available as a result of this collaboration.

(See Appendix E for references and more details regarding the health and safety risks associated with CABs and these successful efforts to remove them from the marketplace.)

Extent of Progress

The STOP Act requires the HHS Secretary to report to Congress on “the extent of progress in preventing and reducing underage drinking nationally.”

An examination of trend data reported in federally sponsored surveys suggests that meaningful progress is being made in reducing the extent of underage drinking. It is generally inadvisable to draw conclusions based on changes from one year to the next because of natural fluctuations.

Examining trends over a multiyear period is much more informative. The following exhibits provide estimates of past-year alcohol use from 2004 through 2010 based on NSDUH data. All age groups showed a statistically significant decline in both past-month alcohol use and binge alcohol use in 2010 compared with 2004. As shown in the last column in Exhibits 1.2 and 1.3, for most age groups the declines have been substantial. Not unexpectedly, changes among 18- to 20-year-olds were smaller but still statistically significant. The large number of 18- to 20-year-olds using alcohol also accounts for the smaller percent change among 12- to 20-year-olds compared with 12- to 17-year olds. As shown in Exhibit 1.4, there was a statistically significant increase in average age at first use over the same time period (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, 2011a).

Exhibit 1.2: Past-Month Alcohol Use for 12- to 20-Year-Olds, 2004–2010

Age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2004 to 2010
12-13	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.5% †	3.4% †	3.5% †	3.1% †	-27.9%
14-15	16.4%	15.1%	15.6%	14.7% †	13.1% †	13.0% †	12.4% †	-24.4%
16-17	32.5%	30.1% †	29.7% †	29.0% †	26.2% †	26.3% †	24.6% †	-24.3%
18-20	51.1%	51.1%	51.6%	50.7%	48.7% †	49.7%	48.9% †	-4.3%
12-17	17.6%	16.5% †	16.6% †	15.9% †	14.6% †	14.7% †	13.6% †*	-22.7%
12-20	28.7%	28.2%	28.3%	27.9%	26.4% †	27.2% †	26.3% †	-8.4%

†Difference between 2004 estimate and this estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

*Difference between 2009 and 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level

Exhibit 1.3: Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use for 12- to 20-Year-Olds, 2004–2010

Age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2004 to 2010
12-13	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0% †*	-50.0%
14-15	9.1%	8.0%	8.9%	7.8% †	6.9% †	7.0% †	6.7% †	-26.4%
16-17	22.4%	19.7% †	20.0% †	19.4% †	17.2% †	17.0% †	15.3% †*	-31.7%
18-20	36.8%	36.1%	36.2%	35.7%	33.7% †	34.7%	33.3% †	-9.5%
12-17	11.1%	9.9% †	10.3% †	9.7% †	8.8% †	8.8% †	7.8% †*	-29.7%
12-20	19.6%	18.8%	19.0%	18.6%	17.4% †	18.1% †	17.0% †*	-13.3%

†Difference between 2004 estimate and this estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

*Difference between 2009 and 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level

Exhibit 1.4: Average Age at First Use Among Past-Year Initiates of Alcohol Use Who Initiated Before Age 21, 2004–2010

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Average Age at First Use	15.6	15.6	15.8 †	15.8 †	15.9 †	15.9 †	16.1 †*

†Difference between 2004 estimate and this estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

* Difference between 2009 and 2010 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level

Data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) also suggest positive movement. This alignment within and across surveys, even without statistical significance across all three surveys, is a good sign.

These data demonstrate that meaningful progress has been made in reducing underage drinking prevalence. The factors that have contributed to this progress are varied and complex. However, one clear factor has been increased attention to this issue at all levels of society. Federal initiatives have raised underage drinking to a prominent place on the national public health agenda, created a policy climate in which significant legislation has been passed by States and localities, raised awareness of the importance of aggressive enforcement, and stimulated coordinated citizen action. These changes are mutually reinforcing and have provided a framework for a sustained national commitment to reducing underage drinking.

Nevertheless, the rates of underage drinking are still unacceptably high, resulting in preventable and tragic health and safety consequences for the Nation's youth, families, communities, and society as a whole. Therefore, ICCPUD remains committed to an ongoing, comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing underage drinking. This Report, with its yearly updates to the State Report and survey responses, is part of that sustained effort to reduce underage drinking in America.

CHAPTER 2

The Nature and Extent of Underage Drinking in America

Introduction

Underage drinking and its associated problems have profound negative consequences for underage drinkers themselves, their families, their communities, and society as a whole. Underage drinking contributes to a wide range of costly health and social problems including motor vehicle crashes (the greatest single mortality risk for underage drinkers); suicide; interpersonal violence (e.g., homicides, assaults, and rapes); unintentional injuries such as burns, falls, and drowning; brain impairment; alcohol dependence; risky sexual activity; academic problems; and alcohol and drug poisoning. Alcohol is a factor related to approximately 4,700 deaths among underage youths in the United States every year, shortening their lives by an average of 60 years (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 2011).

Despite laws against underage drinking in all 50 States; the efforts of Federal, State, and local governments spanning decades; and the dedicated work of many private groups and organizations, alcohol is the most widely consumed substance of abuse among America's youth, used more often than tobacco or marijuana. Underage alcohol use remains a challenging public health and public safety problem with severe consequences for youth and their families, communities, and society. For those under 21 years of age, alcohol accounts for more deaths than all other illicit drugs combined. Nevertheless, a lack of public recognition of the devastating consequences of underage alcohol use and its personal, economic, and social costs hampers implementation of a comprehensive prevention effort.

Still, there is cause for optimism. As discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Report, States are increasingly adopting comprehensive policies and practices that can alter the individual and environmental factors that contribute to underage drinking and its consequences and can be expected to reduce alcohol-related deaths and disability and associated healthcare costs.

Federal Surveys Used in This Report

The Federal Government funds three major national surveys that collect data on underage drinking and its consequences: the annual National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA); the annual Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey; and the biennial Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Each makes a unique contribution to an understanding of the nature of alcohol use.

Four additional surveys used by the Government to obtain data on underage drinkers ages 18 and older are the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC); National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); and Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel (formerly called the Worldwide Surveys of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel). A more detailed description of each of these surveys and its unique contribution to research can be found in Appendix A. Data from these and other surveys and research efforts continue to paint a troubling picture of underage alcohol use in America.

Characteristics of Underage Drinking in America

Underage alcohol use in America is a public health problem because of the number of children and adolescents who drink, when and how much they drink, and the negative consequences that

result from that drinking. Some of the principal findings of governmental surveys and other research related to underage alcohol use in America are described in the following paragraphs.

Underage Alcohol Use Is Widespread

Underage alcohol use in America is a widespread and serious problem:

- **Current Use:** The 2010 NSDUH reported that approximately 26.3 percent of Americans ages 12 through 20 (about 10.0 million people) reported having at least one drink in the 30 days prior to the survey interview. Of this age group, 17.0 percent (6.5 million) were binge drinkers (five or more drinks on the same occasion, e.g., at the same time or within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Approximately 5.1 percent of this age group (2.0 million) were heavy drinkers (five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days). By definition, all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2011).
- **Lifetime Use:** MTF 2010 showed that 71.0 percent of 12th, 58.2 percent of 10th, and 35.8 percent of 8th graders have had alcohol at some point in their lives⁷ (Exhibit 2.1) (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2011a).
- **Binge Use:** The 2010 NSDUH showed that 4.1 percent of 14-year-olds, 12.4 percent of 16-year-olds, 28.5 percent of 18-year-olds, and 37.3 percent of 20-year-olds engaged in binge drinking within the past 30 days (SAMHSA, 2011, detailed tables).
- **Heavy Use:** The 2010 NSDUH data showed that 2.7 percent of 16-year-olds, 8.2 percent of 18-year-olds, and 13.7 percent of 20-year-olds consumed alcohol heavily in the past 30 days (SAMHSA, 2011, detailed tables).
- **Use to Intoxication:** In MTF 2010, 54.1 percent of 12th, 36.9 percent of 10th, and 16.3 percent of 8th graders reported having been drunk⁸ at least once (Johnston et al., 2011a).
- **Past-Month Intoxication:** In MTF 2010, 26.8 percent of 12th, 14.7 percent of 10th, and 5.0 percent of 8th graders reported being drunk in the past month (Johnston et al., 2011a).

Alcohol Is the Most Widely Used Substance of Abuse Among American Youth

As indicated in Exhibit 2.2, a higher percentage of youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades used alcohol in the month prior to being surveyed than used tobacco or marijuana, the illicit drug most commonly used by adolescents (Johnston et al., 2011a).

Youth Start Drinking at an Early Age

Drinking often begins at very young ages. Surveys indicate that approximately:

1. Ten percent of 9- to 10-year-olds have already started drinking⁹ (Donovan et al., 2004).
2. More than one fifth of underage drinkers begin drinking before age 13 (Eaton et al., 2010).
3. Peak years of initiation are 7th through 11th grades based on data from high school seniors (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2009a).

⁷ Lifetime alcohol use in this survey is defined as "having more than a few sips."

⁸ MTF asks "On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high during the past 30 days?"

⁹ Drinking is defined as having more than a few sips.

Exhibit 2.1: Lifetime Alcohol Use, Use to Intoxication, and Use to Intoxication Within the Past Month Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders: 2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)

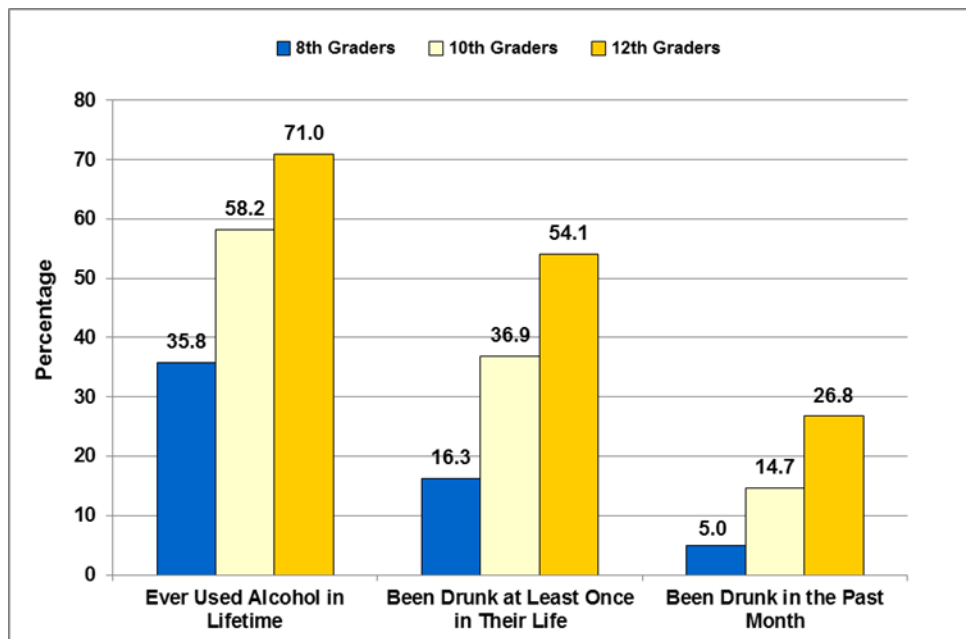
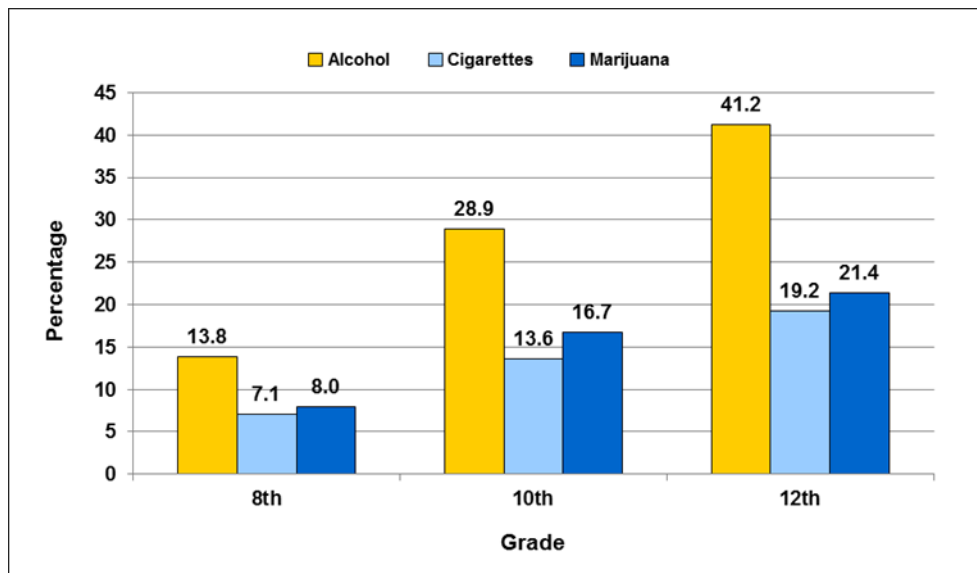


Exhibit 2.2: Past-Month Adolescent Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use by Grade: 2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)



An estimated 2,490 young people ages 12 to 14 initiated alcohol use per day in 2010 (SAMHSA, 2011). This translates into slightly fewer than 1 million (910,000) youths under 15 years old initiating alcohol use each year. Youths who report drinking before age 15 are more likely to experience problems including intentional and unintentional injury to self and others after drinking (Hingson & Zha, 2009; Hingson, Heeren, Jamanka, & Howland, 2000); violent behavior, including predatory violence and date violence (Blitstein, Murray, Lytle, Birnbaum, & Perry, 2005; Ellickson, Tucker, & Klein, 2003; Ramisetty-Mikler, et al., 2006); criminal behavior (Eaton, Davis, Barrios, Brener, & Noonan, 2007); prescription drug misuse (Hermos et al., 2008); unplanned and unprotected sex (Hingson, Heeren, Winter, & Wechsler, 2003); motor vehicle crashes (Hingson, Heeren, Levenson, Jamanka, & Voas, 2002); and physical fights (Hingson, Heeren, & Zakocs, 2001). Early-onset drinking is thus a marker for future problems, including heavier use of alcohol and other drugs during adolescence (Robins & Przybeck, 1985; Hawkins et al., 1997) and alcohol dependence in adulthood (Grant & Dawson, 1998). Delaying the age of first alcohol use can ameliorate some of the negative consequences of underage alcohol consumption, so trends in age of initiation of alcohol use are important to follow.

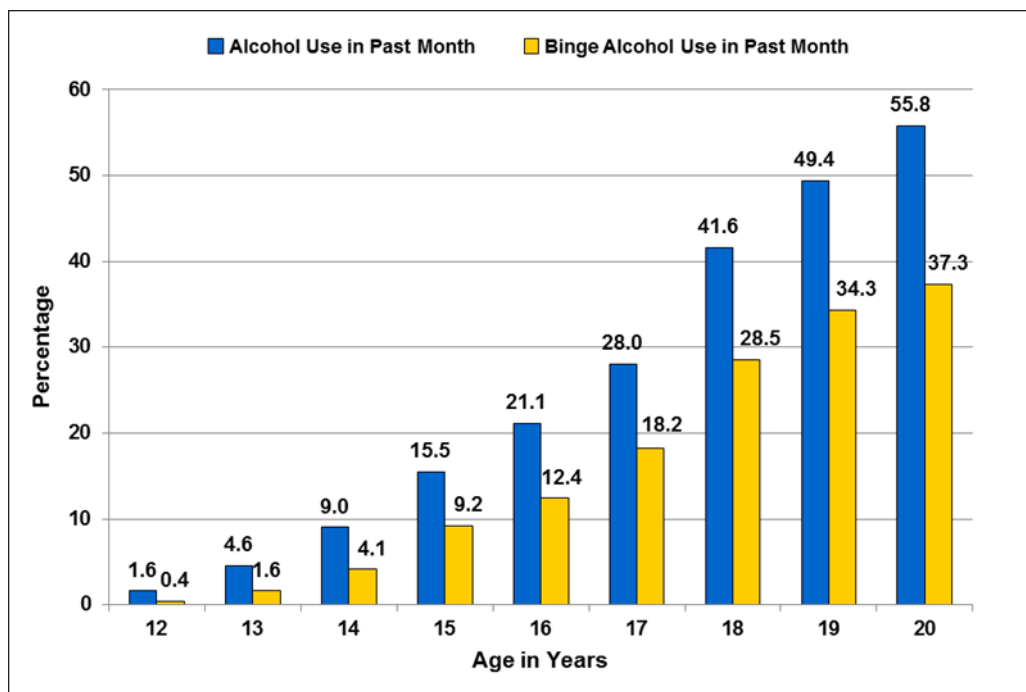
MTF data show that the proportion of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who had ever used alcohol and the proportion of those who started using alcohol before 7th grade generally declined from 1998 to 2010, suggesting a possible delay in the age at first use (Johnston et al., 2011a).

SAMHSA revised its methodology to provide more timely estimates that will more accurately assess trends in average age at first use and other measures of initiation, such as incidence rates. Average age of first use is now calculated based on initiation within the past 12 months. Using this new method, NSDUH data indicate no difference in the average age of first use (15.6 years) among those who initiated alcohol use prior to age 21 between 2004 and 2005, but a significant increase to 15.8 years in 2006 (SAMHSA, 2007). The average age of first use then remained nearly the same in 2007 (15.8 years) (SAMHSA, 2008), 2008 (15.9 years) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2009), and 2009 (15.9 years) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010) before a statistically significant increase in 2010 (16.1 years) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). Average age of first use for all drinkers, including those who started drinking at age 21 or over, was 16.6 in 2006 (SAMHSA, 2007), 17.0 in 2007 (SAMHSA, 2008), 17.7 in 2008 (SAMHSA, 2009), 17.1 in 2009 (SAMHSA, 2010), and 18.0 in 2010 (SAMHSA, 2011b, detailed tables). Appendix A further discusses methodological issues in measuring age at first use and other indicators of alcohol initiation.

For Underage Drinkers, Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking Increase With Age

Drinking becomes increasingly common through the teenage years (O'Malley, Johnston, & Bachman, 1998). Frequent, heavy use by underage drinkers also increases each year from age 12 to age 20 (Flewelling, Paschall, & Ringwalt, 2004). The 2010 NSDUH reports that underage alcohol consumption in the past month increased with age in a steady progression from 1.6 percent for 12-year-olds to 55.8 percent for 20-year-olds and peaked at 71.6 percent for 21-year-olds (SAMHSA, 2011b). As shown in Exhibit 2.3, binge drinking also increased steadily between the ages of 12 and 20, peaking at age 21 (47.9 percent) and then decreasing beyond young adulthood (data not shown) (SAMHSA, 2010, detailed tables). Approximately 6.5 million (17.0 percent) of 12- to 20-year-olds reported past-month binge alcohol use (SAMHSA, 2011b).

Exhibit 2.3: Current and Binge Alcohol Use Among Persons Ages 12 to 20 by Age: 2010 (SAMHSA, 2011)



Youth Binge More and Drink More Than Adults When They Drink

Young drinkers tend to drink less often than adults, but they drink more heavily when they do drink. For example, 92 percent of the alcohol consumed by 12- to 14-year-olds is via binge drinking (Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation [PIRE], 2002). Underage drinkers consume, on average, about five drinks per occasion, about six times a month (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011), whereas adult drinkers 26 and older average three drinks per occasion, about nine times a month (Exhibit 2.4) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). It is important to note that very young adolescents, because of their smaller size, reach blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) achieved by older binge-drinking adolescents (e.g., age 18 or older) with fewer drinks (3–4 drinks for persons ages 12–15) (Donovan, 2009).

When asked about the number of drinks consumed on their last occasion of alcohol use in the past month, 20.8 percent of underage drinkers reported one drink; 18.2 percent, two drinks; 24.3 percent, three or four drinks; 25.1 percent, 5 to 8 drinks; and 11.7 percent, nine or more drinks for 2009 and 2010 combined (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). The number of drinks consumed differs by gender (Exhibit 2.5); underage females are more likely to report consuming one to four drinks; underage males, consuming five to nine drinks or more. The number of drinks reported on the last occasion tends to increase with increasing age.

Exhibit 2.4: Number of Drinking Days per Month and Usual Number of Drinks per Occasion for Youth (12–20), Young Adults (21–25), and Adults (≥26): 2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)

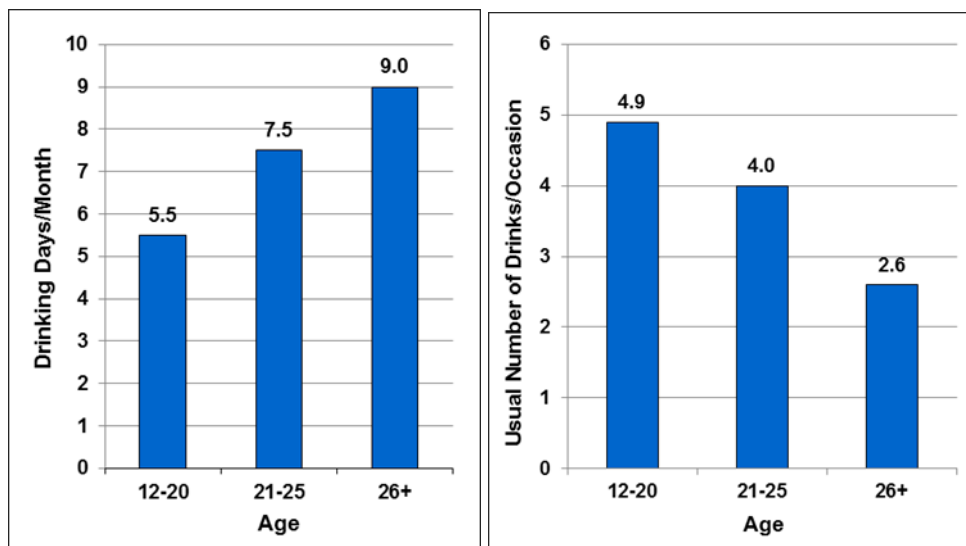
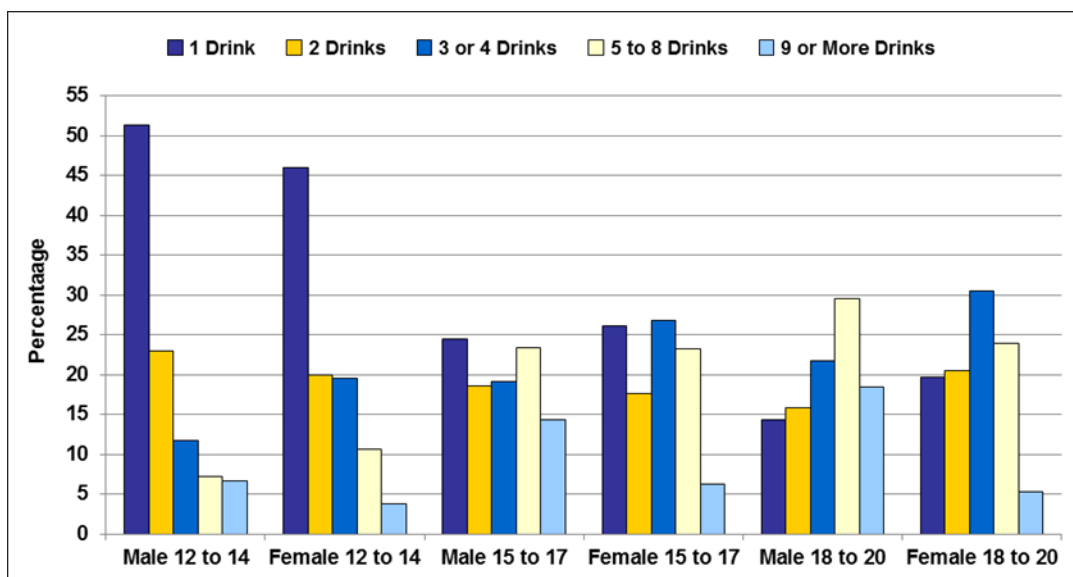


Exhibit 2.5: Number of Drinks Consumed on Last Occasion of Alcohol Use in the Past Month Among Past-Month Alcohol Users Ages 12 to 20, by Gender and Age Group: 2009–2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)



Particularly worrisome is the high prevalence among underage drinkers of binge drinking, which MTF defines as five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks and calls “heavy episodic drinking.” In 2010, 7.2 percent of 8th, 16.3 percent of 10th, and 23.2 percent of 12th graders reported heavy episodic drinking (Johnston et al., 2011a). In 2010, about 2.0 million youth ages 12 through 20 (5.1 percent) drank five or more drinks on a single occasion¹⁰ 5 or more days a month (SAMHSA, 2011a).

Faden and Fay (2004) used sophisticated statistical trend analyses to examine underage drinking data from 1975 to 2002. Among 12th graders, drinking five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks declined 7.6 percent, from 36.8 percent in 1975 to 29.2 percent in 2004. Analysis of data from the intervening years showed that the prevalence of drinking five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks rose from 1975 to 1980, fell from 1980 to 1987, steeply declined from 1987 to 1993, rose between 1993 and 1997, and declined between 1997 and 2002 (Faden & Fay, 2004). Utilizing the same technique, subsequent analyses showed that among 12th graders the prevalence of drinking five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks continued to fall between 2002 and 2009 (Chen, Yi, & Faden, 2011).

Information on the prevalence of drinking five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks among 8th and 10th graders first became available in 1991. In 1991, 10.9 percent of 8th graders and 21 percent of 10th graders reported engaging in this behavior compared with 9.4 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively, in 2004. Rates in the intervening years oscillated heavily for 8th graders and rose steadily for 10th graders, for whom rates peaked in 2000 and have since gradually declined (Johnston, O’Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2005). Data for ensuing years suggests that these trends are continuing to move in the same direction (Johnston et al., 2009a).

Binge Drinking by Teens Is Not Limited to the United States

In many European countries, a significant proportion of young people ages 15 to 16 report binge drinking (Exhibit 2.6).

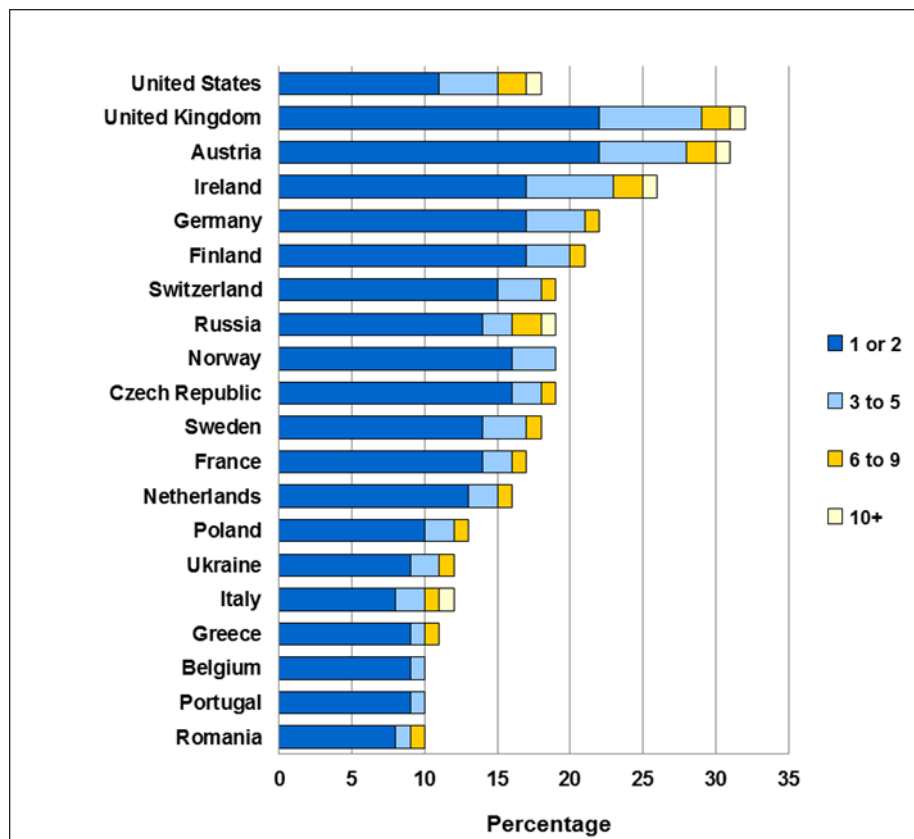
In all countries listed in Exhibit 2.6, the minimum legal drinking age is lower than in the United States. These data call into question the suggestion that having a lower minimum legal drinking age results in less problem drinking by adolescents.

There Is a High Prevalence of Alcohol Use Disorders Among Youth

The prevalence of alcohol abuse or dependence among underage drinkers is quite high. Ascertaining the prevalence of alcohol use disorders among younger drinkers is complicated by the use of criteria meant for adults to measure alcohol abuse and dependence in younger drinkers. Because the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, text revision* (DSM-IV-TR) (APA, 2000) criteria for abuse and dependence were originally developed for use with adults, using them to assess abuse and dependence in adolescents may

¹⁰ If a typical 160-pound male drinks five standard drinks over a 2-hour period, he would reach a blood alcohol content of .08, making him legally intoxicated in all 50 States.

Exhibit 2.6: Percentage of European Students Ages 15–16 Who Reported Being Drunk in the Past 30 Days* Compared With American 10th Graders (Hibell et al., 2009; Data from the 2007 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs¹¹)



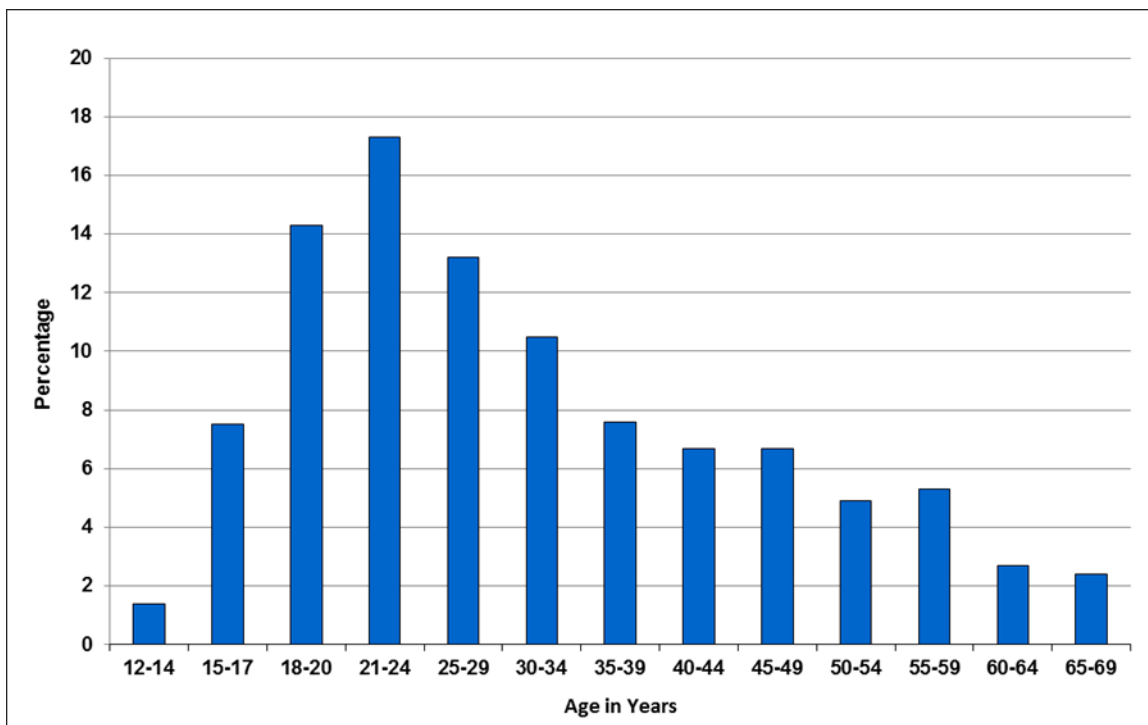
*The 2007 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs question is: “On how many occasions (if any) have you been intoxicated from drinking alcoholic beverages (staggered when walking, not able to speak properly, throwing up or not remembering what happened)?”

lead to inconsistencies.¹² As shown in Exhibit 2.7, according to the combined 2009 and 2010 NSDUH data, prevalence of alcohol dependence or abuse is highest among those ages 18 to 29. About one in seven (14.3 percent) 18- to 20-year-olds met criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse, a prevalence rate second only to that for 21- to 24-year-olds (17.3 percent) and slightly higher than that for 25- to 29-year-olds (13.2 percent). In addition, 1.4 percent of 12- to 14-year-olds and 7.5 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds met criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse.

¹¹ The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs (ESSPAD) is conducted every 5 years. The most recent survey was conducted in spring 2011, and data will be available in spring 2012.

¹² Several researchers are actively investigating this important issue (Harford, Yi, Faden, & Chen, 2009; Mewton, Teesson, Slade, & Grove, 2010). The American Psychiatric Association (APA) is also addressing the appropriateness of the current DSM-IV-TR criteria for measuring alcohol abuse and dependence in the young as it prepares to launch DSM-V in 2013. See American Psychiatric Association DSM-V Development at <http://www.dsm5.org/Pages/Default.aspx>.

Exhibit 2.7: Prevalence of Past-Year DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age: 2009–2010 NSDUH (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, Special Analyses, 2011)



Underage Drinking Differs by Gender

Although underage males and females tend to start drinking at about the same age and have approximately the same prevalence of any past-month alcohol use, males are more likely to drink with greater frequency and to engage in binge and heavy drinking. According to the 2010 NSDUH data, 57.4 percent of males ages 12 and older were current drinkers compared with 46.5 percent of females in that age group. However, among underage drinkers, gender differences varied with age. Among individuals ages 12 to 13, rates of current drinking were very similar: 3.6 percent for males and 3.4 percent for females. Among 14- and 15-year-olds, 13.8 percent of females reported current use compared with 12.3 percent of males. Among those ages 16 to 17, 27.9 percent of the males and 24.7 percent of females reported being current drinkers. By ages 18 to 20, 52.1 percent of males and 47.0 percent of females reported past-month alcohol use (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010).

Binge-drinking prevalence is the most significant gender difference, at least among older adolescents. In 2010, 28.0 percent of male 12th graders reported binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row) at least once in the prior 2-week period, whereas 18.4 percent of female 12th graders did (Johnston et al., 2011a). However, the gender gap is closing. In 1975, there was a 23 percentage point spread between the rates; in 2010, it was 9.6 points (Johnston et al., 2011a).

Female bingeing rates are comparable to those for males among younger age groups, whereas male bingeing rates increase more rapidly with age. The 2009 NSDUH data showed past-month

binge drinking in 1.7 percent of male and 1.6 percent of female 12- to 13-year-olds, 7.3 percent of male and 6.7 percent of female 14- to 15-year olds, 18.7 percent of male and 15.2 percent of female 16- to 17-year-olds, and 39.8 percent of male and 29.3 percent of female 18- to 20-year-olds (SAMHSA, 2010). MTF, which began collecting data from 8th and 10th graders in 1991, reports similar results. Among 8th graders, females began steadily gaining on males' bingeing rates in 1991, with equal rates for both genders since 2004 (Exhibit 2.8) (Johnston et al., 2009c, 2011a).

Underage Drinking by Race and Ethnicity

According to the 2002–2010 NSDUH data,¹³ Whites ages 12 to 20 were more likely to report current use of alcohol than any other race or ethnic group. An estimated 32.4 percent of White males and 30.9 percent of White females reported past-month use, followed by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander males (27.0 percent), Hispanic or Latino males (26.9 percent), American Indian or Alaska Native females (26.5 percent), males of multiple races (26.4 percent), American Indian or Alaska Native males (26.1 percent), females of multiple races (25.5 percent), Hispanic or Latino females (23.1 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander females (22.8 percent), Black or African American males (19.9 percent), Black or African American females (18.4 percent), Asian males (17.6 percent), and Asian females (15.9 percent). As shown in Exhibit 2.9, among most races/ethnic groups, males and females reported similar rates of current alcohol use; however, among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics, males ages 12 to 20 were more likely to report current use than females (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). Although fewer Blacks report current drinking, data from the 2009 YRBS

Exhibit 2.8: Rates of Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks Among Male and Female 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, 1991-2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)

¹³ To provide sample sizes sufficient to produce reliable estimates for each race/ethnic group, multiyear estimates of past-month alcohol use and binge drinking by race/ethnicity were calculated.

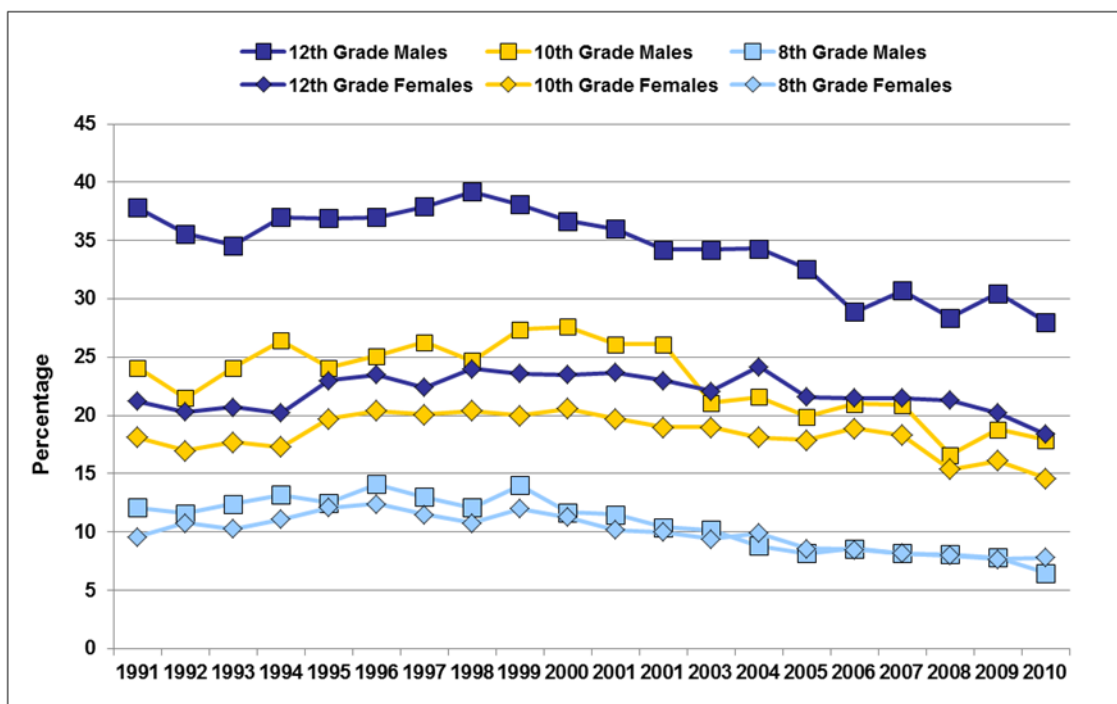
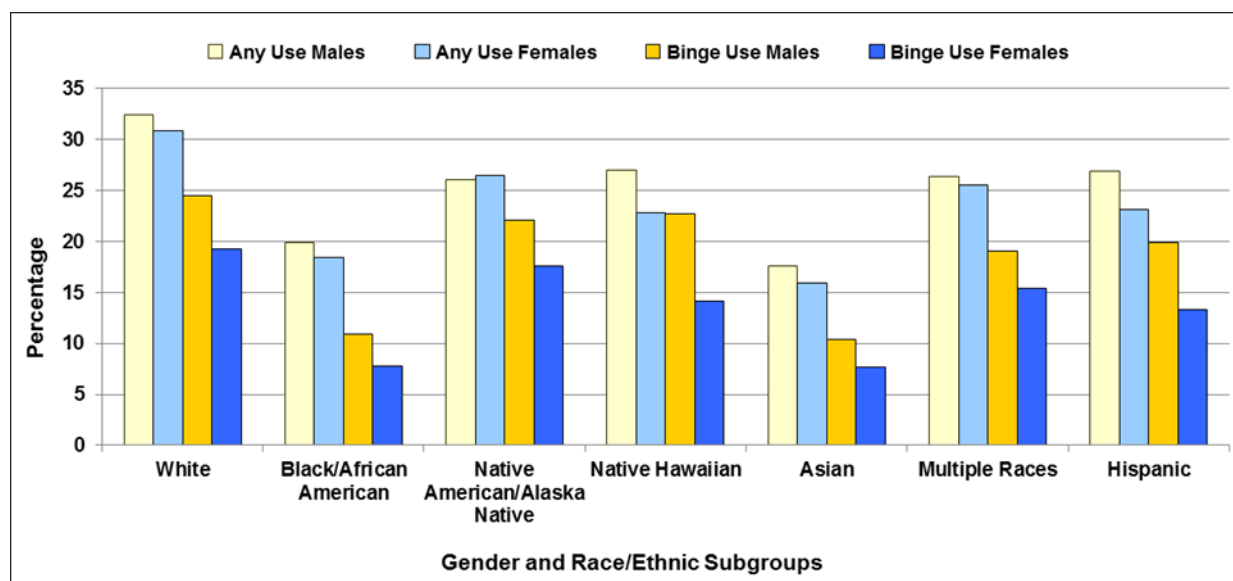


Exhibit 2.9: Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking in the Past Month Among Persons Ages 12 to 20 by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Annual Averages Based on 2002–2010 Data (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)



suggest that the prevalence of alcohol use before age 13 is greater among Black students (24.9 percent) and Hispanic students (27.1 percent) than among White students (18.1 percent) (Eaton et al., 2010). Sample sizes from the MTF and the YRBS do not allow estimates of alcohol consumption by youth who are American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or multiple races.

Multiyear NSDUH data (2002–2010) show that White, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander males ages 12 to 20 were equally likely to report binge alcohol use in the past month. An estimated 24.5 percent of White males reported having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the past 30 days, followed closely by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander males (22.7 percent) and American Indian or Alaska Native males (22.1 percent). Hispanic males (19.9 percent), White females (19.3 percent), males of multiple races (19.1 percent), and American Indian or Alaska Native females (17.6 percent) reported similar rates of binge drinking, followed by females of multiple races (15.4 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander females (14.1 percent), and Hispanic females (13.6). Black and Asian youth ages 12 to 20 were least likely to report binge drinking, with 10.9 percent of Black males, 10.4 percent of Asian males, 7.8 percent of Black females, and 7.7 percent of Asian females reporting the behavior. As shown in Exhibit 2.9, rates of binge drinking were higher among males than females for each race/ethnic group, with the differences being greatest among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders (males 22.7 percent vs. females 14.1 percent) and Hispanics (males 19.9 percent vs. females 13.6 percent) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010).

These ethnic and racial differences must be viewed with some caution. As Caetano, Clark, and Tam (1998) note, there are important differences in alcohol use and related problems among ethnic and racial subgroups of Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans/Alaska Natives. Moreover, the patterns of consumption for any group or subgroup represent a complex interaction of psychological, historical, cultural, and social factors inadequately captured by a limited set of labels. With these cautions in mind, however, the data discussed thus far highlight the importance of considering race and ethnicity in underage drinking prevention measures.

Social Context of Alcohol Use

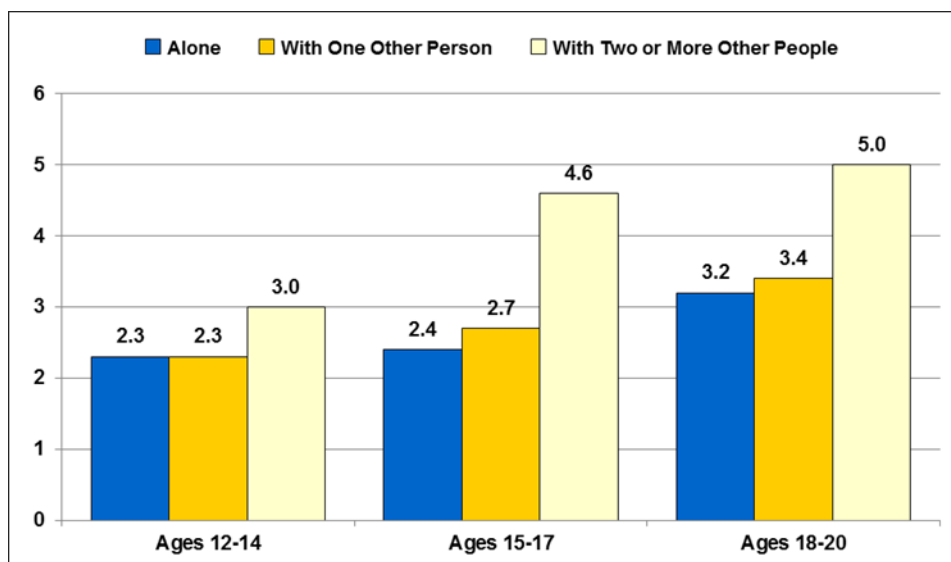
NSDUH began to collect data on the social context of last alcohol use in 2006. The following discussion combines data for 2009 and 2010. Most (81.5 percent) persons ages 12 to 20 who had consumed alcohol in the past month were with two or more people the last time they drank, 13.3 percent were with one other person the last time they drank, and 5.2 percent were alone. Underage persons who drank with two or more other people on the last occasion in the past month had more drinks on the last occasion on average (4.8 drinks) than those who drank with one other person (3.1 drinks) or drank alone (2.9 drinks) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011; Pemberton, Collier, Robbins, & Gfroerer, 2008).

The social context of drinking appears to differ across age groups. Among current drinkers, youths ages 12 to 14 were more likely to have been alone (9.8 percent) or with one other person (23.2 percent) the last time they drank compared with youths ages 15 to 17 (6.0 percent alone and 13.5 percent with one other person) or ages 18 to 20 (4.5 percent alone and 12.4 percent with one other person) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). In all age groups, underage current drinkers who drank with two or more other people averaged more drinks on the last occasion than those who drank with one other person or alone (Exhibit 2.10).

Gender, too, interacts with social context in determining alcohol use. Most male and female underage drinkers were with two or more other people on their last drinking occasion. However,

female drinkers were more likely to be with two or more people the last time they drank (83.2 percent) than were male drinkers (80.1 percent). On the other hand, male drinkers were more

Exhibit 2.10: Drinks Consumed on Last Occasion of Alcohol Use in the Past Month Among Past-Month Alcohol Users Ages 12 to 20, by Social Context and Age Group, 2009–2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)



likely to have been alone the last time they drank (6.9 percent) than were female drinkers (3.2 percent). Overall, underage persons who drank with two or more other people consumed more drinks on average (4.8) than those who drank alone (2.7) or with one other person (3.1). The same general pattern applied to both males and females, except that among males, the difference in the number of drinks consumed when drinking alone (3.1) and drinking with one other person (3.5) was not statistically significant. Males consumed more drinks than did females regardless of the social context; for example, when the last drinking occasion was with two or more other people, males averaged 5.5 drinks, compared with 3.9 drinks for females (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011).

Location of Alcohol Use

NSDUH began to collect data on location of last alcohol use in 2006. The following discussion combines data for 2009 and 2010. Most underage drinkers reported last using alcohol in someone else's home (55.6 percent, averaging 4.9 drinks) or their own home (29.5 percent, averaging 4.0 drinks). The next most popular drinking locations were at a restaurant, bar, or club (8.5 percent, averaging 4.9 drinks); at a park, on a beach, or in a parking lot (4.3 percent, averaging 5.2 drinks); or in a car or other vehicle (4.3 percent, averaging 5.2 drinks). Current drinkers ages 12 to 20 who last drank at a concert or sports game (1.8 percent of all underage drinkers) consumed an average of 6.3 drinks (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). Thus, most young people drink in social contexts that appear to promote heavy consumption and where people other than the drinker may be harmed by the drinker's behavior.

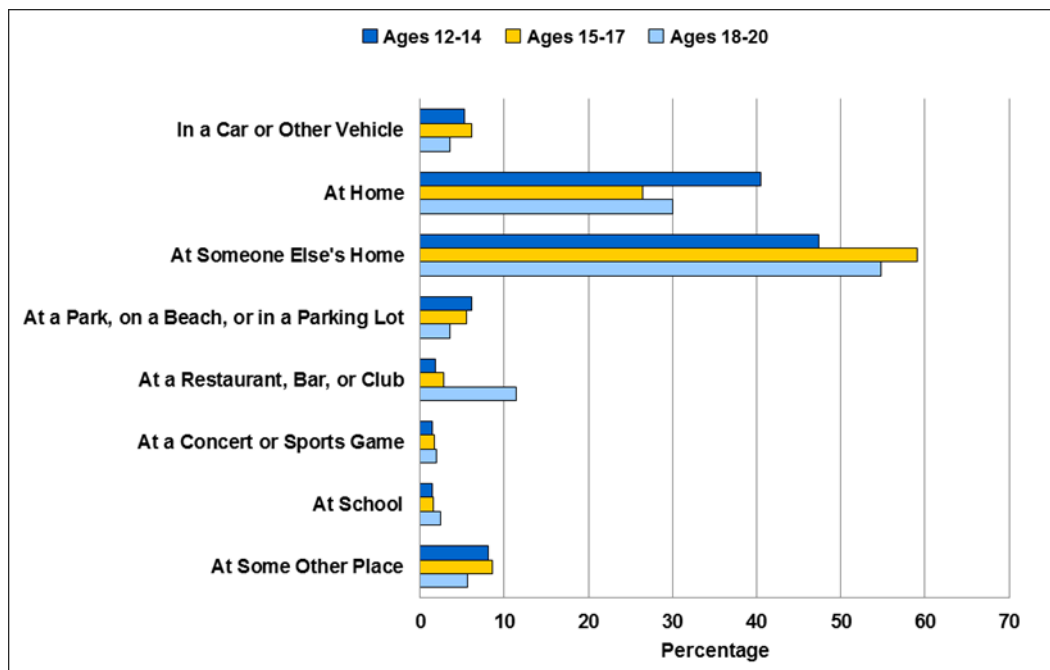
According to estimates based on 2009–2010 NSDUH data, drinking location varies substantially by age. For example, drinkers ages 12 to 14 were more likely to have been in their own homes

the last time they drank (40.5 percent) than were older adolescents (26.4 percent for 15- to 17-year-olds and 30.0 percent for 18- to 20-year-olds). By contrast, 12- to 14-year-olds were less likely to report being in someone else's home the last time they drank (47.4 percent) than the older age groups (59.1 percent for 15- to 17-year-olds and 54.8 percent for 18- to 20-year-olds).

Drinkers ages 18 to 20 were more likely than those in younger age groups to have been in a restaurant, bar, or club on their last drinking occasion (11.4 percent for those ages 18 to 20 versus 1.8 percent for those ages 12 to 14 and 2.8 percent for those ages 15 to 17) (Exhibit 2.11) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011). Female current alcohol users ages 12 to 20 were more likely than males to have had their last drink at a restaurant, bar, or club (10.3 percent versus 7.1 percent).

Taken together, these data suggest that underage drinking primarily occurs in a social context (three or more drinkers) at private residences. This conclusion is consistent with research that has found that underage drinking parties, where large groups of underage persons gather at private residences, are high-risk settings for binge drinking and associated alcohol problems (Mayer, Forster, Murray, & Wagenaar, 1998). Similar findings exist for college student binge drinking (Clapp, Shillington, & Segars, 2000).

**Exhibit 2.11: Drinking Location by Age Group, 2009–2010
(SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)**



Types of Alcohol Consumed by Underage Drinkers

Different alcohol beverage types are associated with different patterns of underage consumption. Differences in ease of concealment, palatability, alcohol content, marketing strategies, and economic and physical availability may all contribute to the quantity of and settings for consumption. Beverage preferences may also affect the policies and enforcement strategies most effective in reducing underage drinking (CDC, 2007). Tracking young people's beverage preferences is thus an important aspect of prevention policy.

Exhibit 2.12, based on 2010 MTF data, indicates the type of alcohol consumed by underage drinkers in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades within the past 30 days. The five alcohol categories listed are beer, wine, wine coolers, spirits, and flavored alcoholic beverages (FABs), which are sometimes called “flavored malt beverages,” “alcopops,” or “malternatives.” “Alcopops” are ready-to-drink, flavored alcoholic beverages that tend to be sweet and have between 4 and 6 percent alcohol by volume (similar to beer, which typically varies between 3 and 6 percent).

Exhibit 2.12: Past-Month Underage Alcohol Use by Category (Johnston et al., 2011a)

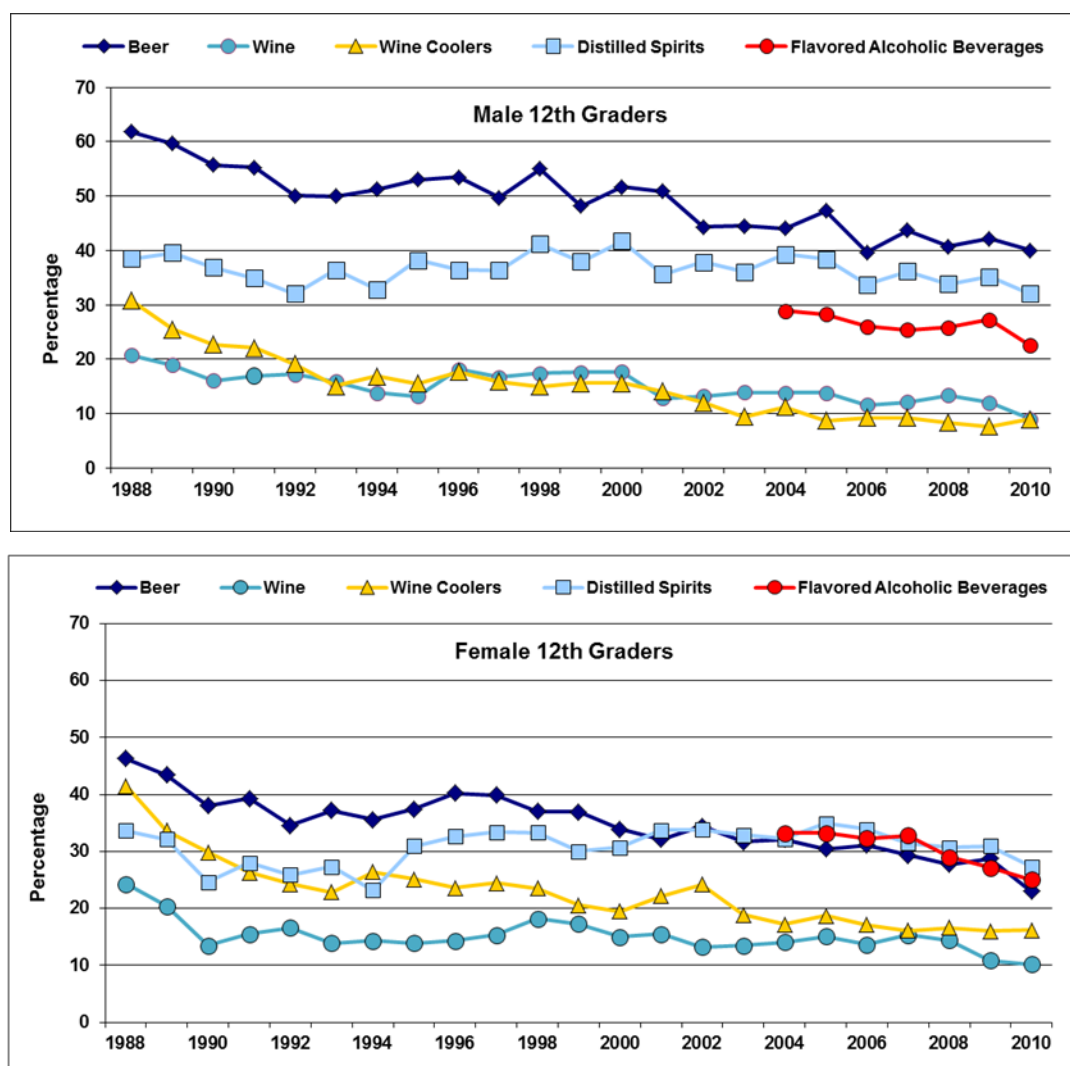
Grade	Beer	Wine	Wine Coolers	Spirits	Flavored Alcoholic Beverages
8	10.6%	n/c	n/c	n/c	9.4%
10	22.4%	n/c	n/c	n/c	19.4%
12	31.7%	9.3%	12.4%	29.8%	24.1%

Note: n/c indicates data not collected.

In some cases, the same adolescents reported drinking more than one type of alcohol. Thus, the percentage of adolescents for a given grade who have drunk alcohol may total more than 100 percent. For example, of 12th graders who drank alcohol in the 30 days before the survey, some percentage may have consumed both beer and wine. Distilled spirits have gained significantly in popularity among 12th graders over time. In 1988, 53.3 percent reported consuming beer in the past 30 days compared with 38.5 percent who reported distilled spirits consumption (Johnston et al., 2009c). By 2010, the gap in preferences had nearly disappeared, as shown in Exhibit 2.13.

Exhibit 2.13 shows that females, in particular, have shifted their beverage preference from beer to distilled spirits and FABs. In 1988, 46.3 percent of 12th grade females reported consuming beer compared with 33.6 percent reporting distilled spirits consumption. By 2010, the preference had shifted, with distilled spirits consumption remaining steady at 27.3 percent and beer consumption dropping to 23.0 percent. MTF data show that females have been more likely to prefer FABs than males since 2004 (Johnston et al., 2009a, 2011a).

Exhibit 2.13: Trends in the Percentage of Male and Female 12th Graders Using Alcoholic Beverages by Beverage Type, 1988–2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)

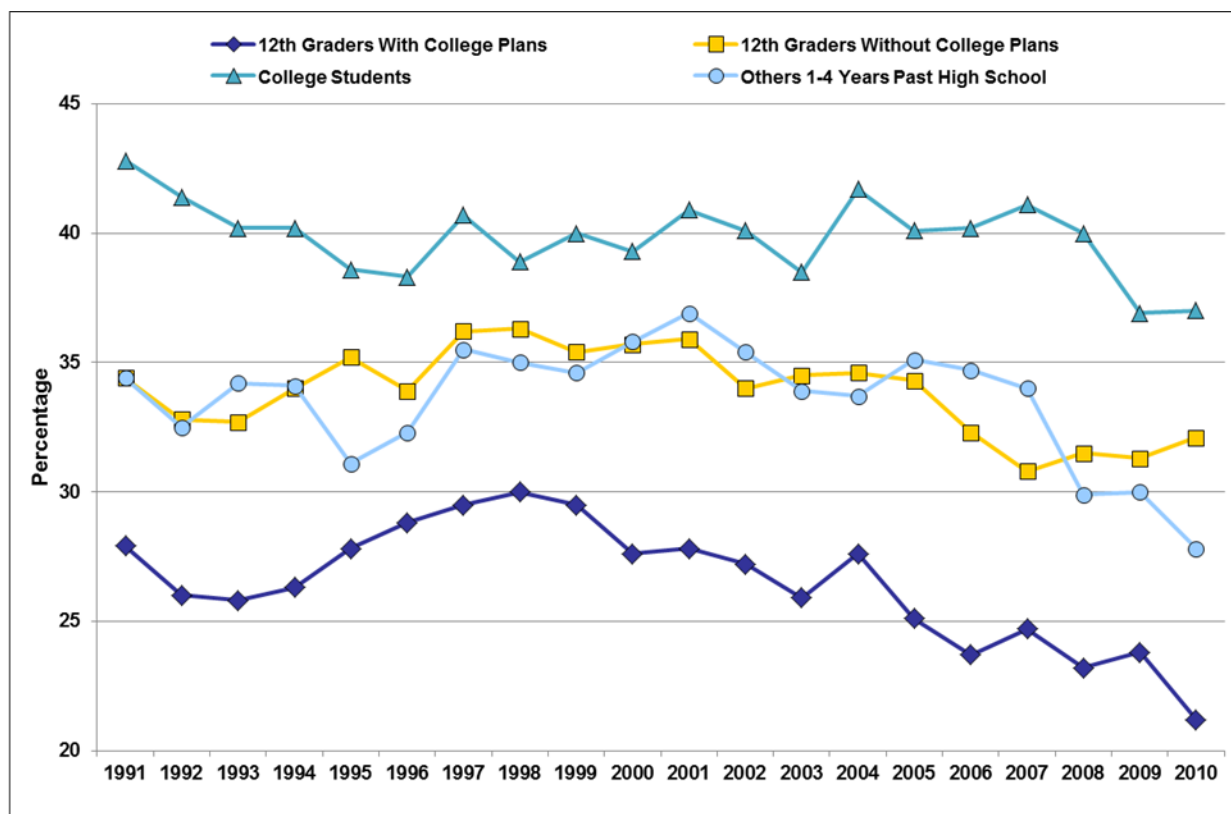


Beverage preferences vary by State. Data from four States indicated that 9th through 12th graders who reported binge drinking were most likely to report drinking liquor (CDC, 2007).

Alcohol Use in College Is Pervasive and Heavy

Although colleges and universities vary widely in their student binge drinking rates, overall rates of college student drinking and binge drinking exceed those of their age peers who do not attend college (Johnston et al., 2011b). Of college students, 82.3 percent drink and 37.0 percent report drinking five or more drinks on an occasion in the past 2 weeks. Unlike high school students and same age peers not in college, rates of binge drinking among college students have shown little decline since 1993 (Johnston et al., 2011b). These differences are not easily attributable to differences between college attendees and nonattendees. Although college-bound 12th graders are consistently less likely than their non-college-bound counterparts to report occasions of heavy drinking, college students report higher rates of binge drinking than college-age youth who are not attending college (Exhibit 2.14) (Johnston et al., 2011b). This finding suggests that college environments influence drinking practices (Hingson et al., 2002; Kuo, Wechsler, Greenberg, & Lee, 2003).

Exhibit 2.14: Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks by 12th Graders With and Without College Plans, College Students, and Others 1 to 4 Years Past High School: 1991–2010 (Johnston et al., special runs January 2010, Johnston et al., 2011a,b)



The consequences of underage drinking in college, discussed in more detail later in this chapter under “Adverse Consequences of College Drinking,” are widespread and serious. Approximately four out of five college students drink alcohol, about two in five engage in binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more in a row for women within the past 2 weeks or 30 days, depending on the survey), and about one in five engages in frequent bingeing (three or more times in the past 2 weeks) (NIAAA, 2002a). Underage college students consume about 48 percent of the alcohol consumed by students at 4-year colleges (Wechsler et al., 2002). Research shows that some college students far exceed the binge criterion of five drinks per occasion (Wechsler et al., 1999; Wechsler & Nelson, 2008).

Alcohol Is Perceived as Readily Available by the Underage Population

Most teens see alcohol as readily available. In 2010, 61.1 percent of 8th, 80.0 percent of 10th, and 90.4 percent of 12th graders said alcohol would be “fairly easy” or “very easy” to get (Johnston et al., 2011a). Perceived availability, however, has declined in some groups. In 1992, 76.2 percent of 8th graders perceived alcohol as easily available versus 61.1 percent in 2010. For 10th graders, perception of availability peaked in 1996 at 90.4 percent; by 2010, only 80.0 percent held this perception. Data for 12th graders, first collected in 1999, showed 95.0 percent perceiving alcohol to be readily available—a percentage that has remained relatively stable since then.

Alcohol Is Available From a Variety of Sources

Through the STOP Act, Congress required a report on measures of the availability of alcohol from commercial and noncommercial sources to underage populations. The STOP Act also calls for surveillance data on the means of underage access to alcohol. This emphasis reflects findings that alcohol availability and consumption are strongly correlated (Dent, Grube, & Biglan, 2005).

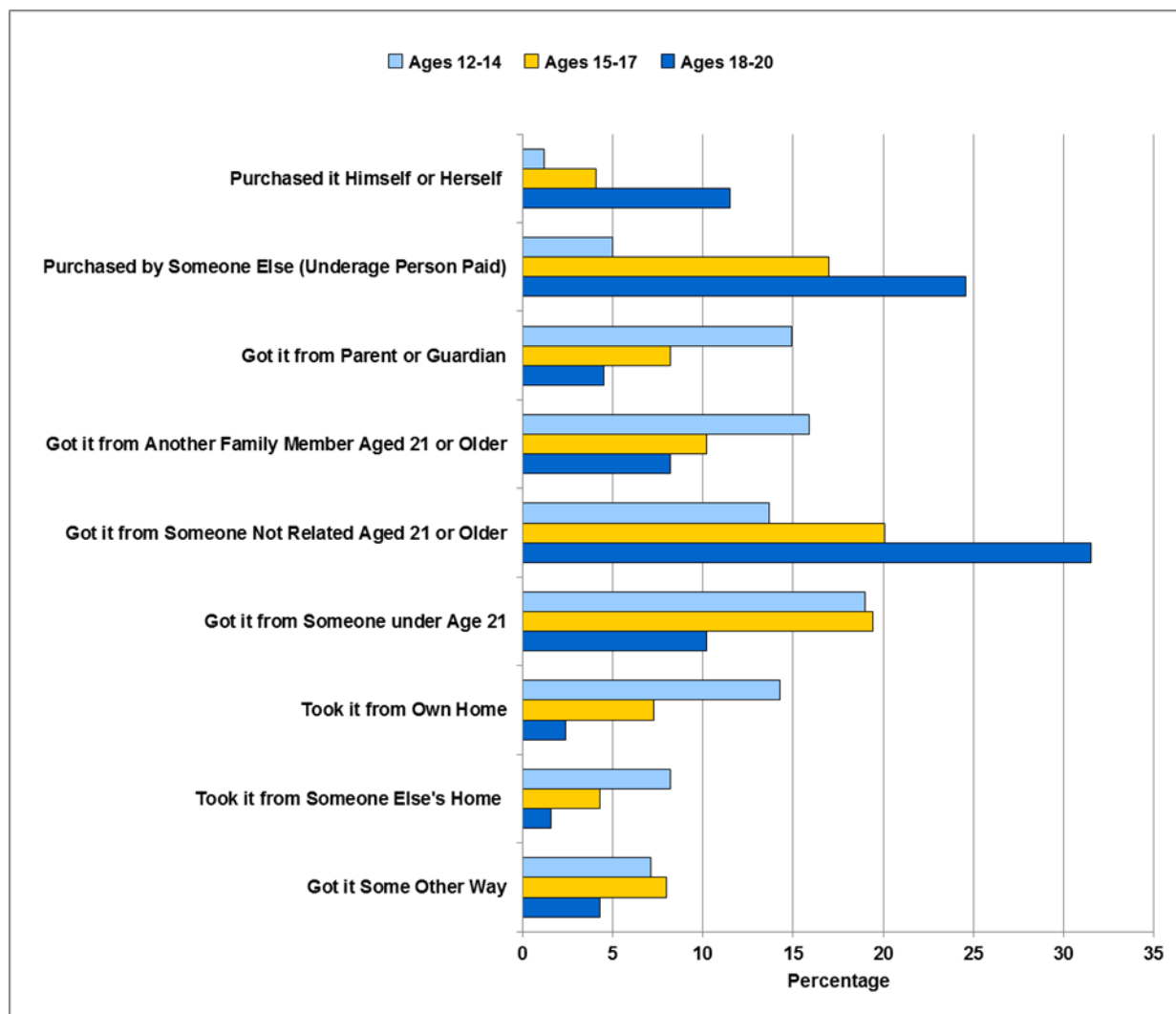
A few small studies show the most frequent means of obtaining alcohol to be parties, friends, adult purchasers (Harrison, Fulkerson, & Park, 2000; Preusser, Ferguson, Williams, & Farmer, 1995; Wagenaar et al., 1996) and, for younger adolescents, family members (NRC, IOM, 2004). The NRC and IOM report notes: “Use of friends under 21 and adult strangers as sources for alcohol appears to increase with age while reports of parents or other family members as sources decrease with age...use of commercial sources appears to be much higher among college students, in urban settings, and where possession and purchase laws are relatively weak or unenforced.”

Before 2006, NSDUH collected data only on the *perception* of alcohol availability by those under 21. In 2006, new items were added to ascertain the *actual* source from which underage drinkers obtained their alcohol. NSDUH divides sources of last alcohol use into two categories: the underage drinker paid (he or she purchased it or gave someone else money to do so) or did not pay (he or she received it for free from someone or took it from his or her own home or someone else’s home). Combined data from 2009 and 2010 show that among all underage current drinkers, 30.4 percent paid for alcohol the last time they drank (8.9 percent purchased the alcohol themselves; 21.4 percent gave money to someone else to do so). Those who paid for alcohol themselves consumed more drinks on their last drinking occasion (average of 5.7 drinks) than those who did not (average of 3.9 drinks). This difference is at least partially explained by the fact that older underage drinkers are more likely to pay for alcohol and to drink more.

Among all underage drinkers, 69.6 percent did not pay for the alcohol the last time they drank. A total of 27.4 percent were given alcohol for free by an unrelated individual age 21 or older, 6.1 percent got the alcohol from a parent or guardian, 9.2 percent got it from another family member age 21 or older, and 4.3 percent took it from their own home.

The most common sources of alcohol varied substantially by age. For youths ages 12 to 14, the most common sources were receiving it free from someone under the age of 21 (19.0 percent), receiving it from another family member age 21 or older (15.9 percent), or receiving it from a parent or guardian (14.9 percent). For youths ages 15 to 17, the most common sources were receiving it from an unrelated person age 21 or older (20.1 percent), receiving it free from someone under age 21 (19.4 percent), and giving somebody else money to purchase the alcohol (17.0 percent). As shown in Exhibit 2.15, among 18- to 20-year-olds, most current drinkers either received alcohol for free from an unrelated person age 21 or older (31.5 percent) or gave somebody else money to purchase the alcohol (24.6 percent) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2010).

Exhibit 2.15: Source of Last Alcohol Used Among Past-Month Alcohol Users Ages 12 to 20, by Age Group: 2009–2010 (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, Special Data Analysis, 2011)



Older underage persons were more likely to have paid for alcohol themselves on their last drinking occasion: 36.3 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds did so compared with 21.3 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds and 6.2 percent of 12- to 14-year-olds. Male underage drinkers were more likely to have paid for alcohol themselves on their last drinking occasion (36.3 percent) than their female counterparts (23.4 percent) (SAMHSA, CBHSQ, NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011).¹⁴

Exposure of Underage Populations to Messages Regarding Alcohol in Advertising and Entertainment Media

The STOP Act requires the HHS Secretary to report to Congress on the extent of “the exposure of underage populations to messages regarding alcohol in advertising and the entertainment media as reported by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).” To date, FTC has conducted three formal studies of the exposure of those under 21 to alcohol advertising. FTC has not conducted any studies that measure alcohol depictions in entertainment media.

1999 Alcohol Report

In 1999, FTC reported that the voluntary codes of the alcohol industry permitted alcohol advertising in media where as little as 50 percent of the audience was of legal age. Only half of the companies studied were able to show that nearly all of their ads reached a majority legal-age audience; the other half either provided data showing that a substantial portion of their ads did not comply with the 50 percent guideline or failed to obtain the data needed to evaluate their code compliance. Noting that the 50 percent standard permitted alcohol advertising to reach large numbers of underage consumers, the FTC recommended that the industry raise the placement standard and measure compliance against reliable up-to-date audience composition data.¹⁵

2003 Alcohol Report

FTC’s 2003 review reported that over 99 percent of the radio, television, and magazine advertising budgets for alcohol brands whose target audience included 21-year-olds were expended in compliance with the 50 percent placement standard. FTC also announced that the alcohol industry had agreed to amend its voluntary codes to require that adults over 21 constitute at least 70 percent (thus reducing the permissible underage percentage to 30 percent) of the audience for TV, magazine, and radio ads, based on reliable data. To facilitate compliance, the revised codes of the beer and spirits industries required members to conduct periodic post-placement audits and promptly remedy any identified problems.¹⁶

2008 Alcohol Report

In June 2008, FTC published its third study of alcohol advertising, evaluating compliance with the 70 percent placement standard and other matters relating to underage exposure. Data showed that 92.5 percent of advertising placements complied with the 70 percent standard; furthermore, because placements that missed the target were concentrated in smaller media, more than 97

¹⁴ More detailed information can be found in the special report by Pemberton and colleagues entitled Underage Alcohol Use: Findings from the 2002-2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/underage2k8/underage.pdf>.

¹⁵ For more information, see *Self-Regulation in the Alcohol Industry* (FTC, 1999), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/reports/alcohol/alcoholreport.htm>.

¹⁶ For more information, see *Alcohol Marketing and Advertising* (FTC, 2003), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/09/alcohol08report.pdf>.

percent of total alcohol advertising “impressions” (individual exposures to advertising) met the standard. When advertising exposure data were aggregated across companies and measured media, about 86 percent of the alcohol advertising audience consisted of legal-age adults.¹⁷

Youth Drinking Is Correlated With Adult Drinking Practices

Generational transmission has been widely hypothesized as one factor shaping the alcohol consumption patterns of young people. Whether through genetics, social learning, or cultural values and community norms, researchers have repeatedly found a correlation between youth drinking practices and those of their adult relatives and other community adults (SAMHSA, 2008). Nelson and colleagues (2009) recently demonstrated this relationship at the population (State) level. State estimates of youth and adult current drinking and binge drinking from 1993 through 2005 were significantly correlated when pooled across years. These results suggest that some policies that primarily affect adult drinkers (e.g., pricing and taxation, hours of sale, on-premises drink promotions) may affect underage drinking.

Despite Meaningful Progress, Underage Drinking Remains Unacceptably High

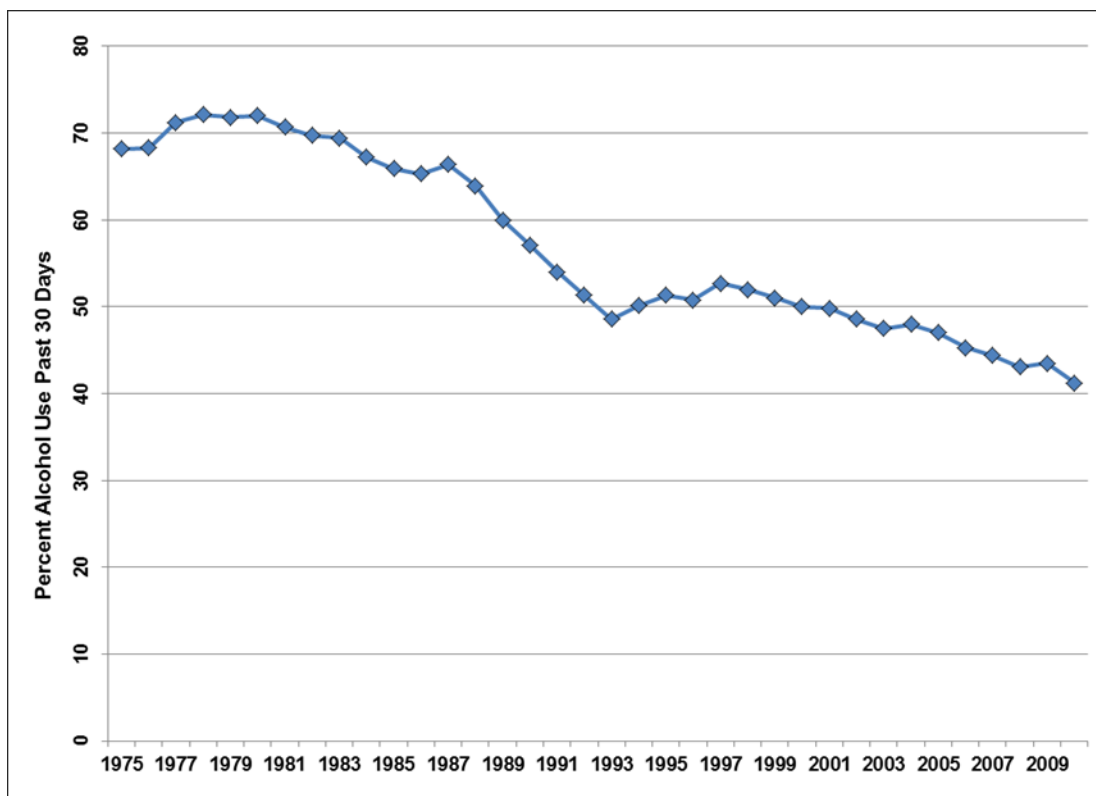
Available data from 1975 to 2010 document that the prevalence of drinking among 12th graders peaked in 1978 for lifetime use and past-year use (Johnston et al., 2011a). Lifetime alcohol use among 12th graders in 2006 showed a statistically significant decline from 2005, dropping from 75.1 percent to 72.7 percent (Johnston, O’Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2007). Levels of lifetime alcohol use remained steady in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 (Johnston et al., 2009a, 2011a). Past-month use among 12th graders increased between 1975 and 1978, decreased slightly between 1978 and 1988, decreased between 1988 and 1993, increased between 1993 and 1997, and decreased between 1997 and 2002 (Exhibit 2.16) (Johnston et al., 2009a,c).

Binge drinking in the past 2 weeks among 12th graders peaked in 1981, held steady in 1982, and then declined from 40.8 percent in 1983 to a low of 27.5 percent in 1993—a decrease of almost one third, and thus a significant improvement (Johnston et al., 2009a). Between 1993 and 1998, binge drinking rose by about 4 percentage points among 12th graders. An upward drift in binge drinking among 8th graders occurred between 1991 (10.9 percent) and 1996 (13.3 percent) and among 10th graders between 1991 (21.0 percent) and 2000 (24.1 percent). After those peaks, a slight decline in binge use occurred in all three grades until 2002, when rates fell appreciably. Since 2002, bingeing has generally continued to decline, but only slightly (Johnston et al., 2011a).

Faden and Fay (2004) examined similar underage drinking data from NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS from 1990 to 2002. Trend analyses “show a pattern of relative stability or decreases in the late 1990s and early 2000s for all groups on all measures with the exception of daily drinking by 10th graders in MTF and drinking five or more drinks in a row by 10th graders in YRBS” (Faden & Fay, 2004, p. 1393). They continue by saying: “these results considered together offer stronger support for the finding of stability or decrease in youth drinking prevalence in the past 10 years

¹⁷ For more information, see *Self-Regulation in the Alcohol Industry* (FTC, 2008), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2008/06/080626alcoholreport.pdf>.

Exhibit 2.16: Trend in 30-Day Prevalence of Alcohol Use for 12th Graders, 1975–2010 (Johnston et al., 2011a)



or so than results from any one survey do by themselves.” More recent analyses of the same data sources (Chen, Yi, & Faden, 2011) show continued declines in past-month and binge alcohol use through 2009.

These results are encouraging. Meaningful progress is being made. However, as the following sections demonstrate, the consequences of underage drinking remain a substantial threat to public health. From this perspective, the prevalence of alcohol use by persons under age 21 remains unacceptably high.

Consequences and Risks of Underage Drinking

Underage drinking is a problem for individuals and society. Underage drinking is a threat to public health and safety, with profound consequences for youth, their families, and their communities. It also results in enormous economic costs. In 2006, almost \$27 billion (about 12 percent) of the total \$223.5 billion economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption were related to underage drinking. The costs largely resulted from losses in workplace productivity (61 percent of the total cost), law enforcement and other criminal justice expenses related to excessive alcohol consumption (17 percent of the total cost), healthcare expenses for problems caused by excessive drinking (14 percent of the total cost), and motor vehicle crash costs from impaired driving (5 percent of the total cost). Most productivity losses (25 percent) were due to deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions involving underage youth (Bouchery et al., 2011).

Underage drinking is a complex problem that results in a range of adverse short- and long-term consequences. The following sections describe some of these negative consequences, which include the negative effects of alcohol consumption on underage drinkers and consequences for those around them (referred to as secondary effects of underage alcohol use).

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

According to the *Call to Action*, about 5,000 people under age 21 die annually from alcohol-related injuries involving underage drinking. The greatest mortality risk for underage drinkers is motor vehicle crashes. In 2009, of the 2,336 drivers ages 15 to 20 who were killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes:

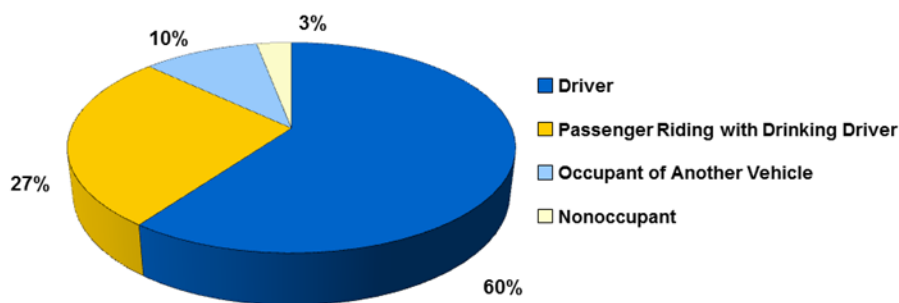
- 771 (33 percent) had a BAC of 0.01 or higher.
- 120 (5 percent of all fatally injured drivers this age) had a BAC of 0.01 to 0.07 g/dL.
- 651 (28 percent of fatally injured drivers this age) had a BAC of 0.08 g/dL or higher (NHTSA FARS, 2009).

In 2009, of the 312 nonoccupants (pedestrians and pedal cyclists) in the 15- to 20-year-old age group killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes, 78 (25 percent) had a BAC of 0.01 g/dL or higher, 18 (6 percent of all nonoccupant fatalities this age) had a BAC of 0.01–0.07 g/dL, and 61 (19 percent of nonoccupant fatalities this age) had a BAC of 0.08 g/dL or higher (NHTSA FARS, 2009).

Relative to adults, young people who drink and drive have an increased risk of alcohol-related crashes because of their relative inexperience behind the wheel and their increased impairment from a given amount of alcohol. One study found that a BAC of 0.08 g/dL rendered adult drivers in all age and gender groups 11 times more likely than sober drivers to die in a single-vehicle crash. In a classic paper, Zador (1991) reported that among 16- to 20-year-olds, a BAC of 0.08 g/dL rendered male drivers 52 times more likely and female drivers 94 times more likely than sober gender-matched drivers the same age to die in a single-vehicle fatal crash.

The distribution of fatalities in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a 15- to 20-year-old driver with a BAC of 0.08 g/dL or higher by person type in 2009 is shown in Exhibit 2.17.

Exhibit 2.17: Distribution of Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with a BAC of 0.08 or Higher by Person Type in 2009 (NHTSA FARS, 2009)



According to 2010 survey data, about 4.1 percent of 16-year-olds, 7.6 percent of 17-year-olds, 11.9 percent of 18-year-olds, 15.0 percent of 19-year-olds, and 18.5 percent of 20-year-olds reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year (SAMHSA, detailed tables, 2011b). In general, the reported prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol increases with age until about age 25, although there is some variation among survey years. For example, according to the 2010 NSDUH data, prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol peaked at age 22, then declined for older persons. Overall, 28.3 percent of high school students in the 2009 YRBS had, in the past 30 days, ridden with a driver who had been drinking; 28.2 percent of seniors had done so (Eaton et al., 2010).

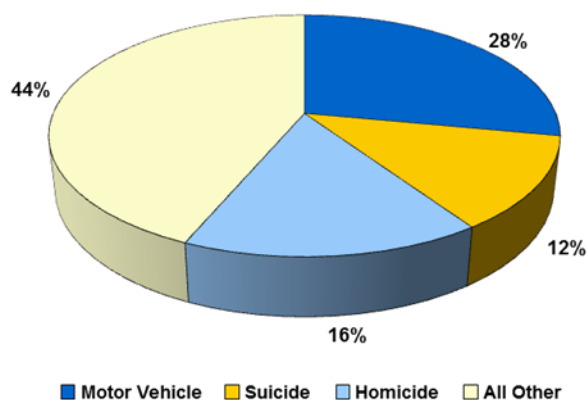
Other Unintentional Injuries Such as Burns, Falls, and Drownings

In addition to motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking contributes to all major causes of fatal and nonfatal trauma experienced by young people (Exhibit 2.18). In 2008, 2,270 individuals ages 16 to 20 died from unintentional injuries other than motor vehicle crashes, such as poisoning, drowning, falls, burns, and so forth (CDC, 2011). Research suggests that approximately 40 percent of these deaths were alcohol attributable (Smith, Branas, & Miller, 1999).

Suicide, Homicide, and Violence

In 2008, 2,930 people ages 12 to 20 died from homicide; 2,286 died from suicide (CDC, 2011). At present, it is unknown how many of these deaths are alcohol related. One study (Smith et al., 1999) estimated that, for the population as a whole, nearly a third (31.5 percent) of homicides and almost a quarter (22.7 percent) of suicides were alcohol attributable (i.e., involved a decedent with a BAC of 0.10 g/dL or greater). Another study of deaths among those under 21 reported that 12 percent of male suicides and 8 percent of female suicides were alcohol related (Levy, Miller & Cox, 1999). Individuals under age 21 commit 45 percent of rapes, 44 percent of robberies, and 37 percent of other assaults (Levy et al., 1999). However, the degree to which violent crimes committed by those under 21 are alcohol related remains to be determined.

Exhibit 2.18: Leading Causes of Death for Youth Ages 12–20: 2008 (CDC WISQARS, 2011)¹⁸



¹⁸ CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) is an interactive database system that provides customized reports of injury-related data.

Years of Potential Life Lost Due to Alcohol

Approximately 30 years of potential life are lost for persons with an alcohol-attributable death across all age groups (CDC, 2004). By comparison, each person who dies from cancer loses an average of 15 years of life, and each person who dies from heart disease loses an average of 11 years of life (Ries et al., 2003). Persons under age 21 who die as a result of alcohol use lose an average of 60 years of potential life (CDC, 2011).

Risky Sexual Activity

According to the Surgeon General's *Call to Action*, underage drinking plays a significant role in risky sexual behavior, including unwanted, unintended, and unprotected sexual activity, as well as sex with multiple partners. Such behavior increases the risk for unplanned pregnancy and for contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including infection with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS (Cooper & Orcutt, 1997). When pregnancies occur, underage drinking may result in fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs), including fetal alcohol syndrome, which remains a leading cause of mental retardation (Warren & Bast, 1988; Stratton, Howe, & Battaglia, 1996; Jones, Smith, Ulleland, & Streissguth, 1973). Underage drinking by both victim and assailant increases the risk of physical and sexual assault (Hingson et al., 2005; Nolen-Hoeksema, 2004). These risks are of particular concern given the increasing rates of heavy drinking among girls.

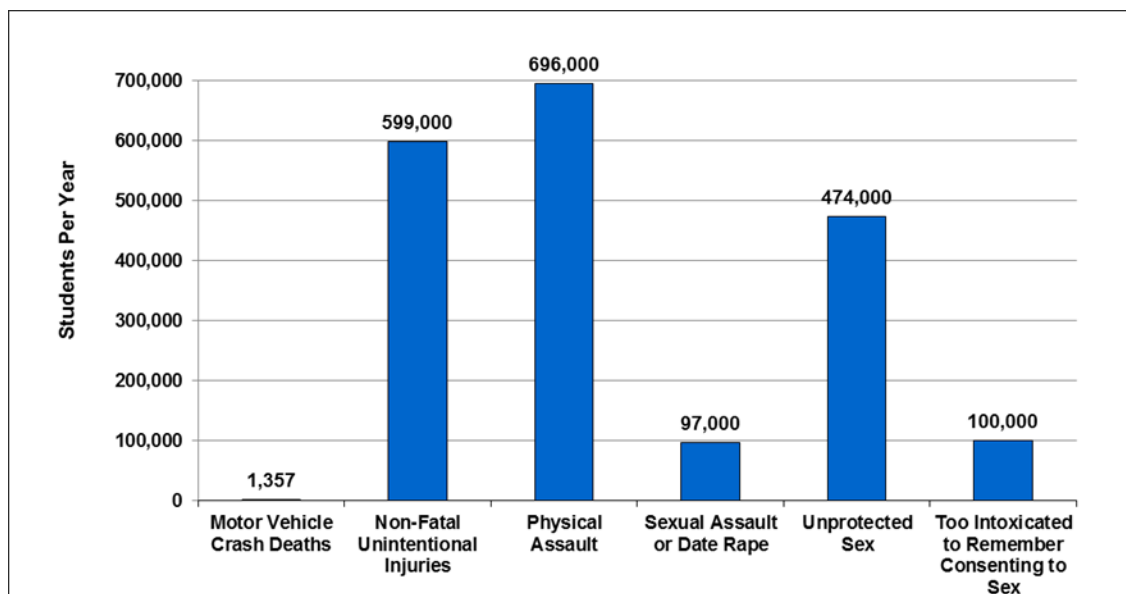
Adverse Consequences of College Drinking

An estimated 90 percent of college rapes involve use of alcohol by the assailant, the victim, or both (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities, 1994). About 97,000 college students are victims of sexual assault or date rape related to alcohol use each year (Hingson et al., 2009). Alcohol use is involved in 95 percent of all violent crime on college campuses (Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities, 1994).

Many other adverse social consequences are linked with college alcohol consumption. It is estimated that more than 696,000 college students were assaulted or hit by another student who had been drinking; another 500,000 were unintentionally injured while under the influence of alcohol (Hingson et al., 2009). Research suggests that roughly 400,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 had unprotected sex due to drinking, and each year more than 100,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report having been too intoxicated to know if they consented to having sex (Exhibit 2.19). Approximately 25 percent of college students report academic consequences that occur as a result of their drinking, including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall. About 11 percent of college student drinkers report having damaged property while under the influence of alcohol (Hingson et al., 2005).

Potential Brain Impairment

Adverse effects on normal brain development are a potential long-term risk of underage alcohol consumption. Neurobiological research suggests that adolescence may be a period of unique vulnerability to the effects of alcohol. For example, early heavy alcohol use may have negative effects on the actual physical development of the brain structure of adolescents (Brown & Tapert, 2004), as well as on brain functioning. Negative effects indicated by neuropsychological studies include decreased ability in planning, executive functioning, memory, spatial operations,

Exhibit 2.19: Prevalence of Alcohol-Related Morbidity and Mortality Among College Students Ages 18–24 (Hingston et al., 2002, 2005, 2009)

and attention, all of which play important roles in academic performance and future levels of functioning (Giancola & Mezzich, 2000; Brown, Tapert, Granholm, & Dellis, 2000; Tapert & Brown, 1999; Tapert et al., 2001). As Brown and colleagues (2000) note, these deficits may put alcohol-dependent adolescents at risk for falling farther behind in school, putting them at an even greater disadvantage relative to nonusers. Some of these cross-sectional findings have been supported by recent longitudinal analyses (Squeglia, Jacobus, & Tapert, 2009).

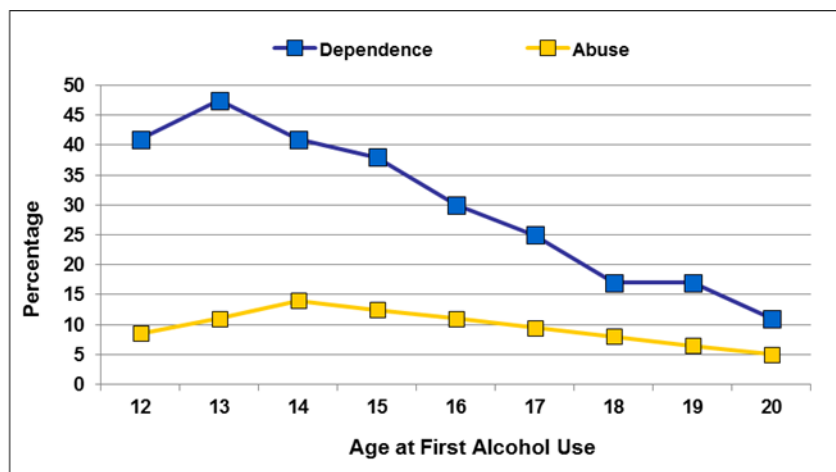
Impaired Academic Performance

It has been known for decades that underage drinking affects academic performance. According to the 2009 YRBSS, of the 1 million high school students who binged at least five times per month, one third did so on school property. Binge drinkers were also three times more likely to report earning mostly Ds and Fs on their report cards compared to non-binge drinkers (Eaton et al., 2010; Miller, Naimi, Brewer, & Jones, 2007).

Increased Risk of Developing an Alcohol Use Disorder Later in Life

Early-onset alcohol use (14 or younger), alone and in combination with escalated drinking in adolescence, has been noted in several studies as a risk factor for the development of alcohol-related problems in adulthood (Agrawal et al., 2009; Grant & Dawson, 1997; Gruber, DiClemente, Anderson, & Lodico, 1996; Hawkins et al., 1997; Schulenburg, O'Malley, Bachman, Wadsworth, & Johnston, 1996; York, Welte, Hirsch, Hoffman, & Barnes, 2004). Grant and Dawson (1997) found that more than 40 percent of persons who initiated drinking before age 13 met diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence at some time in their lives. By contrast, alcohol dependence rates among those who started drinking at ages 17 and 18 were 24.5 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively (Exhibit 2.20). Only 10 to 11 percent who started at age 21 or older met the criteria.

Exhibit 2.20: Ages of Initiation and Levels of DSM Diagnoses for Abuse and Dependence (Grant & Dawson, 1997)



The onset of alcohol consumption in childhood or early adolescence is a marker for later alcohol-related problems, including heavier adolescent use of alcohol and other drugs (Robins & Przybeck, 1985; Hawkins et al., 1997). Adults who started drinking at age 14 were three times more likely to report driving after drinking too much ever in their lives than were those who began drinking after age 21. Crashes were four times as likely for those who began drinking at age 14 as for those who began drinking after age 21 (Hingson, Heeren, Levenson, Jamanka, & Voas, 2001). Children of parents who binge are twice as likely to binge themselves and to meet alcohol dependence criteria.

CHAPTER 3

A Coordinated Federal Approach to Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking

The 2006 STOP Act records the sense of Congress that “a multi-faceted effort is needed to more successfully address the problem of underage drinking in the United States. A coordinated approach to prevention, intervention, treatment, enforcement, and research is key to making progress. This Act recognizes the need for a focused national effort, and addresses particulars of the Federal portion of that effort as well as Federal support for State activities.”

A Coordinated Approach

The Congressional mandate to develop a coordinated approach to prevent and reduce underage drinking and its adverse consequences recognizes that alcohol consumption by those under 21 is a serious, complex, and persistent societal problem with significant financial, social, and personal costs. Congress also recognizes that a long-term solution will require a broad, deep, and sustained national commitment to reducing the demand for, and access to, alcohol among young people. That solution will have to address not only the youth themselves but also the larger society that provides a context for that drinking and in which images of alcohol use are pervasive and drinking is seen as normative.

The national responsibility for preventing and reducing underage drinking involves government at every level: institutions and organizations in the private sector; colleges and universities; public health and consumer groups; the alcohol and entertainment industries; schools; businesses; parents and other caregivers; other adults; and adolescents themselves. This section of the present Report, while equally inclusive, nonetheless focuses on the activities of the Federal Government and its unique role in preventing and reducing underage drinking. Through leadership and financial support, the Federal Government can influence public opinion and increase public knowledge about underage drinking; enact and enforce relevant laws; fund programs and research that increase understanding of the causes and consequences of underage alcohol use; monitor trends in underage drinking and the effectiveness of efforts designed to reduce demand, availability, and consumption; and lead the national effort.

All Interagency Coordinating Committee on Preventing Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) agencies and certain other Federal partners will continue to contribute their leadership and vision to the national effort to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use. Each participating agency plays a role specific to its mission and mandate. For example, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports biomedical and behavioral research on the prevalence and patterns of alcohol use across the lifespan and of alcohol-related consequences—including abuse and dependence injuries and effects on prenatal, child, and adolescent development. This body of research includes studies on alcohol epidemiology, metabolism, genetics, neuroscience, prevention, and treatment. NIAAA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide the research to promote an understanding of the serious nature of underage drinking and its consequences. In general, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the Department of Education (ED) conduct programs to reduce underage demand for alcohol, and the Department of Justice (DoJ), through its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), works to reduce underage consumption of and access to alcohol, as well as the availability of alcohol itself. SAMHSA, CDC, and NIAAA conduct surveillance that gathers the latest data on underage alcohol use and the effectiveness of programs designed to prevent and reduce it. NHTSA, CDC, SAMHSA, NIAAA, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

gather data on adverse consequences. As these agencies interact with one another, the activities and expertise of each inform and complement the others, creating a synergistic, integrated Federal program for addressing underage drinking in all its complexity.

Federal Agencies Involved in Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking

Multiple Federal agencies are involved in preventing and reducing underage drinking. Each currently sponsors programs that address underage alcohol consumption, and each is a member of ICCPUD. The agencies and their primary roles related to underage drinking are as follows:

1. **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/Administration for Children and Families (ACF):** ACF is responsible for Federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Many of these programs strengthen protective factors and reduce risk factors associated with underage drinking. Web site: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov>
2. **HHS/Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE):** ASPE is the principal advisor to the HHS Secretary on policy development and is responsible for major activities in policy coordination, legislation development, strategic planning, policy research, evaluation, and economic analysis. Web site: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/>
3. **HHS/CDC:** CDC promotes health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. Consistent with that mission, CDC is involved in strengthening the scientific foundation for the prevention of underage and binge drinking. This includes assessing the problem through public health surveillance and epidemiological studies of underage drinking and its consequences. CDC also evaluates the effectiveness of prevention policies and programs, and examines underage drinking as a risk factor through programs that address health problems such as injury and violence, sexually transmitted diseases, and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). CDC trains new researchers in alcohol epidemiology and builds State public health system capacity. CDC also conducts systematic reviews of what works to prevent alcohol-related injuries and harms. Web site: <http://www.cdc.gov>
4. **HHS/Indian Health Service (IHS):** IHS is responsible for providing Federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. IHS is the principal Federal healthcare provider and health advocate for American Indians and Alaska Natives, and its goal is to raise their health status to the highest possible level. IHS provides a comprehensive health service delivery system for approximately 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who belong to 564 federally recognized Tribes in 35 States. Web site: <http://www.ihs.gov>.
5. **HHS/National Institutes of Health (NIH) NIAAA:** NIAAA provides leadership in the effort to reduce alcohol-related problems by conducting and supporting alcohol-related research; collaborating with international, national, State, and local institutions, organizations, agencies, and programs; and translating and disseminating research findings to health care providers, researchers, policymakers, and the public. Web site: <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>
6. **HHS/NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA):** NIDA's mission is to "lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction." NIDA supports most of the world's research on the health aspects of drug abuse and addiction, and carries

out programs that ensure rapid dissemination of research to inform policy and improve practice. Web site: <http://www.nida.nih.gov>

7. **HHS/Office of the Surgeon General (OSG):** The Surgeon General is America's chief health educator, giving Americans the best available scientific information on how to improve their health and reduce the risk of illness and injury. OSG oversees the 6,500-member Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service and assists the Surgeon General with other duties as well. Web site: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov>
8. **HHS/SAMHSA:** SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. SAMHSA works toward underage drinking prevention by supporting State and community efforts, promoting the use of evidence-based practices, educating the public, and collaborating with other agencies and interested parties. Web site: <http://www.samhsa.gov>
9. **Department of Defense (DoD):** DoD coordinates and supervises all agencies and functions of the Government relating directly to national security and military affairs. Its alcohol-specific role involves preventing and reducing alcohol consumption by underage military personnel and improving the health of service members' families by strengthening protective factors and reducing risks factors in underage alcohol consumption. Web site: <http://www.defense.gov>
10. **ED/Office of Safe and Healthy Students (OSHS):** OSHS administers, coordinates, and recommends policy to improve the effectiveness of programs providing financial assistance for drug and violence prevention activities and activities that promote student health and well-being in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education. Activities may be carried out by State and local educational agencies or other public or private nonprofit organizations. OSHS supports programs that prevent violence in and around schools; prevent illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; engage parents and communities; and coordinate with related Federal, State, school, and community efforts to foster safe learning environments that support student academic achievement. Web site: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/index.html>
11. **DoJ/OJJDP:** OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports States and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective, coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system's ability to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide treatment and rehabilitation services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families. OJJDP's central underage drinking prevention initiative, Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL), is a nationwide State- and community-based multidisciplinary effort that seeks to prevent access to and consumption of alcohol by those under age 21 with a special emphasis on enforcement of underage drinking laws and implementation programs that use best and most promising practices. Web site: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov>
12. **Department of the Treasury/Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB):** TTB's mission is "to collect taxes owed, and to ensure that alcohol beverages are produced, labeled, advertised and marketed in accordance with Federal law." Web site: <http://www.ttb.gov>
13. **Department of Transportation/NHTSA:** NHTSA's mission is to save lives, prevent

injuries, and reduce traffic-related healthcare and other economic costs. NHTSA develops, promotes, and implements effective educational, engineering, and enforcement programs to end preventable tragedies and reduce economic costs associated with vehicle use and highway travel, including underage drinking. Web site: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>

14. **Federal Trade Commission (FTC):** FTC works to ensure that the Nation's markets are vigorous, efficient, and free of restrictions that harm consumers. The Commission has enforcement and administrative responsibilities under 46 laws relating to competition and consumer protection. As the enforcer of Federal truth-in-advertising laws, the agency monitors alcohol advertising for unfair practices and deceptive claims and reports to Congress when appropriate. Web site: <http://www.ftc.gov>
15. **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):** The principal purpose of ONDCP is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The goals of the program are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking; drug-related crime and violence; and drug-related health consequences. Part of ONDCP's efforts relate to underage alcohol use. Web site: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

The following section highlights current initiatives to prevent and reduce underage drinking and its consequences. Further details about departmental and agency programs to prevent and reduce underage drinking appear later in this chapter under the heading "Inventory of Federal Programs by Agency."

How Federal Agencies and Programs Work Together

The STOP Act of 2006 requires the HHS Secretary, on behalf of ICCPUD, to submit an annual report to Congress summarizing "all programs and policies of Federal agencies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking." ICCPUD aims to increase coordination and collaboration in program development among member agencies so that the resulting programs and interventions are complementary and synergistic. For example, the Town Hall Meetings held in various parts of the country in 2006, 2008, and 2010—with another round now being planned for 2012—have been held in every State, the District of Columbia, and most of the Territories, and are an effective way to raise public awareness of underage drinking as a public health problem and mobilize communities to take action. In past rounds, communities have used NIAAA statistics, videos produced by NHTSA, and training materials developed by OJJDP through the EUDL program, and they have engaged Governors' spouses as part of the Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free initiative. For the 2012 round of Town Hall Meetings, local communities are once again encouraged to make use of ICCPUD agency resources to create comprehensive action plans for community change. Communities will conduct similar activities and make use of new and updated print materials and interactive Web-based tools developed by SAMHSA and available free in English and Spanish on <http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov>.

A Commitment to Evidence-Based Practices

At the heart of any effective National effort to prevent and reduce underage drinking are reliable data on the effectiveness of specific prevention and reduction efforts. With limited resources available and human lives at stake, it is critical that professionals use the most time- and cost-effective approaches known to the field. Traditionally, efficacy has been ensured through practices that research has proven to be effective instead of those based on convention, tradition,

folklore, personal experience, belief, intuition, or anecdotal evidence. The term for practices validated by documented scientific evidence is “evidence-based practices” (EBPs).

Despite broad agreement regarding the need for EBPs, there is currently no consensus on the precise definition of an EBP. Disagreement arises not from the need for evidence, but from the kind and amount of evidence required for validation. The gold standard of scientific evidence is the randomized controlled trial, but it is not always possible to conduct such trials. Many strong, widely used quasi-experimental designs have and will continue to produce credible, valid, and reliable evidence—these should be relied upon when randomized controlled trials are not possible. Practitioner input is a crucial part of this process and should be carefully considered as evidence is compiled, summarized, and disseminated to the field for implementation.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM), for example, defines an EBP as one that combines the following three factors: best research evidence, best clinical experience, and consistency with patient values (IOM, 2001). The American Psychological Association (APA) adopted a slight variation of this definition for the field of psychology, as follows: EBP is “the integration of the best available research with clinical expertise in the context of patient characteristics, culture, and preferences” (APA, 2005).

The Federal Government does not provide a single, authoritative definition of EBPs, yet the general concept of an EBP is clear: some form of scientific evidence must support the proposed practice, the practice itself must be practical and appropriate given the circumstances under which it will be implemented and the population to which it will be applied, and the practice has a significant effect on the outcome(s) to be measured. For example, the Office of Safe and Healthy Students (OSHS) requires that its grantees use EBPs in the programs they fund, and NHTSA has produced a publication entitled “Countermeasures That Work” for use by State Highway Safety Offices (SHSOs) and encourages the SHSOs to select countermeasure strategies that have either been proven effective or shown promise.

National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices

SAMHSA developed the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) (<http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov>), a searchable database of interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders that have been reviewed and rated by independent reviewers. The purpose of this registry is to assist the public in identifying approaches to preventing and treating mental and/or substance use disorders that have been scientifically tested and that can be readily disseminated to the field. NREPP is one way that SAMHSA is working to improve access to information on tested interventions and thereby reduce the lag time between the creation of scientific knowledge and its practical application in the field. In addition to helping the public find evidence-based interventions, SAMHSA and other Federal agencies use NREPP to inform grantees about EBPs and to encourage their use. The NREPP database is not an authoritative list; SAMHSA does not approve, recommend, or endorse the specific interventions listed therein. Policymakers, in particular, should avoid relying solely on NREPP ratings as a basis for funding or approving interventions. Nevertheless, NREPP provides useful information and ratings of interventions to assist individuals and organizations in identifying those practices that may address their particular needs and match their specific capacities and resources. As such, NREPP is best viewed as a starting point for further investigation regarding interventions that may work well and produce positive outcomes for a

variety of stakeholders. A number of programs have been more rigorously evaluated through independent research funded by NIH.

Guide to Community Preventive Services (Community Guide)

CDC supports the use of an evidence-informed approach for its broad range of recommendations, guidelines, and communications. This approach calls for transparency in reporting the evidence that was considered and requires that the path leading from the evidence to the recommendations or guidelines be clear and well described, regardless of the strength of the underlying evidence or the processes used in their development. The Community Guide provides the model for CDC's evidence-informed approach (<http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>).

Under the auspices of the independent, non-Federal Community Preventive Services Task Force, Community Guide Reviews systematically assess all available scientific evidence to determine the effectiveness of population-based public health interventions and the economic benefit of all effective interventions. The Community Preventive Services Task Force reviews the combined evidence, makes recommendations for practice and policy, and identifies gaps in existing research to ensure that practice, policy, and research funding decisions are informed by the highest quality evidence.

CDC's Alcohol Program works with the Community Guide, SAMHSA, NIAAA, and other partner organizations on systematic reviews of population-based interventions to prevent excessive alcohol consumption, including underage and binge drinking and related harms. To date, the Community Guide has reviewed the effectiveness of various community-based strategies for preventing underage and binge drinking, including limiting alcohol outlet density, increasing alcohol excise taxes, dram shop liability, limiting days and hours of alcohol sales, enhancing enforcement of minimum legal drinking age laws, lowering blood alcohol concentration (BAC) laws for younger drivers, and offering school-based instructional programs for preventing drinking and driving and for preventing riding with drunk drivers.

The Community Guide's current listing and review of interventions preventing excessive alcohol consumption includes the following recommended strategies:

- **Promoting dram shop liability**, which allows the owner or server of a retail alcohol establishment where a customer recently consumed alcoholic beverages to be held legally responsible for the harms inflicted by that customer;
- **Increasing alcohol taxes**, which, by increasing the price of alcohol, is intended to reduce alcohol-related harms, raise revenue, or both. Alcohol taxes are implemented at the State and Federal level, and are beverage-specific (i.e., they differ for beer, wine, and spirits);
- **Maintaining limits on days of sale**, which is intended to prevent excessive alcohol consumption and related harms by regulating access to alcohol. Most policies limiting days of sale target weekend days (usually Sundays);
- **Maintaining limits on hours of sale**, which prevents excessive alcohol consumption and related harms by limiting the hours of the day during which alcohol can legally be sold;
- **Regulating alcohol outlet density**, which limits the number of alcohol outlets in a given area;

- **Recommending against privatization of retail alcohol sales**, because privatization results in increased per capita alcohol consumption, a well-established proxy for excessive alcohol consumption. Further privatization of alcohol sales in settings with current government control of retail sales are recommended against;
- **Enhancing enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors**, by initiating or increasing the frequency of retailer compliance checks for laws against the sale of alcohol to minors in a community.

The Community Guide also recommends the following interventions for preventing alcohol-impaired driving:

- **0.08 percent BAC and above laws**, making it illegal for a driver's BAC to equal or exceed 0.08 percent;
- **Lower BAC laws for young or inexperienced drivers**, which apply to all drivers under age 21. Between States, the illegal BAC level for young drivers ranges from any detectable BAC to 0.02 percent;
- **Maintain current minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) laws**, which specify an age below which the purchase or public consumption of alcoholic beverages is illegal. In the United States, the age in all States is 21 years;
- **Sobriety checkpoints**, where law enforcement officers stop drivers to assess their level of alcohol impairment;
- **Mass media campaigns** intended to reduce alcohol-impaired driving and designed to persuade individuals to either avoid drinking and driving or prevent others from doing so;
- **Multicomponent interventions with community mobilization**, in which communities implement multiple programs and/or policies in multiple settings to influence the community environment to reduce alcohol-impaired driving;
- **Ignition interlocks**, devices that can be installed in motor vehicles to prevent operation of the vehicle by a driver who has a BAC above a specified level (usually 0.02 to 0.04 percent);
- **School-based instructional programs**, to reduce alcohol-impaired driving and riding with alcohol-impaired drivers.

More information on these recommended interventions can be found at <http://www.communityguide.org/index.html>.

Underage Drinking–Related Goals

Healthy People 2020 provides science-based, national, 10-year objectives for improving health. It was developed by the Federal Interagency Workgroup (FIW), which includes representatives from numerous Federal departments and agencies. SAMHSA and NIH served as coleaders in developing Healthy People 2020 objectives for substance abuse, including underage drinking.¹⁹

A number of the programs listed below in the Inventory of Federal Programs for Underage Drinking by Agency will advance the following Healthy People 2020 objectives related to underage drinking:

- Increase the number of adolescents who have never tried alcohol

¹⁹ For details regarding these objectives, go to: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=40>

- Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day and who perceive great risk in binge drinking
- Reduce the number of underage drinkers who engage in binge drinking
- Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days
- Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol

A smaller set of Healthy People 2020 objectives, called Leading Health Indicators, has been selected to communicate high-priority health issues and actions that can be taken to address them. These include the following indicator for underage drinking: “Adolescents using alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days.”

Inventory of Federal Programs for Underage Drinking by Agency

As required by the STOP Act, this section of the Report summarizes major initiatives under way throughout the Federal Government to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use in America.

Interagency Coordinating Committee on Preventing Underage Driving

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

ICCPUD, established in 2004 at the request of the HHS Secretary and made permanent in 2006 by the STOP Act, guides policy and program development across the Federal Government with respect to underage drinking. The Committee is composed of representatives from DoD, ED/OSHS, FTC, HHS/OASH/OSG, HHS/ACF, HHS/ASPE, HHS/CDC, HHS/IHS, HHS/NIH/NIAAA, HHS/NIH/NIDA, HHS/SAMHSA, DoJ/OJJDP, ONDCP, DoT/NHTSA, and Treasury/TTB. (A list of ICCPUD members is contained in Appendix D.)

Town Hall Meetings: As part of a national effort to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use, ICCPUD and SAMHSA supported national Town Hall Meetings (THMs) in 2006, 2008, and 2010. A fourth round of THMs is under way for 2012. These meetings, which have been held in every State, the District of Columbia, and most of the Territories during each round, are an effective approach for raising public awareness of underage drinking as a public health problem and mobilizing communities to take preventive action. In 2010, community-based organizations held 2,021 events, an 11 percent increase over the number of events held in 2008. This increase follows a nearly 20 percent increase between 2006 and 2008 in the number of events held. Approximately half of the community-based organizations that hosted a 2010 event plan to conduct more THMs. Some States, such as Alaska and Iowa, consider THMs to be an essential part of their overall underage drinking prevention strategy. During FY 2009, two reports were released on the results of the meetings: *2008 Town Hall Meetings: Mobilizing Communities to Prevent and Reduce Underage Alcohol Use, an Evaluation Report*; and *2008 Profiles by State/Territory: Underage Drinking Prevention Town Hall Meetings*. A report on the 2010 Town Hall Meetings can be found at https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/TownHallMeetings/pdf/2010_THM_Annual_Report.pdf.

Messages: To strengthen the national commitment to preventing and reducing underage drinking, it is important that Federal Agencies convey the same messages at the same time. Therefore, the leadership of the ICCPUD agencies will continue to:

- Increase efforts to highlight in speeches and meetings across the country the need to prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences.
- Ensure that the Administration is speaking with a common voice on the issue.
- Reinforce the messages that ICCPUD has developed.
- Use a coordinated marketing plan to publicize programs, events, research results, and other activities and efforts that address underage drinking.

Support the Minimum Drinking Age: Agency leadership will continue to develop and use messaging that supports a 21-year-old drinking age and will promote this in speeches and message points.

Materials and Technical Assistance: ICCPUD has collected information on underage drinking prevention materials developed by participating agencies. This inventory is being used to strengthen each Agency's efforts to provide high-quality and timely information and to help avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. In addition, ICCPUD has collected information on each Agency's technical assistance activities, facilitating coordination of effort when possible.

Web Site: SAMHSA created a Federal Web portal (<http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov>) dedicated to the issue of underage drinking. The Web portal links to comprehensive research and resources developed by the 15 Federal Agencies of ICCPUD. Sections on statistics, funding opportunities, training events, evidence-based approaches, resources and materials, Town Hall Meetings, and State prevention videos are presented. Direct links are provided to every federally supported Web site designed to prevent substance abuse, including alcohol. Information is intended to serve all stakeholders (e.g., community-based organizations involved in prevention, policymakers, parents, and youth). SAMHSA, with input from ICCPUD, is currently in the process of restructuring the Web site to better serve the needs of diverse users. As of November 2011, www.stopalcoholabuse.gov averaged 1,159 visits per day.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

None

Department of Defense

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Youth Program: As one of the core areas for Military Youth Programs, health and life skills develop young people's capacity to engage in positive behaviors that nurture their own well-being, set personal goals, and live successfully as self-sufficient adults. Through affiliation with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, nationally recognized programs such as SMART Moves® (Skills Mastery and Resistance Training) helps young people resist alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and premature sexual activity. SMART Moves features engaging, interactive, small-group activities that increase participants' peer support, enhance their life skills, build their resiliency, and strengthen their leadership skills. This year-round program, provided in Military Youth Programs world wide, encourages collaboration among staff, youth, parents, and representatives from other

community organizations. The program's components are grouped to support youth ages 6–9, 10–12, and 13–15.

Department of Defense Education Activity:

1. *Adolescent Substance Abuse Counseling Service (ASACS)*: The ASACS program is a comprehensive community-based program that provides prevention and education, identification and referral, and outpatient substance abuse treatment services to U.S. Forces Identification Card holders, including active duty, retired, nonappropriated and appropriated fund civilian government workers, and contractors and their families, throughout Europe and the Pacific Rim. Our scope of care encompasses adolescents (ages 12–18) and their families, who have concerns/problems related to alcohol and other drugs.

ASACS counselors, in conjunction with other community leaders, develop and implement a community-based adolescent substance abuse prevention and treatment program. They provide screening and assessment; individual, family, and group therapy; and aftercare services. Counselors provide a comprehensive community prevention education program using structured classroom lesson plans and group/individual experiential learning exercises. They facilitate a parent support group that helps parents improve communication skills, limit setting, active listening, and discipline techniques as they relate to adolescents. Upon request, ASACS counselors also provide professional consultation, training, and prevention materials to community officials and organizations that interact with adolescents. By providing these services, ASACS has a positive effect in enhancing military readiness by strengthening family connections.

2. *Health Education Curriculum*: Health education develops essential health literacy skills along with health promotion and disease prevention concepts, to enable all students to obtain, interpret, and understand basic health information and services and to use such information and services in ways that enhance their health and the health of others. The content in the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) health education standards is organized into seven strands. These standards teach essential and transferable skills that foster health efficacy. The skills also are applicable as learning tools for the other six content strands. The standards in the Health Literacy Skills strand are consistent throughout all grade levels and matched at each grade level with content standards in the other strands as important similarities are identified. The standards in the remaining content strands, Personal and Community Health (HE1); Safety and Injury Prevention (HE2); Nutrition and Physical Activity (HE3); Mental Health (HE4); Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (HE5); and Family Life and Human Sexuality (HE6) progressively change through the grade levels. Strand HE5, alcohol use in students, is addressed in grades 5, 6, 7, and 8, and in the high school health course.
3. *Red Ribbon Week*: Sponsored by the National Family Partnership, Red Ribbon Week provides DoDEA schools and families a perfect opportunity to discuss the dangers of drug abuse and the benefits of a healthy and drug-free lifestyle. The Red Ribbon Campaign is now the oldest and largest drug prevention program in the nation, reaching millions of young people each year. Red Ribbon Celebration brings schools, commands, and communities together in DoDEA to raise awareness of the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs and encourage prevention, early intervention, and treatment services.

4. **DARE:** This program was designed to provide a sustainable, evidence-based, K–12 substance abuse education program. DARE is implemented by DoDEA-certified health education teachers (elementary classroom, law enforcement or military personnel, and secondary certified health education teachers), who have been trained to faithfully implement the program for diverse learners, assess student achievement of program objectives, and evaluate the program for purposes of continuous improvement. The goal of drug education in DoDEA is to provide all students with the knowledge and skills to resist illicit substance use and to build the capacity of all students to make responsible decisions regarding their use of legal substances.

Law Enforcement: DoD ensures installation-level enforcement of underage drinking laws on all Federal reservations. For underage active duty members, serious consequences (such as productivity loss or negative career impact) are tracked via the Triennial Health-Related Behavior Survey.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Active Duty Health-Related Behaviors Survey: DoD triennially conducts the Health-Related Behaviors Survey, which maintains trended data on alcohol use among all Active Duty Service Members age 18 and above. It addresses age of first use, prevalence, binge use, and heavy use. The 2011 Health Related Behavior Survey is under development.

Alcohol Abuse Countermarketing Campaign: TRICARE Management Activity of DoD launched “That Guy” in December 2006 as an integrated marketing campaign targeting military enlisted personnel ages 18 to 24 across all branches of Service. Based on research and social marketing concepts, the campaign uses a multimedia, peer-to-peer social marketing approach to raise awareness of the negative short-term social consequences of excessive drinking. In doing so, “That Guy” promotes peer disapproval of excessive drinking and leads to reductions in binge drinking. This campaign includes an award-winning Web site, <http://www.thatguy.com>, as well as online and offline public service announcements, paid and pro bono billboard and print advertising, centrally funded promotional materials, central support of special events, and a turnkey implementation plan and schedule for installation project officers.

This campaign is funded by Defense Health Plan Program Objective Memorandum (POM) FY10-15, but depends on commanders and local program managers to convey the message to the target audience.

Successfully engaging with the target audience, the “That Guy” campaign is now actively deployed around the world. Achievements from 2010 include:

- An average time of 7 minutes per user on the “That Guy” Web site.
- Nearly 14,000 fans on Facebook.
- Nearly 2 million branded materials being used by all Services.
- More than 3,000 points of contact (POCs) engaged across the globe.
- Forty-two States and 13 different countries with a “That Guy” campaign presence, including: United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Singapore, Cuba, Guam, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Honduras, and Iraq.

- Millions reached through video and radio public service announcements (PSAs) broadcast around the world pro bono through Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), and community stations.
- Visits to more than 35 military installations around the world in 5 countries and 23 States for more than 215 days on the road.
- Exhibited at 34 conferences for a total of 172 days.
- Eighty-two briefings to leadership and at conferences for POCs.
- Forty-three focus groups across all branches of Service, a total of 317 members of the young enlisted target audience.

Awards: During 2010, the “That Guy” campaign won two awards, the Silver Anvil Award of Excellence Public Service, Government category, from the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA), and the Gold Screen Award, eNewsletter category, from the National Association of Government Communicators (NAGC). In addition, the “That Guy” campaign was a Holmes Report SABRE Award finalist.

Impact: According to Fleishman Hillard’s analysis of the annual *Status of Forces Survey* performed by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), there has been a steady increase in campaign awareness within the target audience, rising from a “phantom awareness” of 3 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2007, 30 percent in 2008, and 44 percent in 2009. The campaign is active in 550 installations, and <http://www.thatguy.com> has been viewed by more than 1 million visitors since its launch in December 2006. Analysis of data by Fleishman Hillard also indicates that military personnel who are on installations actively implementing the “That Guy” campaign are less likely than personnel from nonengaged installations to agree that their peers believe it is acceptable to drink to the point of losing control (21 vs. 29 percent). According to the Fleishman Hillard analysis of the 2008 *Health Related Behaviors Survey* results, binge drinking among enlisted Service members ages 17 to 24 dropped from 51 percent in 2005 to only 46 percent in 2008 (across Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines). More importantly, data suggest that binge drinking rates are lower at installations actively implementing “That Guy”:

- Army: Thirty-six percent report binge drinking at installations actively implementing “That Guy” versus 56 percent at inactive installations.
- Air Force: Thirty-five percent report binge drinking at installations actively implementing “That Guy” versus 45 percent at inactive installations.
- Navy: Forty-five percent report binge drinking at installations actively implementing “That Guy” versus 49 percent at inactive installations.

Note: Above data are from Fleishman Hillard analysis of the recently released “DMDC Status of Forces” report. The Marine sample size was too small for analysis.

Service-Level Prevention Programs

Marine Corps Substance Abuse Program: The Marine Corps substance abuse program provides plans, policy, and resources to support commanders in preventing problems that detract from unit performance and readiness, including substance abuse. Information about the risks of alcohol misuse, rules and regulations about drinking, and alternatives to drinking are provided. The program also highlights the negative impact of alcohol abuse.

1. *Building Alcohol Skills Intervention Curriculum (B.A.S.I.C)*: BASIC is a Train-the-Trainer Program. This program is delivered by small unit leaders (squad/section) in two initial 90-minute sessions. The program is designed to help Marines assess and question their own drinking habits, decisions, and beliefs. Training topics include:
 - Extent and nature of alcohol problems.
 - Leading by example.
 - Alcohol’s impact on performance.
 - Up-and-down effects of alcohol.
 - Risk reduction tips.
 - Encouraging alternative activities.
 - Recognizing and referring a problem.
2. *Alcohol Impact Program*: IMPACT is a 16- to 24-hour class offered for individuals who have experienced an isolated alcohol-related incident or are in need of alcohol education. The class educates individuals about the effects of alcohol on the body and brain and teaches responsible drinking.
3. *Alcohol Aware Class (AAC)*: This is a 1-day class provided by the Substance Abuse Counseling Center (SACC) that educates attendees on the effects of drugs and alcohol and provides prevention tools for people who have had an alcohol-related incident or are at high risk of having one. To attend class, attendees must complete a drug and alcohol screening.

Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention via the “Right Spirit” Campaign: The Right Spirit campaign was started in 1996 to improve the quality of life for Navy members and their families in addition to ensuring a safe and productive work environment. The goal of “Right Spirit” is to deglamorize alcohol and prevent alcohol abuse. The Navy believes that preventing alcohol abuse and alcoholism greatly benefits the Navy by minimizing lost workdays and the need for costly treatment. As a result, Navy Commanders are required to promote an “it’s okay *not to drink*” environment. In addition, the campaign includes two education programs, one multimedia campaign, and a comedy show.

1. *Alcohol Aware Program*: This program is a command-level alcohol abuse prevention and deglamorization course designed for all hands. The goals of the Alcohol Aware program include:
 - Making participants aware of the effects of alcohol.
 - Pointing out the risks involved in using and abusing alcohol.
 - Providing the Navy’s expectations, instructions, and core values.
 - Defining the responsible use of alcohol.Each participant is asked to anonymously evaluate his or her own pattern of drinking in an effort to determine whether it is appropriate and, where necessary, make adjustments.
2. *Alcohol Impact Program*: Alcohol Impact is the first intervention step in the treatment of alcohol abuse. It is an intensive, interactive educational experience designed for personnel who have had incidents with alcohol. The course is primarily an educational tool; however, objectives within the course could reveal the need for a higher level of treatment. This intervention program is normally given during off-duty hours.
3. *Myth vs. Truth*: This program provides information about the range of social and professional problems and economic costs associated with underage drinking. This program is also used

to increase awareness that underage drinking is related to a host of serious problems, with the aim of informing policymakers about the importance of preventing underage drinking.

4. *Comedy is The Cure*: This 30-minute standup comedy show highlights the dangers and risks of alcohol and drug abuse and sexual assault and harassment. The program is designed to inspire military and civilian personnel to make smart, safe decisions and better prepare each unit for mission success.

Army Center for Substance Abuse Programs (ACSAP): The ACSAP Prevention and Training (P&T) Branch develops, establishes, administers, and evaluates all ACSAP substance abuse prevention, education certification, and training programs world wide within the Active Component, National Guard, and Army Reserve. The goal of ACSAP is to provide commanders, Unit Prevention Leaders (UPLs), and Department of Army civilians, contractors, and family members with the education and training necessary to make informed decisions about alcohol and other drugs. The program also provides commanders with the necessary resources and tools to complete their annually required 4 hours of alcohol and other drug awareness training (requirement IAW AR 600-85) and provides them with prevention tools to deter substance abuse. ACSAP provides technical support for programs, acts as the lead agent for drug demand reduction issues, supports professional development, provides training for all nonmedical substance abuse prevention staff worldwide, and develops and distributes alcohol and drug abuse prevention training curricula, multimedia products, and other drug and alcohol resources to Army installations.

Air Force Innovative Prevention Program: The U.S. Air Force (USAF) 0-0-1-3 Program, which began at F. E. Warren Air Force Base (AFB), encourages healthy, controlled alcohol use (and nonuse for underage persons) as the normative lifestyle choice for young USAF personnel. The program establishes safe normative behaviors that move the DoD forward in addressing the health threats of both alcohol and tobacco. The 0-0-1-3 program was briefed to USAF Senior Leadership in July 2005. As a result of this briefing, the USAF Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (CVA) instructed A1 (personnel) and the USAF Surgeon General (SG) to expand the 0-0-1-3 program to include a range of health-related behaviors that could negatively affect productivity, mission accomplishment, and readiness, and implement the program across the USAF. Consequently, working groups were formed and a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) was written in February 2006 to provide the theoretical underpinnings for a new program called the Culture of Responsible Choices (CoRC), which was designed to address a range of health-related behaviors such as underage drinking, alcohol misuse, illegal drug use, tobacco cessation, obesity, fitness levels, safety mishaps, etc. It was also designed to produce a cultural shift within the USAF from “work hard/play hard” to “work hard/play smart.” CoRC uses a comprehensive community-based approach with four levels:

- Strong leadership support (i.e., from top down and bottom up)
- Individual-level interventions (population screening, anonymous screening at primary care centers, education, short-term counseling with tailored feedback, etc.)
- Base-level interventions (media campaigns, alcohol-free activities, zero-tolerance policies for underage drinking and alcohol misuse, midnight basketball, cyber cafés, etc.)
- Community-level interventions (building coalitions between on-base and off-base groups, increased driving under the influence/driving while intoxicated [DUI/DWI] enforcement on and off base, etc.)

A variety of toolkits were generated, and implementation memoranda were signed by the CVA and A1. In April 2006, CoRC materials including the CoRC CONOPS, toolkits, memoranda, best practices, and other elements were made available via the Web (currently at <https://vc.afms.mil/corc>). CoRC launched across the USAF in October 2006. Since its inception, the USAF has had a 6 percent reduction in alcohol-related misconduct (ARM) incidents.

In addition to CoRC, the USAF partnered with DoJ and NIAAA to implement the EUDL program at five AFBs. EUDL uses evidence-based environmental strategies to reduce underage airmen's access to alcohol and decrease the prevalence of underage airmen drinking on base and in the surrounding local areas. In 2009, the EUDL program was expanded to two more AFBs. NIAAA is supervising a 3-year evaluation of the EUDL program, which is described later in this report. Analysis of first-year EUDL data is promising. DoJ will support the evaluation's expansion to the additional AFBs.

United States Coast Guard (DHS) Substance Abuse Program: The United States Coast Guard (USCG) Substance Abuse Program provides USCG members substance abuse prevention plans, policy, and resources to support command in providing opportunities to prevent, screen, and diagnose problems that may inhibit unit performance, readiness, and world wide deployment. Prevention training and education about the risks of alcohol and drug misuse, rules and regulations about drinking, and alternatives to drinking are provided. The program also describes the negative impact of alcohol abuse and offers preventive strategies to help counter negative peer influences.

Underage USCG members are mostly found in three major subgroups: USCG Academy, TRACEN Center Cape May (boot camp), and "A" Schools.

1. *USCG Academy:* The My Student Body curriculum used at the USCG Academy is a complete alcohol, drugs, and student wellness program for colleges and universities. It is used by leading public and private universities across the Nation to manage institutional risks and positively impact student retention rates.
2. *TRACEN Center Cape May (boot camp) and "A" Schools:* Located in Petaluma, CA, and Yorktown, VA, all have Substance Abuse Prevention Specialists (SAPS) that hold frequent prevention trainings targeted to address underage drinking and emphasize the high-risk nature of their age group.

Department of Education

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Grants To Reduce Alcohol Abuse Among Secondary School Students (GRAA): This program provides assistance to local education agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement innovative, effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students. Grantees are required to implement at least one proven strategy for reducing underage alcohol abuse as determined by SAMHSA. Up to 25 percent of funding can be reserved for grants to low-income and rural LEAs. A FY 2010 grant competition was held and eight grants were made.

Models of Exemplary, Effective, and Promising Alcohol or Other Drug Prevention Programs on College Campuses: The goals of this program are to identify and disseminate

information about exemplary and effective alcohol or drug abuse prevention programs implemented on college campuses. As a model program, an institute of higher education (IHE) that receives funding as an exemplary or effective program is required to enhance, further evaluate, and disseminate information about the prevention program being implemented on campus. In FY 2010, a program competition was held and five 2-year awards were made. (There were no new awards in FY 2011 due to lack of funding.)

To encourage broader participation in the program, OSHS redesigned the program in FY 2008, creating three levels of recognition: exemplary, effective, and promising. Under these new guidelines, ED expanded recognition to include colleges and universities whose programs, while not yet exemplary or effective, show evidence of promise. OSHS supports the dissemination of these evidence-based programs through publications, meetings, and trainings.

As part of its dissemination efforts of this program, ED also released a publication, *Field Experiences in Effective Prevention*, that summarizes the key lessons, conclusions, and recommendations of program grantees funded in FY 2005–2007. The publication aims to assist colleges and universities in developing and implementing effective prevention programs on their campuses and in surrounding communities. In addition, the publication reflects ED’s perspective on developing, implementing, and sustaining evidence-based prevention strategies to reduce high-risk drinking among college students.

Grants for Coalitions To Prevent and Reduce Alcohol Abuse at Institutes of Higher Education (IHEs): This revamped discretionary grant program was first funded in FY 2009, and six new awards were made in FY 2010. The program funds IHEs, consortia of IHEs, State agencies, and nonprofit entities to provide financial assistance for the development, expansion, or enhancement of a statewide coalition. The focus of the funded coalitions is on preventing and reducing the rate of underage alcohol consumption—including binge drinking—among students at IHEs throughout the State, both on campuses and in surrounding communities.

Grants To Prevent High-Risk Drinking or Violent Behavior Among College Students: This program provides funds to develop, enhance, implement, and evaluate campus-based and/or community-based prevention strategies to reduce high-risk drinking or violent behavior among college students. Prevention initiatives are designed to reduce both individual and environmental risk factors and enhance protective factors in specific populations and settings. In FY 2009, 19 of 23 funded programs addressed prevention of high-risk drinking on college campuses. Only IHEs are eligible for this funding; funds for new awards have not been appropriated since FY 2009.

Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Violence (HEC): HEC provides assistance to college administrators and other prevention professionals at colleges and universities to prevent violence and substance abuse on their campuses and in surrounding communities through a variety of programs and services that support comprehensive prevention strategies. The Center serves a broad spectrum of clients. Primary clients include individuals on public and private college campuses who are designing, developing, and implementing programs and services to prevent and mitigate continued high rates of illegal alcohol and drug use and violent behavior among college students. They include student deans, faculty advisors, student life and residential staff, campus and community law enforcement officers, health and mental

service professionals, ED's higher education grantees, and other ED discretionary grantees and relevant persons working directly with students in IHEs.

To accomplish its mission, HEC currently offers four types of products and services:

- *Training:* The HEC conducts regional trainings, organizes professional development sessions for prevention specialists and evaluators, and conducts workshops on the reduction of high-risk drinking, drug abuse, and violence prevention at statewide and national conferences.
- *Technical Assistance:* Individuals seeking help with their campus- or community-based prevention program may receive technical assistance from HEC via telephone, fax, e-mail, or the Internet. An initial consultation may result in distribution of materials, referral to other resources, review of publications and other prevention materials, review of implementation and evaluation plans, and possible onsite consultation.
- *Publications:* HEC's publications play a vital role in providing training and technical assistance services. To meet the diverse needs of the postsecondary education community, HEC publishes a wide range of materials, including guides, manuals, bulletins, fliers, and a newsletter (*Catalyst*) that is published several times each year.
- *Evaluation:* HEC currently focuses on making evaluation a routine part of prevention program operations; it provides evaluation-related technical assistance and conducts an ongoing search for promising prevention practices.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

National Meeting on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention in Higher Education: In fall 2010, ED sponsored a national meeting attended by higher education grantees and representatives from other campus communities to share and discuss information on effective strategies for drug and alcohol abuse and violence prevention in higher education.

Federal Trade Commission

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Consumer Education Program: The "We Don't Serve Teens" program spreads the message that providing alcohol to persons below the legal drinking age of 21 is unsafe, illegal, and irresponsible. Targeted to adults, the program provides information in English and Spanish on stopping teens' easy access to alcohol, the risks of teen drinking, and what to say to friends and neighbors about serving alcohol to teens. The program includes a Web site (<http://www.dontserveteens.gov>); radio, print, and Internet banner ads; customizable press releases and broadcaster announcements; and point-of-sale signage. Since 2006, numerous program partners, including representatives of Federal and State governments, consumer groups, and the alcohol and advertising industries, have helped distribute these materials nationwide. In 2010, the FTC distributed free signs in English and Spanish that say, "The legal drinking age is 21. Thanks for not providing alcohol to teens." as well as "Please don't provide alcohol to teens. It's unsafe. It's illegal. It's irresponsible." The signs are available for order at <http://bulkorder.ftc.gov>.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Alcohol Advertising Program: Throughout 2010, the FTC continued to urge major alcohol marketers to make improvements in self-regulatory guidelines and practices, including, among other things, urging industry to adopt a 75 percent adult audience composition standard.

Administration for Children and Families/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

None

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program: The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) provides funding to local communities to support young people, particularly runaway and homeless youth and their families. Basic Center Program (BCP) grants offer assistance to at-risk youth (up to age 18) in need of immediate temporary shelter. Shelters provide family and youth counseling and referrals to services such as substance abuse treatment. Through the Street Outreach Program (SOP), FYSB awards grants to private, nonprofit agencies to conduct outreach that builds relationships between grantee staff and street youth up to age 21 and helps them leave the streets. The Transitional Living Program (TLP) supports projects that provide longer term residential services to homeless youth ages 16 to 21 for up to 18 months. These services help successfully transition young people to independent living. TLPs enhance youths' abilities to make positive life choices through education, awareness programs, and support. They include services such as substance abuse education and counseling. Grantee sites are alcohol free, and it is expected that participation in these programs will prepare youth to make better choices regarding alcohol and drug use and other unhealthy behaviors.

Family Violence Prevention and Services: FYSB provides grants to State agencies, Territories, State Domestic Violence Coalitions, and Indian Tribes for the provision of immediate shelter to victims of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and their dependents, and for supportive services, such as counseling, emergency transportation, and child care. In FY 2010, funded programs served more than 1.3 million victims and their children and responded to 3.9 million crisis calls. More than 20,500 youth under age 18 who were identified as victims of intimate partner violence were provided services. Programs provided 83,460 educational presentations reaching 1.9 million youth. Family Violence Prevention and Services provides funds and technical assistance to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies for crisis and mental health counseling, legal and service advocacy, and other social services such as substance abuse counseling.

Abstinence Education Programs: FYSB provides support for abstinence education programs through the Community-Based Abstinence Education Program and the Section 510 State Abstinence Education Program. Programs focus on educating young people and creating an environment within communities that supports teen decisions to postpone sexual activity until marriage. Programs also promote abstinence from other risky behaviors such as underage drinking and illegal drug use.

Personal Responsibility Education Programs (PREP): FYSB supports healthy decisionmaking through the PREP. As part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act,

Congress passed and the President signed into law the PREP. PREP funds are to be used to educate adolescents on both abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections and at least three of six congressionally mandated “adulthood preparation subjects” (APS). Several APS topics—adolescent development, healthy life skills, and healthy relationships—encompass substance abuse prevention messaging consistent with the Surgeon General’s *Call to Action* (2007).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Monitoring Youth Exposure to Alcohol Marketing: The CDC’s Alcohol Program within the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) funds the Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth (CAMY) at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health to conduct ongoing, independent, company- and brand-specific monitoring of youth exposure to alcohol marketing; develop Web-based tools to evaluate the impact of prevention strategies to reduce youth exposure to alcohol marketing; and train students, faculty, and public health professionals in methods for independent monitoring of youth exposure to alcohol marketing and in effective strategies to reduce this exposure. CAMY has extensive experience monitoring youth exposure to alcohol marketing, having previously received funds to do so on a pilot basis from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and the Pew Charitable Trust. For more information on CAMY, see <http://www.camy.org>.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI): ARDI is an online application (<http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol>) that provides National and State estimates of average annual deaths and years of potential life lost (YPLL) due to excessive alcohol use. The application allows users to create custom data sets and generate local reports on these measures as well. Users can obtain estimates of deaths and YPLL attributed to excessive alcohol use among persons under age 21.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): BRFSS is an annual random-digit-dial telephone survey of U.S. adults ages 18 years or older in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It includes questions on current drinking, number of drinking days, average number of drinks per day, frequency of binge drinking (≥ 4 drinks per occasion for women; ≥ 5 per occasion for men), and the largest number of drinks consumed on a drinking occasion. The CDC’s Alcohol Program has also developed an optional, seven-question binge-drinking module that can be used by States to obtain more detailed information on binge drinkers, including beverage-specific alcohol consumption and driving after binge drinking. For more information on BRFSS, see <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): The YRBSS monitors priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults. It includes a biannual, national school-based survey of 9th- through 12th-grade students conducted by CDC, and State surveys of 9th- through 12th-grade students conducted by State education and health agencies. Both surveys include questions about the frequency of alcohol use, frequency of binge drinking, age of first drink of alcohol, alcohol use on school property, and usual source of alcohol. States that conduct their own YRBSS have the option to include additional alcohol questions, such as type of

beverage usually consumed and usual location of alcohol consumption. The YRBSS also assesses other health-risk behaviors, including sexual activity and interpersonal violence, which can be examined in relation to alcohol consumption. Additional information on the YRBSS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrebs>.

School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS): SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the State, district, school, and classroom levels. It includes information about school health education on alcohol and drug use prevention, school health, and mental health services related to alcohol and drug use prevention and treatment, and school policies prohibiting alcohol use. For results from SHPPS 2006, see <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/SHPPS>. The next SHPPS is planned for 2012.

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS): PRAMS is a population-based mail and telephone survey of women who have delivered a live-born infant. It collects State-specific data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. It also includes questions on alcohol consumption, including binge drinking during the preconception period and during pregnancy, along with other factors related to maternal and child health. For more information on PRAMS, see <http://www.cdc.gov/prams>.

National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS): NVDRS is a population-based public health surveillance system that collects and links detailed information from multiple sources on all violent deaths (such as homicides and suicides) in 18 funded States to inform violence prevention efforts. The system also collects data on deaths due to undetermined intent and unintentional firearm discharges. Specific data sources include death certificates, coroner and medical examiner records, police reports, and crime lab data. The system also collects information on alcohol consumption, including a decedent's history of alcohol problems and the results of blood alcohol testing. For more information on NVDRS, see <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/NVDRS>.

Guide to Community Preventive Services: The CDC's Community Guide Branch works with CDC programs and other partners to systematically review the scientific evidence on the effectiveness of population-based strategies for (1) preventing alcohol-impaired driving and (2) excessive alcohol use and related harms. In 2012, the Community Guide Branch, in collaboration with the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), updated the 2001 sobriety checkpoints systematic review. In addition, the Community Guide Branch and the CDC's Alcohol Program, along with SAMHSA, NIAAA, the University of Minnesota Alcohol Epidemiology Program, and other partners, recently completed and presented to the Community Preventive Services Task Force systematic reviews on the effectiveness of the privatization of retail alcohol sales and dram-shop liability on excessive alcohol consumption and related harms. The results of these reviews are summarized on the Community Guide Web site (<http://www.thecommunityguide.org>), and were published in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

Recommendations on Screening and Brief Interventions (SBI) for Trauma Patients: The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) has worked with a number of Federal and professional organizations to promote screening of hospitalized trauma patients for excessive drinking and to provide patients who screen positive for excessive drinking with brief

onsite interventions. The NCIPC played a supportive role in the decision by the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma to require Level 1 trauma centers to provide SBI. In 2007, the NCIPC helped NHTSA and SAMHSA design and present 10 regional SBI trainings to trauma staff around the Nation and in 2010 published an implementation guide tailored specifically for trauma centers. The NCIPC is also currently developing a Web site with SBI training for trauma staff in addition to tools for implementing SBI and influencing SBI-related policy. For more information on alcohol screening, see <http://www.cdc.gov/injuryresponse/alcohol-screening/index.html>.

Preventing Alcohol-Exposed Pregnancies: CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) has a number of activities supporting the prevention of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders among women of childbearing age (18–44 years). Five FASD regional centers provide training to medical and allied health professionals in alcohol use assessment and interventions for women of childbearing age, and a K–12 curriculum has been developed by the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (NOFAS) that describes the consequences of drinking during pregnancy. The FAS Prevention Team has developed an evidence-based intervention (CHOICES) for nonpregnant women to reduce their risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy by reducing risky drinking, using effective contraception, or both. They are currently disseminating and evaluating integration of this intervention into selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, family planning clinics, community health centers, and in American Indian communities. Recently, CDC published *CHOICES: A Program for Women about Choosing Healthy Behaviors*, a curriculum designed for use by professionals who will be conducting the CHOICES program and for trainers providing instruction on how to conduct the intervention, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/freematerials.html>. SAMHSA uses Project CHOICES at alcohol and drug treatment centers in various States. For more information on these and other program activities, see <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/index.html>.

Indian Health Service/HHS

The IHS Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) is responsible for Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programming (ASAP) through funding of Federal, urban, and Tribally administered programs. Funding for Tribal programs is administered pursuant to P.L. 93-638 (codified as amended at 25 U.S.C. §§ 450a-450n (1975)). Nearly 85 percent of the ASAP budget is administered under 638 contracts or compacts made directly with tribally administered programs, which aim to provide community-based, holistic, and culturally appropriate alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment services. The ASAP is unique in that it is a nationally coordinated and integrated behavioral health system that includes Tribal and Federal collaboration to prevent or otherwise minimize the effects of alcoholism and drug dependencies in American Indian/Alaska Native communities. The aim of the ASAP is to achieve optimum relevance and efficacy in delivery of alcohol and drug dependency prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services, while respecting and incorporating the social, cultural, and spiritual values of Native American communities.

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

None

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Alcohol abuse in Native American communities is a problem that can begin prenatally and continue throughout the lifespan. Programs are therefore focused on family-oriented prevention activities rooted in the culture of the individual Tribes and communities in which they operate. In recognition of this shifting dynamic of local control and ownership of ASAP in Native American communities, the IHS DBH has shifted focus from direct-care services to a technical assistance and supportive role.

Youth Regional Treatment Centers: The IHS currently provides recurring funding to 11 Tribal and federally operated Youth Regional Treatment Centers (YRTCs) to address the ongoing issues of substance abuse and co-occurring disorders among Native American youth. Through education and culture-based prevention initiatives, evidence- and practice-based models of treatment, family strengthening, and recreational activities, youths can overcome their challenges and recover their lives to become healthy, strong, and resilient leaders in their communities.

The YRTCs provide a range of clinical services rooted in a culturally relevant holistic model of care. These services include clinical evaluation; substance abuse education; group, individual, and family psychotherapy; art therapy; adventure-based counseling; life skills; medication management or monitoring; evidence-based/practice-based treatment; aftercare relapse prevention; and posttreatment followup services.

Methamphetamine and Suicide Prevention Initiative (MSPI): The DBH supports MSPI, which expands and strengthens current Tribal and urban responses to the methamphetamine and suicide crises and establishes new methamphetamine and suicide prevention and treatment programs. The goals of the MSPI are to:

- Prevent, reduce, or delay the use and/or spread of methamphetamine abuse.
- Build on the foundation of prior methamphetamine and suicide prevention and treatment efforts, in order to support the IHS, Tribes, and urban Indian health organizations in developing and implementing Tribal and/or culturally appropriate methamphetamine and suicide prevention and early intervention strategies.
- Increase access to methamphetamine and suicide prevention services.
- Improve services for behavioral health issues associated with methamphetamine use and suicide prevention.
- Promote the development of new and promising services that are culturally and community relevant.
- Demonstrate efficacy and impact.

This 3-year initiative supports 127 individual programs and/or communities in their efforts to develop their own focused programs. The MSPI consists of 112 Tribal and IHS awardees (MSPI-T), 12 urban grantees (MSPI-U), and 3 youth services grantees (MSPI-Y).

Addressing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: DBH supports two projects that target FASD through the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board. First, the FASD training project with the University of Washington School of Medicine is a research-based project that focuses on FASD interventions within 10 Tribal sites throughout the State of Washington. Second, the Northwest Tribal FASD Project provides education and training on FASD and community

readiness and assists communities in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington State to set up an all-systems-based response to FASD.

The DBH also funds the Indian Children's Program (ICP). The ICP provides services to meet the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native children, 0 to 18 years old, with special needs residing or attending school in the southwest region of the United States. The program provides FASD services including assessment, intervention planning, and consultation with families. In addition, IHS participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (ICCFASD), an interagency task force led by NIAAA that addresses multidisciplinary issues relevant to FASD.

Also, the IHS Office of Clinical and Preventive Services and the CDC NCBDDD entered into a 3-year interagency agreement to implement and evaluate Project CHOICES within the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Project CHOICES is an evidence-based program for nonpregnant women to reduce their risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy by reducing risky drinking, using effective contraception, or both. Finally, IHS has a Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance measure for screening women of childbearing age for alcohol use in order to prevent FASD. The alcohol-screening GPRA results have exceeded the targeted measure of 25 percent since FY 2006. Increases in performance results are due to increased provider awareness and an Agency emphasis on behavioral health screening.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Underage Drinking Research Initiative: This NIAAA initiative analyzes evidence related to underage drinking using a developmental approach. Converging evidence from multiple fields shows that underage drinking is best addressed and understood within a developmental framework because it relates directly to processes that occur during adolescence. Such a framework allows more effective prevention and reduction of underage alcohol use and its associated problems. This paradigm shift, along with recent advances in epidemiology, developmental psychopathology, and the understanding of human brain development and behavioral genetics, provided the scientific foundation for the *Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*, continues to inform the work of ICCPUD and the related efforts of its member Federal Agencies and departments, and provides the theoretical framework for NIAAA's underage-drinking programs.

Developing Screening Guidelines for Children and Adolescents: Data from NIAAA's National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) (see Appendix A) indicate that people between the ages of 18 and 24 have the highest prevalence of alcohol dependence in the U.S. population—meaning that, for most, drinking started in adolescence. These data, coupled with those from other national surveys—SAMHSA's National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (see Appendix A), Monitoring the Future (MTF), and CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (see Appendix A)—showing the popularity of binge drinking among adolescents, prompted NIAAA to produce a guide for screening children and adolescents for risk for alcohol use, alcohol consumption, and alcohol use disorders. The screening guide for children and adolescents, *Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Youth: A Practitioner's Guide*, which became available in fall 2011, was developed by NIAAA

in collaboration with a working group of experts. As part of a multiyear process, the working group heard from a number of research scientists, analyzed data from both cross-sectional national surveys and proprietary longitudinal studies, and worked with pediatricians from general pediatrics as well as pediatric substance abuse specialty practices. The process culminated in the development of an easy-to-use, age-specific, two-question screener for current and future alcohol use. The guide also provides background information on underage drinking, and detailed supporting material on brief intervention, referral to treatment, and patient confidentiality. The screening process will enable pediatric and adolescent health practitioners to provide information to patients and their parents about the effects of alcohol on the developing body and brain in addition to identifying those who need any level of intervention.

Research Studies: NIAAA supports a broad range of underage-drinking research, including studies on the epidemiology and etiology of underage drinking, neurobiology, prevention of underage drinking, and treatment of alcohol use disorders among youth. Studies also assess short- and long-term consequences of underage drinking.

Research on Effects of Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism on the Developing Brain:

The powerful developmental forces of adolescence cause significant changes to the brain and nervous system, including increased myelination of neural cells and “pruning” of infrequently used synapses and neural pathways in specific regions of the brain. A key question is the extent to which adolescent drinking affects the developing human brain. Research on rodents, studies of youth who are alcohol dependent, as well as recent longitudinal work beginning with youths before they begin drinking suggest that alcohol use during adolescence, particularly heavy use, can have deleterious short- and long-term effects. To address this central scientific question further, NIAAA released a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for 2-year pilot studies, titled *The Impact of Adolescent Drinking on the Developing Brain*, under which five applications were funded at the end of FY 2007. These initial studies will inform future initiatives and FOAs in this area. In 2010, NIAAA issued a funding opportunity titled *Neurobiology of Adolescent Drinking in Adulthood*. The purpose of this initiative is to support a consortium of researchers across different research institutions to clearly define the persistent effects of adolescent alcohol exposure and to begin to explore the neurobiological mechanisms underlying these effects. This initiative is limited to animal studies.

College Drinking Prevention Initiative: The work of this initiative, which began more than a decade ago, continues to support and stimulate studies of the epidemiology and natural history of college-student drinking and related problems. Its ultimate goal is to design and test interventions that prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. NIAAA continues to have a sizable portfolio of projects that target college-age youth. Importantly, NIAAA recently convened a new College Presidents’ Working Group to: (1) provide input to the Institute on future research directions; (2) advise the Institute about what new NIAAA college materials would be most helpful to college administrators, and in what format; and (3) recommend strategies for communicating with college administrators. The ultimate goal for NIAAA is to provide science-based information in accessible and practical ways in order to facilitate its use as a foundation for college prevention and intervention activities.

Building Health Care System Responses to Underage Drinking: The overarching goal of this program is to stimulate primary care health delivery systems in rural and small urban areas to

address the critical public health issue of underage drinking. This is a two-phase initiative. In the first phase (now complete) systems were expected to evaluate and upgrade their capacity to become platforms for research that assesses the extent of underage drinking in the areas they serve and to evaluate their ability to reduce it. In the second phase, they will prospectively study the development of youth alcohol use and alcohol-related problems in the areas they serve and implement and evaluate interventions that address underage drinking. Four Phase I awards were made at the end of FY 2006 and two 5-year Phase II awards were made at the end of FY 2007.

Brief Intervention Research: This research provides an evidence base for effective brief interventions targeting youth in emergency rooms following alcohol-related events. Healthcare providers capitalize on a “teachable moment” to deliver a brief intervention meant to reduce problem drinking and associated difficulties. This approach complements school-based primary prevention programs, which do not address cessation/reduction issues for adolescents who are already drinking, rarely address motivational issues related to use and abuse, and cannot target school dropouts.

Adolescent Treatment Research Program: NIAAA initiated an adolescent treatment research program in 1998. Since then, dozens of clinical projects have been funded, the majority of which are clinical trials. These include behavioral intervention trials, pharmacotherapy trials, and health services studies. The program’s objective is to design and test innovative, developmentally tailored interventions that use evidence-based knowledge to improve alcohol treatment outcomes in adolescents. Results of many of these projects will yield a broad perspective on the potential efficacy of family-based, cognitive-behavioral, brief motivational, and guided self-change interventions in a range of settings.

Evaluation of EUDL: In 2006, OJJDP issued a solicitation for its EUDL Discretionary Program. Grants under this program sought to reduce the availability of alcoholic beverages to, and the consumption of alcoholic beverages by, persons under age 21 serving in the U.S. Air Force (USAF). The specific goals of the program are to decrease first-time alcohol-related incidents, incidence of unintentional injuries related to alcohol consumption, and alcohol-related traffic injuries or fatalities among underage USAF personnel. OJJDP has awarded grants to four States in response to this solicitation: Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Montana. The AFBs that will participate in this project, forming coalitions with their adjacent communities, are Davis-Monthan and Luke (AZ), Beale (CA), Hickam (HI), and Malmstrom (MT). NIAAA provided evaluation support for the project through a 48-month contract that included an evaluation of all activities developed at each AFB/community site. Results published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* showed that the AF-wide percentage of junior enlisted personnel reporting an AUDIT score of 8 or greater (indicating they are at elevated risk for problem drinking) fell from 20.4 percent in 2006 to 13.8 percent in 2008. On four of the five experimental bases, the percentage of junior enlisted airmen with AUDIT scores of 8 or greater fell significantly between baseline and 1 year postintervention. It is important to note, however, that AUDIT scores across the AF declined during the same period of time. Only two bases (Luke, AZ, and Malmstrom, MT) showed a significantly greater decline in the percentage of high AUDIT scores when compared with their matched control bases.

Prevention for Urban Youth: As an outgrowth of Project Northland and Project Northland for Urban Youth, NIAAA continues to investigate how two programs with known efficacy in certain

populations can be effectively implemented with multiethnic urban youth. The proposed project will examine trajectories, consequences, and multiple levels of influences on alcohol use among urban poor adolescents, explicitly comparing patterns of effects across ethnic and gender subgroups. This longitudinal study comparing patterns and trajectories of alcohol use and problems across these important subgroups will directly guide the development of further refined interventions of increased efficacy and effectiveness.

Multicomponent Community Interventions for Youth: NIAAA issued a request for applications titled “Multi-Component Youth/Young Adult Alcohol Prevention Trials,” resulting in one award in 2011. The project will create, implement, and evaluate a community-level intervention to prevent underage drinking and negative consequences among American Indian and White youth in rural high-risk communities in northeastern Oklahoma. The study utilizes community environmental change and brief intervention and referral approaches that will be evaluated alone and in combination.

Publications: NIAAA disseminates information about the prevention of underage drinking through a variety of publications, including an updated and expanded version of its booklet *Make a Difference—Talk to Your Child About Alcohol* (English and Spanish); two issues of *Alcohol Research and Health*, *Alcohol and Development in Youth: A Multidisciplinary Overview* (2004/2005) and *A Developmental Perspective on Underage Alcohol Use* (2009); several *Alcohol Alerts* including *Underage Drinking: Why Do Adolescents Drink, What Are the Risks, and How Can Underage Drinking Be Prevented?* (2006) and *A Developmental Perspective on Underage Alcohol Use* (2009); *Parenting to Prevent Childhood Alcohol Use* (2010); a number of seasonal factsheets focusing on underage drinking issues surrounding high school graduation, the first weeks of college, and spring break; and the widely cited report from NIAAA’s college drinking task force, *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges* (2002a). NIAAA also sponsored and edited a special supplement to the journal *Pediatrics* entitled *Underage Drinking: Understanding and Reducing Risk in the Context of Human Development* (2008). Additional publications include a special July 2009 Supplement to the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* on *Rapid Response Initiatives to Reduce College Drinking and Update on the Magnitude of the Problem*; 2009 issue of *Alcohol Research and Health: A Developmental Perspective on Underage Alcohol Use*; and the lead article in the December 2010 issue of the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine: Alcohol risk management in college settings: The Safer California Universities Randomized Trial*.

NIAAA Web Site: The NIAAA Web site <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov> provides adults with information about the science and prevention of underage drinking and includes links to NIAAA’s college Web site (<http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov>) and its youth-targeted Web site (<http://www.thecoolspot.gov>).

Coolspot Web Site for Kids: Targeted to youth ages 11 to 13 years old, the NIAAA Web site <http://www.thecoolspot.gov> provides information on underage drinking, including effective refusal skills. Recent upgrades include a wide range of new sound effects and voiceovers throughout the site, a dedicated teacher and volunteer corner for use in middle school classrooms or afterschool programs, and innovative ways to teach young people about peer pressure and resistance skills through a guided reading activity and two lesson plans that accompany interactive features of the Web site.

College Drinking Prevention Web Site: NIAAA's Web site addressing alcohol use among college students (<http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov>) was recently redesigned and updated to permit easier navigation by topic or by audience. Updated features include new statistics, recent research papers, and presentations from task force participants along with a new section on choosing the right college.

Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free: NIAAA was one of the founders of this nationwide organization, launched in March 2000 and spearheaded by spouses of current and former Governors. It is the oldest and largest organization of governors' spouses focused on a single issue. Now a 501c3 nonprofit foundation, it was previously supported by seven public and private funding organizations. The organization's goals are to:

- Make prevention of alcohol use among minors a national health priority.
- Focus State and national policymakers and opinion leaders on the seriousness of early-onset alcohol use.
- Educate the public about the incidence and impact of alcohol use by children 9 to 15 years of age.
- Mobilize the public to address these issues in a sustained manner and work for change within their families, schools, and communities.

In the past, members of Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free (Leadership) produced television public service announcements directed at parents and other adults in their respective States and at supported youth-centered events. With support from NIAAA and SAMHSA, Leadership worked closely with the Office of the Surgeon General to ensure that the Surgeon General's *Call to Action* was broadly disseminated. For example, governors' spouses who were members of Leadership worked with the Acting Surgeon General to "roll out" the *Call to Action* in various States. Leadership continues to collaborate with SAMHSA, NIAAA, and OSG in its work as an independent foundation.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS): APIS is an electronic resource that provides authoritative, detailed information that is comparable across States on alcohol-related policies in the United States at both State and Federal levels. Designed primarily for researchers, APIS encourages and facilitates research on the effects and effectiveness of alcohol-related policies. Although not dedicated to underage-drinking policies, APIS does provide information on policies relevant to underage drinking (e.g., retail alcohol outlet policies for preventing alcohol sales and service to those under age 21).

Longitudinal and Genetic Epidemiology Studies and NESARC: A number of longitudinal studies following subjects first identified as adolescents (along with genetic epidemiology studies) are particularly pertinent to underage drinking, as is NESARC, which includes people ages 18 to 21. Such studies could potentially enhance understanding of the etiology, extent, and consequences of underage alcohol consumption. Analysis of NESARC data indicates that 18- to 24-year-olds have the highest prevalence of alcohol dependence of any age group in the general population, underscoring the need for enhanced early prevention efforts.

National Institute on Drug Abuse/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

None

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Nurse Family Partnership Program: The Nurse Family Partnership program is a home visiting preventive intervention that was developed for and tested with high-risk, first-time mothers. Participants are identified during pregnancy and receive support for prenatal and infancy services in the form of free transportation for scheduled prenatal care, developmental screening, referral services for their child, and prenatal and infancy home visiting through the first 2 years of a child's life. Multiple studies have been conducted to test the efficacy of the intervention with different populations (rural/semi-urban White families, urban African American families, urban Latino families) with positive results demonstrated for maternal and child outcomes, including reduced risk for maltreatment, reduced juvenile delinquency, and reduced use of Government services (e.g., Medicaid, food stamps).

Cost analysis of the intervention has found that the program produces positive cost savings relative to intervention costs. In 2010, findings were published on the 12-year outcomes of the Nurse Family Partnership with primarily African American families in a southern, urban setting, where the program was delivered through the local maternal and child health system. Findings on the 12-year outcomes showed that children who received nurse visits were significantly less likely to report using tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana (30 days use) and less likely to report internalizing problems than comparison children at age 12. Furthermore, children who received nurse visits had significantly higher reading and math scores at age 12 than comparison children. Also, when compared with control participants, nurse-visited mothers reported significantly less role impairment owing to alcohol and other drug use, longer partner relationships, and a greater sense of mastery. During this 12-year period, mothers who received nurse visits received less per year in Government assistance (food stamps, Medicaid, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) than control families (\$8,772 vs. \$9,797, $P=0.02$); this represents \$12,300 in discounted savings compared with a program cost of \$11,511 (both expressed in 2006 U.S. dollars).

Currently, NIDA is supporting a 17-year followup of a study of Nurse Home Visiting being conducted with primarily African American families in a southern, urban setting, where the program was delivered through the local maternal and child health service system.

Strong African-American Families (SAAF) Program: SAAF is a family-centered risk behavior prevention program that enhances protective caregiving practices and youth self-regulatory competence. SAAF consists of separate parent and youth skill-building curricula and a family curriculum. Evaluations confirmed SAAF's efficacy for 11-year-olds in preventing, across several years, the initiation of risk behaviors including alcohol use; enhancing protective parenting practices; and increasing youth self-regulatory capabilities. The program was effective when primary caregivers had clinical-level depressive symptoms and when families reported economic hardship; it can also ameliorate genetic risk for involvement in health-compromising

risk behaviors across preadolescence. SAAF is currently being evaluated with adolescents and young adults.

Raising Healthy Children (RHC): RHC is a theory-based randomized prevention trial aimed at reducing risk and enhancing protective factors in children. Delivered in grades 1 through 12, interventions take a sociodevelopmental approach to prevention that focuses on the developmental expression of risk and protective factors in the primary socializing contexts of family, school, and peer groups as well as in the individual. Interventions are consistent with the Social Development Model of positive and problem behavior. Research on RHC indicates moderately to highly significant intervention effects for growth trajectories in the frequency of alcohol and marijuana use in grades 6 through 10. Students in the intervention group reported significantly fewer risky behaviors, including driving under the influence of alcohol and driving with someone who had been drinking. The current study examines effects at ages 20 and 24.

Life Skills Training (LST): LST addresses a wide range of risk and protective factors by teaching general personal and social skills, along with drug resistance skills and normative education. This universal program consists of a 3-year prevention curriculum for students in middle or junior high school, with 15 sessions during the first year, 10 booster sessions during the second year, and 5 sessions during the third year. The program can be taught either in grades 6, 7, and 8 (for middle school) or in grades 7, 8, and 9 (for junior high schools). LST covers three major content areas: drug resistance skills and information, self-management skills, and general social skills. The program has been extensively tested over the past 20 years and found to reduce the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use relative to controls by 50 to 87 percent. NIDA currently funds two grants that examine the implementation of LST into school-based contexts. One grant is examining enhancement of implementation fidelity in middle and junior high schools that are randomly assigned either to LST and standard provider training or to LST and provider training plus a newly developed fidelity enhancement intervention designed to be flexible and feasible. An analysis of factors related to implementation fidelity and substance use outcomes indicated that quality of implementation predicted substance use outcomes. Students taught by the most skilled teachers (e.g., those not relying on lecturing alone) reported significantly lower increases in smoking and drinking at followup assessment. Another grant studies a dissemination, adaptation, implementation, and sustainability (DAIS) system for diffusion of evidence-based LST prevention strategies. Collaborative system methodologies underlie the implementation model, and a cooperative extension system is used for the diffusion of LST. This grant will advance understanding of dissemination, adoption, implementation, and sustainability of evidence-based prevention interventions.

Strengthening Families Program for Parents and Youth 10–14 (SFP 10–14): SFP is a seven-session skill-building program for parents, youths, and families to strengthen parenting and family functioning and to reduce risk for substance abuse and related problem behaviors among youth. Program implementation and evaluation have been conducted through partnerships that include State university researchers, cooperative extension system staff, local schools, and community implementers. Longitudinal comparisons with control group families showed positive effects on parents' child management practices (e.g., setting standards, monitoring children, and applying consistent discipline) and on parent–child affective quality. In addition, a recent evaluation found delayed initiation of substance use at the 6-year followup. Other findings showed improved youth resistance to peer pressure to use alcohol, reduced affiliation with

antisocial peers, and reduced levels of problem behaviors. Importantly, conservative benefit-cost calculations indicate returns of \$9.60 per dollar invested in SFP 10–14. Currently under way is a long-term followup of a randomized trial that will compare 7th graders participating in a multicomponent SFP 10–14 plus LST with 7th graders participating in LST alone, or a minimal contact control condition. An earlier followup 5.5 years after baseline (end of grade 12) demonstrated that both LST and SFP 10–14 together and LST alone reduced growth in substance initiation. Both interventions also prevented more serious substance use outcomes among youth at high risk (use of at least two substances) at baseline.

Good Behavior Game (GBG): GBG is a universal preventive intervention that provides teachers with a method of classroom behavior management. It was tested in randomized prevention trials in 1st- and 2nd-grade classrooms in 19 Baltimore City public schools beginning in the 1985–1986 school year and was replicated in the 1986–1987 school year with a second cohort. The intervention was aimed at socializing children to the student role and reducing early antecedents of substance abuse and dependence, smoking, and antisocial personality disorder—specifically, early aggressive or disruptive behavior problems. Analyses of long-term effects in the first-generation sample (1985–1986) at ages 19 to 21 show that, for males displaying more aggressive and disruptive behaviors in 1st grade, GBG significantly reduced drug and alcohol abuse and dependence disorders, regular smoking, and antisocial personality disorder. Currently, NIDA is supporting a long-term second-generation (1986–1987) followup through age 25, including DNA collection for gene x environment analyses. NIDA is also supporting a trial of GBG delivery in a whole-school-day context that emphasizes reading achievement, along with pilot research on models for implementing GBG in entire school districts. In addition, NIDA is supporting a pilot study for formative research on the large-scale implementation of GBG within a school district that will lay the groundwork for a system-level randomized trial on scaling up GBG. The pilot research is focused on developing district partnerships, determining community-level factors that influence program implementation, and ensuring the acceptance, applicability, and relevance of measures and intervention design requirements for a large-scale trial.

Coping Power: Coping Power is a multicomponent child and parent preventive intervention directed at preadolescent children at high risk for aggressiveness and later drug abuse and delinquency. The child component is derived from an anger coping program primarily tested with highly aggressive boys and shown to reduce substance use. The Coping Power Child Component is a 16-month program for children in the 5th and 6th grades. Group sessions usually occur before or after school or during nonacademic periods. Training focuses on teaching children how to identify and cope with anxiety and anger; control impulsiveness; and develop social, academic, and problem-solving skills at school and home. Parents are also trained throughout the program. Efficacy and effectiveness studies show Coping Power to have preventive effects on youths' aggression, delinquency, and substance use. In a study of the intensity of training provided to practitioners, greater reductions in children's externalizing behaviors and improvements in children's social behaviors and academic skills occurred for those whose counselors received more intensive Coping Power training than for those in the basic Coping Power training or control conditions. Another study of Coping Power is comparing the child component delivered in the usual small group format with a newly developed individual format to determine whether the latter will produce greater reductions in substance use, children's externalizing behavior problems, and delinquency at a 1-year followup assessment.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND): This intervention targets youth in alternative or traditional high schools to prevent their transition from drug use to drug abuse. It considers the developmental issues faced by older teens, particularly those at risk for drug abuse. The core of Project TND is 12 in-class sessions that provide motivation and cognitive misperception correction, social and self-control skills, along with decisionmaking materials that target both the use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and hard drugs as well as participation in violence-related behavior, such as carrying a weapon. The classroom program has been found effective at 1-year followup in three experimental field trials. Although promising classroom program effects have been obtained in previous trials, only main effects on hard drug use and cigarette smoking have been maintained past 1-year followup, but not a main effect for marijuana or alcohol use. A current study of Project TND is examining the role of brief telephone booster sessions to sustain and possibly enhance long-term outcomes. A recently completed randomized controlled trial on the dissemination and implementation of Project TND, in which traditional high schools were randomly assigned to one of three conditions (comprehensive implementation support for teachers, regular workshop training only, or standard care control) found that comprehensive training approaches may improve implementation fidelity, but improvements in fidelity may not result in strong program outcomes of Project TND. Results indicated that, relative to the controls, both intervention conditions produced effects on hypothesized program mediators—such as greater gains in program-related knowledge, greater reductions in substance use intentions (cigarette, marijuana, and hard drugs)—and more positive changes in drug-related beliefs. In addition, there were stronger effects on implementation fidelity in the comprehensive, relative than the regular, training condition. However, despite these effects, 7 of the 10 immediate student outcome measures showed no significant differences between conditions.

Adolescent Transitions Program (ATP): This school-based program uses a tiered approach to provide prevention services to students in middle and junior high school and their parents. The universal intervention level, directed to parents of all students in a school, establishes a Family Resource Room to engage parents, establish parenting practice norms, and disseminate information about risks for problem behavior and substance use. The selective intervention level, the Family Check-Up, offers family assessment and professional support to identify families at risk for problem behavior and substance use. The indicated level, the Parent Focus curriculum, provides direct professional support to parents to make the changes indicated by the Family Check-Up. Services may include behavioral family therapy, parenting groups, or case management services. Findings showed that the multilevel ATP model reduced substance use in high-risk students ages 11 to 14 (grades 6 to 9), with an average of 6 hours of contact time with their parents. Also, ATP reduced deviant peer involvement during middle school. Adolescents whose parents engaged in the Family Check-Up had less growth in alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and problem behavior from ages 11 through 17, along with decreased risk for substance use disorder diagnoses and arrests by age 18. A followup study is currently tracking student participants into young adulthood (ages 23 to 24).

Girl-Specific Intervention (GSI): Delivered via CD-ROM, GSI is a family-based intervention that targets mothers and their preadolescent and adolescent daughters to prevent substance use. A current study is testing the intervention with 11- to 13-year-old daughters and their mothers; it is being delivered primarily to minority families within housing authority centers in New York. GSI consists of 10 sessions targeting risk for substance use by improving girls' mother-daughter affective quality, coping, refusal skills, mood management, conflict resolution, problem-solving,

self-efficacy, body esteem, normative beliefs, social supports, and mother-daughter communication. In addition, the intervention improves mothers' family rituals, rules against substance use, child management, mother-daughter affective quality, and communication with their daughters. The study recruited mother-daughter pairs who were randomized to intervention or control conditions. A previous test of the intervention with 202 pairs of predominantly White adolescent girls and mothers showed improvements in communication skills and conflict management. Compared with girls in the control condition, daughters who received the intervention reported improved alcohol use refusal skills, healthier normative beliefs about underage drinking, greater self-efficacy in avoiding underage drinking, less alcohol consumption (in the past 7 days, 30 days, and year), and lower intentions to drink as adults.

Be Under Your Own Influence: This drug abuse prevention media campaign is targeted to entering middle or junior high school students. The campaign emphasizes positive affect by showing youth engaged in activities that promote the message of being under your own influence (e.g., fun activities, peer support situations) and promoting nonuse of drugs as both a normative behavior and an expression of autonomy. The prevention messages are presented in school and community contexts, and the community media campaign includes assessment of readiness, media training sessions, and media materials and tools. NIDA supported a randomized trial of the campaign in 16 schools. Four waves of followup data collected over 2 years showed that youth in intervention communities ($n=4,216$) had fewer users of marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes at the final posttest. Growth trajectory results showed a significant effect for marijuana, a marginal effect for alcohol, and a nonsignificant effect for cigarettes. A currently funded randomized trial is extending the work to a new group of 24 communities. This trial will focus on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the media campaign to determine the incremental contribution of the community-based media campaign, and to examine whether the school-based portion is sufficient to achieve significant reductions in substance initiation.

Media Detective: Media Detective is a media literacy education program for elementary schools to increase children's critical thinking skills about substance use media messages and reduce their intent to use tobacco and alcohol products. The program is a 10-lesson curriculum developed through NIDA's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program. A short-term, randomized controlled trial was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Media Detective, through a comparison of outcomes among students (ages 7 to 13) in schools randomly assigned to receive the intervention and schools assigned to a wait-list control condition. A 2010 publication of findings from this trial revealed that students in the Media Detective group who reported using alcohol or tobacco in the past reported significantly less intention to use and more self-efficacy to refuse substances than students in the control condition who reported prior use of alcohol or tobacco. Also, boys in the Media Detective group reported significantly less interest in alcohol-branded merchandise than boys in the control group. This was an evaluation of the short-term effects (pretest/posttest) of a relatively brief intervention designed to improve students' media literacy related to alcohol and tobacco use. These early results suggest that the program is having both universal and targeted effects in terms of influencing school children's intentions to use substances.

Community-Level Studies

Community-level studies address questions related to the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based drug abuse prevention programs. Examples include:

Communities That Care (CTC): An operating system for quality implementation of evidence-based preventive interventions targeted to specific risk and protective factors within the community, CTC provides a framework for assessing and monitoring community-level risk and protective factors, training, technical assistance, and planning and action tools for implementing science-based prevention interventions through community service settings and systems. The Community Youth Development Study (CYDS) is testing CTC in 7 States with 12 matched pairs of communities randomized to receive the CTC system or serve as controls. CYDS targets youth in grades 6 through 12. Participating communities selected and implemented evidence-based prevention interventions based on their community profiles of risk and protective factors. A panel of 4,407 5th graders were recruited and followed annually to assess impact of the CTC system on substance use and related outcomes. Annual surveys of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 were also conducted. Initial results from the longitudinal panel demonstrated that mean levels of risk exposure were significantly lower for youths in the CTC condition than youth in the control condition. Also, significantly fewer youths in the intervention condition than the control condition initiated delinquent behaviors by grade 7 (Hawkins et al., 2008). From grades 5 through 8, youths in the intervention condition had lower incidences of alcohol, cigarette, and smokeless tobacco initiation, and significantly lower delinquent behavior than those in the control condition. In grade 8, the prevalence of alcohol and smokeless tobacco use in the last 30 days, binge drinking in the last 2 weeks, and delinquency behaviors in the past year were significantly lower for youths in CTC communities than for youths in control communities (Hawkins et al., 2009). At grade 10, the prevalence of current cigarette use and past-year delinquent and violent behavior were lower in the CTC than in control communities (Hawkins et al., in press). A 2010 publication examined the implementation of core intervention elements by coalitions in CYDS and found that, compared with control coalitions, CYDS coalitions implemented significantly more of the CTC core elements (e.g., using community-level data on risk and protective factors to guide selection of effective prevention programs) and also implemented significantly greater numbers of tested, effective prevention programs (Arthur et al., 2010). In addition, CTC communities had greater sustainability of tested and effective programs and delivered the programs to a greater number of children and parents than control communities (Fagan et al., 2011).

PROMoting School/Community-University Partnerships To Enhance Resilience

(PROSPER): An innovative partnership model for the diffusion of evidence-based preventive interventions that reduce youth substance use and other problem behaviors, the PROMoting School/Community-University Partnerships to Enhance Resilience (PROSPER) partnership model links land-grant university researchers, the cooperative extension system, the public school system, and community stakeholders. A randomized trial of PROSPER is being conducted in 28 school districts in rural and semiurban communities in Iowa and Pennsylvania, blocked on size and randomly assigned to the PROSPER partnership model or to a usual programming control condition. Approximately 10,000 6th graders recruited across two cohorts were enrolled in the study along with approximately 1,200 students and their parents. In the PROSPER condition, communities received training and support to implement evidence-based prevention through the partnership and selected interventions from a menu of efficacious and effective universal prevention programs. In a 2007 publication, analyses 18 months after baseline revealed significant intervention effects compared with the control condition, particularly reduced new-user rates of marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and inhalant use; lower rates of initiation of gateway and illicit substance use; and lower rates of past-year marijuana and

inhalant use and drunkenness. In a 2011 publication of 10th-grade findings, 4.5 years past baseline, youth in the PROSPER condition reported significantly lower lifetime/new-user rates of marijuana, cigarettes, inhalants, methamphetamine, ecstasy, alcohol use, and drunkenness compared with the control condition. In addition, among youths at higher risk for substance use at baseline, youths in the intervention condition showed significantly slower growth in substance use between 6th and 10th grades, relative to controls. The long-term effects of PROSPER along with the sustainability of the model by communities are currently being examined.

Adoption of Evidence-Based Interventions in Middle and High Schools: NIDA supported a survey of a nationally representative sample of school districts to examine the diffusion and adoption of efficacious and effective drug abuse prevention interventions. Surveys were given to middle schools in 1,721 school districts and to high schools in 1,392 school districts; results were compared with data collected from a similar survey conducted in 1999. Efficacious and effective drug abuse prevention interventions were determined based on registries of evidence-based interventions as well as publications considered acceptable to national programs that require use of evidence-based programs (e.g., Safe and Drug-Free Schools [SDFS]). Surveys completed by a prevention staff person in each district asked which drug use prevention curricula the schools used and which program they used most frequently if more than one was used. For middle schools, results showed that 42.6 percent used an evidence-based prevention intervention, an 8 percent increase from the 1999 estimate. The most-used programs, at 19 percent each, were LST and Project ALERT, yet only 8 percent of LST users and 9 percent of Project ALERT users reported using these programs the most. Of the districts using more than one program, only 23 percent reported use of an evidence-based prevention intervention the most. In high schools, 10.3 percent of districts reported administering one of six prevention programs listed by SAMHSA's NREPP or Blueprints for Violence Prevention, and, if more than one program was in use, only 5.7 percent reported using an evidence-based intervention the most (Ringwalt et al., 2008). Overall, only 56.5 percent of high school districts administered substance use prevention programs in at least one high school.

Building Infrastructure and Capacity to Support Sustained, Quality Implementation of Evidence-Based Interventions: In 2009, NIDA began supporting a large-scale infrastructure grant, through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, to address the lack of well-integrated infrastructure across public education systems to support quality delivery of evidence-based interventions. The project is based on the PROSPER model—a partnership model for implementation of evidence-based prevention interventions targeting alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and abuse and related problems. Activities include in-depth capacity and resource assessments at State (Cooperative Extension Service; Departments of Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice) and community levels, and capacity building, including awareness building, organizational and leadership networking, resource generation, and introductory training on the PROSPER model. Another feature includes developing a Web-based process and outcome evaluation system. A goal of this grant is to develop research-based approaches to build the Nation's capacity to reduce youth substance use and create rapid advances in the prevention science field from research to practice.

Creating the Scientific Infrastructure for the Promise Neighborhood Initiative: In 2009, NIDA began supporting a large-scale infrastructure grant, through ARRA funding, focused on the implementation of comprehensive preventive interventions in the Nation's highest poverty

neighborhoods. This project coordinates with the Promise Neighborhood initiative that is being led by the U.S. Department of Education. The grant will create the Promise Neighborhood Consortium, which will develop an infrastructure through which the scientific community can assist America's high-poverty neighborhoods in translating existing knowledge into widespread improvements in well-being, including the prevention of substance abuse, antisocial behavior, risky sexual behavior, depression, and academic failure, and the promotion of diverse forms of pro-social behavior and academic achievement. The goals of the grant are to (1) establish the infrastructure for the Promise Neighborhood Consortium (PNC); (2) create a state-of-the-art Web site system to enable the research and neighborhood members of the Consortium to communicate and collaborate; (3) specify measures of neighborhood well-being and the risk and protective factors that influence multiple problems; (4) define a menu of evidence-based policies, programs, and practices for use across a neighborhood or community to reduce the prevalence of drug abuse and related social, emotional, behavioral, and health problems; and (5) create at least eight intervention research teams to design intervention research in high-poverty neighborhoods. The prevention plan will focus on the promotion of nurturing environments and emphasize impact on children, youth, and families.

Community Monitoring Systems—Tracking and Improving the Well-Being of America's Children and Adolescents: *Community Monitoring Systems* is a monograph that describes Federal, State, and local monitoring systems that provide estimates of problem prevalence; risk and protective factors; and profiles regarding mobility, economic status, and public safety indicators. Data for these systems come from surveys of adolescents and archival records. Monitoring the well-being of children and adolescents is a critical component of efforts to prevent psychological, behavioral, and health problems and to promote successful adolescent development. Research during the past 40 years has helped identify aspects of child and adolescent functioning that are important to monitor. These aspects, which encompass family, peer, school, and neighborhood influences, have been associated with both positive and negative outcomes for youth. As systems for monitoring well-being become more available, communities will become better able to support prevention efforts and select prevention practices that meet community-specific needs.

Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide for Parents, Educators, and Community Leaders, 2nd Edition: This booklet is based on a literature review of all NIDA prevention research from 1997 through 2002. Before publication, it was reviewed for accuracy of content and interpretation by a scientific advisory committee and reviewed for readability and applicability by a Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) focus group. The publication presents the principles of prevention; information on identifying and using risk and protective factors in prevention planning; applying principles in the family, school and community settings; and summaries of effective prevention programs.

National Drug Facts Week (NDFW): NIDA held its first NDFW from November 8 to November 14, 2010. NDFW was a health observance week for teens that aimed to provide accurate information about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and abuse. Chat Day was held during this week. On Chat Day, NIDA scientific staff and colleagues from NIMH and NIAAA responded to e-mailed questions and concerns from students on substance use and mental health topics. In addition, a new NIDA publication was released for NDFW, titled *Drug Facts: Shatter the Myths*. This publication answers teens' most frequently asked questions about alcohol,

tobacco, and drug use. Information on the 2011 NDFW can be found at: <http://drugfactsweek.drugabuse.gov/index.php>. The NIDA Drug Facts Chat Day was held on November 1, 2011, during NDFW.

Monitoring the Future: MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of secondary school students, college students, and young adults. Students in grades 8, 10, and 12 participate in annual surveys (8th and 10th graders since 1991, and 12th graders since 1975). Within the past 5 years, between 46,000 to 48,000 students have participated in the survey each year. Followup questionnaires are mailed to a subsample of each graduating class every 2 years until age 35 and then every 5 years thereafter.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Development of an Underage Drinking Prevention National Media Campaign: SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is creating a new, research-based national media campaign that will motivate parents of children ages 9 to 15 to take action to prevent underage drinking. CSAP conducted a literature review, convened an expert panel, held stakeholder interviews, and conducted a series of focus groups with parents and interviews with children in the target age range. CSAP engaged five pilot sites across the United States to test campaign materials before the national launch of the campaign in fall 2012. Campaign messages will be developed for TV, radio, print, and social media.

Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free: Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free (Leadership) is a nationwide organization of current and former governors' spouses who focus on preventing alcohol use by youth ages 9 to 15 (also see entry under NIAAA). SAMHSA works with Leadership to link the agency's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant prevention programs, other SAMHSA-supported programs such as Town Hall Meetings, and the Agency's public service announcements with Leadership's initiatives. In addition, SAMHSA supported Leadership in its efforts to disseminate the Surgeon General's *Call to Action*. Leadership is also represented on the expert panel advising the SAMHSA underage drinking prevention national media campaign.

Underage Drinking Prevention Education Initiative: This SAMHSA/CSAP effort provides resources, message development, and public education for preventing underage alcohol use among youths up to age 21. The initiative provides ongoing support for Too Smart To Start, Building Blocks for a Healthy Future, Town Hall Meetings, the State/Territory Video project (all detailed below), the ICCPUD Web portal (<http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov>), and other national and community-based prevention initiatives conducted by SAMHSA and CSAP.

- **Too Smart To Start (TSTS):** TSTS is a national community education program targeting youth and teens as well as their parents, other caregivers, and educators. TSTS provides professionals, volunteers, and parents with tools and materials that help shape healthy behaviors and prevent alcohol use for a lifetime. TSTS includes an interactive Web site (<http://www.toosmarttostart.samhsa.gov>), technical assistance, and a community action kit. The program actively involves entire communities in sending clear, consistent messages about why children should reject underage drinking, and includes materials and strategies

that are flexible enough to be used in communities of all sizes. The redesign of the TSTS Web site was launched in September 2011.

- *Building Blocks for a Healthy Future:* Building Blocks is an early childhood substance abuse prevention program that educates parents and caregivers of children 3 to 6 years old about basic risk and protective factors, ways to reduce risk factors, skills to better nurture and protect their children, and ways to promote healthy lifestyles. Building Blocks helps parents and caregivers open lines of communication with young children and keep those lines open as they grow older. SAMHSA holds training workshops on the use of Building Blocks materials at semiannual meetings held by the National Head Start Association. In addition, there is a Building Blocks Web site (<http://www.bbblocks.samhsa.gov>). Building Blocks collaborates with the National Head Start Association, the National Association for Elementary School Principals, the National League of Cities, and the American Medical Association Alliance to facilitate training and dissemination efforts for materials and products. During FY 2009, Building Blocks established a relationship with Military OneSource (<http://MilitaryOneSource.com>) and explored partnerships with regional Head Start programs and Federal agencies.
- *Town Hall Meetings (THMs):* As part of a national effort to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use, ICCPUD and SAMHSA supported national THMs in 2006, 2008, and 2010. A fourth round of THMs is under way for 2012. These meetings, which have been held in every State, the District of Columbia, and most of the Territories during each round, are an effective approach for raising public awareness of underage drinking as a public health problem and mobilizing communities to take preventive action. In 2010, community-based organizations held 2,021 events, an 11 percent increase over the number of events held in 2008. This increase follows a nearly 20 percent increase between 2006 and 2008 in the number of events held. Approximately half of the community-based organizations that hosted a 2010 event plan to conduct more THMs. Some States, such as Alaska and Iowa, consider THMs to be an essential part of their overall underage drinking prevention strategy. In FY 2009, two reports were released on the results of the meetings: *2008 Town Hall Meetings: Mobilizing Communities to Prevent and Reduce Underage Alcohol Use, an Evaluation Report*; and *2008 Profiles by State/Territory: Underage Drinking Prevention Town Hall Meetings*. A redesign of the TSTS Web site was launched in September 2011.
- *State/Territory Video Initiative:* SAMHSA initiated this project in 2006 to explore the potential benefits of developing a series of short videos (each 7 to 10 minutes long) showcasing underage alcohol use prevention efforts in the States. The videos are intended to:
 - Build awareness of current prevention efforts.
 - Promote resources available to community organizations.
 - Empower parents, youth, and organizations through opportunities to join these efforts.
 - Report on the measurable results of State/Territory and community activities and initiatives (e.g., holding of THMs and implementation of evidence-based approaches).

Following a positive response to videos developed in direct collaboration with and pilot-tested by four States (AR, LA, MS, and TX), SAMHSA expanded the video initiative to all States and Territories. Between 2006 and 2011, SAMHSA provided support for the development of 28 videos. Production is under way or completed for an additional eight videos in FY 2012. SAMHSA aims to produce videos for all 50 States, 8 Territories, and the District of Columbia

before 2014. Completed videos can be viewed on the SAMHSA YouTube page at <http://www.youtube.com/user/SAMHSA#g/c/6F25AC126268A2B3>. This initiative incorporates continuous evaluation of both the process and the outcomes of the videos. A full report is expected in 2014.

- *Regional Meetings with States/Territories/Tribes/Communities:* SAMHSA conducted a series of five HHS regional meetings during summer 2011 with the goals of producing (1) a summary of regional underage drinking prevention efforts and (2) recommendations for inclusion in a National Underage Drinking Prevention Strategy. SAMHSA held these meetings with State prevention stakeholders recommended by National Prevention Network representatives and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. In addition, SAMHSA is soliciting input from key national groups, including those targeted to youth and at the college level such as Students Against Destructive Decisions, the National 4H Alcohol Prevention Council, and the Network Addressing Collegiate Alcohol and Other Drug Issues. SAMHSA will present a summary report of its findings on successful prevention efforts, barriers to implementing strategic plans, policy concerns, and recommendations to its Federal ICCPUD partners, which are working collaboratively on developing a unified national strategy.

Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) Program: SPF SIG is one of CSAP's infrastructure grant programs. SPF SIGs provide funding for up to 5 years to States, Territories, and Tribes that wish to implement the SPF to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking; reduce problems related to substance abuse in communities; and build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the State/Tribal/Territory and community levels.

The SPF itself is a five-step planning process that uses a public health approach to guide State/Tribal and community prevention activities. SPF SIGs require grantees to assess their prevention needs based on epidemiological data; build their prevention capacity; develop a strategic plan; implement effective evidence-based community prevention programs, policies, and practices; and evaluate outcomes.

Each SPF SIG is guided by a Governor or Tribal Advisory Committee that includes State/Tribe/Territory, community, and private-sector representation. Grantees are required to develop epidemiological workgroups at the State/Tribal/Territory level to identify State-level priority substance abuse problems. Grantees must then allocate a minimum of 85 percent of the total grant award directly to communities to address those problems.

CSAP has awarded SPF SIGs to 49 States, the District of Columbia, 8 U.S. Territories, and 19 Tribes. Cohort I grants were awarded in FY 2004; Cohort II in FY 2005; Cohort III in FY 2006; Cohort IV in FY 2009; and Cohort V in FY 2010. All SPF SIGs support the goals of the underage drinking initiative because all grant tasks, including needs assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation, must be carried out with consideration for the issue of underage drinking. As of 2010, 64 of the 78 grantees funded in Cohorts I through V had approved SPF SIG plans and had disseminated funds to communities to address identified priority substance abuse problems. By the end of FY 2009, more than 70 percent of SPF SIG States had reduced past-30-day underage drinking. In 2004, 33 percent of SPF SIG States

reported improvement in perceived risk of alcohol use among youth ages 12 to 20. By 2008, that number had increased to more than 59 percent. Additionally, 48 percent of communities targeting underage binge drinking showed improvement and 62 percent of communities targeting underage 30-day use also showed improvement. An interim report on State and community outcomes data was published in September 2011.

Treatment of Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism/Replication of Effective Alcohol Treatment Interventions for Youth: The Assertive Adolescent and Family Treatment Program, which builds on effective interventions for youths with alcohol or other drug problems, is a program of SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). Participating sites receive funds to provide training and certification on using the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach and Assertive Continuing Care, both of which are proven youth interventions. This program increases the availability and effectiveness of treatment for youths with alcohol and drug problems and targets youths ages 12 to 20.

Young Adults in the Workplace (YIW) Service to Science Cooperative Agreement and the YIW Cross-Site Evaluation Contract: This cooperative agreement and contract was a major effort to reduce substance abuse in workplace settings young adults ages 16 to 25 (including underage drinkers). The initiative sought to establish workplace-based programs to successfully prevent use and abuse of alcohol and illicit substances by young adult employees; study how best to address the needs of young adults and change programs in the NREPP to meet these needs; and support successful programs in gaining NREPP status. Approaches combined health and wellness, brief screening and intervention, and drug-free workplace policies and practices. Successful interventions included team building and awareness, peer-to-peer support, and life skills training. Major outcomes of the cross-site analysis included: (1) intervention group respondents significantly reduced the number of drinks they consumed per drinking day at 12 months as compared to the control group; and (2) moderator analysis detected statistically significant differences in key outcomes by gender and age groups. Among the implementation lessons learned, it was observed that there is an unmet need for work-life balance; managers and young adult workers need to be engaged together in the process of tailoring interventions; ongoing feedback is critical to the success of programs; there is a high level of social connectedness and peer influence among younger workers; and there is a young-adult emphasis on the relevance of and engagement in social networking, prevention messaging, and methods. While the program itself ended in 2010, cross-site evaluation was completed in September 2011.

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP) Grant Program: In December 2006, the STOP Act was signed into public law establishing the STOP Act grant program. The program requires SAMHSA's CSAP to provide \$50,000 per year for 4 years to current or previously funded Drug-Free Communities Program (DFC) grantees to enhance the implementation of evidence-based practices that are effective in preventing underage drinking. It was created to strengthen collaboration among communities, the Federal Government, and State, local, and Tribal governments; enhance intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on the issue of alcohol use among youth; and serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation and greater collaboration among all sectors and organizations of a community that have demonstrated a long-term commitment to reducing alcohol use among youth.

STOP Act grant recipients are required to develop strategic plans using SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) process, which includes a community needs assessment, an implementation plan, a method to collect data, and the evaluation, monitoring, and improvement of strategies being implemented to create measurable outcomes. Grantees are required to report every 2 years on four core Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures: age of onset, frequency of use (past 30 days), perception of risk or harm, and perception of parental disapproval across at least three grades from grades 6 through 12.

SAMHSA's CSAP currently funds 99 community coalitions in 34 States across the United States. CSAP awarded 77 STOP grants in Cohort I (which extends from FY 2008 to FY 2012) and 22 grants in Cohort II (which extends from FY 2009 to FY 2013).

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant: The SAPT Block Grant is a major funding source for substance abuse prevention and treatment in the United States. States can and do use it to prevent and treat alcohol use disorders among adolescents. The SAPT Block Grant contains a primary substance abuse prevention set-aside that reserves a minimum of 20 percent of each State's Block Grant allocation for primary prevention activities. Although most primary prevention programs supported by these funds address substance abuse in general, many have an impact on underage drinking. The Block Grant application encourages States to report voluntarily on underage drinking strategies, such as implementation of public education and/or media campaigns; environmental strategies that focus on social marketing; laws against alcohol consumption on college campuses; policies or enforcement of laws that reduce access to alcohol by those under age 21, including event restrictions, product price increases, and penalties for sales to the underage population; data for estimated age of drinking onset; and statutes restricting alcohol promotion to underage audiences.

National Helpline (1-800-662-HELP): Individuals with alcohol or illicit drug problems or their family members can call the SAMHSA National Helpline for referral to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations. The Helpline is a confidential, free, 24-hour-a-day, 365-days-a-year information service available in English and Spanish. Information can be obtained by calling the toll-free number or visiting the online treatment locator at <http://www.samhsa.gov/treatment>.

Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) Program: TCE in the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment addresses emerging substance abuse trends and the disparity between demand for and availability of appropriate treatment in some areas. The program supports rapid, strategic responses to unmet demand for alcohol and drug treatment services in communities with serious, emerging substance abuse problems and in communities with innovative solutions to these unmet needs. Adolescents are one of the target populations served by TCE grants.

Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT) Grants: SBIRT involves implementation of a system in community and specialist settings that screens for and identifies individuals with substance use-related problems. Depending on the level of problems identified, the system either provides for a brief intervention in a generalist setting or motivates and refers individuals with high-level problems and probable substance dependence disorder diagnoses to a specialist setting for assessment, diagnosis, and brief or long-term treatment. This includes

training in self-management and involvement in mutual help groups, as appropriate. SBIRT grants are administered by CSAT. Several SBIRT grantees have developed programs that are available to individuals under age 21. Additional SBIRT information, including related publications, is available at <http://www.sbird.samhsa.gov>.

Offender Reentry Program (ORP): This CSAT program addresses the needs of juvenile and adult offenders who use substances and are returning to their families and communities from incarceration in prisons, jails, or juvenile detention centers. ORP forms partnerships to plan, develop, and provide community-based substance abuse treatment and related re-entry services for target populations. The juvenile ORP targets youths ages 14 to 18, and the adult ORP includes adults ages 19 to 20.

Program To Provide Treatment Services for Family, Juvenile, and Adult Treatment Drug Courts: By combining the sanctioning power of courts with effective treatment services, drug courts break cycles of child abuse and neglect, criminal behavior, alcohol and/or drug use, and incarceration or other penalties. Motivational strategies are developed and used to help adolescents deal with the often-powerful negative influences of peers, gangs, and family members. SAMHSA/CSAT funds Juvenile Treatment Drug Court grants to provide services to support substance abuse treatment, assessment, case management, and program coordination for those in need of treatment drug court services.

Programs for Improving Addiction Treatment: SAMHSA/CSAT supports a variety of programs to advance the integration of new research into service delivery and improve addiction treatment nationally. For example, the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network identifies and advances opportunities for improving addiction treatment. It assists practitioners and other health professionals in developing their skills and disseminates the latest science to the treatment community, providing academic instruction to those beginning their careers as well as continuing education opportunities and technical assistance to people already working in the addictions field. For more information on the ATTC Network, including related publications and resources, see <http://www.ATTCNetwork.org>.

In addition, CSAT has produced several Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPs) that address a wide array of concerns. These TIPs include *TIP 16: Alcohol and Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients*; *TIP 24: A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care*; *TIP 26: Substance Abuse Among Older Adults*; *TIP 31: Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders*; *TIP 32: Treatment of Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders*; and *TIP 34: Brief Interventions and Brief Therapies for Substance Abuse*.

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: The FASD Center for Excellence, SAMHSA's largest alcohol prevention initiative, addresses innovative techniques and effective strategies for preventing alcohol use among women of childbearing age and providing assistance to persons and families affected by FASD. Communities, States, and juvenile justice systems are in the process of improving their service delivery systems and policies and procedures to screen at intake for FASD among children, youth, and adults and refer individuals for diagnosis, if necessary. These systems also participate in surveillance to create sustainable evidence-based responses to FASD. This initiative does not specifically target underage drinkers, but it is expected that children, youth, and adults will be reached, educated, and trained on co-occurring

issues (substance use/abuse) across the lifespans of individuals with FASD. The FASD Center Web site, <http://www.fasdcenter.samhsa.gov>, reported a total of 138,141 visitors as of FY 2009. SAMHSA is a member of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on FASDs.

Access to Recovery (ATR): SAMHSA/CSAT ATR grants allow State and Tribal organizations the flexibility of designing and implementing a voucher program that meets the treatment and recovery support needs of consumers in their community. In doing so, ATR provides consumers with choices among substance abuse clinical treatment and recovery support service providers, expands access to comprehensive clinical treatment and recovery support options (including faith-based options), and increases substance abuse treatment capacity. Grantees are encouraged to support any mix of traditional clinical treatment and recovery support services that is expected to yield successful outcomes for the most people at the lowest possible cost. In addition, States and Tribal grantees may implement the program statewide or target geographic areas of greatest need, specific populations in need, or areas with a high degree of readiness to implement a voucher program. More information on ATR, including related publications, can be accessed at <http://www.atr.samhsa.gov>.

Native American Center for Excellence (NACE): NACE is a national training and technical assistance resource center for up-to-date information on Native American substance abuse prevention programs, practices, and policies, including those pertaining to underage drinking. NACE provides resources for schools, youth development programs, Tribal prevention agencies, and grassroots organizations to help build capacity for effective and culturally appropriate prevention efforts for youth. The NACE Youth Expert Panel members guide NACE on how best to develop, plan, communicate, and disseminate information to youth on substance abuse prevention and related issues.

Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS): DASIS, conducted by SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), is the primary source of national data on substance abuse treatment services. Although not specific to youth, DASIS offers information on treatment facilities with special programs for adolescents as well as demographic and substance abuse characteristics of adolescent treatment admissions. It has three components:

- *Inventory of Behavioral Health Services (I-BHS)* is a list of all known public and private substance abuse and mental health treatment facilities in the United States and its Territories.
- *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)* is an annual survey of all substance abuse treatment facilities in the I-BHS. It collects data on location, characteristics, services offered, and utilization, and is used to update the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs and the online Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator.
- *National Mental Health Services Survey (N-MHSS)* is an annual survey of all mental health treatment facilities in the I-BHS. It collects data on location, characteristics, services offered, and utilization and is used to update the Mental Health Treatment Facility Locator.
- *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)* is a compilation of data on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to and discharges from substance abuse

treatment, primarily at publicly funded facilities. State administrative systems routinely collect treatment admission information and submit it to SAMHSA in a standard format.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Also conducted by SAMHSA, this survey (formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse) is a primary source of National and State-level data on the prevalence and patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use, abuse, and dependence in the noninstitutionalized U.S. civilian population (age 12 and older). The survey collects data through face-to-face interviews with approximately 68,000 respondents each year. NSDUH tracks information on underage alcohol use and provides a database for studies on alcohol use and related disorders.

National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: NREPP is a searchable online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions that have been reviewed and rated by independent reviewers. It identifies scientifically tested approaches to preventing and treating mental and/or substance use disorders that can be readily disseminated to the field. NREPP exemplifies SAMHSA's work toward improving access to information on tested interventions and thereby reducing lag between the creation of scientific knowledge and its practical application in the field. For every intervention NREPP reviews, it publishes an intervention summary on its Web site that describes the intervention and its targeted outcomes and provides expert ratings of the quality of the research and its readiness for dissemination. This information helps individuals and organizations determine whether a particular intervention may meet their needs. SAMHSA advises having direct conversations with intervention developers and other contacts listed in the summary before selecting and/or implementing an intervention. For more information on NREPP, visit <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov>.

Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT): SAMHSA's CAPT is a national substance abuse prevention training and technical assistance center dedicated to building the Nation's behavioral health system and preparing its workforce to prevent substance abuse and promote behavioral health. Specifically, the CAPT provides services that are designed to help SAMHSA-funded grantees, including States, Tribes, and Jurisdictions, use data to plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based interventions to address underage drinking and other behavioral health-related problems. Examples of training and technical assistance include webinars on social host ordinances and social host liability, workshops on selecting and implementing environmental strategies in specific settings, and trainings on reducing community alcohol problems associated with retail alcohol availability. In addition, CAPT provides training and technical assistance to strengthen the evaluation capacity of innovative programs participating in SAMHSA's Service to Science Initiative. CAPT has also provided these services to local education agencies receiving grants from the ED's Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse (GRAA) program to develop and implement innovative, effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students.

Service to Science Initiative: Administered through CAPT (see previous paragraph), CSAP funds evaluation technical assistance to support its Service to Science initiative, the goals of which are to increase the pool of evidence-based and culturally diverse and appropriate interventions available for addressing community problems and to enhance the capacity of community-based and local programs for strategically planning and evaluating prevention interventions. These modest capacity-enhancement subcontracts assist locally developed

innovative programs that demonstrate readiness and show promise for achieving recognition through Federal Registries, peer-reviewed journals, exemplary awards, or other forms of recognition. Since 2008, Service to Science has extended its outreach activities to promote participation by programs developed or implemented by people from the Pacific Jurisdictions (e.g., Guam and Palau), as well as American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Through this initiative, CSAP has directed fixed-price minisubcontracts to a small number of selected programs for enhancing capacity through rigorous evaluation design, implementation and outcomes measurement, and data collection and analysis. To date, the Service to Science initiative has served approximately 450 programs. During FY2010 and FY2011, Service to Science served 113 programs and awarded 24 minisubcontracts to build evaluation capacity. Of the 24 programs funded to strengthen evaluation, 14 address youth alcohol prevention and 3 address youth alcohol prevention exclusively.

Office of the Surgeon General/HHS

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Call to Action: In March 2007, OSG released the *Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*. Later, OSG released *The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking—What it Means to You* guides for family, community, and educators, which summarize the major findings of the *Call to Action* and list action steps for the audiences targeted by the individual guides.

Dissemination of the Call to Action and the Guides: OSG, SAMHSA, NIAAA, and other ICCPUD agencies have collaborated to disseminate and promote the *Call to Action* and the Guides using a variety of means. Regional Health Administrators, ICCPUD, Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free, and various HHS agencies conducted a coordinated media release for the Guides. ICCPUD members have also promoted the *Call to Action* with their counterparts in the States. The resulting press brought attention to the *Call to Action* and to the national health problem of underage drinking. Many States have been promoting the *Call to Action*, which is available at <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov> and <http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov>.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

National Prevention Strategy: America's Plan for Better Health and Wellness: On June 16, 2011, the National Prevention, Health Promotion, and Public Health Council announced the release of the National Prevention Strategy, a comprehensive plan that will help increase the number of Americans who are healthy at every stage of life. Included in the Prevention Strategy is the section "Preventing Drug Abuse and Excessive Alcohol Use," which specifically addresses the need to prevent excessive alcohol use, including underage drinking. The recommendations made in this section of the strategy identify the need for more stringent alcohol control policies, advocate for the creation of environments that empower young people not to drink, and promote the use of SBIRT to screen for abuse.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

EUDL: The EUDL program provides national leadership in ensuring that States, Territories, and communities have the information, training, and resources they need to enforce underage drinking laws. Through EUDL, OJJDP supports block and discretionary grants, evaluation and training, and technical assistance to support and enhance enforcement efforts to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. A governor-designated agency and agency coordinator in each State and the District of Columbia implement the EUDL initiative. Agency contacts are listed on the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center (UDETC) Web site (<http://www.udetc.org>). State agencies that implement OJJDP-supported EUDL programs include justice agencies, highway safety offices, health and human services agencies, and offices of the Governor.

As part of EUDL, OJJDP has developed task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, encouraged innovative programming, and conducted public advertising programs that inform alcohol retailers about underage drinking and its consequences. The EUDL program encourages partnerships between law enforcement and underage drinking prevention advocates. EUDL requires that all discretionary programs include multidisciplinary coalitions that use an environmental, enforcement-oriented local approach. EUDL grantees routinely partner with a number of other private and public organizations. For example, 49 States work closely with State/Territory alcohol beverage control agencies or other State/Territory-level enforcement agencies that specialize in alcohol enforcement; 28 States have incorporated college communities into EUDL funding priorities; 37 States/Territories engage members of Leadership To Keep Children Alcohol Free in their State EUDL programs; and 11 States have linked with U.S. military bases to address underage and hazardous drinking behavior by troops.

Standard local EUDL discretionary programming can also include the development and use of youth leadership to plan and implement community programs. Designated youths assist law enforcement with compliance checks, use the media to promote underage drinking prevention, hold alcohol-free events, and participate in training to learn about underage drinking issues.

A major component of the EUDL program is the training and technical assistance provided to adults and youths by the UDETC, which identifies science-based strategies, publishes supporting documents, delivers training, and provides technical assistance to support the enforcement of underage drinking laws.

UDETC has published the following documents to help States and local communities enforce retail establishment compliance with underage drinking laws:

- *Guide to Responsible Alcohol Sales: Off Premise Clerk, Licensee and Manager Training* offers sales personnel training tools that support management policies to prevent sales of alcohol to those under age 21.
- *Preventing Sales of Alcohol to Minors: What You Should Know About Merchant Education Programs* describes such programs and their role in comprehensive community strategies to reduce underage drinking. It also identifies necessary components and resources for more information.

- *Strategies for Reducing Third-Party Transactions of Alcohol to Underage Youth* dissuades adults from providing alcohol to underage persons. The publication discusses the problem of nonretail sources of alcohol for underage drinkers and describes the essential elements of shoulder-tap operations, along with other techniques, to deter adults from buying or providing alcohol to underage drinkers.

UDETTC also publishes the following documents about the costs of underage alcohol use and effective policies and procedures for reducing underage alcohol use:

- *Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview* is available in both English and Spanish; it summarizes common strategies to reduce underage drinking and their effectiveness based on research and evaluation.
- *Cost sheets* for each of the 50 States highlight the costs incurred to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Using the most current data available, these sheets give State-specific costs for a host of serious problems, including alcohol poisoning and treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

UDETTC maintains a small library of radio and TV public service announcements (PSAs) aimed at increasing awareness among parents and other adults of underage drinking and its consequences. EUDL State coordinators and EUDL-funded communities voluntarily forward PSAs to UDETTC, which shares the collection with State coordinators and others seeking guidance or assistance with their own PSAs. UDETTC instructs recipients to contact the producer of a PSA if they would like to use or edit it.

Also through UDETTC, OJJDP conducts an annual National Leadership Conference that provides training opportunities and promotes cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among such partners as highway safety offices, health agencies, justice agencies, law enforcement, schools, youth advocacy groups, healthcare professionals, and alcohol prevention service providers. In August 2010, more than 1,700 partners attended the conference. Monthly Web-enhanced audio conferences tackle a wide range of underage drinking issues and science-based approaches that address such issues. In December 2010, UDETTC began offering distance-learning opportunities featuring Internet-based courses that present best practices and strategies for enforcement of underage drinking laws. UDETTC also began a weekly Internet radio program titled “A National Conversation on Protecting Our Youth—Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws.”

NIAAA Studies, Through the Prevention Research Center, of EUDL Discretionary Programming in Rural Sites: In FYs 2004 and 2005, the EUDL discretionary program partnered with NIAAA to address underage drinking in rural communities. In 2009, OJJDP-supported program activity had been completed in all seven of the States attempting to conduct best and most promising EUDL activities in up to five rural sites in their jurisdiction. Currently, NIAAA is funding and managing site evaluation by the Prevention Research Center. The effort established community coalitions to reduce/prevent underage drinking in rural areas.

OJJDP EUDL Partnership With the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and NIAAA: In 2006, OJJDP issued a solicitation for the EUDL Discretionary Program that sought to reduce the availability of alcoholic beverages to—and the consumption of alcoholic beverages by—persons serving in the USAF who are under age 21. The specific goals of the program are to reduce the number of first-time alcohol-related incidents, incidence of unintentional injuries related to alcohol consumption,

and number of alcohol-related traffic injuries or fatalities among underage USAF personnel. OJJDP has awarded grants to four States that have identified AFBs to participate and form coalitions with adjacent communities. The participating AFBs are Davis-Monthan and Luke (AZ), Beale (CA), Hickam (HI), and Malmstrom (MT). NIAAA will provide evaluation support for the project through a 48-month contract that includes evaluation of all activities developed at each AFB/community site.

In FY 2009, OJJDP issued another solicitation, “OJJDP FY 09 Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Discretionary Program: Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking.” The purpose of this discretionary EUDL work was to build on the EUDL/USAF partnerships by providing grant funding to two additional States (Missouri and Wyoming). The decision was made to expand the EUDL/USAF program when preliminary evaluation findings suggested the program produced positive outcomes worth replicating. Programs are being implemented, in concert with adjacent communities, on Whiteman AFB in Missouri and F.E. Warren AFB in Wyoming. The expanded OJJDP-supported evaluation includes these States and bases.

NIAAA Studies, Through ICF International, of EUDL Discretionary Programming in Selected Communities and AFBs: As mentioned above, in FY 2006, the EUDL discretionary program partnered with NIAAA to address underage drinking among underage USAF personnel. OJJDP-supported program activity, in partnership with USAF, is being implemented in select communities and five AFBs in four States. NIAAA is funding and managing ICF International’s evaluation of the EUDL/USAF partnerships and their design and implementation of a set of interventions to reduce underage drinking among airmen at grantee sites. In FY 2009, the evaluation was expanded to two added AFBs in two new States. OJJDP is funding and managing ICF International’s evaluation of these sites as well.

OJJDP FY 2008 EUDL Discretionary Program To Address Underage Drinking on College/University Campuses: In FY 2008, OJJDP focused its EUDL discretionary funding on addressing underage drinking by university/college students. The program is being implemented in Illinois, Nevada, and South Carolina. Participating college/university sites are Eastern Illinois University; University of Nevada; and in South Carolina, Furman University, University of South Carolina, Clemson University, and College of Charleston. This effort is committed to establishing university- and college-based programs in partnership with adjacent communities to implement research-based and promising practices that will reduce underage drinking among university/college students younger than 21, with a special emphasis on environmental strategies. Six core areas of implementation revolve around these best and most promising practices: develop and strengthen coalitions that include campus and community leaders, enhance policies and procedures related to underage drinking, conduct compliance checks on and off college campuses, conduct DWI enforcement operations focused on underage persons, conduct enforcement operations aimed at reducing social availability of alcohol to underage youth, and implement other environmental strategies for reducing underage alcohol consumption.

OJJDP FY 2010 EUDL Assessment, Strategic Planning, and Implementation Initiative: In FY 2010, OJJDP focused its EUDL discretionary funding on reducing the availability of alcoholic beverages to and the consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons younger than 21 through assessment, strategic planning, and program implementation. Selected States and communities are conducting an independent assessment of both State and local underage

drinking in the first year of the program, developing a long-range strategic plan based on the independent assessment as part of first-year program activities, and implementing selected elements of the strategic plan during the remainder of the grant period. The unique feature of the FY 2010 discretionary program is the independent assessment process, which culminates in a report to the State that provides recommended action steps for reducing underage access to and consumption of alcohol. The program is being implemented in Maine, Nevada, and Washington.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

None

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

None

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign: This campaign addresses underage drinking in the context of teen drug use. The widely recognized teen brand, Above the Influence (ATI), challenges teens to ascribe to the philosophy that “anything that makes me less than me is not for me, especially drugs and alcohol.” The ATI campaign was redesigned in 2010 to broaden its focus to those substances most abused by teens, including alcohol and marijuana. Campaign messaging reflected this focus by depicting the pressures of drinking and taking drugs, as well as the benefits of remaining “above the influence.” The campaign has placed increased emphasis on social media through its ATI Facebook page, which has nearly 600,000 fans (as of January 2012). Teens on the page are often engaged in discussion about risks related to alcohol and partying. The Campaign’s youth Web site, <http://www.abovetheinfluence.com>, includes detailed information on these risks. The campaign’s adult influencer Web site, <http://www.theantidrug.com>, includes information on underage drinking information and links to the NIAAA site. Furthermore, since 2010, the campaign has increased support for local community organizations by providing specialized ATI tools and resources (e.g., the Above the Influence Activity Toolkit) to allow teens to participate in the ATI brand and thus help keep teens alcohol and drug-free. For more information, see <http://www.abovetheinfluence.com>, <http://www.theantidrug.com>, and <http://www.facebook.com/abovetheinfluence>.

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Grant Program: Originally funded by Congress in 1997 with the understanding that local problems need local solutions, the DFC program has supported more than 1,750 drug-free community-based coalitions across the United States. As a cornerstone of ONDCP’s National Drug Control Strategy, DFC provides funding for communities to identify and respond to local youth substance use problems. Through the DFC program, ONDCP, along with its Federal partners, has built a national network of community coalitions that are working to strengthen communities and reduce youth alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. This ONDCP program is administered in partnership with SAMHSA and requires the use of environmental prevention strategies proven effective in addressing youth substance use. Grantees consistently report that alcohol is the most significant youth substance abuse problem in their communities, with 92 percent rating it as the drug of greatest concern for middle school youth, and 95 percent for high school youth. For further information on DFC, visit <http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc>.

Demand Reduction Interagency Working Group (IWG): In April 2009, ONDCP reinstituted the IWG, which consists of 35 Federal agencies whose missions involve some connection to substance abuse. Agency leaders identified six major cross-cutting issues: (1) prevention and education, (2) emerging threats, (3) healthcare delivery, (4) justice systems, (5) military, veterans, and families, and (6) performance accountability and effectiveness. These committees have helped shape the 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Drug Control Strategies. Underage alcohol use is an issue receiving great attention in several of these IWG committees. For example, an ad hoc interagency subcommittee of the Prevention and Education IWG convened in 2011 to develop an online drug prevention resource highlighting federally funded prevention strategies, programs, tools, and resources useful to law enforcement professionals in their efforts to support, initiate, facilitate, and lead community-based substance abuse prevention efforts, including underage drinking. Also in 2011, an IWG on College and University Drinking and Substance Use was established to prevent, address, and manage drinking and substance use on college and university campuses.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Activities Specific to Underage Drinking

Programs Encouraging States to Enact Minimum Drinking Age and Zero Tolerance Laws:

NHTSA implemented congressionally mandated programs to encourage States to enact minimum drinking age and zero tolerance laws. Zero tolerance laws make it unlawful for a person under age 21 to drive with any detectable amount of alcohol in their system. Minimum drinking age laws make it unlawful for a person under age 21 to purchase or publicly possess alcohol. All 50 States and the District of Columbia have enacted both laws. NHTSA continues to monitor State compliance with these Federal mandates. Failure to comply results in financial sanctions to the States.

Youth Traffic Safety Media Campaign Development: NHTSA has initiated a three-prong strategy to address youth traffic safety concerns. This strategy is the basis of a developing national media campaign with an overarching focus primarily on adults/parents of youth, which incorporates all three NHTSA youth traffic safety priority areas: teen belt use, graduated driver licensing (GDL), and youth access to alcohol. To emphasize this, NHTSA has created the Teen Driver and Teens & Parents Web pages to highlight the importance of parents talking to their teens (<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Teen-Drivers>). The Traffic Safety Marketing Web site provides template materials, such as talking points, earned media tools, collateral materials, and other marketing materials designed to help maximize local outreach efforts to various key audiences (<http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov>). The program strategy that supports the media includes:

- Reducing youth access to alcohol through high-visibility enforcement of underage purchase, possession, and provision laws to create a significant deterrent for violation of youth access laws, reduce underage drinking, and decrease alcohol-related crashes. Parental responsibility is key to educating and protecting teens, so a key program component reminds parents to obey the law and help keep their teens safe.
- Increasing safety belt use among teens through primary seat belt laws, high-visibility enforcement of seat belt laws, and education to complement the laws and enforcement.

- Enforcing GDL laws, including enacting three-stage GDL legislation, high-visibility enforcement of GDL laws, and increased parental responsibility for monitoring compliance. This effort targets youth ages 15 to 18, parents, and other adults.

High-Visibility Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws/Youth Access to Alcohol and Social Marketing Campaign to Parents: High-visibility enforcement of traffic laws has been proven effective in reducing impaired driving, increasing seat belt use, and otherwise improving traffic safety. NHTSA is conducting a demonstration project to apply this principle to reduce underage access to alcohol and underage drinking and driving in four locations. This project will demonstrate, in particular, the use of high-visibility enforcement—coupled with communication strategies that publicize the enforcement—and source investigations, which seek to identify the persons from whom the underage drinkers obtained alcoholic beverages and hold those persons accountable. Enforcement strategies are expected to include traffic enforcement, party patrols, compliance checks, and source investigations. Communications strategies are expected to include paid, earned, and social media. Strategies vary depending on the characteristics of participating communities. This effort is building on a previous effort conducted in Chapel Hill, NC, and Omaha, NE.

SMASHED: Toxic Tales of Teens and Alcohol: NHTSA, SAMHSA, and ED/OSHS collaborated with Recording Artists, Actors and Athletes Against Drunk Driving (RADD) and their partner, HBO Family, to develop and disseminate *SMASHED*, an educational package including a documentary on underage drinking and alcohol-related driving, to thousands of schools and communities across the country. HBO licensed RADD and Federal partners to use *SMASHED*. In Phase II, NHTSA is funding an independent evaluator to determine how tools like *SMASHED* can be used most effectively to stimulate community action and promote or initiate evidence-based programs and practices to address issues like underage drinking. Targets for this effort are youths, their families, and community/school leaders.

Project YOUTH-Turn: Under a cooperative agreement with NHTSA, the National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS) has developed the first component of an online program, “Project YOUTH-Turn,” which enhances protective factors that help change attitudes toward underage drinking and driving. NOYS also trains national youth leaders to teach their peers strategies for preventing underage drinking and driving. They also offer leadership materials on their Web site <http://www.novs.org>. Current funding supports the marketing of the tools on this Web site to youth organizations. This effort targets youths ages 8 to 24.

Alcohol Prevention Guidebook for Colleges and Universities: NHTSA and ED’s Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, through its Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention, released an Alcohol Prevention Handbook for Colleges and Universities: *Safe Lanes on Campus: A Guide for Preventing Impaired Driving and Underage Drinking*. Grounded in research literature, the 60-page guidebook describes strategies for combating underage drinking and impaired driving. This effort targets college-age youth.

Activities Related to Underage Drinking

State Highway Safety Funding: NHTSA provides Federal funding to States and local communities through State Highway Safety Offices. Funds may be used for activities related to underage drinking and driving under the following programs: 402 (State and community

programs); 410 (impaired driving incentive grants); 154 (open container transfers); 157 (occupant protection incentive grants); and 164 (repeat offender transfer).

Under YOUR Influence: NHTSA has worked with NOYS to create a new Web site (<http://www.underYOURinfluence.org>) focused on helping parents teach their teens how to drive safely. The site helps parents set house rules so that teens learn to “Drive by the Rules, Keep the Privilege,” a messaging campaign created by NHTSA that includes a PSA and posters empowering parents in their role as the primary educators of their teens. The Web site includes a youth/community toolkit; a message board; links to Internet resources for parents; talking tips for parents; information about State laws regarding underage drinking, seat belt use and GDL; creative ideas for talking to teens about the importance of safe driving; and more. Parents can subscribe to an online monthly newsletter covering the three NHTSA priority youth traffic safety issues of underage drinking, teen belt use, and GDL.

National Roadside Survey of Impaired Driving: In 2007, NHTSA’s Office of Behavioral Safety Research conducted this survey, which produced groundbreaking research data on the incidence of alcohol- and drug-positive drivers on weekend nights (including much-needed data on over-the-counter, prescription, and illegal drug use). Previous roadside surveys, which were conducted in 1973, 1986, and 1996, and obtained blood alcohol concentrations, provide an opportunity for comparison over four decades. This study also obtained oral fluid and blood samples from many drivers to determine incidence of drug use by drivers on the road. The survey was conducted at 60 sites across the country, and involved approximately 7,500 drivers. The next *National Roadside Survey of Impaired Driving* will be conducted in 2013.

Exhibit 3.1: Expenditures by Select Interagency Coordinating Committee on Preventing Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) Agencies for Programs Specific to Underage Drinking

ICCPUD Agency	Underage Drinking Amount			
	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual
Department of Education	\$38,580,371	\$42,519,506	\$40,621,000	\$8,788,000 ²⁰
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	\$50,376,890	\$46,418,745 ²¹ \$6,671,773 ²²	\$56,000,000 ²³ \$2,000,000 ²⁴	\$57,000,000 ²⁵
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration ²⁶	\$47,387,000	\$51,858,000	\$52,767,390	\$52,844,461 ²⁷
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	\$23,552,049	\$24,809,483	\$25,000,000	\$20,708,500 ²⁸
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	\$950,000	\$900,000	\$625,000	\$600,000
TOTAL	\$160,846,310	\$173,177,507	\$177,013,390	\$139,940,961

²⁰ ED's Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools received significant reductions in appropriations in FY 2011, and this figure represents continuation costs (\$6,907,000) for the Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse (GRAA) program, which was no longer funded in FY 2012. ED also provided support (\$1,874,450) for the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention, which focuses in part on underage drinking on college campuses. Not included, as in prior years, are estimates of Safe Schools/Healthy Students grant program that focuses only in part on alcohol abuse prevention.

²¹ NIAAA FY 2009 non-ARRA funded expenditures

²² NIAAA FY 2009 ARRA funded expenditures

²³ NIAAA FY 2010 estimated non-ARRA funding

²⁴ NIAAA FY 2010 estimated ARRA funding

²⁵ NIAAA FY 2011 figure represents preliminary actual FY 2011 levels

²⁶ FY 2008-2011 figures include SPF SIG, UAD, Adult Media Campaign, STOP Act grants, and ICCPUD. FY 2009 figure also includes Leadership for UAD.

²⁷ SAMHSA FY 2011 figure represents actual funding levels

²⁸ OJJDP's Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program received significant budget cuts in FY 2012. Support for EUDL programming was \$25,000,000 annually from FY 1998 until FY 2011, when there was a reduction. In 2012 there was a reduction to \$5 million, which resulted in the elimination of the EUDL block grant program for all States and Territories.

CHAPTER 4

Report on State Programs and Policies Addressing Underage Drinking

CHAPTER 4.1

Introduction

Introduction

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP) Act recognizes the critical role that States play in the national effort to reduce underage drinking, particularly in their role as regulators of the alcohol market. Its preamble includes this statement of the sense of Congress:

Alcohol is a unique product and should be regulated differently than other products by the States and Federal Government. States have primary authority to regulate alcohol distribution and sale, and the Federal Government should support and supplement these State efforts. States also have a responsibility to fight youth access to alcohol and reduce underage drinking. Continued State regulation and licensing of the manufacture, importation, sale, distribution, transportation, and storage of alcoholic beverages are ... critical to ... preventing illegal access to alcohol by persons under 21 years of age.

To this end, the Act directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), working with the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), to provide an Annual Report on State activities pertaining to underage drinking prevention programs, policies, related enforcement efforts, and State expenditures.

This year's Report provides the following information for the 50 States and the District of Columbia (henceforth referred to as "States"):

3. Information on 23 underage drinking prevention policies focused on reducing youth access to alcohol and youth involvement in drinking and driving. Consistent with the STOP Act requirement to report on "evidence-based best practices to prevent and reduce underage drinking and provide treatment services to those youth who need them," most policies have been identified as best practices by a variety of relevant Federal Agencies (see below).
4. Data from a survey addressing underage-drinking-enforcement programs; programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers; collaborations, planning, and reports; and State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

Underage Drinking Prevention Policies

This section presents summaries of the 23 policies that describe each policy's key components, the status of the policy across States, and trends over time. Summaries are followed by a State-by-State analysis of each policy. The policy variables for each State are linked electronically to both the relevant policy summaries and the variables definitions.

Seventeen of these policies were included in original STOP Act legislation or were recommended by Congress during the 2009–2010 appropriations process. The remaining six policies were added by ICCPUD. The Report obtained data for 13 of the policies, including the 6 added by ICCPUD, from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS).

The following policies are included (underlined policies are available on APIS):

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

- Underage possession

- Underage consumption
- Internal possession by minors
- Underage purchase and attempted purchase
- False identification

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

- Youth blood alcohol concentration limits
- Loss of driving privileges for alcohol violations by minors
- Graduated driver's licenses

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

- Furnishing of alcohol to minors
- Compliance-check protocols
- Commercial furnishing penalty protocols
- Responsible beverage service
- Minimum ages for on-premises servers and bartenders
- Minimum ages for off-premises sellers
- Dram shop liability
- Social host liability
- Hosting underage drinking parties
- Direct sales/shipments
- Keg registration
- Home delivery

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

- Alcohol taxes
- Drink specials
- Wholesaler pricing

State Survey

This section provides both the complete responses of the States to the Survey (included in the State-by-State analysis described above), and a Cross-State Report. The Cross-State Report summarizes the findings across States, and presents data on variables amenable to quantitative analysis.

The survey content was derived directly from the STOP Act, covering topics and using terminology from the Act. The survey questions were structured to allow States maximum flexibility in deciding which initiatives to describe and how to describe them. Open-ended questions were used whenever possible to allow States to “speak with their own voices.” The Survey addressed four main areas:

5. Enforcement programs
6. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers
7. Collaborations, planning, and reports
8. State expenditures on prevention of underage drinking

Best Practices

The majority of the underage drinking prevention policies analyzed in this chapter have been identified as best practices by one or more of the following four sources:

- *Guide to Community Preventive Services. Preventing excessive alcohol consumption.* www.thecommunityguide.org/alcohol/index.html. Community Preventive Services Task Force (Last updated: 05/16/2011);
- The Surgeon General (*The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*, 2007);
- Institute of Medicine (IOM) (*Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, 2004)
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (*A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges*, 2002).

Exhibit 4.1 lists the 23 policies analyzed in Chapter 4. In the columns is information from the four Federal sources. An X indicates that a given policy is endorsed as a best practice.

Exhibit 4.1: Underage Drinking Prevention Policies – Best Practices

Underage Drinking Prevention Policies	Recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force	Addressed in the Surgeon General's Call to Action	IOM Report, Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility	A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges (NIAAA)
Policies Included in Original STOP Act Legislation or Added in 2009-2010 Appropriations				
Purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol by minor		X	X	
Consumption by minor		X	X	
Possession by minor		X	X	
False identification/ Incentives for retailers to use ID scanners or other technology		X	X	
Penalty guidelines for violations of furnishing laws by retailers				X
Furnishing or sale to a minor		X	X	
Hosting underage drinking parties		X	X	
Dram-shop liability	X		X	
Social-host liability			X	
Compliance checks	X	X	X	
Mandatory-voluntary server-seller training (Responsible Beverage Service programs)		X	X	X
Direct sales (Internet/mail order)				
Home delivery			X	
Graduated drivers' licenses		X	X	X
Increasing alcohol tax rates	X		X	X
Restrictions on drink specials		X	X	X
Wholesaler pricing provisions				

Underage Drinking Prevention Policies	Recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force	Addressed in the Surgeon General's Call to Action	IOM Report, Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility	A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges (NIAAA)
Policies Added at the Request of SAMHSA				
Keg registration		x	x	
Minimum age for on-sale server				
Minimum age for off-sale server				
Internal possession				
Youth BAC limits ("Zero Tolerance Law")		x	x	x
Loss of Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (Use/Lose Law)				x

As can be seen in Exhibit 4.1, 19 of the policies are endorsed as best practices by at least one source document, and more than half are endorsed as best practices by two or more source documents. Four policies (Direct Sales, Minimum Age for On-Premises Servers, Minimum Age for Off-Premises Servers, and Internal Possession) were not endorsed as best practices by any of the sources examined, although all are included on NIAAA's APIS Web site. As relatively recent concerns, it is likely that these policies had not been thoroughly studied at the time the Federal source documents were prepared.

It is important to note that, although all 19 of the policies can be described as evidence based, the data that support each of them are different. Some policies find greater or lesser support in the research literature.

CHAPTER 4.2

Cross-State Survey Report

Overview

The STOP Act State Survey of the 50 States and the District of Columbia was designed to gather information about:

- Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
- Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking, and the number of individuals served by these programs.
- The amount that each State invests, per youth capita, on the prevention of underage drinking.

The survey content was derived directly from the STOP Act, covering topics and using terminology from the Act itself. The survey instrument comprised approximately 90 questions divided into 4 sections:

1. Enforcement of underage drinking laws, including:
 - The extent to which States implement random checks of retail outlets, assessing compliance with laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol to minors, and the results of these checks
 - The extent to which the States implement other underage-drinking-enforcement strategies, including Minors in Possession, Cops in Shops, Shoulder Taps, Party Patrol/Party Dispersal, and Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations (see Definitions below)
 - Sanctions imposed for violations
2. Underage drinking prevention programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers, including data on State best-practice standards and collaborations with Tribal Governments, and the number of people served by these programs
3. State interagency collaborations used to implement the above programs
4. Estimates of the State funds, per youth capita, invested in the following categories, along with descriptions of any dedicated fees, taxes, or fines used to raise funds:
 - Compliance checks and provisions for technology to aid in detecting false IDs at retail outlets
 - Checkpoints and saturation patrols
 - Community-based, school-based, and higher-education-based programs
 - Programs that target youth within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems
 - Other State efforts as deemed appropriate

The survey questions were structured to allow States maximum flexibility in deciding which initiatives to describe and how to describe them. Open-ended questions were used, whenever possible, to allow States to “speak with their own voices.” Survey instructions emphasized that States were expected to rely on readily available data, rather than initiating data collection for the sole purpose of answering the survey questions. In all cases, the survey offered the opportunity to respond “Data not Available.”

Definitions for Enforcement Strategies

Compliance Checks/Decoy Operations: Trained underage operatives (“decoys”), working with law enforcement officials, enter retail alcohol outlets and attempt to purchase alcohol

Cops in Shops: A well-publicized enforcement effort in which undercover law enforcement officers are placed in retail alcohol outlets

Shoulder Tap: Trained young people (decoys) approach individuals outside of retail alcohol outlets and ask people to make an alcohol purchase

Party Patrol/Party Dispersal: Operations that identify underage drinking parties, and/or safely make arrests and issue citations at underage drinking parties

Underage, Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations: Investigations to determine the source of alcohol ingested by fatally injured minors

Methods

The survey was uploaded to a Web-based platform, and a letter with a link to the survey was sent to each State Governor’s office and the Office of the Mayor of the District of Columbia. The Governors and Mayor were asked to designate a State representative to serve as the contact and be responsible for completing the survey. In all cases, designated contacts were typically staff members from State substance-abuse-program agencies and State alcohol beverage control (ABC) agencies.

The online survey was available for completion by the States beginning in December 2010. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provided both telephone and online technical support to State agency staff while the survey was in the field. SAMHSA also recruited key stakeholder groups to encourage complete and accurate responses to the survey and to identify respondent issues. Participating stakeholders included the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Agency Directors, the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association, the National Prevention Network, the National Alcohol Beverage Control Association, and the National Association of Attorneys General.

Responses were received from all 50 States and the District of Columbia (100 percent response rate) (Note: The States and the District of Columbia are henceforth referred to simply as “States”). Each State’s response was reviewed by senior staff and inquiries were made concerning apparent omissions, ambiguities, or other content issues. The responses were also copy edited, and the edited responses were returned to each State by email. The States either approved the proposed copy edits or provided their own copy edits, and provided any requested clarifications to their submissions.

Results

Introduction

The individual State Reports provide a full presentation of the survey data submitted by each State. This Results section provides summary information on all variables amenable to quantitative analysis. Again, it is important to keep in mind that the States determined how much

information to provide, and that the range of information provided by the respondents was highly variable. The breadth and depth of the information should not be assumed to reflect all underage drinking prevention activity in any State.

The results are grouped into four broad headings:

- 1. Enforcement Programs
- 2. Programs Targeted to Youth, Parents, and Caregivers
- 3. Collaborations, Planning, and Reports
- 4. State Expenditures on the Prevention of Underage Drinking

In all cases where numerical estimates are reported, the reporting period is the most recent year for which complete data were available. Average values are reported as medians. The median is the numerical value separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half. The median is the best representation of the “average” value when, as is often the case with the State survey responses, the data include outliers (a data point that is widely separated from the main cluster of data points in a data set).

Enforcement Programs

The STOP Act State Survey requested enforcement data in four areas:

- 1. Whether or not the State encourages and conducts comprehensive enforcement efforts— such as random compliance checks and shoulder-tap programs—to prevent underage access to alcohol at retail outlets.
- 2. The number of compliance checks within alcohol retail outlets.
- 3. The results of such checks.
- 4. Enforcement of a variety of State laws aimed at deterring underage drinking (see Policy Summaries). In the current survey, arrest data for minor in possession (MIP) offenses have been used to index enforcement of these laws.

Such reporting requires that States keep records of enforcement activities. Exhibit 4.2.1 shows the percentage of States that collect data on compliance checks, MIP charges, and penalties levied against retail establishments for furnishing alcohol to minors.

Exhibit 4.2.1: Percentage of Jurisdictions that Reported Enforcement Data Collection at the State and Local Levels

	State collects data on compliance checks		State collects data on MIP arrests/citations	State collects data on MIP data, including arrests/citations by local law enforcement agencies	State collects data on penalties imposed on retail establishments		
	State-conducted	Locally conducted			Fines	License suspensions	License revocations
Percent	78%	31%	82%	35%	73%	73%	80%

The large majority of States collect data on State compliance checks, MIP charges, and penalties imposed on retail establishments. However, the number of States that collect data on local enforcement efforts is limited. Thus, it is likely that the enforcement statistics that follow underestimate the total amount of underage drinking enforcement occurring in the States.

Enforcement Strategies, Statistics, and Results

Compliance Checks

As can be seen in Exhibit 4.2.2, 78 percent of States conduct compliance checks and collect associated data. However, the number of licensees in the State upon which checks were conducted varies widely, as does the number of licensees that failed these checks. In addition, in 31 percent of the States, localities also conduct compliance checks and collect data. As shown in Exhibit 4.2.2, the number of licensees checked and licensee failures varies widely.

Exhibits 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 provide State-by-State licensee failure rates for available data on compliance checks conducted by State and local agencies. Most State-level checks report failure rates of 20 percent or less, with 10 States reporting higher rates. Exhibit 4.2.4 highlights the lack of data on local compliance checks for most States—only 13 States report any data, with 10 of those States reporting rates of 20 percent or less.

Exhibit 4.2.2: Compliance Checks

	Number of licensees upon which checks were conducted		Percentage of licensees upon which checks were conducted that failed the checks	
State agencies (<i>n</i> =40)	Median for those that collect data	1,277	Median for those that collect data	15%
	Minimum	44	Minimum	4%
	Maximum	10,788	Maximum	54%
Local agencies (<i>n</i> =16)	Median for those that collect data	1,305	Median for those that collect data	14%
	Minimum	0	Minimum	9%
	Maximum	8,551	Maximum	23%

Exhibit 4.2.3: State Compliance Checks Failure Rate

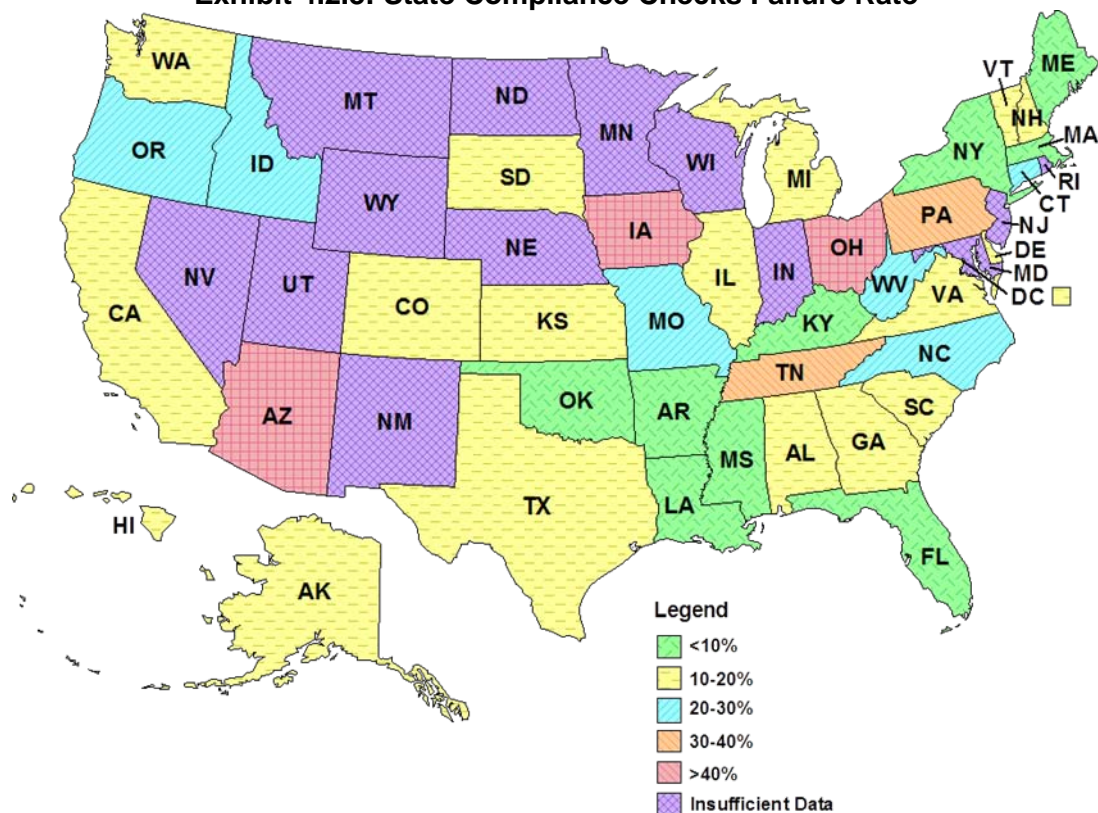
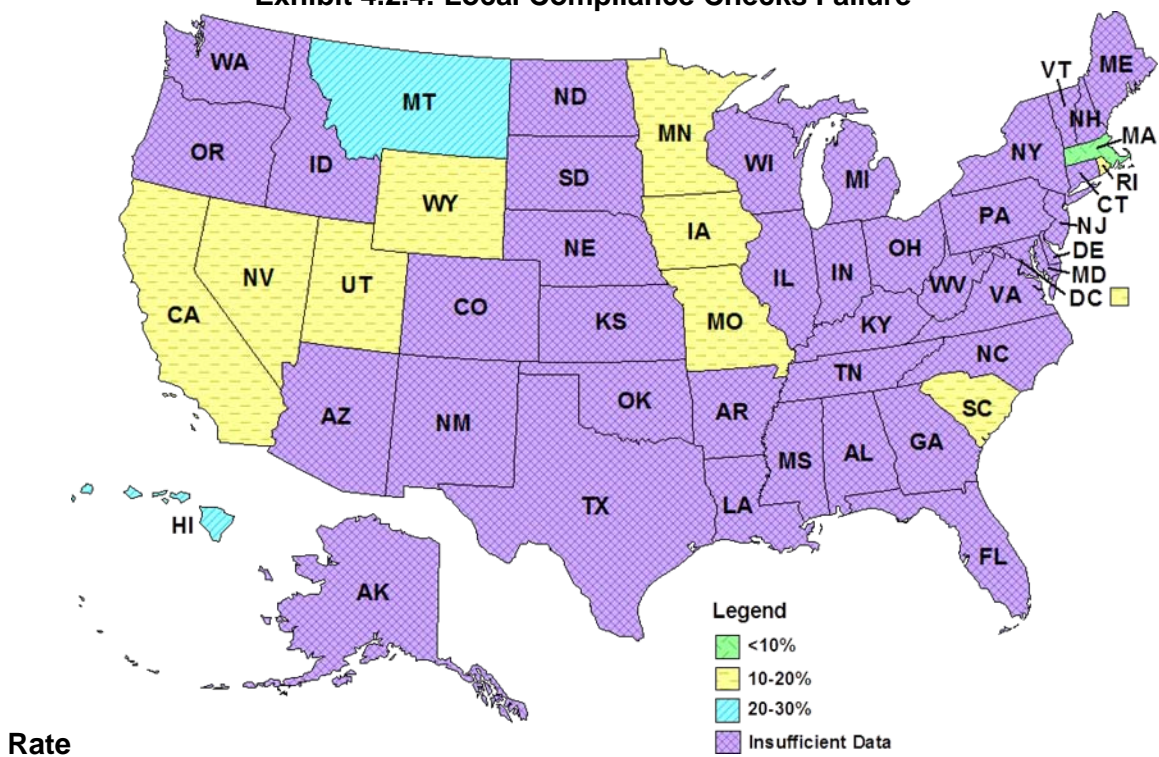


Exhibit 4.2.4: Local Compliance Checks Failure



Other Enforcement Activities

States were asked to report on four other State and local strategies to enforce underage drinking laws: Cops in Shops, Shoulder Tap Operations, Party Patrol Operations or Programs, and Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations.

As shown in Exhibit 4.2.5, the most common enforcement activities at both State and local levels are Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations and Party Patrol Operations or Programs.

Exhibit 4.2.5: Enforcement Activities

State enforcement: Number of States that implement					Local enforcement: Number of States in which localities implement			
	Cops in Shops	Shoulder Tap operations	Party patrol operations or programs	Underage alcohol-related fatality investigations	Cops in Shops	Shoulder Tap operations	Party patrol operations or programs	Underage alcohol-related fatality investigations
Percent	41%	27%	63%	80%	47%	61%	90%	76%

Exhibit 4.2.6 displays States that implement one, two, three, or all four of the strategies. Exhibit 4.2.7 displays States in which localities implement one, two, three, or all four of the strategies.

Exhibit 4.2.6: States that Implement Strategies

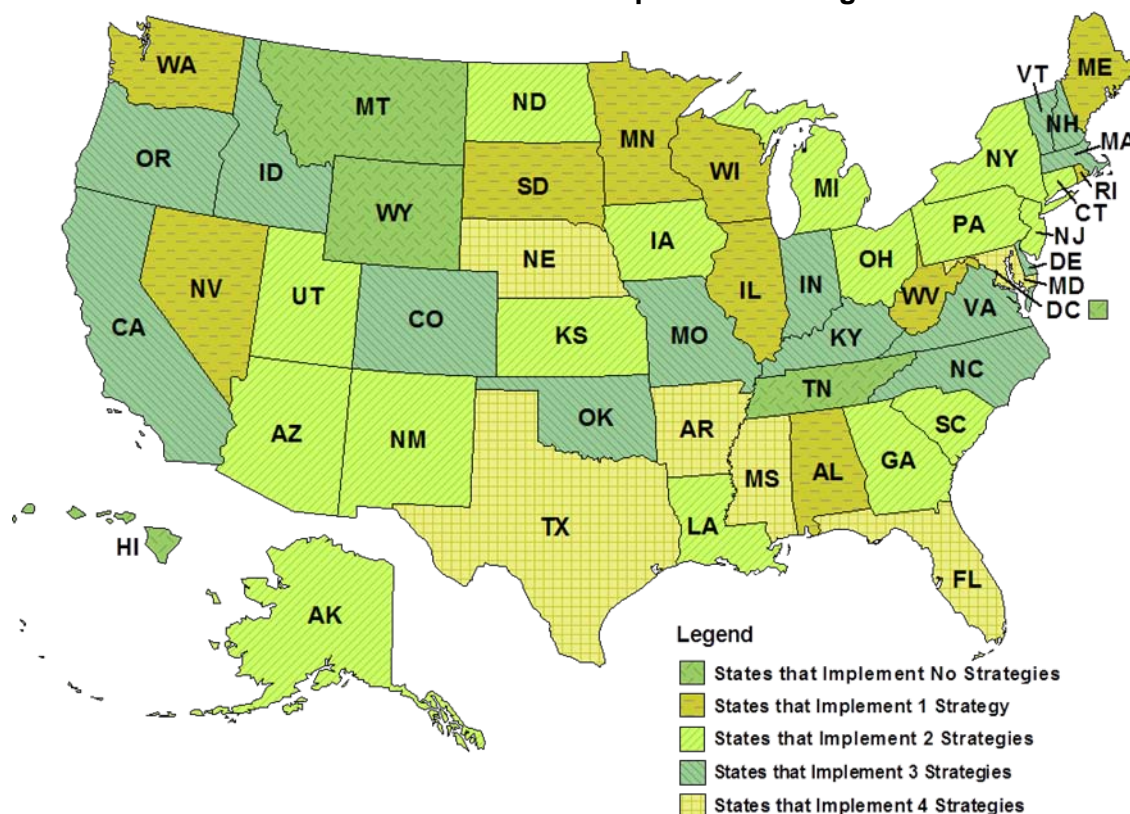
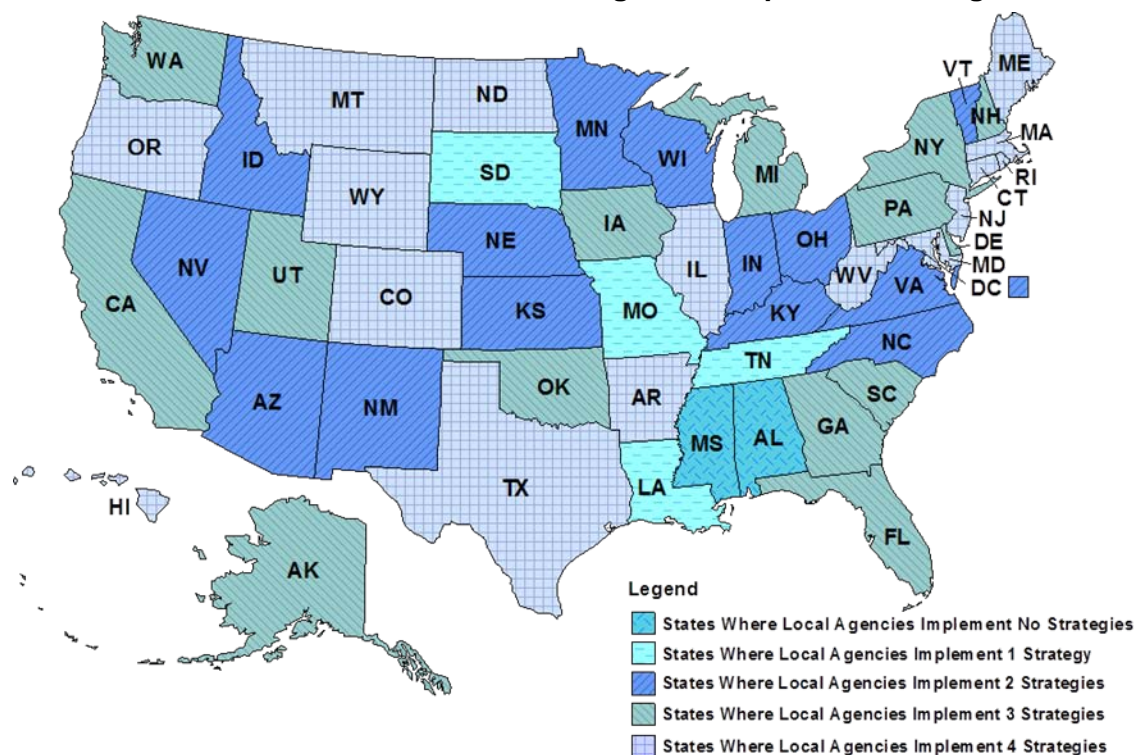


Exhibit 4.2.7: States Where Local Agencies Implement Strategies

In addition, all States regulate or prohibit direct shipment of alcohol to consumers, either through specific statutes and regulations or through general provisions of alcohol-beverage-control laws. States were asked whether they have a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws and whether these laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies. Direct-shipment laws permit, regulate, or prohibit direct-to-consumer sales of wine, beer, or spirits via the Internet or delivery by common carrier. Direct-sales laws do not address home delivery to consumers by retailers without the use of common carriers. As shown in Exhibit 4.2.8, approximately two thirds of the States have direct-shipment-enforcement programs, but only about one fifth report local enforcement.

Exhibit 4.2.8: Enforcement of Direct Shipment Laws

State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws		Laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies
Yes	63%	20%
No	29%	45%
Don't Know/ No Answer	8%	35%

Sanctions Imposed for Violations

Penalties on Retail Establishments

The State Survey requested information on penalties imposed on retail establishments for furnishing to minors (Exhibits 4.2.9–4.2.11). As would be expected, fines are the most common sanction, and are imposed about 12 times as often as suspensions. Revocations are rare. Of the States that collect data on revocations, more than half revoked one or no licenses. Almost two thirds of the States revoked fewer than six licenses.

Exhibit 4.2.9: Fines Imposed on Retail Establishments for Furnishing to Minors

Number of outlets fined for furnishing		Total amount of fines in dollars across all licensees
Median for those that collect data ($n=38$)	224	\$191,105
Minimum	5	\$2,400
Maximum	2,257	\$4,473,750

Exhibit 4.2.10: License Suspensions Imposed on Retail Establishments for Furnishing to Minors

Number of outlets suspended for furnishing		Total days of suspensions across all licensees
Median for those that collect data ($n=38$)	18	88
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	1,468	7,030

Exhibit 4.2.11: License Revocations Imposed on Retail Establishments for Furnishing to Minors

Number of outlets revoked for furnishing	
Median for those that collect data ($n=41$)	0*
Minimum	0
Maximum	106
*The median will be zero if more than half the responses are zero.	

Sanctions for furnishing to minors can be put in some perspective by considering rates per 1,000 drinking occasions among youths who are 16 to 20 years old. Exhibit 4.2.12 presents these rates for 28 States that collect complete sanctions data (fines, suspensions, and revocations).

Exhibit 4.2.12: Retailer Sanctions for Furnishing to Minors

<i>n</i> =28	Retailer sanctions per 1,000 drinking occasions
Median for those that collect data	9
Minimum	0.62
Maximum	34

Minor in Possession (MIP) Offenses

States were also asked to provide statistics on MIP offenses. As noted earlier, arrest data for MIP offenses provide an index of the enforcement of laws designed to deter underage persons from drinking.

Some States reported data that included arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies; others did not.

The first three rows of Exhibit 4.2.13 present the number of arrests/citations reported by all States that collect such data. These data may not provide an accurate picture of MIP enforcement since much MIP enforcement is done by local police. The second three rows present data only from those States that collect both State and local data. When only those States that collect local data are included, the median number of arrests/citations increases by about three quarters, once again highlighting the importance of local enforcement efforts and data.

Exhibit 4.2.13: Number of Minors Found In Possession of (or Having Consumed or Purchased per State Statutes) Alcohol

Number of minors found in possession of (or having consumed or purchased per State statutes) alcohol	Number of arrests/citations
Median for all States that collect data (<i>n</i> =42)	1,345
Minimum	6
Maximum	18,248
Median for States that collect both State and local data (<i>n</i> =18)	2,373
Minimum	43
Maximum	13,097

To explore the meaning of these data, two indices were calculated for States with both State and local MIP enforcement. The first index compares the rates of MIP arrest/citations with an estimate of yearly drinking occasions among 16- to 20-year-olds.²⁹ The second index reflects arrests per 100,000 youth who are 16 to 20 years old. The results appear in Exhibit 4.2.14.

Exhibit 4.2.14: Arrests/Citations for Minors In Possession: 16- to 20-Year-Olds

N=17*	Number of arrests/citations	Arrests/citations per 1,000 drinking occasions	Arrests/citations per 100,000 population 16-20
Median for those that collect data	2,373	2.10	2,268
Minimum	43	.08	91
Maximum	13,097	8.09	8,735
*We could not obtain census data for 16- to 20-year-olds for one State.			

Because the data in Exhibit 4.2.14 are from States with both State and local MIP enforcement, the rates for the Nation as a whole will be lower.

Sanctions Against Youth vs. Sanctions Against Retailers

A window on enforcement priorities is provided by comparing rates of MIP arrests and rates of retailer sanctions (totals of fines, suspensions, and revocations). Twenty-two States provided the complete data set needed for this analysis (Exhibit 4.2.15).

In most States, MIP arrests outnumber retailer sanctions by a large degree. However, in about 20 percent of the States, the ratio of MIP arrests to retailer sanctions is less than one, indicating a priority on enforcement at the retail level.

Exhibit 4.2.15: Ratio of MIP Arrests to Retailer Sanctions

	MIP arrests per retailer sanctions
Median for those that collect data (n=22)	9
Minimum	0.01
Maximum	462

²⁹ This estimate is based on the calculations of Wagenaar and Wolfson (1994). Using *Monitoring the Future* data, they estimated a rate of 90 drinking occasions per 100 youth per month.

Programs Targeted to Youths, Parents, and Caregivers

States were asked to describe their underage drinking prevention programs. Information was requested about:

1. Programs **specific** to underage drinking (e.g., prevention of underage drinking is the primary objective).
2. Programs **related** to underage drinking (e.g., address other drug use [including tobacco] in addition to alcohol use), for example:
 - School-based drug and alcohol education
 - Programs that address individual risk and protective factors
 - Programs to strengthen families

Definitions for Youth, Parents, and Caregivers from Survey
<p>Youth: Persons younger than 21 years old</p> <p>Parents: Persons who have primary responsibility for the well-being of a minor (e.g., biological and adoptive parents, grandparents, foster parents, extended family)</p> <p>Caregivers: Persons who provide services to youth (e.g., teachers, coaches, healthcare and mental healthcare providers, human services and juvenile justice workers)</p>

The survey provided space to describe up to 20 specific programs and 2 related programs, and to list 8 additional related programs. For the specific programs, space was also provided to indicate:

- The numbers of youth, parents, and caregivers served by each program.
- Whether the program has been evaluated.
- Whether an evaluation report is available and where the report can be found.

In addition to program descriptions, States were asked whether they had programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing, and about best practice standards they used to select or approve underage-drinking programs.

Program Content

States varied widely in the number of programs described, in part because some States provided detailed information on local variations of some program types (e.g., community coalitions), while others described the general program.

Many well-known programs were reported, including those focused on life skills, refusal skills, media advocacy, community organizing, and environmental change. Also well represented were indigenous initiatives that appear, at least for the moment, to be unique to their States of origin.

As a method for summarizing the types of programs States are implementing, all programs were coded into one of four categories:

- *Programs focused on individuals*—Programs designed to impart knowledge, change attitudes and beliefs, or teach skills. Although individual youths or adults (usually parents) are the focus of these programs, the programs are almost always conducted with groups (e.g., classrooms, Boys/Girls Clubs, PTAs, members of a congregation). Also in this category are programs for offenders (MIP, DWI). Certain kinds of education and skills development were considered part of the environment. These include training for alcohol sellers and servers,

healthcare workers, public safety personnel, and others whose activities affect large numbers of people.

- *Programs focused on the environment*—Programs that seek to alter physical, economic, and social environments, which may be focused on entire populations (e.g., everyone in a State or community) or a subpopulation (e.g., underage people, youth who drive). The main mechanisms for environmental change include State laws and local ordinances and their enforcement, institutional policies (e.g., enforcement priorities or prosecutorial practice, how alcohol is to be served at public events, carding everyone who looks younger than 35 years old, alcohol screening of all ER injury admissions), and changing norms. These changes are generally designed to decrease physical availability to alcohol (e.g., home delivery bans, retailer compliance checks), raise economic costs (drink special restrictions, taxation), and/or limit social availability, such as policies that affect the extent to which alcohol and alcohol users are visible in the community, (e.g., banning alcohol in public places and at community events, banning outdoor alcohol advertising).
- *Mixed*—Cases where both individual and environmental approaches are a substantive part of the effort. So-called “comprehensive” prevention programs are a relevant example.
- *Media Campaigns*

In total, 284 programs (77 percent of all programs) were described in sufficient detail to allow coding.³⁰ The results are presented in Exhibit 4.2.16.

As shown in Exhibit 4.2.16, programs focused on individuals were more than twice as common as programs focused on the environment. There was a tendency for States to favor either an individual or an environmental approach in the programs they described, and some States focused exclusively on one or the other.

Exhibit 4.2.16: Types of Programs Implemented by the States

Focused on individuals	55%
Focused on the environment	21%
Mixed focus	18%
Media campaigns	6%

Numbers Served

For each specific program described, States were asked to estimate the numbers of youth, parents, and caregivers served. These data were spotty, with about 70 percent of the States ($n=36$) providing data for at least one program for youth served, 40 percent for parents served ($n=20$), and 18 percent ($n=9$) for caregivers served. These may be difficult data for certain types of programs to estimate. In particular, programs focused on the environment have entire populations or subpopulations as the target population. Estimating the actual numbers reached is therefore problematic, as one State noted in its response.

³⁰ In some cases, the States did not provide enough information about the nature of the program to allow coding. In other cases, space limitations in the survey instrument prevented States from fully describing all their programs.

Exhibit 4.2.17 gives the reported number of youths, parents, and caregivers served across all States that reported data.

Exhibit 4.2.17: Reported Numbers of Parents, Youth, and Caregivers Served

	Youths served	Parents served	Caregivers served
Median	28,300	13,500	2,105
Minimum	0	100	4
Maximum	1,336,780	802,488	711,835

Evaluation Data

For each program, States were asked whether the program has been evaluated and whether an evaluation report is available. Summary data for these questions appear in Exhibit 4.2.18.

Clearly, the States vary widely in the emphasis they place on evaluation.

Exhibit 4.2.18: Evaluation of Underage Drinking-Specific Programs

	Percentage of the State's programs that are evaluated	Percentage of evaluated programs with reports available
Median	50%	33%
Minimum	0%	0%
Maximum	95%	100%

Programs To Measure and/or Reduce Youth Exposure to Alcohol Advertising and Marketing

States were asked whether they have programs to measure or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing. Twenty-nine percent ($n=15$) of the States reported they had such programs, which tend to focus on four types of efforts:

1. Environmental scans to assess the degree of youth exposure to alcohol advertising
2. Counter-advertising initiatives
3. Eliminating environmental advertising aimed at youth
4. Social marketing

Best Practice Standards

States were asked whether they have adopted or developed best practice standards for underage-drinking-prevention programs. Seventy-five percent ($n=38$) reported they had such standards. States were asked to describe the standards; the data were of variable quality. Some State responses were ambiguous or too brief to code reliably; however, approximately 20 percent of the 38 States that reported having standards said they followed SAMHSA's guidance document on evidence-based practices (*Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions for Substance Abuse Prevention*, Revised Guidance Document for the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program, SAMHSA, January 2009). A few additional States referenced another federally produced document, and another 20 percent of the States described

guidelines the States themselves developed. About 40 percent of the States described a process for selecting programs or listed the programs themselves that were considered best practices.

Collaborations, Planning, and Reports

The STOP Act survey included two questions about collaborations. The first asked whether States collaborated on underage drinking issues with federally recognized Tribal Governments (if any). Forty-three percent ($n=22$) said they did collaborate, 31 percent said they did not collaborate, and the remaining States reported no federally recognized Tribes in their States.

The second question asked whether the States had a State-level interagency body or committee to coordinate or address underage-drinking-prevention activities. Eighty percent of the States reported that such a committee exists, although the composition of the committee varied somewhat from State to State. Most States' interagency committees included a variety of State agencies directly involved in underage drinking-prevention policy implementation and enforcement, as well as educational- and treatment-program development and oversight. These include the State Departments of Health and Human Services, Alcohol Beverage Control, the Substance Abuse Agency, and the State Police/Highway Patrol. Of interest is the extent to which the committee included representatives of the governor, legislature, and attorney general, since they are so critical in setting priorities, providing funding, and generating political and public support.

As can be seen in Exhibit 4.2.19, about 1 in 5 States with a committee included the governor and/or attorney general, and only about 1 in 10 included a representative of the legislature.

We also assessed the extent to which the interagency committee included relevant entities and constituencies outside of State government (see Exhibit 4.2.20).

Exhibit 4.2.19: Composition of the Interagency Group - State Government Entities

Composition of the Interagency Group	Office of the Governor	Legislature	Attorney General
Percentage of States with a committee ($n=41$)	18%	11%	21%

Exhibit 4.2.20: Composition of the Interagency Group - Other Entities

	Local law enforcement	College/university administration, campus life department, campus police	Community coalitions/Concerned citizens	Youth
Percentage of States with a committee ($n=41$)	11%	29%	50%	18%

About half the States with interagency committees included community coalitions, and slightly less than one third included college/university administrations, campus life departments, or campus police. About 1 in 5 States included youth, but only about 1 in 10 included local law enforcement.

States were asked whether they had prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking and/or issued a report on underage drinking in the past 3 years. About two thirds of the States had prepared a plan, and about three quarters had issued a report. The majority of States provided a source for obtaining the plans or reports (see individual State reports).

State Expenditures on Prevention of Underage Drinking

States were asked to estimate State expenditures for two categories of enforcement activities and five types of programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers. Exhibit 4.2.21 provides the data in \$1,000 units reported for the enforcement activities, program activities, and an “other” category. An entry of “zero” in the “Minimum Reported” row means that at least one State that maintains data reports no expenditures in that category.

Exhibit 4.2.21: 12-Month Expenditures* (in thousands) for Enforcement Activities; Programs Targeted to Youths, Parents, and Caregivers; and Other Programs

	Enforcement activities		Programs targeted to youths, parents, and caregivers					Other programs
	Compliance checks	Checkpoints and saturation patrols	Community-based programs	K-12 programs	College/university programs	Juvenile justice system programs	Child welfare system programs	
Number of States providing data	24	21	31	24	18	19	12	16
Median expenditure**	\$130K	\$53K	\$591K	\$235K	\$24K	\$0*	\$0*	\$144
Minimum reported	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maximum reported	\$4,426K	\$4,206K	\$17,779K	\$35,075K	\$619K	\$1,013K	\$1,000K	\$64,258K
Percentage of States providing data that invest in this category	71%	62%	87%	67%	78%	53%	33%	69%
* The data in this exhibit must be viewed cautiously. Response rates ranged from about 33 percent to about 87 percent. Thus, the extent to which some of these data reflect national trends is uncertain.								
** The median will be zero if more than half the responses are zero.								

The largest expenditure category is for community-based programs, followed by K–12 programs. Noteworthy is the fact that the total median expenditure on programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers (approximately \$1 million) is five and one-half times the total median amount spent on enforcement (approximately \$180,000).

States were also asked whether funds dedicated to underage drinking are derived from taxes, fines, and fees. About 80 percent of the States provided data for these questions. As shown in Exhibit 4.2.22, use of these funding sources for underage-drinking-prevention activities is limited.

Exhibit 4.2.22: Sources of Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

	n	Percent Yes
Taxes	42	26%
Fines	41	17%
Fees	43	14%
Percentages reflect only those States that provided data for these questions		

Discussion

The extent and richness of State activities related to underage drinking can only be fully appreciated through examination of the State Survey Responses in this chapter. This report summarizes data on variables amenable to quantitative analysis. Four broad categories of initiatives were discussed:

9. Enforcement Programs
10. Programs Targeted to Youth, Parents, and Caregivers
11. Collaborations, Planning, and Reports
12. State Expenditures on the Prevention of Underage Drinking

A key conclusion to be drawn from the STOP Act State Survey is that the States have evidenced a commitment to the reduction of underage drinking and its consequences. This commitment is demonstrated by the fact that all States and the District of Columbia completed the survey, and that many jurisdictions provided substantial detail about their activities (see individual State summaries).

Enforcement Programs

The large majority of States collect data on State compliance checks, MIP charges, and penalties imposed on retail establishments. However, less than one-third of the States collect data on local enforcement efforts. Thus, our ability to draw conclusions about enforcement activities and effectiveness is currently limited, because a substantial portion of underage drinking law enforcement happens at the local level. Improvements in State enforcement data systems would increase the accuracy of these analyses in future years.

Overall, enforcement activities appear highly variable across the States. Compliance checks and other enforcement activities related to furnishing (Cops in Shops, Shoulder Tap Operations, Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations, and enforcement of Direct Shipment laws) are fairly widely implemented, although not necessarily at both the State and local levels. However, the total number of checks is modest. The effectiveness of these enforcement activities is difficult to assess from the current data. Sanctions for furnishing are predominantly fines, which are 12 times more common than suspensions. Revocations are extremely rare. More than half the States revoked one or no licenses. Data on MIP actions (an index of the enforcement of a variety of laws aimed at deterring underage drinking) revealed a median of about 2 arrests per 1,000 underage drinking occasions, and 2,268 arrests per 100,000 population of 16- to 20-year-olds. At least on their face, these rates appear low.

Programs Targeted to Youth, Parents, and Caregivers

States reported implementing a wide variety of underage-drinking-prevention programs for youth, parents, and caregivers. Many well-known programs were reported, including those focused on life skills, refusal skills, media advocacy, community organizing, and environmental change. The programs are predominantly focused on individuals. Only about one in five programs focused on environmental change. Data on numbers of program participants were spotty, owing perhaps to inherent difficulties in estimating program participation for programs focused on entire populations or subpopulations (e.g., environmental change programs).

Evaluation of underage drinking-prevention programs is limited. Only about half have been evaluated, and reports are available for only about a third of these. As with enforcement, our ability to assess program effectiveness suffers from a lack of relevant data.

Seventy-five percent of States reported that they had best practice standards for underage-drinking-prevention programs. However, data on the actual standards were somewhat difficult to interpret, perhaps owing to confusion about what the survey was asking. While approximately 60 percent of States that had standards reported that they followed a Federal standard or had developed their own standard, the remaining States described a process for selecting programs or listed the programs themselves that were considered best practices.

Collaborations, Planning, and Reports

Eighty percent of States reported the existence of a State-level interagency body or committee to coordinate or address underage-drinking-prevention activities. However, of the States with such a committee, only about one in five included the Governor and/or attorney general, and only about one in ten included a representative of the legislature. About half the States included community coalitions, and a little less than a third included college/university administrations, campus life departments, or campus police. About 1 in 5 States included youth, but only about 1 in 10 included local law enforcement. Thus, key decisionmakers and local stakeholders were underrepresented on the interagency committees.

States were asked whether they had prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking and/or issued a report on underage drinking in the past three years. About two-thirds of the States had prepared a plan, and about three-quarters had issued a report.

State Expenditures on the Prevention of Underage Drinking

States were asked to estimate State expenditures for two categories of enforcement activities and five types of programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers. The largest expenditure category is for community-based programs, followed by K – 12 programs. The total median expenditure on programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers (approximately \$1 million) is five and one-half times the total median amount spent on enforcement (approximately \$180,000). Data reporting was again spotty, with response rates ranging from 33 to 87 percent (median = 68 percent) across the five categories. Thus, these results must be viewed with some caution. On the other hand, these may be difficult data for States to assemble given multiple funding streams, asynchronous fiscal years, and so on.

Comment

The data reveal a wide range of activity in the areas studied, although they vary in scope and intensity from State to State. Clearly, all States have areas of strengths and all have areas where improvements can be realized. A recurrent theme is the inadequacy of some State data systems to respond to the data requested in the Survey. This is especially the case in the areas of local law enforcement and expenditures. Accurate and complete data are essential both for describing current activities to prevention underage drinking and to monitor progress in future State Surveys.

CHAPTER 4.3

Policy Summaries

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

1. UNDERAGE POSSESSION, Internal Possession, and Consumption

Policy Description

As of January 1, 2011, all U.S. States and the District of Columbia prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (with certain exceptions) by those under age 21. In addition, most but not all jurisdictions have statutes that specifically prohibit consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under age 21.

In recent years, a number of jurisdictions have passed laws prohibiting the “internal possession” of alcohol by persons less than 21 years old. These provisions typically require evidence of alcohol in the minor's body, but do not require any specific evidence of possession or consumption. Internal possession laws are especially useful to law enforcement in making arrests or issuing citations when breaking up underage drinking parties. Internal possession laws allow officers to bring charges against underage persons who are neither holding nor drinking alcoholic beverages in the presence of law enforcement officers. As with laws prohibiting underage possession and consumption, jurisdictions that prohibit internal possession may apply various statutory exceptions to these provisions.

Although all jurisdictions prohibit possession of alcohol by minors, some jurisdictions do not specifically prohibit underage alcohol consumption. In addition, some jurisdictions that do prohibit underage consumption allow different exceptions for consumption than those that apply to underage possession. Jurisdictions that may prohibit underage possession and/or consumption may or may not address the issue of internal possession.

Some jurisdictions allow exceptions to possession, consumption, or internal possession prohibitions when a family member consents and/or is present. Jurisdictions vary widely in terms of which relatives may consent or must be present for this exception to apply and in what circumstances the exception applies. Sometimes a reference is made simply to “family” or “family member” without further elaboration.

Some jurisdictions allow exceptions to possession, consumption, or internal possession prohibitions on private property. Jurisdictions vary in the extent of the private property exception, which may extend to all private locations, private residences only, or in the home of a parent or guardian only. In some, a location exception is conditional on the presence and/or consent of a parent, legal guardian, or spouse.

With respect specifically to consumption laws, some jurisdictions prohibit underage consumption only on licensed premises.

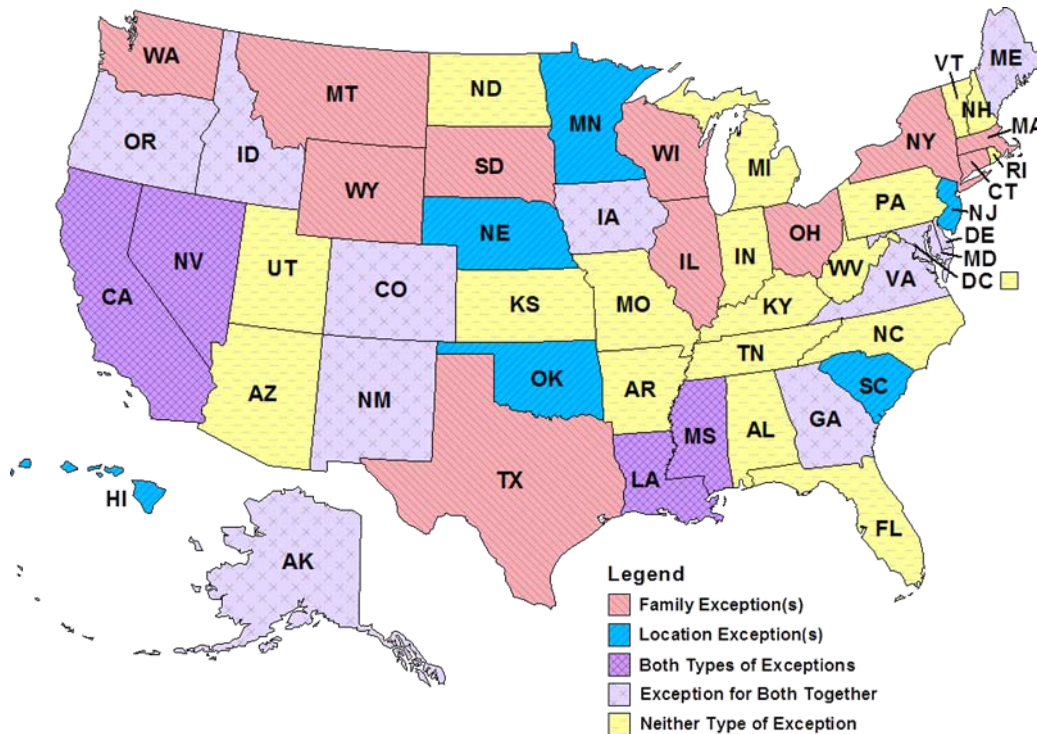
Status of Underage Possession Policies

As of January 1, 2011, all 50 States and the District of Columbia prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages by those under age 21.

Twenty-six jurisdictions have some type of family exception, 21 have some type of location exception, and 19 have neither (see Exhibit 4.3.1). Four of these limit the location to the

parent/guardian's residence, eight pertain to any private residence, and nine concern any private location.

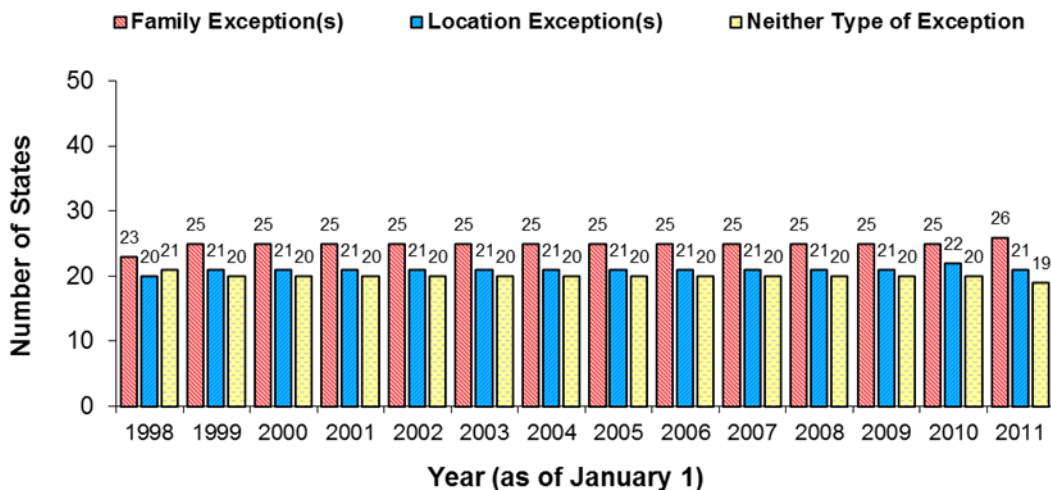
Exhibit 4.3.1: Exceptions to Minimum Age of 21 for Possession of Alcohol as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Underage Possession Policies

During the period between 1998 and 2011, the number of jurisdictions with family exceptions rose from 23 to 26, the number with location exceptions rose from 20 to 21, and the number of jurisdictions with neither exception decreased from 21 to 19 (see Exhibit 4.3.2).

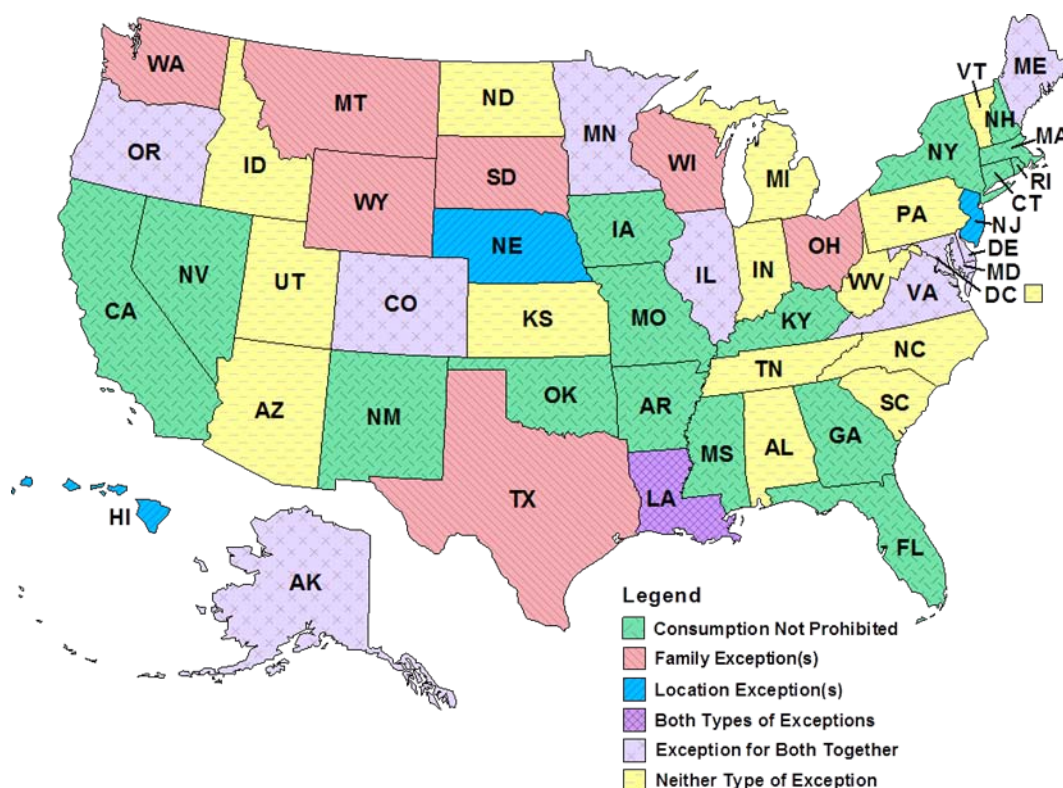
Exhibit 4.3.2: Number of States with Family and Location Exceptions to Minimum Age of 21 for Possession of Alcohol, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



Status of Underage Consumption Policies

As of January 1, 2011, 33 jurisdictions prohibit consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under age 21. Of those, 14 permit family exceptions to the law, 12 permit location exceptions, and 16 permit neither type of exception (see Exhibit 4.3.3). Seven States (Washington, Montana, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wyoming) only permit family exceptions; three States (Hawaii, New Jersey, and Nebraska) only permit location exceptions; one State (Louisiana) has both types of exceptions; and eight States permit underage consumption only if both family and location criteria are met.

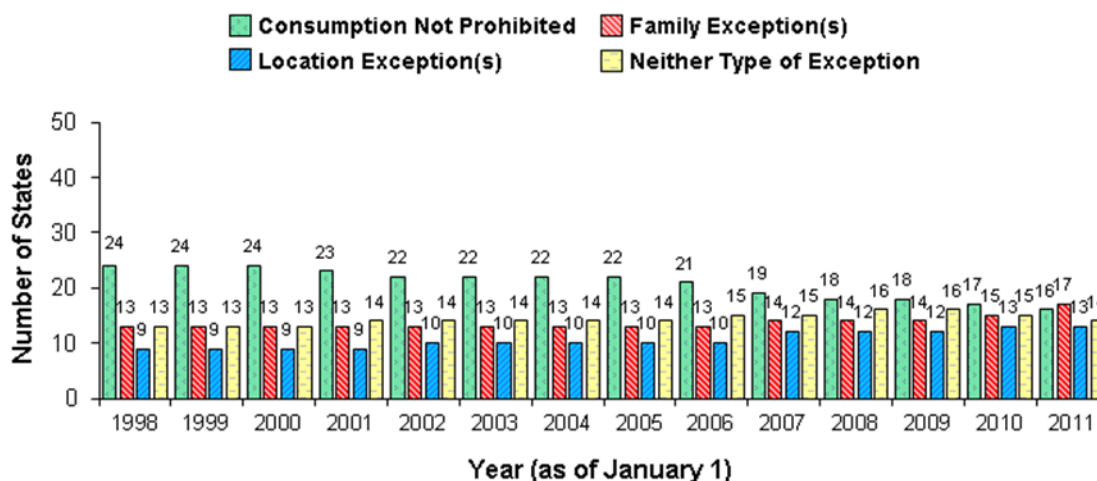
Exhibit 4.3.3: Exceptions to Minimum Age of 21 for Consumption of Alcohol as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Underage Consumption Policies

As Exhibit 4.3.4 illustrates, during the period between 1998 and 2011, the number of jurisdictions that did not prohibit underage consumption decreased from 24 to 17. Location exceptions rose from 9 to 13; family exceptions rose from 13 to 17; and the number of jurisdictions with neither type of exception rose from 13 to 14.

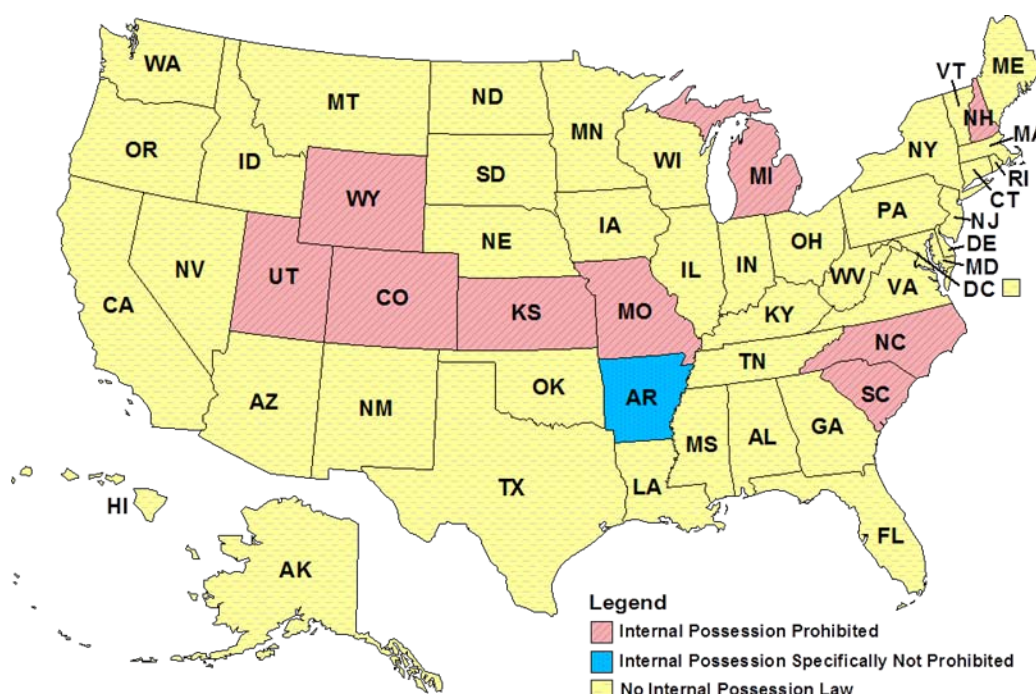
Exhibit 4.3.4: Number of States with Family and Location Exceptions to Minimum Age of 21 for Consumption of Alcohol, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



Status of Underage Internal Possession Policies

As of January 1, 2011, nine States prohibit internal possession of alcoholic beverages for anyone under age 21 (see Exhibit 4.3.5). One State, Arkansas, specifically permits internal possession by minors. Of the eight States that prohibit internal possession, seven do not make any exceptions. In contrast, Colorado has exceptions for situations in which parents or guardians are present and give consent and the possession occurs in any private location. South Carolina's law makes an exception for internal possession in the homes only of parents or guardians. Wyoming makes exceptions for situations in which parents, guardians and spouses are present.

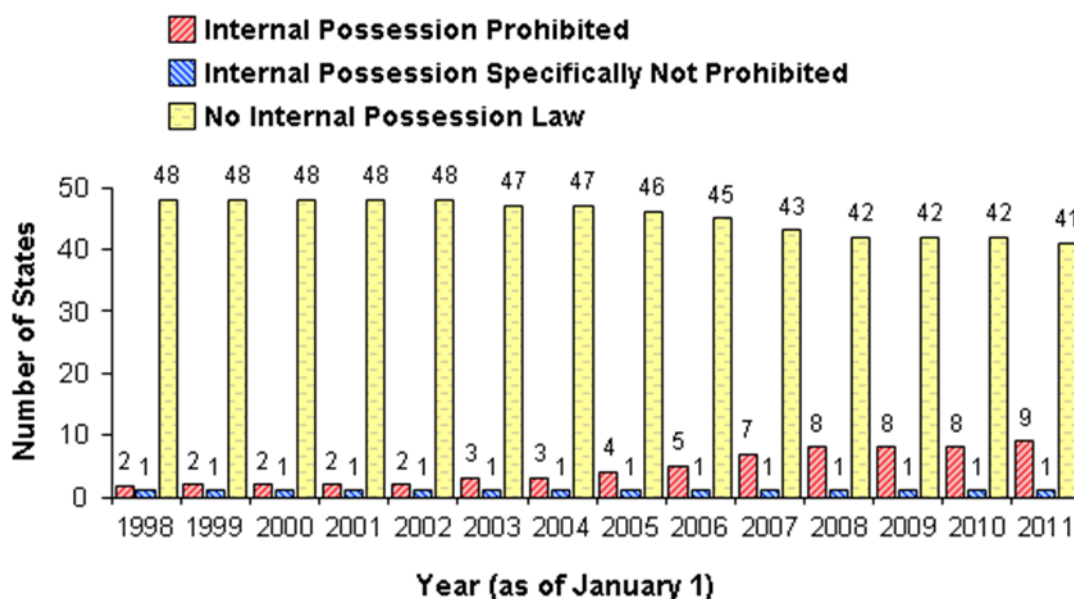
Exhibit 4.3.5: Prohibition of Internal Possession of Alcohol by Persons Under Age 21 as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Underage Internal Possession Policies

As Exhibit 4.3.6 illustrates, during the period between 1998 and 2011, the number of States that prohibit underage internal possession has grown steadily from two to nine. The most recent State to enact a prohibition on internal possession was Wyoming.

Exhibit 4.3.6: Distribution of States with Laws Prohibiting Internal Possession of Alcohol by Persons Under 21 Years of Age, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for Underage Possession, Consumption, and Internal Possession policy topics were obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Underage Possession/Consumption/Internal Possession of Alcohol.” APIS provides further descriptions of this set of policies and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

2. UNDERAGE PURCHASE AND ATTEMPTED PURCHASE

Policy Description

Most States, but not all, prohibit minors from purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages. A minor purchasing alcoholic beverages can be prosecuted for possession since, arguably, a sale cannot be completed until there is possession on the part of the purchaser. Purchase and possession are nevertheless separate offenses. A minor who purchases alcoholic beverages is potentially liable for two offenses in States that have both prohibitions. See the “Underage Possession/Internal Possession/Consumption” section of this Report for

further discussion.³¹ A significant minority of youths purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol for themselves, sometimes using falsified identification (see the “False Identification” section of this Report).

Such purchases increase the availability of alcohol to underage persons, which, in turn, increases underage consumption. Prohibitions and associated sanctions on alcohol purchases by underage persons can be expected to depress rates of purchase and attempted purchase by raising the monetary and social costs of this behavior. Such laws provide a primary deterrent (preventing attempted purchases) and a secondary deterrent (reducing the probability that persons sanctioned under these laws will attempt to purchase in the future).

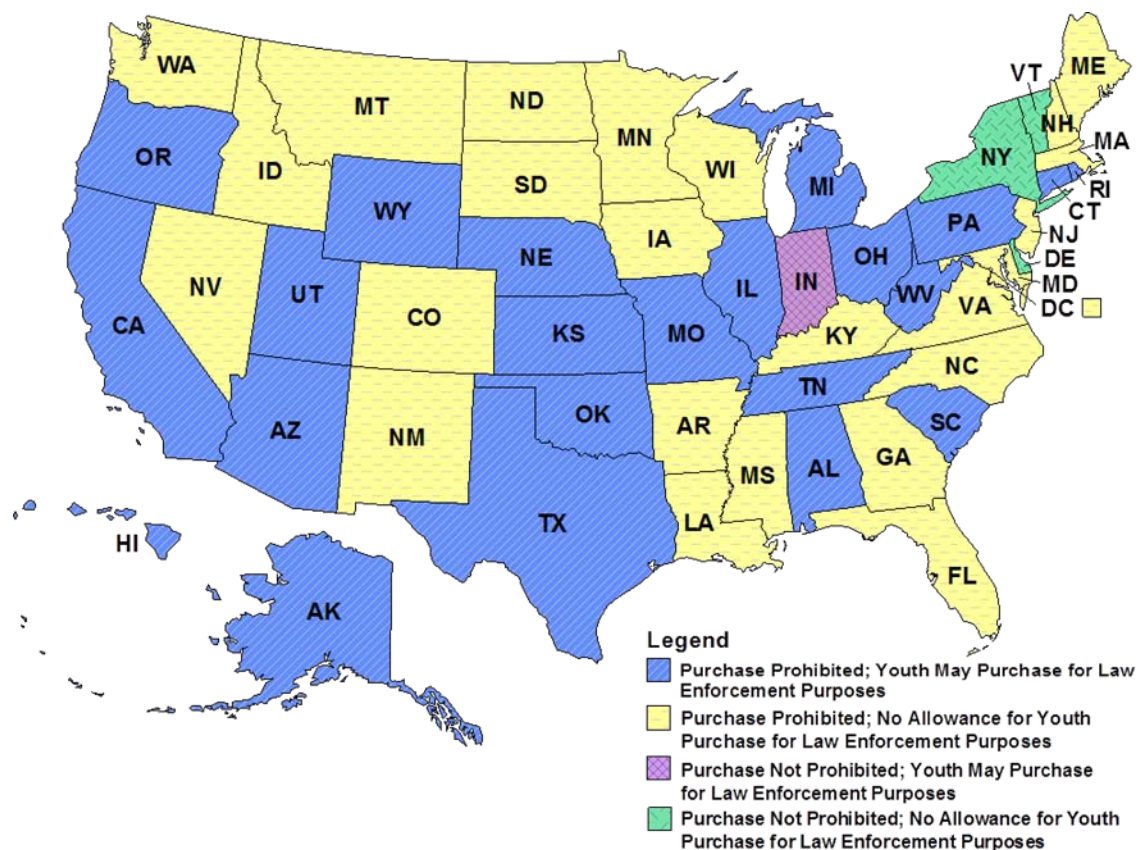
In some States, a person under age 21 is allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages as part of a law enforcement action. Most commonly, these actions are checks on merchant compliance or stings to identify merchants who illegally sell alcoholic beverages to minors. This allowance for purchase in the law enforcement context may exist even though a State does not have a law specifically prohibiting underage purchase.

Status of Underage Purchasing Policies

As of January 1, 2011, 46 States and the District of Columbia prohibit underage purchase or attempted purchase of alcohol; the remaining 4 States (Delaware, Indiana, New York, and Vermont) do not (see Exhibit 4.3.7). Underage persons are allowed to purchase alcohol for law enforcement purposes in 23 States including Indiana, even though Indiana does not have an underage purchase statute; the 3 other States without underage purchase statutes have no allowances for such purchases made for law enforcement purposes.

³¹ Some States have laws that specifically prohibit both underage purchase and attempted purchase of alcohol. An attempted purchase occurs when a minor takes concrete steps toward committing the offense of purchasing whether or not the purchase is consummated. It is likely that courts in States that only include the purchase prohibition in their statutes would treat attempted purchase as a lesser included offense. It can, therefore, be assumed that all States that prohibit purchase also prohibit attempted purchases. The two offenses are therefore not treated separately in this Report.

Exhibit 4.3.7: Underage Purchase of Alcohol for Law Enforcement Purposes as of January 1, 2011

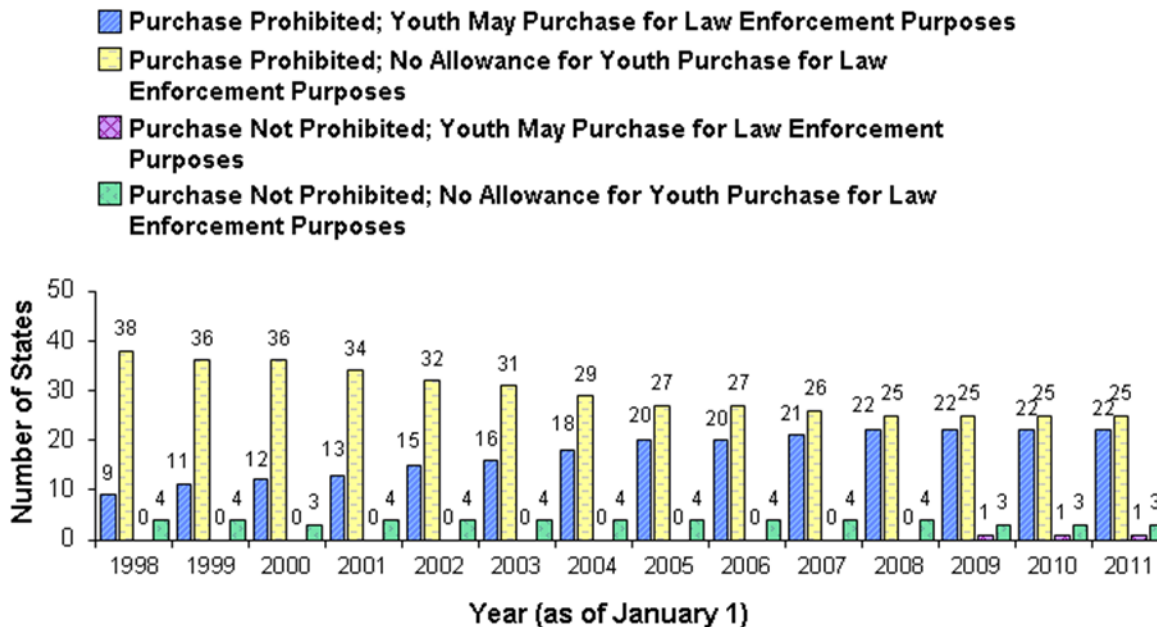


Trends in Underage Purchasing Policies

Since 1998, the number of jurisdictions prohibiting underage purchase of alcohol has remained the same (47). During that period, the number of States with allowances for underage purchase for enforcement purposes has steadily increased, from 9 in 1998 to 22 in 2011 (see Exhibit 4.3.8).

**Exhibit 4.3.8: Underage Purchase of Alcohol for Law Enforcement Purposes,
January 1, 1998, through January 1,**

2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Underage Purchase of Alcohol.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. For definitions for the variables in this policy, go to Appendix B.

3. FALSE IDENTIFICATION (“FALSE ID”)

Policy Description

Alcohol retailers are responsible for insuring that sales of alcoholic beverages are made only to persons who are legally permitted to purchase alcohol. Inspecting government-issued identification (driver's license, non-driver identification card, passport, and military identification) is one major mechanism for insuring that buyers meet minimum age requirements. In attempting to circumvent these safeguards, minors may obtain and use apparently valid identification that falsely states their age as 21 or over. Age may be falsified by altering the birthdate on a valid identification, obtaining an invalid identification card that appears to be valid, or using someone else's identification.

Compliance check studies suggest that underage drinkers may have little need to use false identification because retailers often make sales without any inspection of identification. However, concerns about false identification remain high among educators, law enforcement officials, retailers, and government officials. Current technology, including high-quality color copiers and printers, has made false identification easier to fabricate, and the Internet provides ready access to a large number of false identification vendors.

All States prohibit use of false identification by minors to obtain alcohol. In addition to the basic prohibitions, States have adopted a variety of legal provisions pertaining to false identification for obtaining alcohol. These provisions can be divided into three basic categories:

- Provisions that target minors who possess and use false identification to obtain alcohol
- Provisions that target those who supply minors with false identification, either through lending of a valid ID or the production of invalid (“fake”) IDs
- Provisions that assist retailers in avoiding sales to potential buyers who present false identification

Government-issued IDs are used for a number of age-related purposes other than the purchase of alcohol: registering to vote, enlisting in the military, entering certain entertainment venues, and so on. APIS confines its analysis to statutes and regulations relating to the use of false identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol.

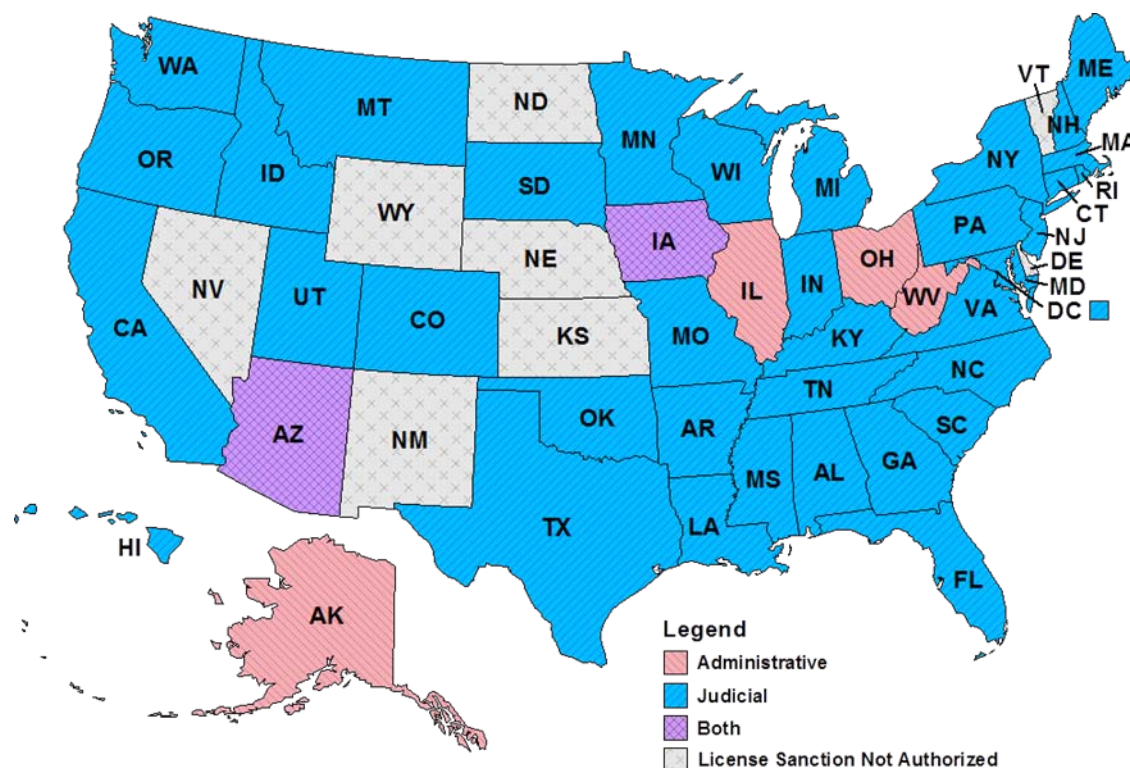
For further discussion of policies pertaining to the purchase of alcohol by minors, see the “Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase” section of this Report; of policies that mandate training of servers to detect false identification, the “Responsible Beverage Service” section of this Report; and of license suspension or revocation, the “Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors” section of this Report.

Status of False ID Policies

Provisions That Target Minors

As of January 1, 2011, all States and the District of Columbia prohibit minors from using false IDs to obtain alcohol (see Exhibit 4.3.9). All but eight States (Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) authorize suspension of minors’ driver’s licenses for using a false ID in the purchase of alcohol. In all but four States (Alaska, Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia) the suspension is through judicial proceedings. Two States (Arizona and Iowa) allow for both judicial and administrative proceedings for license sanctions.

Exhibit 4.3.9: Procedure for Imposing License Sanction for Use of False ID as of January 1, 2011



Provisions That Target Suppliers

As of January 1, 2011, 25 States have laws that target suppliers of false IDs; 24 prohibit lending, transferring, or selling false IDs to minors for the purpose of purchasing alcohol; and 13 prohibit manufacturing such licenses.

Retailer Support Provisions

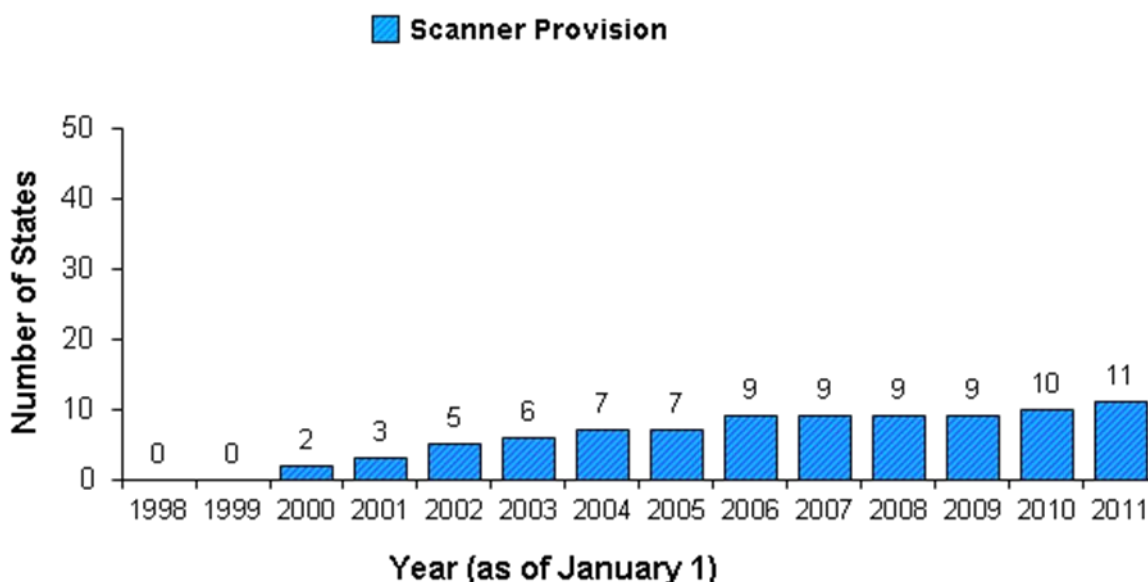
Retailer support provisions vary widely across the States. In prosecution involving an illegal underage alcohol sale, 44 States and the District of Columbia provide for some type of affirmative defense (the retailer shows that he/she reached a good-faith or reasonable conclusion that the false identification was valid); 43 States have laws requiring distinctive licenses for persons under age 21; 10 States permit retailers to seize apparently false IDs; 11 States provide incentives for the use of scanners; 4 States (Arkansas, Colorado, South Dakota, and Utah) allow retailers to detain minors; and 4 States (Alaska, Oregon, and New Hampshire, and Utah) permit retailers to sue minors for damages.

Trends in False ID State Policies

State false ID policies that target minors and suppliers have been relatively stable for the last 10 years. During this period, Hawaii, Maine, Mississippi, and South Dakota implemented judicial license revocation, and Missouri enacted a law making it illegal to lend, transfer, or sell false IDs to minors.

By contrast, States have been actively enacting four of the retailer support provisions. All 11 scanner provisions were enacted over the last 11 years (see Exhibit 4.3.10). Two of the specific affirmative defense laws (Arizona and Vermont), two of the right to detain minors laws (Arkansas and South Dakota), and three of the right to sue minors laws (Alaska and New Hampshire, and Utah) have been enacted during this time period. Idaho is an exception to the general trend; in 2007, it rescinded its law permitting retailers to seize apparently false IDs.

Exhibit 4.3.10: Number of States with Scanner Provisions in False ID Laws, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. Variables are defined in Appendix B.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

4. YOUTH BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LIMITS (UNDERAGE OPERATORS OF NONCOMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES)

Policy Description

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits policies establish the maximum amount of alcohol a minor can have in his/her bloodstream when operating a motor vehicle. BAC is commonly expressed as a percentage. For instance, a BAC of 0.08 percent means that a person has 8 parts alcohol per 10,000 parts blood in the body. State laws generally specify BAC levels in terms of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood (often abbreviated as grams per deciliter, or g/dL).

BAC levels can be detected by breath, blood, or urine tests. The laws of each jurisdiction specify the preferred or required types of tests used for measurement.

There is strong scientific evidence that as BAC increases, the cognitive and motor skills needed to operate a motor vehicle are increasingly impaired. BAC statutes establish criteria for determining when the operator of a vehicle is sufficiently impaired to constitute a threat to public safety, and is therefore violating the law. Currently, all States and the District of Columbia mandate a BAC limit of 0.08 g/dL for adult drivers.

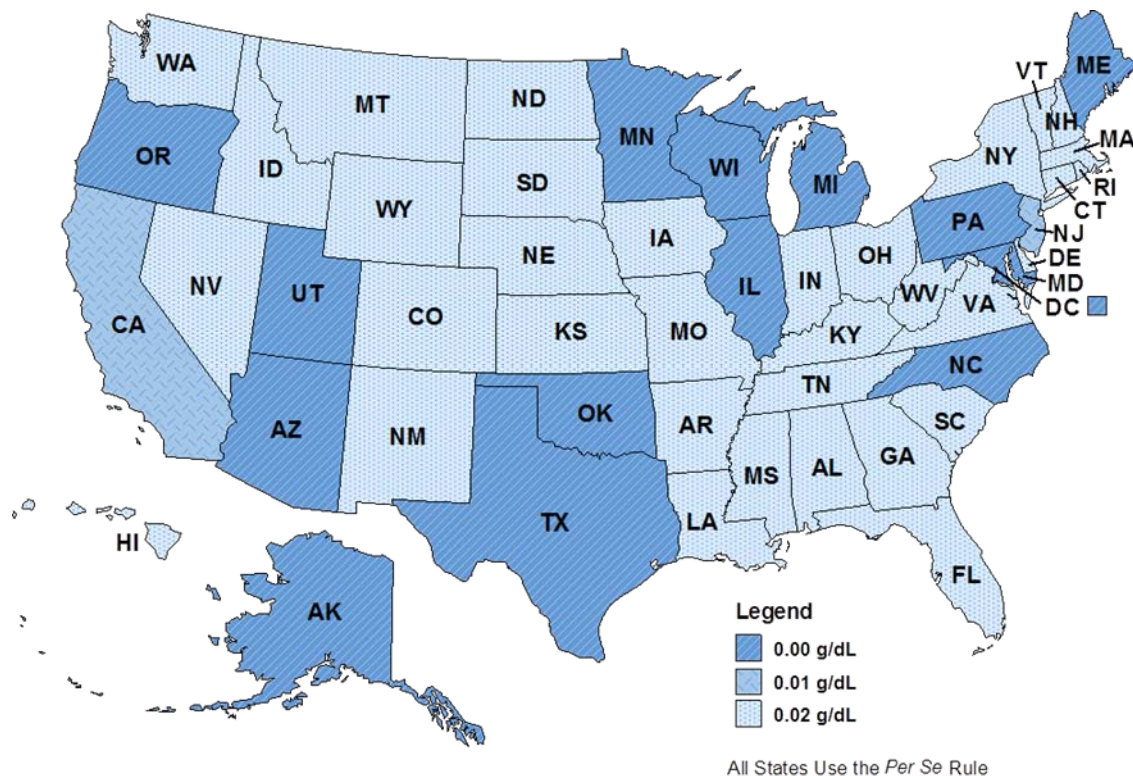
Owing to differences between young people and adults (e.g., body mass, physiological development, driving experience), young people's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle is impaired at a lower BAC than in adults. Partly as a result of financial incentives established by the Federal Government, all jurisdictions in the United States have enacted low BAC limits for underage drivers. Laws establishing very low legal BAC limits of 0.02 g/dL or less for drivers under the legal drinking age of 21 have been widely referred to as zero-tolerance laws.

A per se BAC statute stipulates that if the operator has a BAC level at or above the per se limit, a violation has occurred without regard to other evidence of intoxication or sobriety (e.g., how well or poorly the individual is driving). In other words, exceeding the BAC limit established in a per se statute is itself a violation.

Status of Youth BAC Limit Policies

As of January 1, 2011, all States have per se youth BAC statutes (see Exhibit 4.3.11). Thirty-four States set the driving BAC limit for underage persons at 0.02 g/dL. The District of Columbia and 14 States consider any underage alcohol consumption while driving to be a violation of the law and have set the limit to 0.00 g/dL. Two states (California and New Jersey) have set the underage BAC limit to 0.01 g/dL.

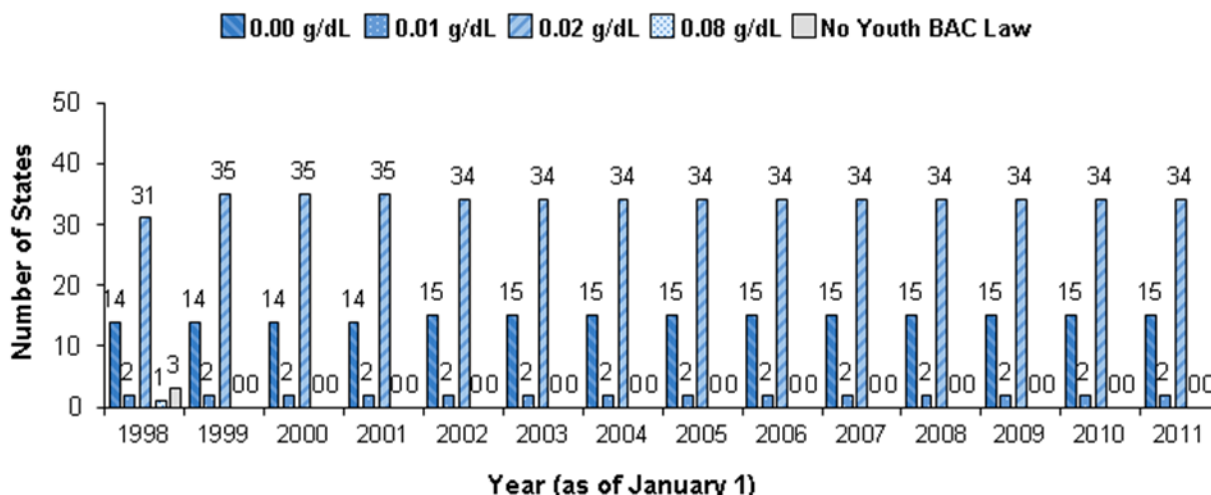
Exhibit 4.3.11: Youth Operators Blood Alcohol Concentration Limit Laws as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Youth BAC Limit Policies

Since 1998, all States have had zero tolerance (0.02 g/dL or lower) youth BAC limit laws (see Exhibit 4.3.12). In the period between 1999 and 2011, the number of States mandating specific BAC limits for underage drivers remained constant with the exception of one State (Maryland), which lowered its underage BAC limit from 0.02 to 0.00 g/dL. Prior to 1998, three states (South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming) had no youth BAC limits and one (Mississippi) set the limit to 0.08 g/dL.

Exhibit 4.3.12: Distribution of Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles) BAC Limit Laws, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles).” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

5. LOSS OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES FOR ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS BY MINORS (“USE/LOSE” LAWS)

Policy Description

Use/lose laws authorize suspension or revocation of driving privileges as a penalty for underage purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages. States began enacting these statutes in the mid-1980s to deter underage drinking by imposing a punishment that young people would consider significant: the loss of a driver’s license. In most States, use/lose laws make it mandatory to impose driver’s license sanctions in response to underage alcohol violations. State laws vary as to the type of violation (purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol) that leads to these sanctions and how long suspensions or revocations stay in effect.

State laws specific to minors (purchase, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages) are described in the “Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase,” “Underage Possession,” “Underage Consumption,” and “Internal Possession by Minors” sections of this Report.

Status of Loss of Driving Privileges Policies

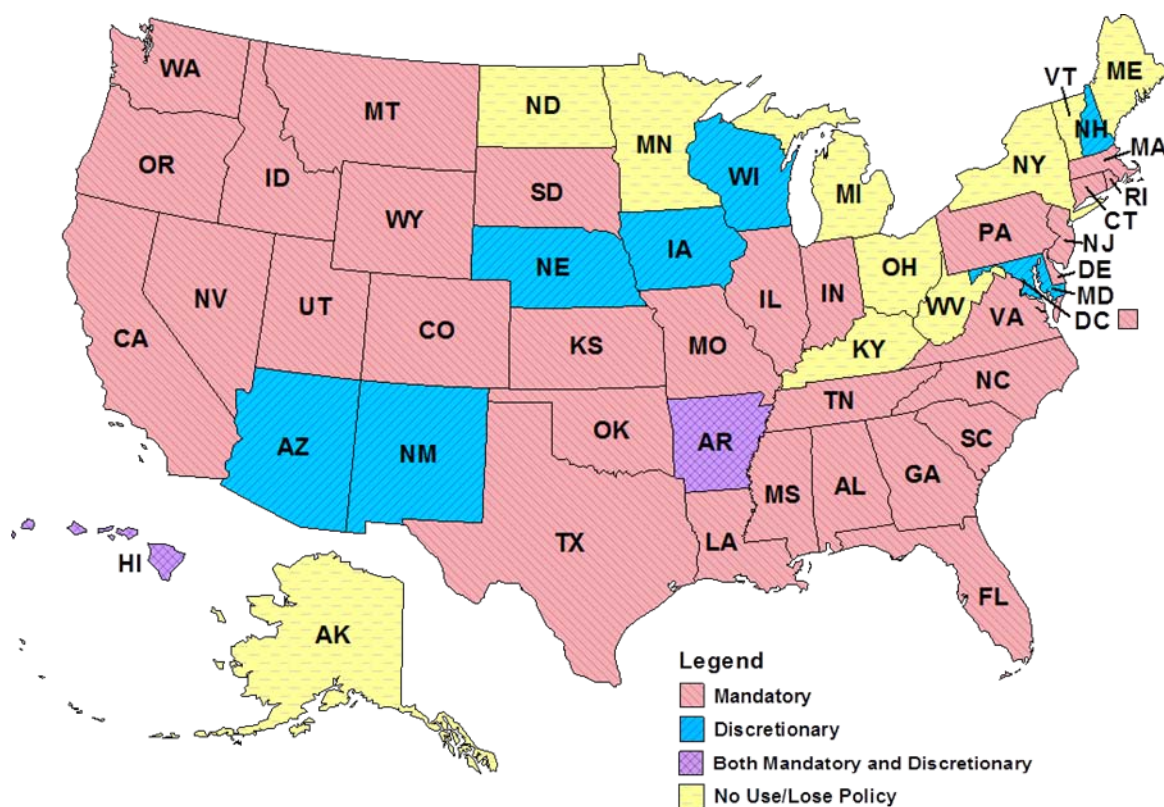
Upper Age Limit

Thirty States and the District of Columbia set age 21 as the upper limit for which use/lose laws apply. Fourteen States set the upper limit at age 18, and one State (Wyoming) sets the limit at age 19. In four States (Arkansas, Hawaii, Tennessee, and Virginia), some sanction conditions vary depending on whether the violator is under age 18 or under age 21.

Authority To Impose License Sanction

The vast majority of jurisdictions (37 States and the District of Columbia) have made license suspension or revocation mandatory in cases of underage alcohol violations (see Exhibit 4.3.13). Nine States have made this a discretionary penalty for such violations, and 10 States have no use/lose law. One State (Hawaii) makes this a discretionary penalty for minors below age 18, but mandatory for violators ages 18 through 20. (The total of States is greater than 51 because some have both mandatory and discretionary laws.)

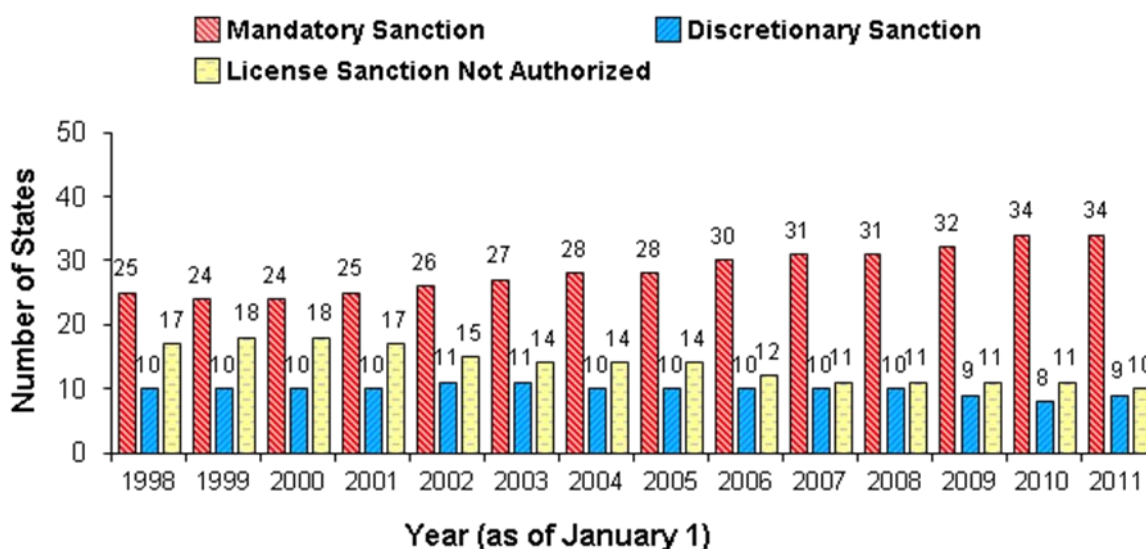
Exhibit 4.3.13: License Suspension/Revocation for Alcohol Violations by Minors as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Loss of Driving Privileges Policies

Between 1998 and 2011, the number of jurisdictions that made license suspension or revocation mandatory in cases of underage alcohol violations increased from 25 to 34 (see Exhibit 4.3.14). During this same time period, the number of jurisdictions with no use/lose laws decreased from 17 to 10, and the number with discretionary authority to impose use/lose sanctions dropped from 10 to 9.

Exhibit 4.3.14: Distribution of License Suspension/Revocation Procedures for Alcohol Violations by Minors, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

Data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” Laws).” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

6. GRADUATED DRIVER’S LICENSES

Policy Description

Graduated driver licensing (GDL) is a system designed to delay full licensure for teenage automobile drivers, thus allowing beginning drivers to gain experience under less risky conditions. Teenagers are targeted because they are at the highest risk for motor vehicle crashes, including alcohol-related crashes. By imposing restrictions on driving privileges, GDL reduces the chances of teenagers driving while intoxicated.

A fully developed GDL system has three stages: a minimum supervised learner’s period, an intermediate license (once the driving test is passed) that limits unsupervised driving in high-risk situations, and a full-privilege driver’s license available after completion of the first two stages. Beginners must remain in each of the first two stages for set minimum time periods.

The learner’s stage has three components:

- Minimum age at which drivers can operate vehicles in the presence of parents, guardians, or other adults

- Minimum holding periods during which learner's permits must be held before drivers advance to the intermediate stage of the licensing process
- Minimum age at which drivers become eligible to drive without adult supervision

The intermediate stage of GDL law has five components:

- Minimum age at which drivers become eligible to drive without adult supervision
- Unsupervised night-driving prohibitions
- Primary enforcement of night-driving provisions
- Passenger restrictions, which set the total number of passengers allowed in vehicles driven by intermediate-stage drivers
- Primary enforcement of passenger restrictions

“Primary enforcement” refers to the authority given to law enforcement officers to stop drivers for the sole purpose of investigating potential violations of night-driving or passenger restrictions. Law enforcement officers in States without primary enforcement can investigate potential violations of these provisions only as part of an investigation of some other offense. Primary enforcement greatly increases the chance that violators will be detected.

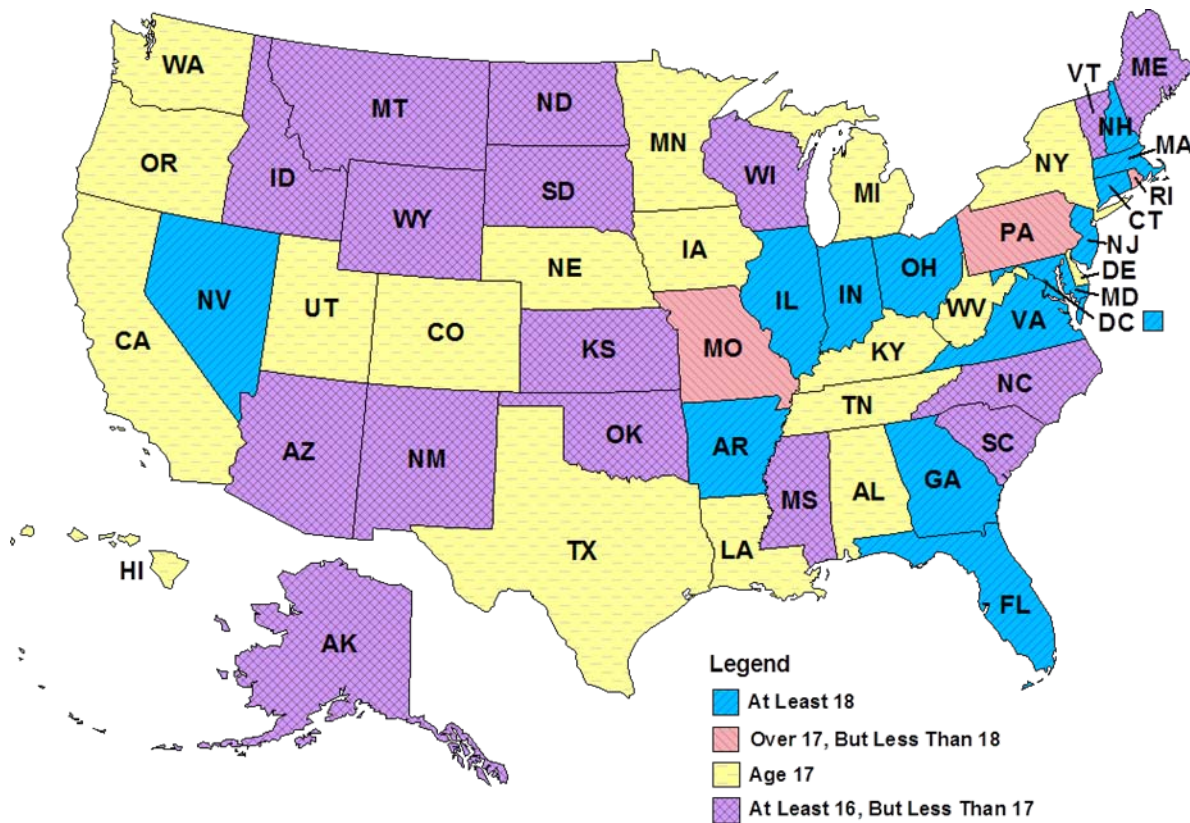
The single component for the license stage of GDL is the minimum age at which full licensure occurs and both passenger and night-driving restrictions are lifted.

Status of Graduated Driver Licensing Policies

Currently, all 51 jurisdictions have some form of GDL policy and all but one State have full three-stage criteria (see Exhibit 4.3.15). North Dakota omits the intermediate stage; young drivers are eligible for full licensure upon completion of the learner stage.

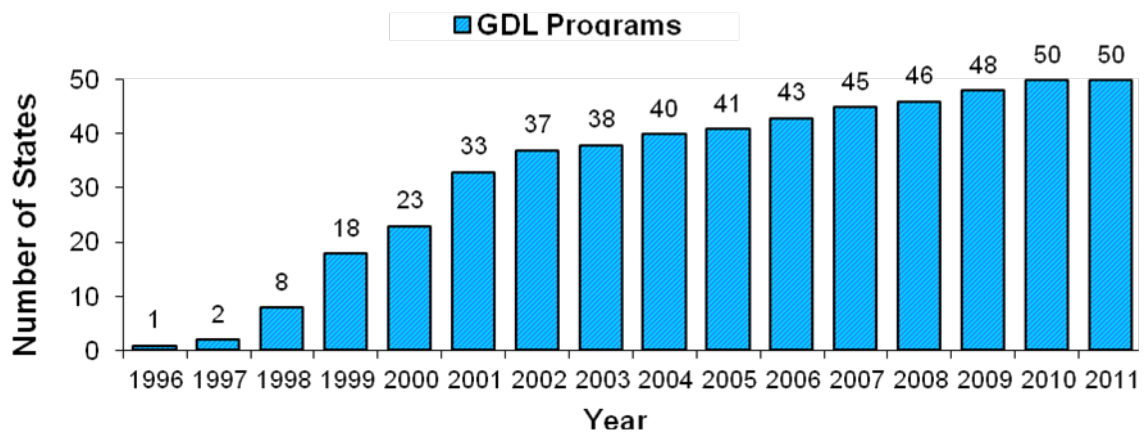
The minimum ages established for each stage and the extent to which the other restrictions are imposed vary across jurisdictions. Among the most important GDL provisions related to traffic safety is the minimum age for full licensure. Fourteen jurisdictions allow full licensure on the 18th birthday; three jurisdictions permit it at ages above 17 but under 18; and 18 permit it on the 17th birthday. The remaining 16 jurisdictions permit full licensure to those who are under 17 but at least 16 years old.

All but two jurisdictions have night-driving restrictions; the hours during which these restrictions apply vary widely among jurisdictions, but fall largely between the hours of 6 p.m. and 1 a.m. Thirty-seven jurisdictions have primary enforcement of night-driving restrictions. Forty-five jurisdictions place passenger restrictions on drivers with less than full licensure, and 30 of those have primary enforcement of these restrictions.

Exhibit 4.3.15: Minimum Age of Full Driving Privileges Laws as of January 1, 2011

Trends in Graduated Driver Licensing Policies

Since the mid-1990s, States enacting three-stage GDL laws have steadily increased (see Exhibit 4.3.16). On January 1, 1996, only one State (Maryland) had such a law, but by 2000, 23 jurisdictions had enacted three-stage GDL laws and by 2011, that number had risen to 50.

Exhibit 4.3.16: Number of States (and District of Columbia) with Three-Stage Graduated Driver Licensing Policies, July 1, 1996, through January 1, 2011

References and Further Information

Legal research for this topic is planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. Historical data for the years 1996 through 2004 were obtained from “Graduated Driver Licensing Programs and Fatal Crashes of 16 year old Drivers: A National Evaluation” (Baker, S. P., Chen, L.-H., & Li, G. (2006).; National Highway Transportation Safety Administration DOT HS 810 614). Data from January 1, 2005, until December 31, 2008, were obtained from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (http://www.iihs.org/laws/pdf/us_licensing_systems.pdf). Data through January 1, 2011, were collected by SAMHSA. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

7. FURNISHING ALCOHOL TO MINORS

Policy Description

All States prohibit furnishing alcoholic beverages to minors by both commercial (bars, restaurants, retail sales outlets) and noncommercial servers. However, examination of case law would be required to determine with certainty that the prohibition applies to both commercial and noncommercial servers in all States. Additionally, most States include some type of exception to their Furnishing laws of the types listed below.

Most underage persons obtain alcohol from adults including parents, older siblings and peers, or strangers solicited to purchase alcohol for the minor. Smaller numbers of youth purchase alcohol for themselves from merchants who fail to comply with laws prohibiting sale to minors or by using false identification (see the “False Identification” section of this Report). These sources increase the availability of alcohol to underage persons, which, in turn, increases underage consumption. Prohibitions and associated sanctions on furnishing to underage persons can be expected to depress rates of furnishing by raising the monetary and social costs of this behavior. Such laws provide a primary deterrent (preventing furnishing) and a secondary deterrent (reducing the chances of persons sanctioned under these laws furnishing in the future).

Two types of exceptions to underage furnishing laws are discussed in this analysis:

- Family exceptions permit parents, guardians, or spouses to furnish alcohol to minors; some States specify that the spouse must be of legal age while others do not.
- Location exceptions permit furnishing alcohol in specified locations and may limit the extent to which family members can furnish minors. No State has an exception for furnishing on private property by anyone other than a family member.

Some States provide sellers and licensees with one or more defenses against a charge of furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor. Under these provisions, a retailer who provides alcohol to a minor will not be found in violation of the furnishing law if he or she can establish one of these defenses. This policy topic tracks one such defense: some States require that the minor who initiated a transaction be charged for possessing or purchasing the alcohol before the retailer can be found in violation of the furnishing law. (Defenses associated with minors using false identification can be found in the “False Identification” section of this Report.) Many States also have provisions that mitigate or reduce the penalties imposed on retailers if they have

participated in responsible beverage service (RBS) programs; see the RBS section of this Report for further discussion.

In some States, furnishing laws are closely associated with laws that prohibit hosting underage drinking parties. These laws target hosts who allow underage drinking on property they own, lease, or otherwise control. (See the “Hosting Underage Drinking Parties” section of this Report for further discussion.) Hosts of underage drinking parties who also supply the alcohol consumed or possessed by minors may be in violation of two distinct laws: furnishing alcohol to minors, and allowing underage drinking to occur on property they control.

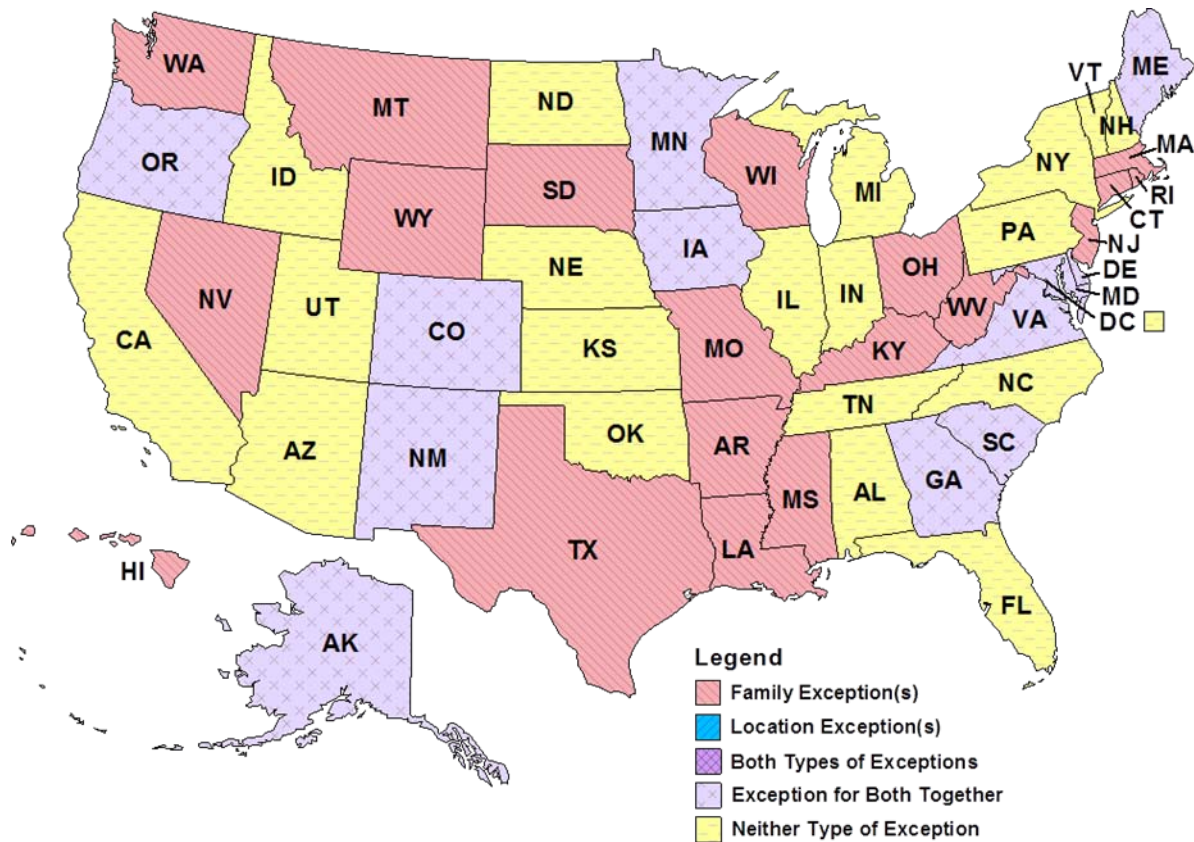
Also addressed in this Report are social host liability laws, which impose civil liability on hosts for injuries caused by their underage guests. Although related to party hosting laws, social host liability laws are distinct. They do not establish criminal or civil offenses, but instead allow injured parties to recover damages by suing social hosts of events during which minors consumed alcohol and later were responsible for injuries. The commercial analog to social host liability laws are dram shop laws that prohibit the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors by commercial establishments—bars, restaurants, and retail sales outlets. See the “Social Host Liability” and “Dram Shop Liability” portions of this Report for further discussion.

Status of Underage Furnishing Policies

Exceptions to Furnishing Prohibitions

As of January 1, 2011, all States prohibit the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors (see Exhibit 4.3.17). Nineteen States and the District of Columbia have no family or location exceptions to this prohibition. The remaining 31 States permit parents, guardians, and/or spouses to furnish alcohol to their underage children and/or spouses. Of these, 12 States limit the exception to certain locations (3 States, any private location; 7 States, any private residence; 2 States, parents’ or guardians’ homes only).

Exhibit 4.3.17: Exceptions to Prohibitions on Furnishing Alcohol to Persons under Age 21 as of January 1, 2011



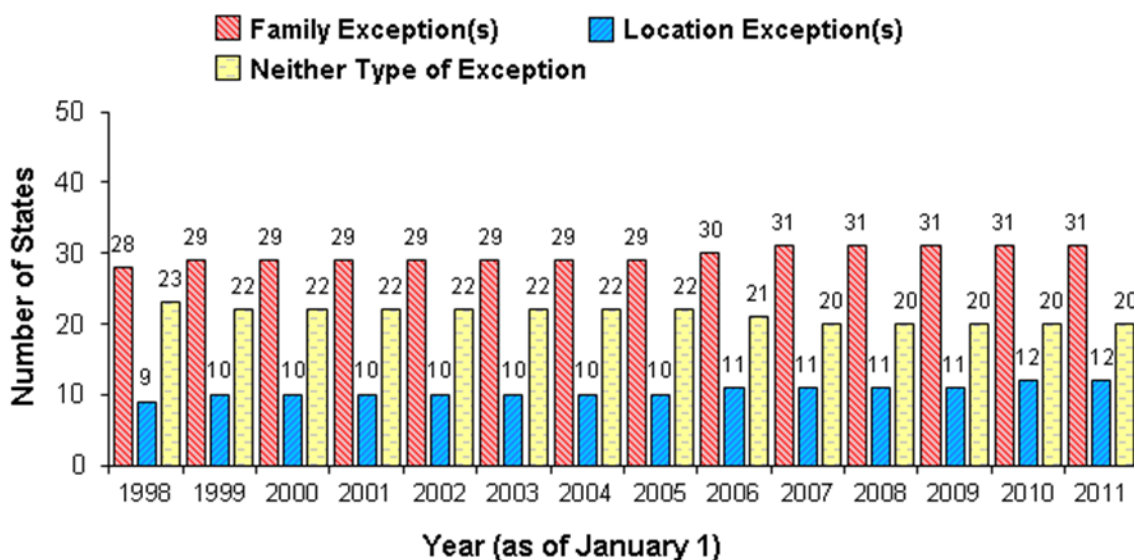
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees

As of January 1, 2011, the underage furnishing laws of two States (Michigan and South Carolina) include provisions requiring that the seller/licensee be exonerated of charges of furnishing alcohol to a minor unless the minor involved is charged.

Trends in Underage Furnishing Policies

State policies prohibiting the furnishing of alcohol to minors have remained stable over the last decade. As of January 1, 1998, all States prohibited underage furnishing (see Exhibit 4.3.18).

Exhibit 4.3.18: Number of States with Family and Location Exceptions to Prohibition on Furnishing Alcohol to Persons under Age 21, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. See the policy entitled “Furnishing Alcohol to Minors.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

8. COMPLIANCE CHECK PROTOCOLS

Policy Description

Compliance checks involve an underage operative (a “decoy”) working with either law enforcement officials or agents from the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) agency, who enters an alcohol retail establishment and attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage from a server, bartender, or clerk. The protocols for these checks vary to some degree from State to State, but in general follow a similar outline. An underage person (allowable ages vary by State) serves as a decoy in the compliance check. Decoys are generally instructed to act and dress in an age-appropriate manner. The decoy enters an alcohol retail outlet to attempt to purchase a predetermined alcohol product (e.g., a six-pack of beer at an off-sale establishment or a mixed drink at an on-sales establishment). Typically the decoy is observed by an undercover enforcement officer from a local police department or the State ABC agency. Audio and video recording equipment may also be used or required. State rules vary regarding a decoy’s use of legitimate identification cards (driver’s licenses, etc.), although a few States allow decoys to verbally exaggerate their age. If a purchase is made successfully, the establishment and/or the clerk or server may be subject to an administrative or criminal penalty.

Most, but not all, States permit law enforcement agencies to conduct compliance checks on a random basis. A few States permit them only when there is a basis for suspecting that a particular licensee has sold alcohol to a minor in the past. To ensure that State and local law enforcement agencies are following uniform procedures, most States have issued formal compliance check protocols or guidelines. If the protocols are not adhered to, then the administrative action against the licensee may be dismissed. The protocols are therefore designed to ensure that law enforcement actions are fair and reasonable and to provide guidelines to licensees for avoiding prosecution.

Compliance checks of off- and on-premise licensed alcohol retailers are an important community tool for reducing illegal alcohol sales to minors and to promote community normative change. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) 2003 report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, calls for (1) regular, random compliance checks; (2) administrative penalties, including fines and license suspensions that increase with each offense; (3) enhanced media coverage for the purposes and results of compliance checks; and (4) training for alcohol retailers regarding their legal responsibility to avoid selling alcohol to underage youths.

Compliance checks have both educational and behavior change goals:

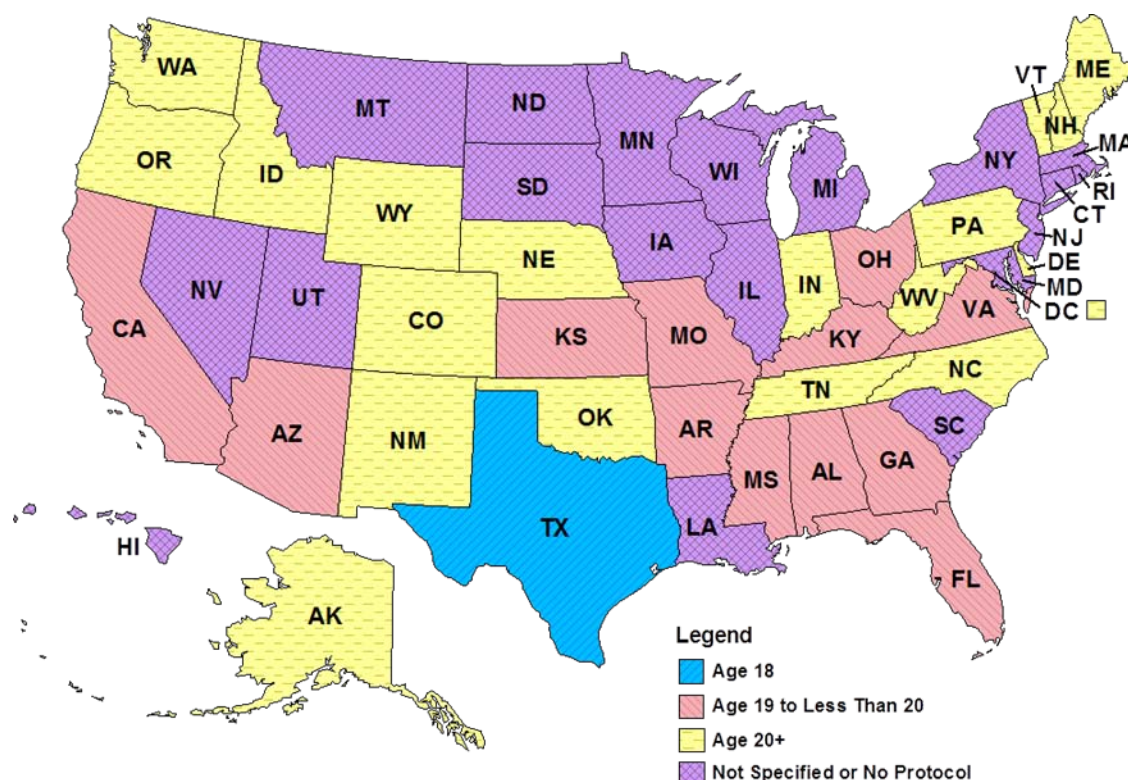
- Change or reinforce social norms that underage drinking is not acceptable by publicizing noncompliant retailers.
- Educate the community, including parents, educators, and policymakers, about the ready availability of alcohol to youth, which may not be considered a major issue.
- Increase alcohol retailers' perception that violation of sales to minors laws will be detected and punished, creating a deterrent effect.

Status of Compliance Check Protocols

Data for this policy were coded from formal compliance check protocols or guidelines. A total of 34 States and the District of Columbia have formal, written protocols; the remaining States either do not have them or do not have them readily available to the public.

Compliance check protocols are generally issued by the State police or the State ABC agency. These guidelines vary somewhat in specificity and detail, possibly reflecting difference in the purposes of the checks and the evidentiary standards in each jurisdiction.

The maximum age of the decoy varies from 18 to just under 21, with the majority of States requiring that the maximum age of the decoy be 19 or 20 (see Exhibit 4.3.19). Thirty-three jurisdictions have guidelines for the decoys' appearance (e.g., no facial hair on males, no makeup on females). These requirements vary widely by State. Three States use an age panel to ensure that the decoys appear underage. Three States allow decoys to verbally exaggerate their age, although no States allow the decoy to use a false ID. Decoy training is mandatory in 11 States. All States and the District of Columbia require a photograph of the underage decoy on the day of the operation, presumably to document that the decoy appeared underage.

Exhibit 4.3.19: Maximum Age of Compliance Check Decoys in 2011

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic is planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background, see:

Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. (2007). *Reducing alcohol sales to underage purchasers: A practical guide to compliance investigations*. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

9. PENALTY GUIDELINES FOR SALES/SERVICE TO MINORS

Policy Description

In the majority of States, ABC agencies are responsible for adjudicating administrative charges against licensees, including violations for sales or service to those under age 21. Alcohol law enforcement seeks to increase compliance with laws by increasing the level of perceived risk of detection and sanctions. Such deterrence involves three key components: perceived likelihood that a violation will lead to apprehension and sanction, swiftness with which the sanction is imposed, and severity of the sanction (Ross, 1992). As stated in the 2003 IOM report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, the effectiveness of alcohol control policies depends heavily on the “intensity of implementation and enforcement and on the degree to which the intended targets are aware of both the policy and its enforcement.” The report recommends, “Enforcement agencies should issue citations for violations of underage sales laws, with

substantial fines and temporary suspension of license for first offenses and increasingly stronger penalties thereafter, leading to permanent revocation of license after three offenses.”

States typically include administrative penalties in their statutory scheme prohibiting sales to minors. The penalty provisions are usually very broad, allowing for severe penalties but delegating responsibility for determining actual penalties in particular cases to the ABC agencies. Penalties may include warning letters, fines, license suspensions, a combination of fines and suspensions, or license revocation. The agencies may consider both mitigating and aggravating circumstances as well the number of violations within a given time period, with repeat offenders usually receiving more severe sanctions.

Many ABC agencies issue penalty guidelines to alert licensees to the sanctions that will be imposed for first, second, and subsequent offenses, providing a time period for determining repeat offenses. The agency may treat the guidelines as establishing a set penalty or range of penalties or may treat them as providing guidance, allowing for deviation at the agency’s discretion.

Penalty guidelines that establish firm, relatively severe penalties (particularly for repeat offenders) can increase the deterrent effect of the policy and its enforcement and can increase licensees’ awareness of the risks associated with violations.

Status of Penalty Guidelines for Sales/Service to Minors

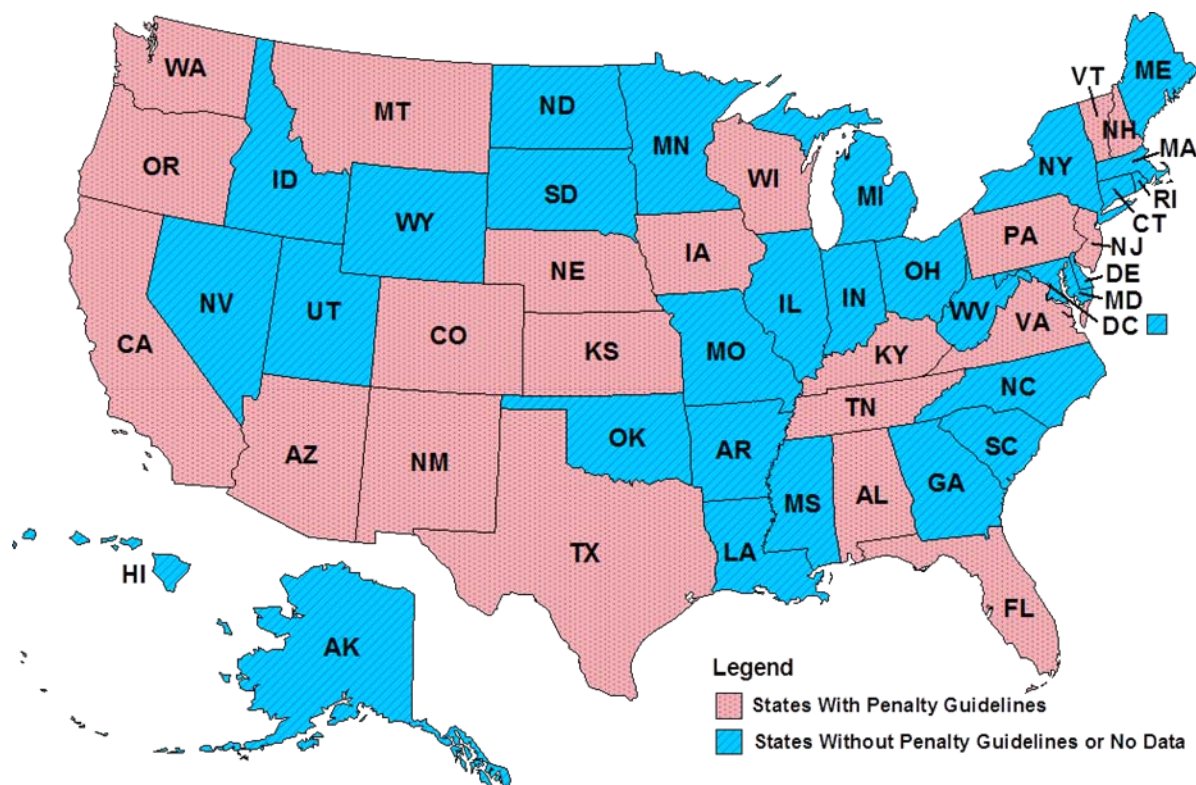
At least 22 jurisdictions have defined administrative penalty guidelines for licensees who sell alcohol to an underage youth (see Exhibit 4.3.20). The remaining 29 States either do not have penalty guidelines or do not make them readily available to the public. The guidelines may be based on statute, regulations, and/or internal policies developed by the agency.

The guidelines vary widely across States. For example, two States issue warning letters for first offenses if there are no aggravating circumstances. Other States impose fines and/or suspensions. Minimum fines for a first offense range from \$250 to \$1,750, with most States in the \$500 to \$1,000 range. Fines are typically in lieu of suspensions for first offenses, with some States allowing licenses to choose between the two sanctions. Florida and Kentucky have the strictest first offense guidelines: Florida imposes a \$1,000 fine and a 7-day suspension; Kentucky imposes a \$1,750 fine and a 35-day suspension. Fines increase to as much as \$10,000 for subsequent offenses, with license suspension days increasing to as many as 60 days for third and subsequent violations. Three States have adopted the IOM recommendation that licenses should be revoked after three offenses (California, Florida, and New Mexico), and an additional six States revoke licenses for a fourth offense. The time periods for defining repeat offenses range from 1 to 4 years.

States also vary in the specificity of their guidelines. Many States list a set penalty or a relatively limited range of penalties. Pennsylvania’s guideline, on the other hand, lists penalties ranging from a \$1,000 fine to license revocation for first offenses.

See the Cross-State Survey Report in this chapter for a review of penalties actually imposed by States for selling and serving minors.

Exhibit 4.3.20: States with Penalty Guidelines as of January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

National Research Council, Institute of Medicine. (2003). *Reducing underage drinking: A collective responsibility*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

Ross, H. L. (1992). *Confronting drunk driving: Social policy for saving lives*. Binghamton, New York: Vail-Ballou Press.

10. RESPONSIBLE BEVERAGE SERVICE

Policy Description

Responsible beverage service training policies set requirements or incentives for retail alcohol outlet participation in programs that: (1) develop and implement policies and procedures for preventing alcohol sale and service to minors and intoxicated persons, and (2) train licensees, managers, and servers/sellers to implement RBS policies and procedures effectively.

Server/seller training focuses on serving and selling procedures, recognizing signs of intoxication, methods for checking age identification, and techniques for intervening with intoxicated patrons. Manager training includes server/seller training, policy and procedures

development, and staff supervision. RBS programs typically have distinct training curricula for on- and off-sale establishments because of the differing characteristics of these retail environments. All RBS programs focus on preventing sale and furnishing to minors.

Responsible beverage service training can be mandatory or voluntary. A program is considered mandatory if State provisions require at least one specified category of individual (e.g., servers/sellers, managers, or licensees) to attend training. States may have either mandatory programs, voluntary programs, or both. For example, a State may make training for new licenses mandatory while also offering voluntary programs for existing licensees. Alternatively, a State may have a basic mandatory program while also offering a more intensive voluntary program that provides additional benefits for licensees choosing to participate in both.

States with voluntary programs usually provide incentives for retailers to participate in RBS training but do not impose penalties for those who decline involvement. Incentives vary by State and include (1) a defense in dram shop liability lawsuits (cases filed by injured persons against retail establishments that provided alcohol to minors or intoxicated persons who later caused injuries to themselves or third parties); (2) discounts for dram shop liability insurance; (3) mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons; and (4) protection against license revocation for sales to minors or intoxicated persons.

See the “Dram Shop Liability” section of this Report for further discussion of this policy. The “Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors” section has additional information regarding prevention of alcohol sales to minors, and the “False Identification” section includes materials related to age identification policies.

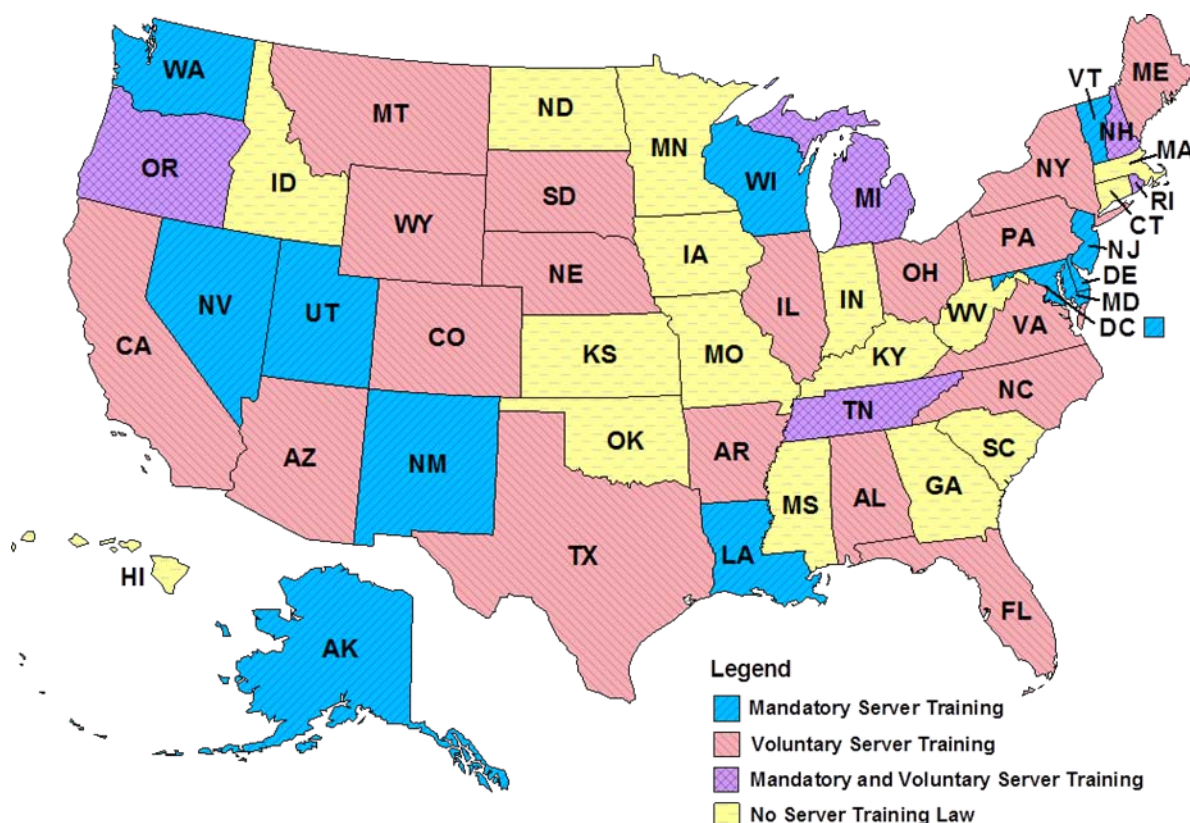
Status of Responsible Beverage Service Training Policies

As of January 1, 2011, 35 States and the District of Columbia have some type of RBS training provision (see Exhibit 4.3.21). Out of these, 17 States and the District of Columbia have some form of mandatory provision and 23 States provide for voluntary training. Of the 17 mandatory States, 12 States and the District of Columbia apply their RBS training provisions to both on- and off-sale establishments; 4 States (Michigan, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Washington) apply them to on-premises establishments only; and New Jersey limits its provisions to off-sale establishments. Twelve of the mandatory States and the District of Columbia apply their provisions to both new and existing establishments, while four States (Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Wisconsin) apply them to new establishments only. Five States (Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Tennessee) have both mandatory and voluntary provisions:

- Michigan: The mandatory provisions apply to new on-premises establishments; the voluntary provisions apply to existing on-premises establishments.
- New Hampshire: The mandatory provisions apply to new on- and off-premises establishments; the voluntary provisions provide incentives available to all types of establishments.
- Oregon: Both the voluntary and mandatory provisions apply to all types of establishments, with the voluntary provisions offering incentives for participation in both.

- Rhode Island: The mandatory provisions apply to existing, on-premises establishments. The voluntary provisions offer dram shop liability defense incentives and do not specify which types of establishments may participate.
- Tennessee: The mandatory provisions apply to new and existing on-premises establishments. The voluntary provisions offer incentives available to off-premises establishments but do not specify whether the incentives are available to new and/or existing establishments.

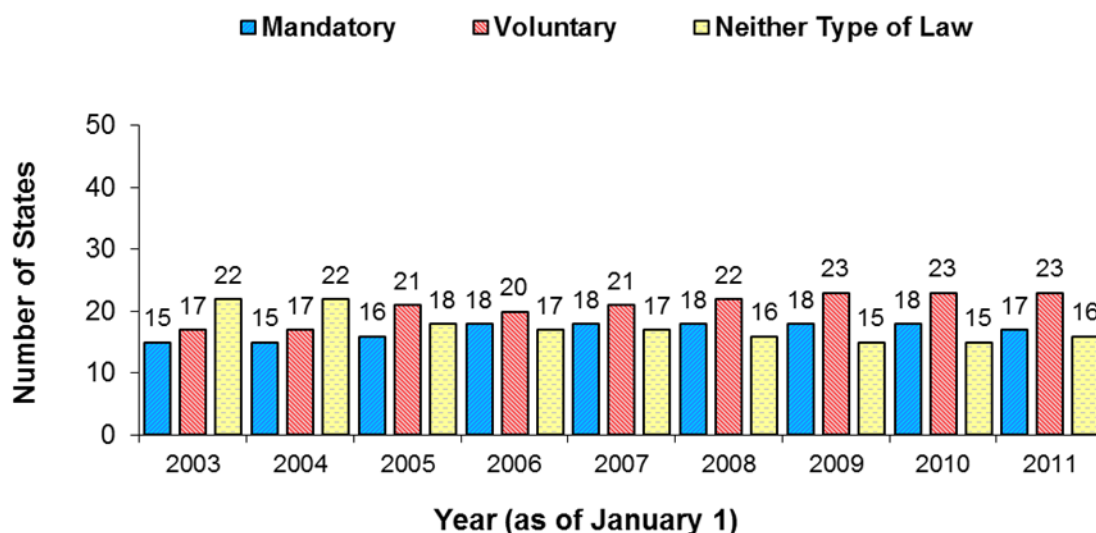
Exhibit 4.3.21: Beverage Service Training and Related Practices as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Responsible Beverage Service Policies

Between 2003 and 2011, the number of States with mandatory policies increased from 15 to 17, and the number of States with voluntary policies rose from 17 to 23 (see Exhibit 4.3.22). The number of States with no RBS training policy decreased from 22 to 16.

Exhibit 4.3.22: Number of States with Beverage Server Training Laws, January 1, 2003, through January 1, 2011



Note: Some Jurisdictions have both types of laws

References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Beverage Service Training and Related Practices.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

11. MINIMUM AGES FOR ON-PREMISES SERVERS AND BARTENDERS

Policy Description

All States specify a minimum age for employees who serve or dispense alcoholic beverages. Generally, the term “servers” refers to waitpersons, and “bartenders” refers to individuals who dispense alcoholic beverages. These restrictions recognize that underage employees, particularly those who are unsupervised, may lack the maturity and experience to conduct adequate checks of age identification and resist pressure from underage peers to complete illegal sales.

States vary widely in terms of minimum age requirements for servers and bartenders. In some States, the minimum age for both types of employee is 21, but others set lower minimum ages, particularly for servers. No State permits underage bartenders while prohibiting underage servers. Some States permit servers or bartenders younger than 21 to work only in certain types of on-premises establishments, such as restaurants, or to serve only certain beverage types, such as beer or wine. Underage servers and bartenders may be allowed only if legal-age managers or supervisors are present when underage persons are serving alcoholic beverages or tending bar.

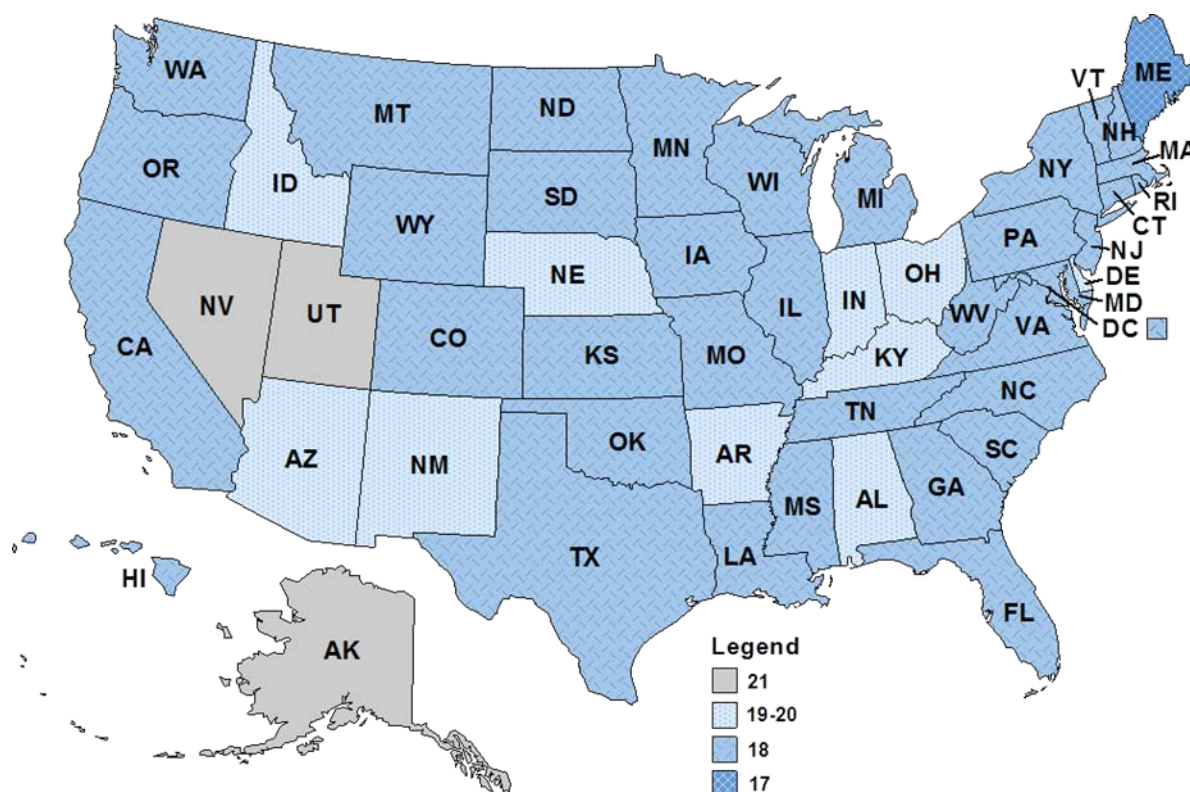
State laws setting a minimum age for employees who sell alcohol at off-premises establishments are described in the “[Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers](#)” section of this Report.

Status of Age of Server Policies

Age of Servers

As of January 1, 2011, three States (Alaska, Nevada, and Utah) specify that on-premises alcohol servers of beer, wine, or distilled spirits must be 21 years of age or older (see Exhibit 4.3.23). Only one State (Maine) allows 17-year-olds to be servers. Ten States specify that servers be at least 19 or at least 20 years old, and the remaining 36 States and the District of Columbia allow 18-year-old servers.

Exhibit 4.3.23: Minimum Ages for On-Premises Servers as of January 1, 2011



Age of Bartenders

Minimum ages for bartenders are generally higher than for servers across the States. Nineteen States and the District of Columbia limit bartending to those age 21 or older. Five States (Arizona, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Ohio) specify that bartenders be at least age 19 or at least age 20. Twenty-five States allow 18-year-olds to bartend, while only one State (Maine) allows 17-year-olds to be bartenders. Minimum ages for serving beer, wine, and distilled spirits are identical in all but three States: Maryland, North Carolina, and Ohio. Maryland and North Carolina require bartenders to be 21 years old to serve spirits, but permit 18-year-olds to

dispense beer and wine; Ohio requires bartenders to be 21 years old to serve wine and distilled spirits, but those age 19 and older are allowed to dispense beer.

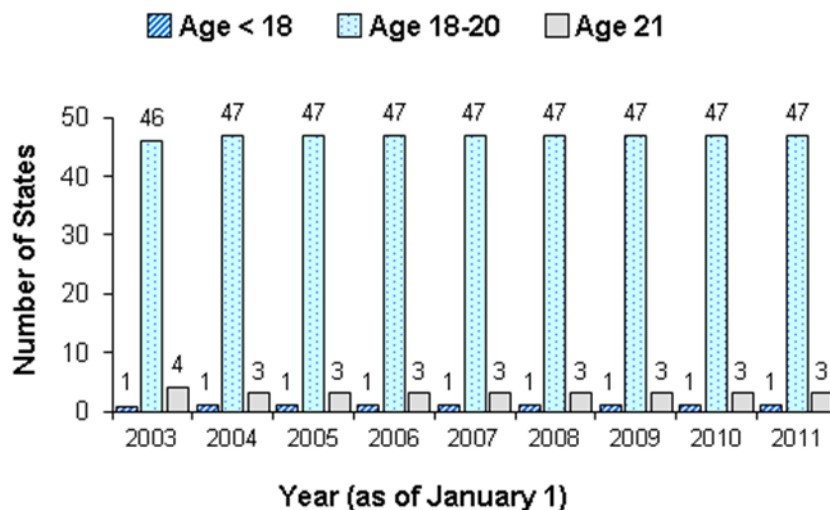
Manager or Supervisor Presence

Ten States require that a supervisor or manager be present when an underage seller conducts an alcoholic beverage transaction.

Trends in Age of Server Policies

State policies for ages of servers and bartenders in on-premises establishments have been generally stable over the last decade (see Exhibit 4.3.24). Between 2003 and 2011, Arkansas lowered its minimum age for servers from 21 to 19, and North Dakota lowered its age for servers from 19 to 18.

Exhibit 4.3.24: Distribution of Minimum Ages for On-Premises Servers of Beer, January 1, 2003, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Minimum Ages for On-Premises Servers and Bartenders.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

12. MINIMUM AGES FOR OFF-PREMISES SELLERS

Policy Description

Most States have laws that specify a minimum age for employees who sell alcoholic beverages in off-premises establishments such as liquor stores. A small number require sellers to be at least 21 years old, but most States permit sellers to be younger. Some States allow any person to sell alcohol regardless of age. Other variations across States include minimum age requirements for

conducting sales transactions with customers and allowing younger employees to stock coolers with alcohol or bag purchased alcohol. Age restrictions may also vary based on the type of off-premises establishment or type of alcohol being sold. For example, younger persons may be allowed to sell beer but not wine or distilled spirits. Younger persons may also be allowed to sell alcohol in grocery or convenience stores rather than liquor stores. Some States permit younger minimum selling ages only if a manager or supervisor is present.

State laws specifying minimum ages for employees who sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption are described in the “Minimum Ages for On-Premises Servers and Bartenders” section of this Report.

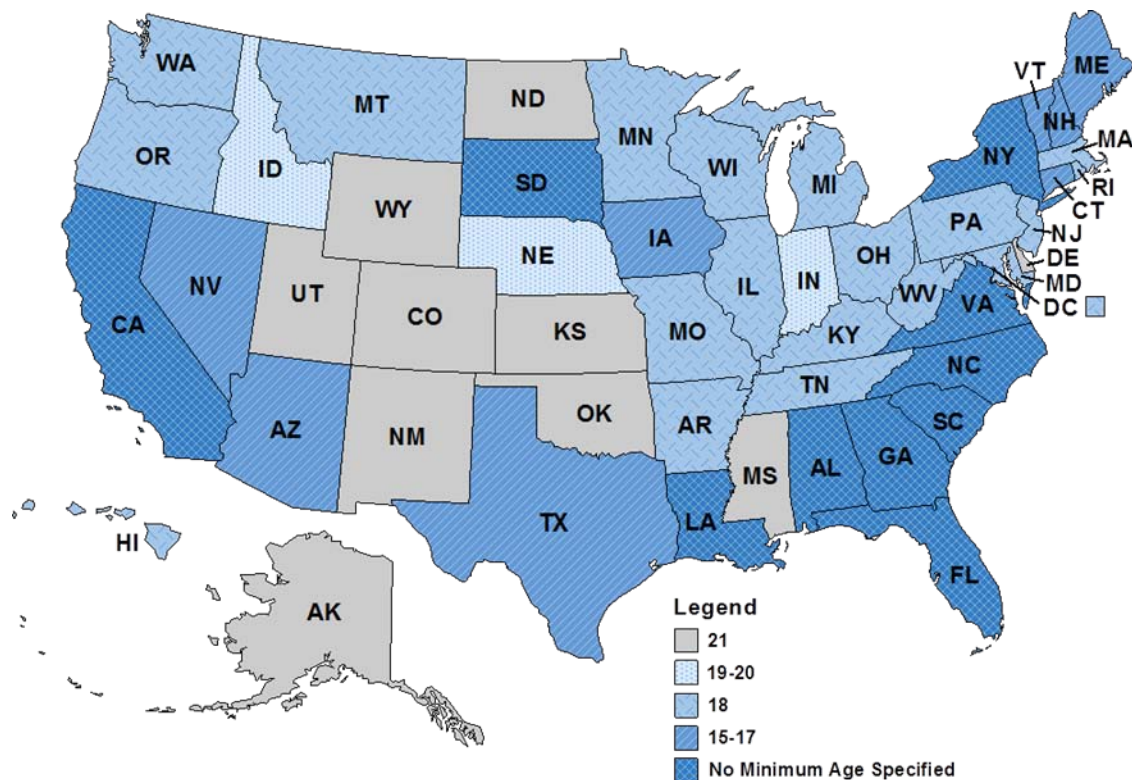
Status of Age of Seller Policies

Minimum Age of Sellers and Types of Beverages

Most jurisdictions specify the same minimum age for sellers of all types of alcoholic beverages (see Exhibit 4.3.25). As of January 1, 2011, 10 States specify that off-premises sellers must be 21 years or older. Three States (Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska) require off-premise sellers to be 19 years or older; 15 States and the District of Columbia have set the minimum age at 18. Four States (Arizona, Maine, Nevada, and New Hampshire) set the minimum age between 16 and 17 years. Four states (California, Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia) do not specify any minimum age for sellers.

Minimum age requirements in the remaining 14 States vary by type of alcohol, with age requirements generally higher for the sale of distilled spirits and lower for beer. Florida, New York, and North Carolina set a minimum age of 18 for the sale of spirits and have no age minimum for beer or wine. Alabama and South Carolina have a minimum age of 21 for the sale of spirits but no minimum for beer and wine. Vermont sets a minimum age for selling beer and wine (16), but does not specify a minimum age for selling spirits.

Exhibit 4.3.25: Minimum Age To Sell Beer for Off-Premises Consumption as of January 1, 2011



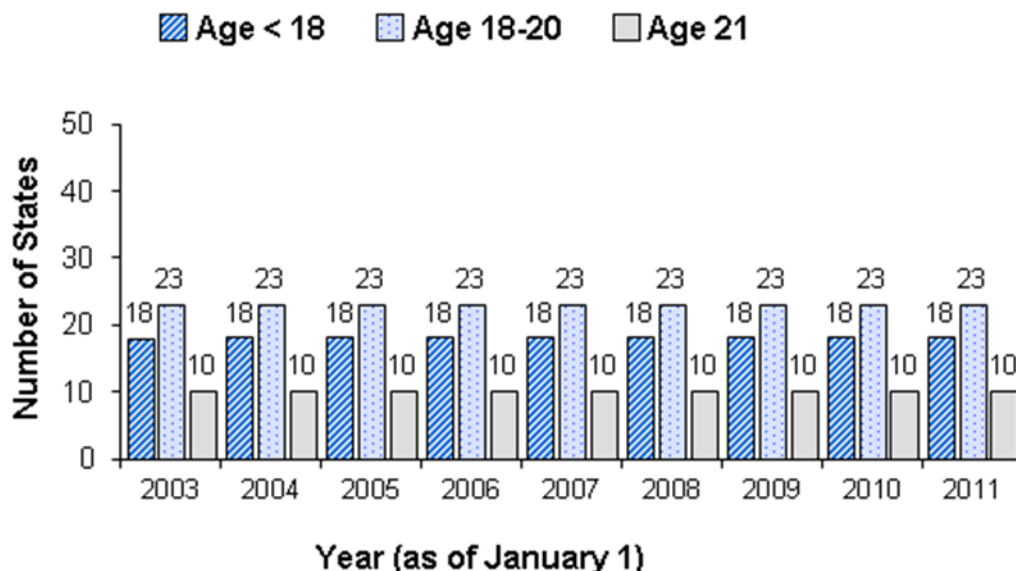
Manager or Supervisor Presence

Thirteen States require that a supervisor or manager be present when an underage seller conducts an alcoholic beverage transaction.

Trends in Age of Seller Policies

There have been no changes in age of seller policies across States between 2003 and 2011 (see Exhibit 4.3.26).

Exhibit 4.3.26: Distribution of Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers of Beer, January 1, 2003, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

13. DRAM SHOP LIABILITY

Policy Description

Dram shop liability refers to the civil liability faced by commercial alcohol providers for injuries or damages caused by their intoxicated or underage drinking patrons. The analysis in this Report is limited to alcohol service to minors.³² The typical factual scenario in legal cases arising from dram shop liability involves a licensed retail alcohol outlet that furnishes alcohol to a minor who, in turn, causes an alcohol-related motor vehicle crash that injures a third party. In States with dram shop liability, the injured third party (“plaintiff”) may be able to sue the retailer (as well as the minor who caused the crash) for monetary damages. Liability comes into play only if an injured private citizen files a lawsuit. The State’s role is to provide a forum for such a lawsuit; the State does not impose a dram-shop-related penalty directly. (This distinguishes dram shop liability from the underage furnishing policy, which results in criminal liability imposed by the State.)

³² “Dram shop liability” is a legal term that originated in the 19th century. Dram shops were retail establishments that sold distilled spirits by the “dram” – a liquid measure that equals 1 ounce. This form of liability may also be referred to as “commercial host liability.”

Dram shop liability is closely related to the Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors policy, but the two topics are distinct. Retailers who furnish alcohol to minors may face fines or other punishment imposed by the State as well as dram shop liability lawsuits filed by parties injured as a result of the same incident. Dram shop liability and social host liability (presented elsewhere in this Report) are identical, except that the former involves lawsuits filed against commercial alcohol retailers and the latter involves lawsuits filed against noncommercial alcohol providers.

Dram shop liability serves two purposes: (1) it creates a disincentive for retailers to furnish to minors because of the risk of litigation leading to substantial monetary losses; and (2) it allows parties injured as a result of an illegal sale to a minor to gain compensation from those responsible for the injury. The minor causing the injury is the primary and most likely party to be sued. Typically, the retailer is sued through a dram shop claim when the minor does not have the resources to fully compensate the injured party.

Dram shop liability is established by statute or by a State court through “common law.” Common law is the authority of State courts to establish rules by which an injured party can seek redress against the person or entity that negligently or intentionally caused injury. Courts have the authority to establish these rules only when the State legislature has not enacted its own statutes, in which case the Courts must follow the legislative dictates (unless found to be unconstitutional). Thus, dram shop statutes normally take precedence over dram shop common law court decisions. This analysis includes both statutory and common law dram shop liability for each State.

A common law liability designation signifies that the State allows lawsuits by injured third parties against alcohol retailers for the negligent service or provision of alcohol to a minor. Common law liability assumes the following procedural and substantive rules:

- A negligence standard applies (i.e., the defendant did not act as a reasonable person would be expected to act in like circumstances). Plaintiffs need not show that the defendant acted intentionally, willfully, or with actual knowledge of the minor’s underage status.
- Damages are not arbitrarily limited. If negligence is established, the plaintiff receives actual damages and can seek punitive damages.
- Plaintiffs can pursue claims against defendants without regard for the age of the person who furnished the alcohol and the age of the underage person furnished with alcohol.
- Plaintiffs must only establish that minors were furnished alcohol and that the furnishing contributed to the injury without regard to the minor’s intoxicated state at the time of sale.
- Plaintiffs must establish key elements of the lawsuit via “preponderance of the evidence” rather than a more rigorous standard (e.g., “beyond a reasonable doubt”).

A statutory liability designation indicates that the State has a dram shop statute. Statutory provisions can alter the common law rules listed above, restricting an injured party’s ability to make successful claims. This report includes three of the most important statutory limitations:

- Limitations on damages: Statutes may impose statutory caps on the total dollar amount that plaintiffs may recover through dram shop lawsuits.
- Limitations on who may be sued: Potential defendants may be limited to only certain types of retail establishments (e.g., on-premises but not off-premises licensees), or certain types of servers (e.g. servers above a certain age).

- Limitations on elements or standards of proof: Statutes may require plaintiffs to prove additional facts or meet a more rigorous standard of proof than would normally apply in common law. The statutory provisions may require plaintiff to:
 - Establish that the retailer knew the minor was underage or that the retailer intentionally or willfully served the minor.
 - Establish that the minor was intoxicated at the time of sale or service.
 - Provide clear and convincing evidence or evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the allegations are true.

These limitations can restrict the circumstances that can give rise to liability or greatly diminish a plaintiff's chances of prevailing in a dram shop liability lawsuit, thus reducing the likelihood of a lawsuit being filed. Other restrictions in addition to the three listed above may also apply. For example, many States do not allow "first-party claims"—cases brought by the person who was furnished alcohol for his or her own injuries. This report does not track these additional limitations.

Some States have enacted responsible beverage service (RBS) affirmative defenses. In these States, a defendant can avoid liability if it can establish that its retail establishment had implemented an RBS program and was adhering to RBS practices at the time of the service to a minor. Texas has enacted a more sweeping RBS defense. A defendant licensee can avoid liability if it establishes (1) it did not encourage the illegal sale and (2) it required its staff, including the server in question, to attend RBS training. Proof that RBS practices were being adhered to at the time of service is not required. See the RBS Training policy topic in this Report for additional information.

Status of Dram Shop Liability

As of January 1, 2011, 45 jurisdictions imposed dram shop liability as a result of statutory or common law or both (see Exhibit 4.3.27). The District of Columbia and 28 States have either common law liability or statutory liability or both with no identified limitation. The remaining 17 States impose one or more limits on statutory dram shop liability: 7 States limit the damages that may be recovered; 4 States limit who may be sued; and 10 States require stricter standards for proof of wrongdoing than for usual negligence. Seven States provide an RBS defense for alcohol outlets (see Exhibit 4.3.28). Six States provide an affirmative RBS defense and one State provides a complete RBS defense.

Exhibit 4.3.27: Common Law/Statutory Dram Shop Liability and Limitations as of January 1, 2011

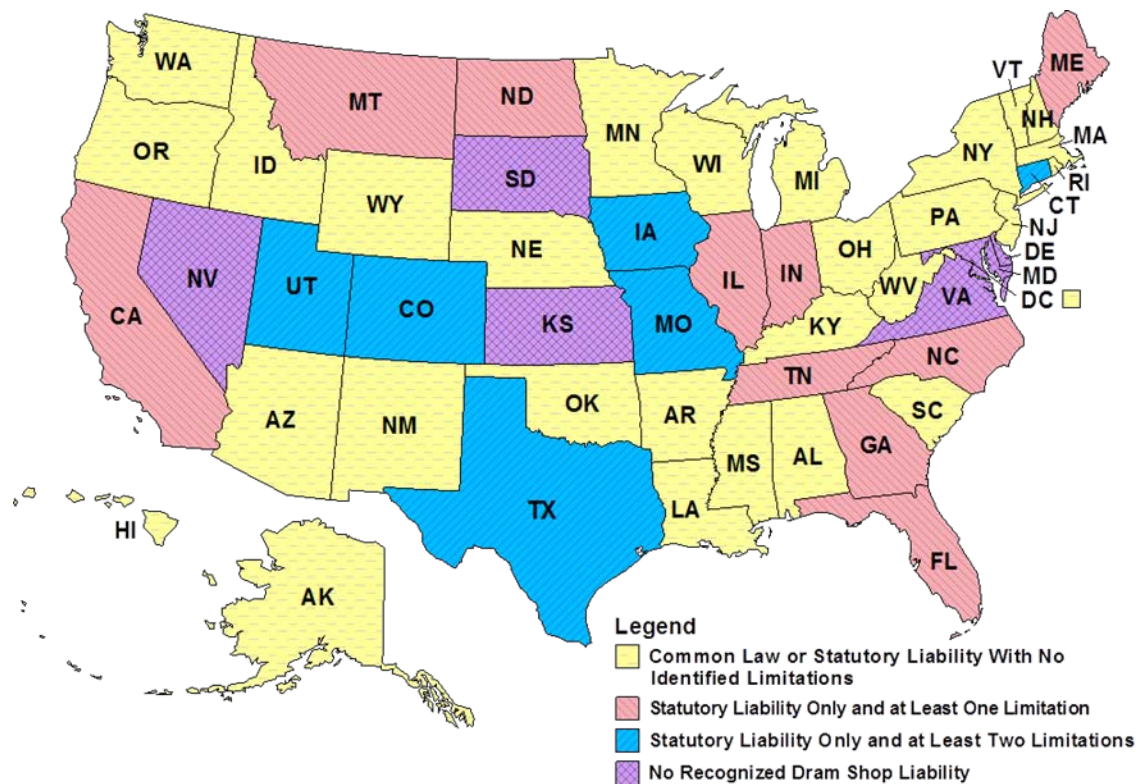
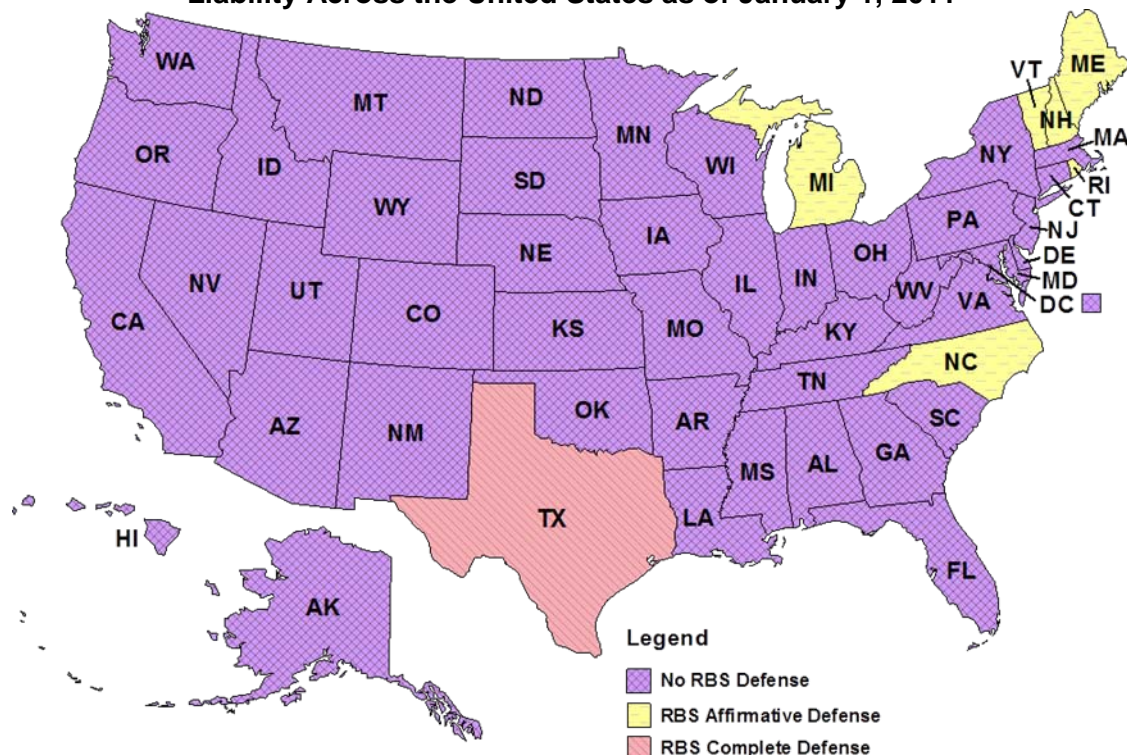


Exhibit 4.3.28: Responsible Beverage Service Program Defenses Against Dram Shop Liability Across the United States as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Dram Shop Liability for Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor

Between 2009 and 2011, the number of jurisdictions that permit dram shop liability remained constant and three States increased the dollar limits on damages.

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

Holder, H., Janes, K., Mosher, J., Saltz, R., Spurr, S., & Wagenaar, A. (1992). Final report: Evaluation of dram shop liability and the reduction of alcohol-related traffic problems. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DTNH22-87-R-07254.

Holder, H., et al. (1993). Alcoholic beverage server liability and the reduction of alcohol-involved problems. *J Stud Alcohol*, 54, 23–36.

Mosher, J., et al. (2011). *Liquor liability law*. Newark, NJ: LexisNexis.

14. SOCIAL HOST LIABILITY

Policy Description

Social host liability refers to the civil liability faced by noncommercial alcohol providers for injuries or damages caused by their intoxicated or underage drinking guests. The analysis in this Report does not address social host liability for serving adult guests. The typical factual scenario in legal cases arising from social host liability involves an underage drinking party at which the party host furnishes alcohol to a minor who in turn injures a third party in an alcohol-related incident (often a motor vehicle crash). In States with social host liability, injured third parties (“plaintiffs”) may be able to sue social hosts (as well as the minor who caused the crash) for monetary damages. Liability comes into play only if injured private citizens file lawsuits. The State’s role is to provide a forum for such lawsuits; the State does not impose social host-related penalties directly. (As discussed below, this distinguishes social host liability from underage furnishing and host party policies, which can result in criminal liability imposed by the State.)

Social host liability is closely related to the furnishing alcohol to a minor and host party policy topics, but the three topics are distinct. Social hosts who furnish alcohol to minors or allow underage drinking parties on their property may face fines or other punishment imposed by the State as well as social host liability lawsuits filed by injured parties stemming from the same incident. Social host liability and dram shop liability (presented elsewhere in this Report) are identical policies except that the former involves lawsuits brought against noncommercial alcohol retailers, and the latter involves lawsuits filed against commercial alcohol providers.

Social host liability serves two purposes: (1) it creates disincentives for social hosts to furnish to minors due to the risk of litigation and potentially substantial monetary losses and (2) it allows those injured as a result of illegal furnishing of alcohol to minors to gain compensation from the person(s) responsible for their injuries. Minors causing injuries are the primary and most likely parties to be sued. Typically, social hosts are sued through social host liability claims when minors do not have the resources to fully compensate the injured parties.

Social host liability is established by statute or by a State court through “common law.” Common law refers to the authority of State courts to establish rules by which injured parties can seek redress against persons or entities that negligently or intentionally caused injuries. Courts have the authority to establish these rules only when State legislatures have not enacted their own statutes, in which case the courts must follow legislative dictates (unless found to be unconstitutional). Thus, social host statutes normally take precedence over social host common law court decisions.

Many States require evidence that social hosts furnished alcohol to the underage guest, although others permit liability if social hosts allowed underage guests to drink on the hosts’ property even if the hosts did not furnish the alcohol. This analysis does not report the States that have adopted this more permissive standard. The analysis includes both statutory and common law social host liability for each State.

A common law liability designation signifies that the State allows lawsuits by injured third parties against social hosts for the negligent service or provision of alcohol to minors in noncommercial settings. Common law liability assumes the following procedural and substantive rules:

- A negligence standard applies (i.e., defendants did not act as reasonable persons would be expected to act in similar circumstances). Plaintiffs need not show that defendants acted intentionally, willfully, or with actual knowledge of minors’ underage status.
- Damages are not arbitrarily limited. If successful in establishing negligence, plaintiffs receive actual damages and have the possibility of seeking punitive damages.
- Plaintiffs can pursue claims against defendants without regard for the age of the person who furnished the alcohol and the age of the underage person furnished with alcohol.
- Plaintiffs must only establish that minors were furnished with alcohol and that the furnishing contributed to injuries without regard to the minors’ intoxicated state at the time of the party.
- Plaintiffs must establish the key elements of lawsuits by “preponderance of the evidence” rather than a more rigorous standard (such as “beyond a reasonable doubt”).

A statutory liability designation indicates that a State has a social host liability statute. Statutory provisions can alter the common law rules listed above, restricting an injured party’s ability to make successful claims. This report includes three of the most important statutory limitations:

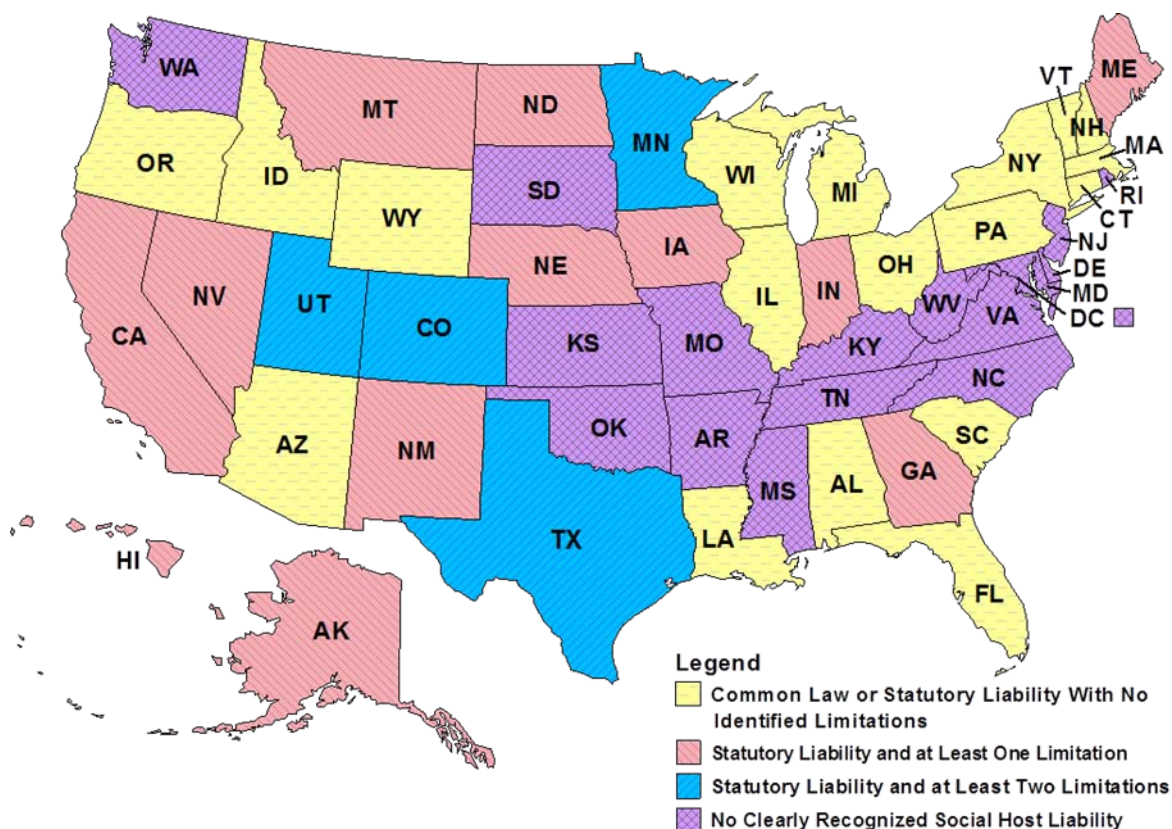
- Limitations on damages: Statutes may impose statutory caps on the total dollar amount that plaintiffs may recover through social host lawsuits.
- Limitations on who may be sued: Potential defendants may be limited to persons above a certain age.
- Limitations on elements or standards of proof: Statutes may require plaintiffs to prove additional facts or meet a more rigorous standard of proof than would normally apply in common law. The statutory provisions may require the plaintiff to:
 - Establish that hosts had knowledge that minors were underage or proof that social hosts intentionally or willfully served minors.
 - Establish that the minors were intoxicated at the time of service.
 - Provide clear and convincing evidence or evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the allegations are true.

These limitations can limit the circumstances that can give rise to liability or greatly diminish plaintiffs’ chances of prevailing in a social host liability lawsuit, thus reducing the likelihood of a lawsuit being filed. Other restrictions in addition to the three listed above may also apply. For example, many States do not allow “first-party claims”—cases brought by the person who was furnished alcohol for his or her own injuries. This report does not track these additional limitations.

Status of Social Host Liability

As of January 1, 2011, 32 States impose social host liability through statute or common law, 17 jurisdictions do not impose social host liability, and in 2 States it is unclear (see Exhibit 4.3.29). Sixteen States have either common law liability or statutory social host liability with no identified limitations. The remaining 16 States impose one or more limits on statutory social host liability: 4 States limit the damages that may be recovered; 4 States limit who may be sued; and 12 States require standards of proof of wrongdoing that are stricter than usual negligence standards.

Exhibit 4.3.29: Common Law/Statutory Social Host Liability as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Social Host Liability for Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor

In the years between 2009 and 2011, the number of States that permit social host liability increased by one. California now requires standards of proof of wrongdoing that are stricter than usual negligence standards. Three States (Colorado, Illinois, and Utah) increased the dollar limits on damages.

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract with The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For additional information and background, see:

Mosher, J., et al. (2011). *Liquor liability law*. Newark, NJ: LexisNexis.

Stout, E., Sloan, A., Liang, L., & Davies, H. (2000). Reducing harmful alcohol-related behaviors: Effective regulatory methods. *J Stud Alcohol*, 61, 402–412.

15. HOSTING UNDERAGE DRINKING PARTIES

Policy Description

Host party laws establish State-imposed liability against individuals (social hosts) responsible for underage drinking events on property they own, lease, or otherwise control. The primary purpose of these laws is to deter underage drinking parties by raising the legal risk for individuals who allow underage drinking events on property they own, lease, or otherwise control. Underage drinking parties pose significant public health risks. They are high-risk settings for binge drinking and associated alcohol problems including impaired driving. Young drinkers are often introduced to heavy drinking behaviors at these events. Law enforcement officials report that, in many cases, underage drinking parties occur on private property, but the adult responsible for the property is not present or cannot be shown to have furnished the alcohol. Host party laws address this issue by providing a legal basis for holding persons responsible for parties on their property whether or not they provided alcohol to minors.

Host party laws often are closely linked to laws prohibiting the furnishing of alcohol to minors (analyzed elsewhere in this Report), although laws that prohibit the hosting of underage drinking parties may apply without regard to who furnishes the alcohol. Hosts who allow underage drinking on their property and also supply the alcohol consumed or possessed by the minors may be in violation of two distinct laws: furnishing alcohol to a minor and allowing underage drinking to occur on property they control.

Two general types of liability may apply to those who host underage drinking parties. The first, analyzed here, concerns State-imposed liability. State-imposed liability involves a statutory prohibition that is enforced by the State, generally through criminal proceedings that can lead to sanctions such as fines or imprisonment. The second, social host liability (analyzed elsewhere in this Report), involves an action by a private party seeking monetary damages for injuries that result from permitting underage drinking on the host's premises.

Although related, these two forms of liability are distinct. For example, an individual may allow a minor to drink alcohol after which the minor causes a motor vehicle crash that injures an innocent third party. In this situation, the social host may be prosecuted by the State under a criminal statute and face a fine or imprisonment for the criminal violation. In a State that provides for social host civil liability, the injured third party could also sue the host for monetary damages associated with the motor vehicle crash.

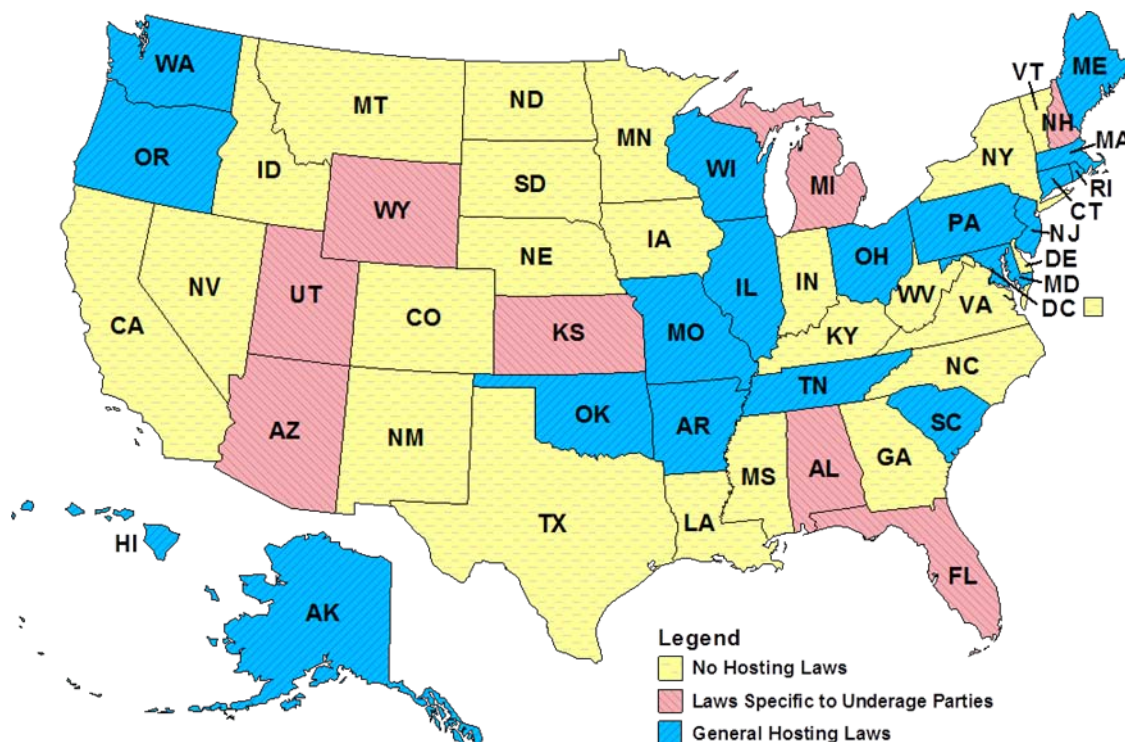
State host party laws differ across multiple dimensions, including the following:

- They may limit their application specifically to underage drinking parties (e.g., by requiring a certain number of minors to be present for the law to take effect) or may prohibit hosts from allowing underage drinking on their property generally, without reference to hosting a party.
- Underage drinking on any of the host's properties may be included, or the laws may restrict their application to residences, out-buildings, and/or outdoor areas.
- The laws may apply only when hosts make overt acts to encourage the party, or they may require only that hosts knew about the party or were negligent in not realizing that parties were occurring (i.e., should have known based on the facts available).
- A defense may be available for hosts who take specific preventive steps to end parties (e.g., contacting police) once they become aware that parties are occurring.
- The laws may require differing types of behavior on the part of the minors at the party (possession, consumption, intent to possess or consume) before a violation occurs.
- Jurisdictions have varying exceptions in their statutes for family members or others, or for other uses or settings involving the handling of alcoholic beverages.

Status of Host Party Laws

As of January 1, 2011, 19 jurisdictions have general host party laws, 8 have specific host party laws, and 24 have no laws of either sort (see Exhibit 4.3.30). Of the jurisdictions with host party laws, 22 apply to both residential and outdoor property and 4 apply to residential property but not outdoor property. Twenty-five jurisdictions apply their law to other types of property (e.g., motels, hotels, campgrounds, out-buildings). Seven jurisdictions permit negation of violations when the host takes preventive action; 21 require knowledge standards to trigger liability; 3 rely on a negligence standard; 4 require an overt act on the part of the host to trigger liability; and 1 requires recklessness. Finally, 19 jurisdictions have family exceptions and 4 have resident exceptions.

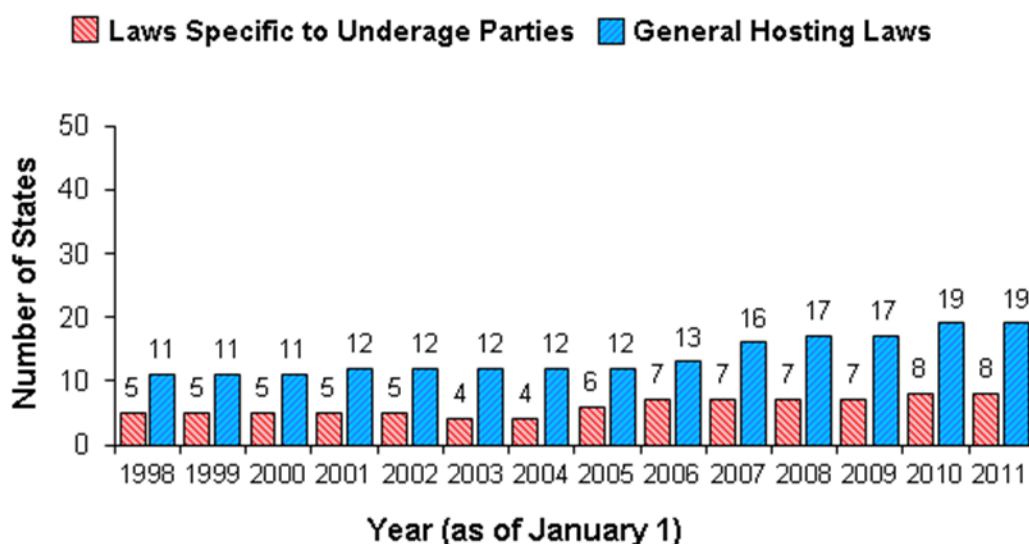
Exhibit 4.3.30: Prohibitions against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Host Party Law Policies

Between 1998 and 2011, the number of jurisdictions that enacted specific host party laws rose from 5 to 8, and the number that enacted general host party laws rose from 11 to 19. In 1998, there were 16 host party laws of both types; in 2011 there are 27 (see Exhibit 4.3.31).

Exhibit 4.3.31: Number of States with Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Prohibitions against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

16. DIRECT SALES/SHIPMENTS FROM PRODUCERS TO CONSUMERS (INTERNET SALES)

Policy Description

State proscriptions against direct sales and shipments of alcohol from producers to consumers date back to the repeal of Prohibition. The initial reason for the proscription was to ensure that the pre-Prohibition-era “tied house system” (under which producers owned and/or controlled retail outlets directly) did not continue after repeal. Opponents of the tied house system argued that producers who controlled retail outlets permitted unsafe retail practices and failed to respond to community concerns. The alternative that emerged was a three-tier production and distribution system with separate production, wholesaling, and retail elements. Consequently, producers must distribute products through wholesalers rather than selling directly to retailers or consumers; wholesalers must purchase from producers; and consumers must purchase from retailers.

Modern marketing practices, particularly Internet sales that link producers directly to consumers, have led many States to create laws with exceptions to general mandates that alcohol producers distribute their products only through wholesalers. Some States permit producers to ship alcohol to consumers using a delivery service (usually a common carrier). In some cases, these exceptions are responses to legal challenges by producers or retailers arguing that State law unfairly discriminates between in-State and out-of-State producers. The litigants have contended that such processes violate the U.S. Constitution’s Interstate Commerce Clause by allowing in-State producers to ship directly to consumers but barring out-of-State producers from doing so.³³

One central concern emerging from this controversy is the possibility that direct sales/shipments (either through Internet sales or sales made by telephone or other remote communication) will increase alcohol availability to underage persons. Young people may attempt to purchase alcohol through direct sales instead of face-to-face sales at retail outlets because they perceive that detection of their underage status is less likely. These concerns were validated by a recent study which found that Internet alcohol vendors use weak, if any, age verification, thereby allowing minors to successfully purchase alcohol online. In response to these concerns, several jurisdictions that permit direct sales/shipments have included provisions to deter youth access. These may include requirements that:

- Consumers have face-to-face transactions at producers’ places of business (and show valid age identification) before any future shipments to consumers can be made.³⁴
- Producers/shippers and deliverers verify recipient age, usually by checking recipients’ identification.

³³ See, e.g., *Granholm v. Heald*, 544 U.S. 460, 125 S.Ct. 1885 (2005).

³⁴ Laws that require face-to-face transactions for all sales prior to delivery are treated as prohibitions on direct sales/shipments.

- Producers/shippers and deliverers obtain permits or licenses or be approved by the State.
- Producers/shippers and deliverers maintain records that must either be reported to State officials or be open for inspection to verify recipients of shipments.
- Direct shipment package labels include statements that the package contains alcohol and/or that the recipient must be at least 21 years old.

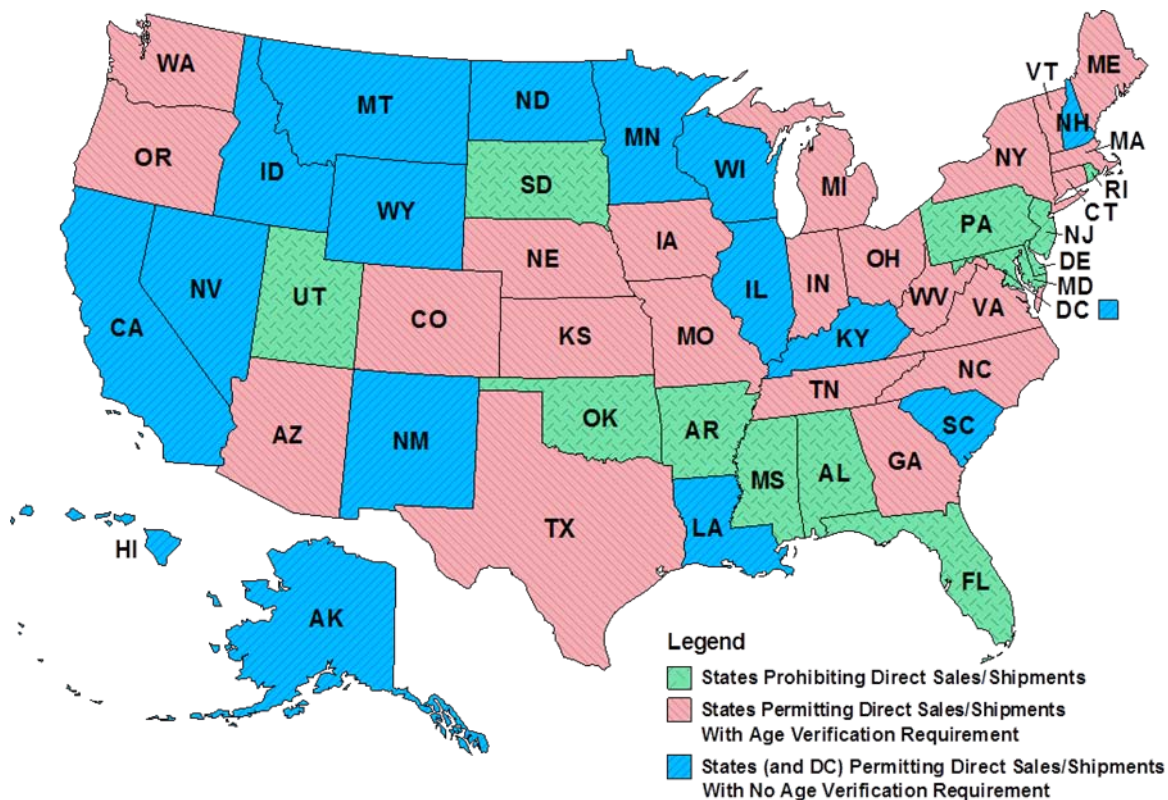
State laws also vary regarding the types of alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, distilled spirits) that producers are allowed to sell directly and ship to consumers. These and other restrictions may apply to all direct shipments. This Report includes only those requirements related to preventing underage sales.³⁵

Status of Direct Sales/Shipment Policies

As of January 1, 2011, 39 States permit direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers, and 12 prohibit such transactions (see Exhibit 4.3.32). One State (Indiana) requires face-to-face transactions at producers' places of business (and verification of valid age identification) before shipments to the consumer can be made. Thirty-five states require producers to obtain a shipper's permit or State approval prior to shipping. Of the 39 States permitting direct sales or shipments, 8 require shippers to verify purchaser age, 19 require deliverers to verify recipient age, and 5 require age verification by both shippers and deliverers. Sixteen States do not require any age verification. Labels stating that packages can only be received by persons over age 21 years are required by 32 States, 30 require labels stating that package contains alcohol, and 4 have no labeling requirements related to underage drinking.

³⁵ These include caps on amount that can be shipped; laws that permit only small producers to sell directly to consumers; reporting and taxation provisions unrelated to identifying potential underage recipients; and brand registration requirements. In some cases, exceptions are so limited that a State is coded as not permitting direct sales (e.g., shipments are allowed only by boutique historical distilled spirits producers).

Exhibit 4.3.32: Direct Sales/Shipment Policies and Age Verification Requirements as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Direct Sales/Shipments Policies

Between January 1, 2009, and January 1, 2011, five states added additional regulation to their policies. Three states (Kansas, Maine, and Tennessee) adopted permit systems for allowing the direct shipment of wine from producers to purchasers. Alaska adopted label requirements stating that the recipients of wine shipments must be over 21 and that the package contains alcohol. Iowa adopted age verification requirements at the point of delivery.

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background, see:

Jurkiewicz, C., & Painter, M. (Eds.). (2008). *Social and economic control of alcohol: The 21st Amendment in the 21st century*. New York: CRC Press.

Moramarto, M. (2008). *The Twenty-First Amendment, Granholm, and the future of the three-tier system*. Working Paper, Social Science Research Network, December 13, 2008. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1340198

Norton, E. (2006). The Twenty-First Amendment in the twenty-first century: Reconsidering State liquor controls in light of *Granholm v. Heald*. *Ohio State Law J*, 67, 1465–1494.

Williams, R. S., & Ribisl, K. M. (2012). Internet alcohol sales to minors. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*, E1–E6.

17. KEG REGISTRATION

Policy Description

Keg registration laws (also called keg tagging laws) require wholesalers or retailers to attach tags, stickers, or engravings with an identification number to kegs exceeding a specified capacity. These laws discourage purchasers from serving underage persons from the keg by allowing law enforcement officers to trace the keg to the purchaser even if he or she is not present at the location where the keg is consumed.

At purchase, retailers are required to record identifying information about the purchaser (e.g., name, address, telephone number, driver's license). In some States, keg laws specifically prohibit destroying or altering the ID tags and provide penalties for doing so. Other States make it a crime to possess unregistered or unlabeled kegs.

Refundable deposits may also be collected for the kegs themselves, the tapper mechanisms used to serve the beer, or both. Deposits are refunded when the kegs and/or tappers are returned with identification numbers intact. These deposits create an incentive for the purchaser to keep track of the whereabouts of the keg and a financial penalty if the keg is not returned.

Some jurisdictions collect information (e.g., location where the keg is to be consumed, tag number of the vehicle transporting the keg) to aid law enforcement efforts, further raising the chances that illegal furnishing to minors will be detected. Some jurisdictions also require retailers to provide warning information at the time of purchase about laws prohibiting service to minors and/or other laws related to the purchase or possession of the keg.

Disposable kegs complicate keg registration laws. Some of these containers meet the capacity definition for a keg but cannot be easily tagged or traced, as they are meant to be disposed of when empty. Most States do not differentiate disposable from nondisposable kegs, although some have modified keg registration provisions to accommodate this container type.

Status of Keg Registration Policies

Keg Registration Laws

The District of Columbia and 30 States require keg registration; 19 States do not require that kegs be registered. Minimum keg sizes subject to keg registration requirements range from 2 to 7.75 gallons with the exception of South Dakota, where the requirements are 8 or 16 gallons. Utah alone prohibits keg sales altogether, making a keg registration law irrelevant.

Prohibited Acts

Ten States prohibit both the possession of unregistered kegs and the destruction of keg labels. Six States prohibit only the possession of unregistered kegs, 8 prohibit only the destruction of keg labels, and 25 States and the District of Columbia prohibit neither act.

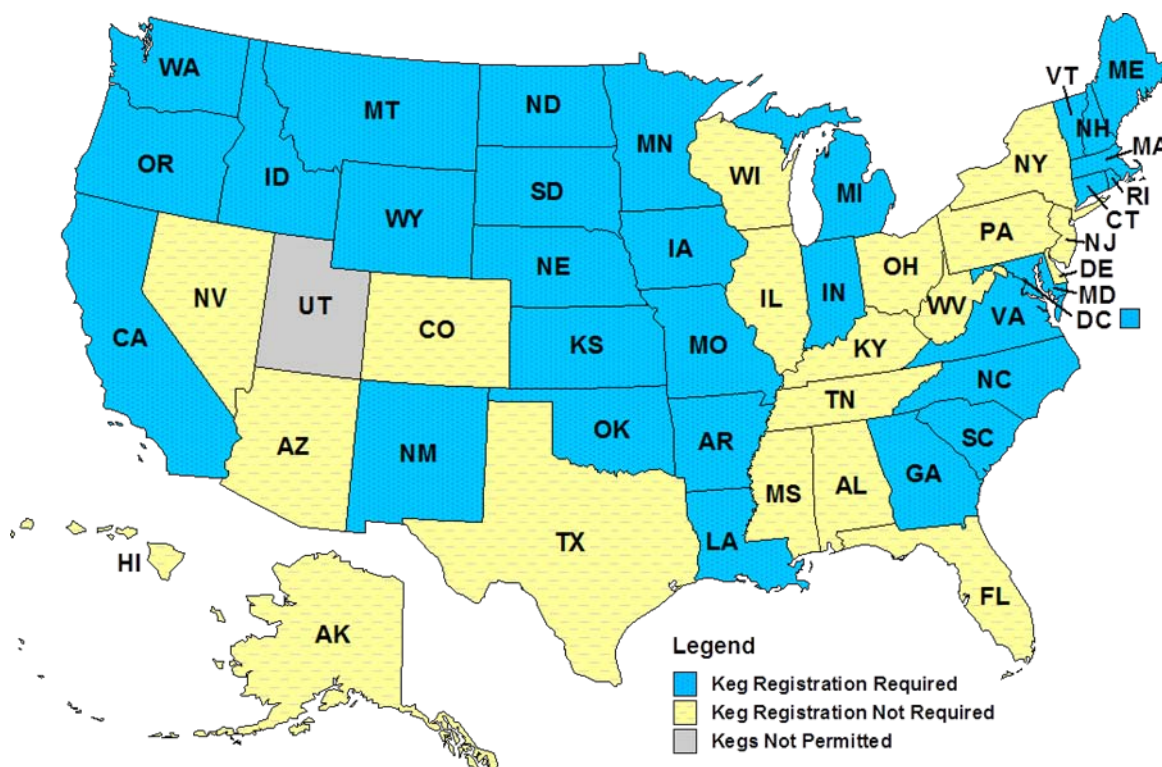
Purchaser Information Collected

All 31 jurisdictions with keg registration laws require retailers to collect some form of purchaser information. Of these, 27 require purchasers to provide a driver's licenses or other government-issued identification. Six jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Georgia, North Carolina, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington) require purchasers to provide the address at which the keg will be consumed.

Warning Information to Purchaser

Of the 31 jurisdictions with keg registration laws, 23 States and the District of Columbia require some kind of warning information be presented to purchasers concerning the violation of any laws related to keg registration (see Exhibit 4.3.33). Fourteen States and the District of Columbia specify "active" warnings (requiring an action on the part of the purchaser, such as signing a document), and 9 States specify "passive" warnings (requiring no action on the part of the purchaser). Seven States do not require that any warning information be given to purchasers.

Exhibit 4.3.33: Keg Registration Laws as of January 1, 2011

*Trends in Keg Registration Policies*

The number of States enacting keg registration laws has risen steadily between 2003 and 2008, with an increase from 20 to 31 jurisdictions (see Exhibit 4.3.34).

Exhibit 4.3.34: Number of States with Keg Registration Laws, January 1, 2003, through January 1, 2011***References and Further Information***

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Keg Registration.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

18. HOME DELIVERY***Policy Description***

Home delivery restrictions prohibit or limit the ability of alcohol retailers to deliver alcoholic beverages to customers who are not present at their retail outlet. The University of Minnesota Alcohol Epidemiology Program notes that home delivery of alcohol may increase alcohol availability to youth by increasing opportunities for underage persons to subvert minimum age purchase requirements. Ordering by phone, fax, or email may facilitate deception. Delivery persons may have less incentive to check purchasers’ age identification when they are away from the licensed establishment and cannot be watched by a surveillance camera, the liquor store’s management, or other customers.

Research on home delivery of alcohol is limited. One study examined the use of home delivery by adult males. The authors report that regular drinkers without a history of alcohol problems were significantly less likely to have had alcohol delivered than problem drinkers. Another study found similar results for underage drinkers. Ten percent of 12th graders and 7 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds in 15 midwestern communities reported they obtained alcohol through delivery services in the last year. Use of delivery services was more prevalent among young males and among more frequent, heavier drinkers.

A State Home Delivery law may:

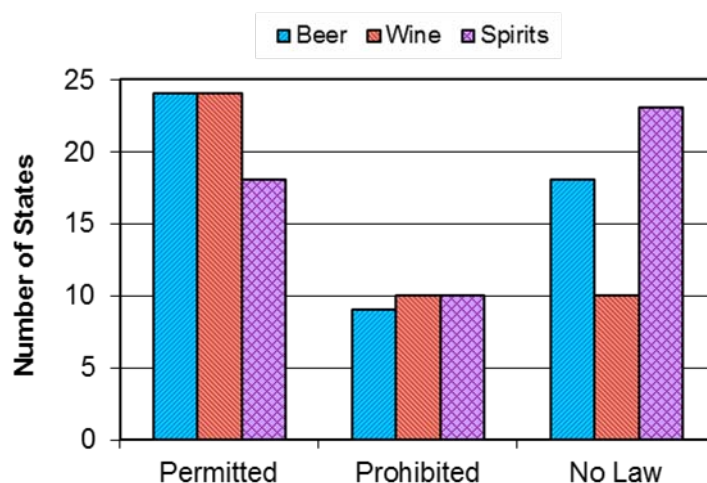
- Specifically prohibit or permit the delivery of beer, wine, and/or spirits to residential addresses, hotel rooms, conference centers, etc.
- Permit home delivery, but with restrictions, including:
 - Limits on the quantity that may be delivered;
 - Limits on the time of day or days of the week when deliveries may occur;
 - A requirement that the retail merchant obtain a special license or permit.

In some States that allow home delivery, local ordinances may restrict or ban home delivery in specific sub-State jurisdictions.

Status of Home Delivery Policies

Exhibit 4.3.35 shows the number of States that permit, prohibit, or have no law regarding home delivery of beer, wine, and spirits. As can be seen in the Exhibit, 18 States permit home delivery of all three beverages, 9 prohibit delivery of all three, and 16 have no law for any beverage. Eight States have different laws for different beverages: Five States (North Carolina, New Hampshire, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington) permit delivery of beer and wine, but have no law regarding spirits, and Kentucky prohibits home delivery of wine and spirits but has no law regarding beer. Louisiana permits home delivery of wine but has no law regarding beer and spirits.

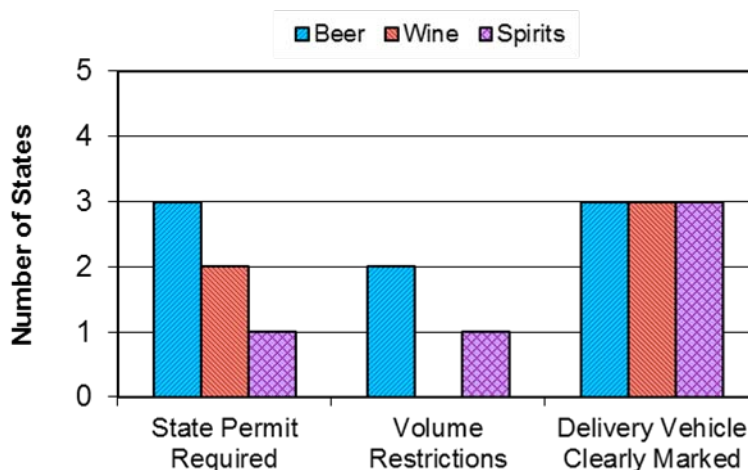
Exhibit 4.3.35: Home Delivery of Beer, Wine, and Spirits



Of the 24 States that permit home delivery of *beer and wine*, 10 place at least one restriction on retailers. Of the 18 States that permit home delivery of *spirits*, eight place at least one restriction on retailers. Exhibit 4.3.36 shows the distribution of those restrictions imposed by two or more States on home delivery laws: (1) a State permit is required (Colorado, Texas, and Virginia), (2) volumes that can be delivered are restricted (Indiana, New York, and Virginia), and (3) the delivery vehicle must be clearly marked (New Jersey, New York, and Texas). Three additional States that permit delivery of beer, wine, and spirits place a single, unique restriction on retailers: (1) Orders must be in writing (Alaska), (2) written information on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome must accompany the delivered product (Alaska), and (3) a local permit is required to deliver to the

retailer's county or city (Maryland). One State (Washington) that permits delivery of beer and wine requires a special license only for Internet orders. Massachusetts requires that each vehicle used for transportation and delivery have a State-issued permit. Oregon requires "for hire" carriers to be approved by the State.

Exhibit 4.3.36: Restrictions Imposed by Two or More States on Delivery of Beer, Wine, and Spirits



Exhibits 4.3.37 through 4.3.39 summarize the status of home delivery for beer, wine, and spirits as of January 1, 2011.

Exhibit 4.3.37: Beer

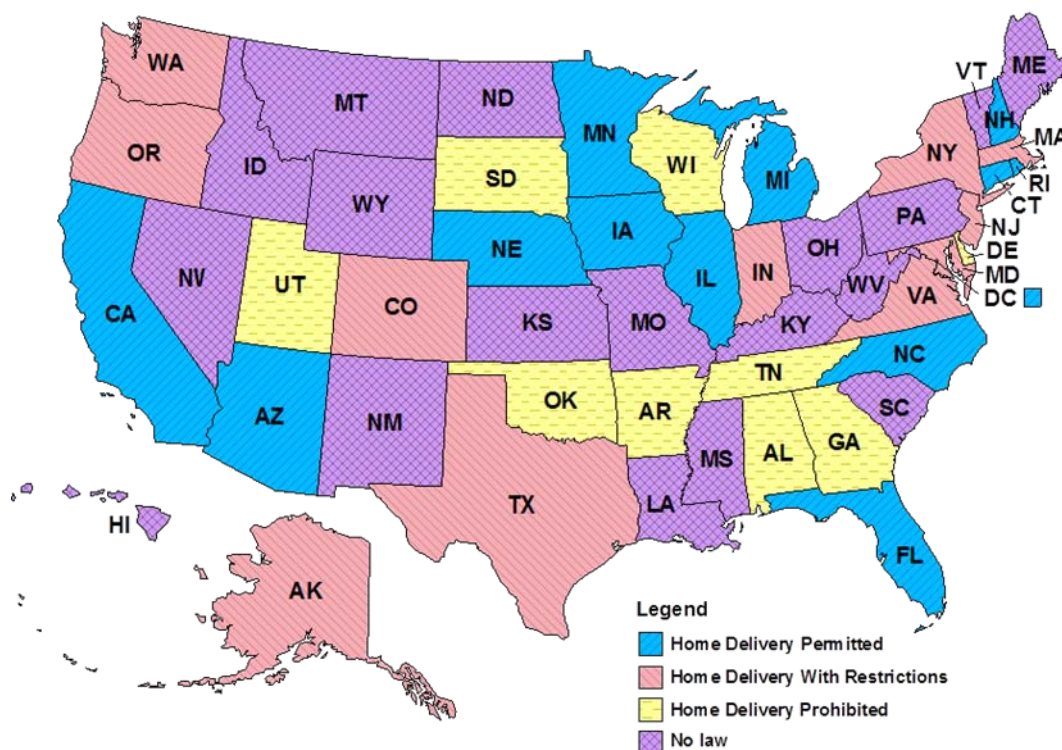


Exhibit 4.3.38: Wine

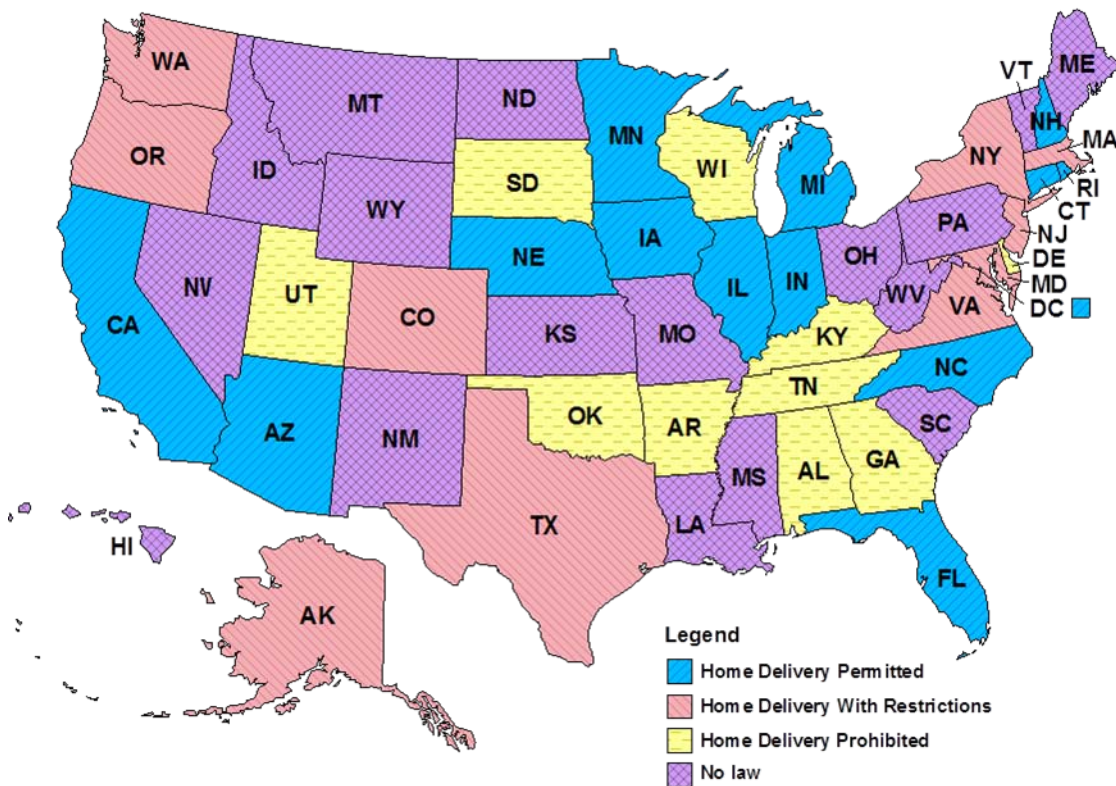
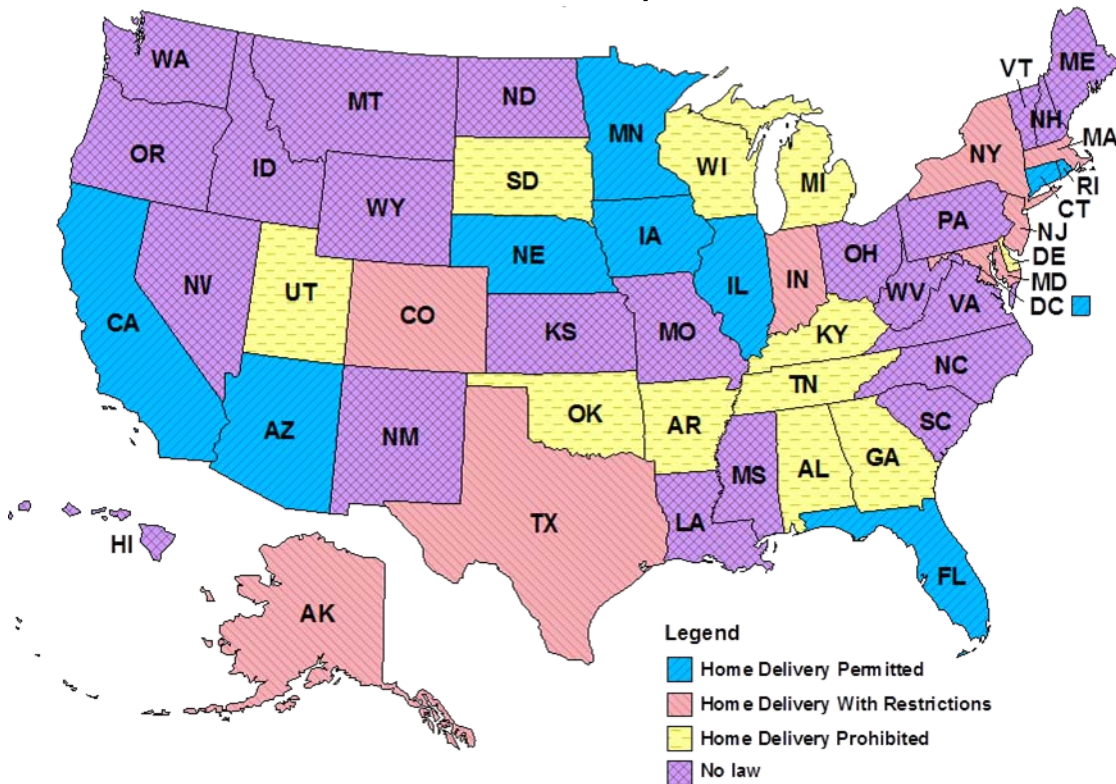


Exhibit 4.3.39: Spirits



Trends in Home Delivery Policies

Between 2010 and 2011, no State changed its home delivery policies.

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

<http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/policy/homdeliv.shtm>

Fletcher, L. A., Nugent, S. M., Ahern, S. M., & Willenbring, M. L. (1996). Brief report. The use of alcohol home delivery services by male problem drinkers: a preliminary report. *J Substance Abuse*, 8(2), 251–261.

Fletcher, L. A., Toomey, T. L., Wagenaar, A. C., Short, B., & Willenbring, M. L. (2000). Alcohol home delivery services: A source of alcohol for underage drinkers. *J Stud Alcohol*, 61, 81–84.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

19. ALCOHOL TAXES

Policy Description

There is ample evidence that the “economic availability” of alcoholic beverages (i.e., retail price) has an impact on underage drinking and a wide variety of related consequences. The Surgeon General’s *Call to Action*³⁶ includes economic availability as a strategy in the context of increasing the cost of underage drinking, which includes the price, time, effort, and resources required for young people to obtain alcohol as well as penalties associated with its use.

Chaloupka and colleagues (2002)³⁷ report effects of price on underage drinking, college drinking, and binge drinking (including drinking among youth who show signs of alcohol use disorders). They also report significant effects on youth traffic crashes, violence on college campuses, and crime among people under 21. Although alcohol taxes are an imperfect index of retail prices, tax rates are relatively easy to measure and provide a useful proxy for economic availability.

Based on this and other research, the National Research Council/IOM Report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, made the following recommendation: “[S]tate legislatures should raise excise taxes to reduce underage consumption and to raise additional revenues for this purpose.”³⁸

³⁶ <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/underagedrinking/calltoaction.pdf>

³⁷ Chaloupka, F., Grossman, M., & Saffer, H. (2002). The effects of price on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems. *Alcohol Research & Health*, 26.

³⁸ National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2003). *Reducing underage drinking: A collective responsibility*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

This policy addresses beer, wine, and distilled spirits taxes. Although some States have separate tax rates for other alcoholic products (e.g., sparkling wine and flavored alcohol beverages), these account for a small market share and are not addressed.

State alcohol taxes fall into four main categories. The names applied to these categories may vary by jurisdiction, but the following terms are commonly used:

- *Specific excise taxes*: Taxes applied per gallon at the wholesale or retail level.
- *Ad valorem excise taxes*: Value-based taxes, usually levied as a percentage of the alcoholic product's retail price (which may also be referred to as gross receipts, gross proceeds, retail receipts or retail proceeds). Different ad valorem excise tax rates may apply to on- and off-premises sales.
- *Sales tax*: A value-based tax that is not typically specific to alcoholic beverages.
- *Sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem excise tax*: In some States, ad valorem excise taxes are levied in lieu of sales tax (see Exhibit 4.3.40). In these cases, an accurate index of the actual tax reflected in the retail price requires that the retail ad valorem excise tax be adjusted to reflect the fact that sales taxes are not levied. The sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem excise tax = the retail ad valorem excise tax minus the (unlevied) sales tax. As shown in Exhibit 4.3.40, the trade-off between retail ad valorem excise tax and sales tax is not uncommon.

Exhibit 4.3.40: Number and Percentage of States that Levy an Ad Valorem Excise Tax but Do Not Apply General Sales Tax

Beverage type	Type of ad valorem excise tax	Number of States that levy this ad valorem excise tax	Number of States that do not apply general sales tax when the ad valorem excise tax is levied	Percentage of States that do not apply general sales tax when the ad valorem excise tax is levied
Beer	Ad valorem excise tax: on-site	8	5	63%
	Ad valorem excise tax: off-site	7	3	43%
Wine	Ad valorem excise tax: on-site	8	4	50%
	Ad valorem excise tax: off-site	7	3	43%
Spirits	Ad valorem excise tax: on-site	11	4	36%
	Ad valorem excise tax: off-site	7	3	43%

For beer, wine, or distilled spirits, a given State may have half a dozen or more tax rates based on alcohol content, container size, or geographic location. For this policy, taxes are reported for an *index beverage* that represents the largest market share for beer (5 percent alcohol by volume), wine (12 percent alcohol by volume), and spirits (40 percent alcohol by volume). Additional tax

rates for commonly available beverages (beer, 3.2 to 6 percent; wine, 6 to 24 percent; spirits, 15 to 50 percent) are provided in the notes field.

Taxes are not reported for States where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in *State-run retail stores or through State-run wholesalers*. In these cases, the State sets a price that is some combination of cost, markup, and taxes. It is not possible to determine the dollar value assigned to each of these components. In this report, States where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in State-run retail stores or through State-run wholesalers are referred to as “control States” (beer = 2 control States; wine = 13 control States; spirits = 18 control States). The remaining States and the District of Columbia are referred to as “license States.”

Status of Alcohol Taxation

As of January 1, 2011, all license States have an excise tax for beer, wine, and spirits. The Federal Government also levies an excise tax of \$0.58/gallon for beer, \$1.07/gallon for wine, and \$13.50/gallon for spirits.

Like the Federal excise tax, State excise taxes are generally highest for spirits and lowest for beer, roughly tracking the alcohol content of these beverages. Beer excise taxes range from \$0.02 to \$1.07/gallon, wine excise taxes range from \$0.11 to \$2.50/gallon, and spirits excise taxes range from \$1.50 to \$12.80/gallon. The States with the highest excise tax for one beverage may not be the States with the highest excise taxes for other beverages. States may be control for one, two, or three categories (beer, wine, spirits).

Exhibits 4.3.41 through 4.3.43 show the levels of excise taxes for beer, wine, and spirits across the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Exhibit 4.3.41: Beer-Specific Excise Tax

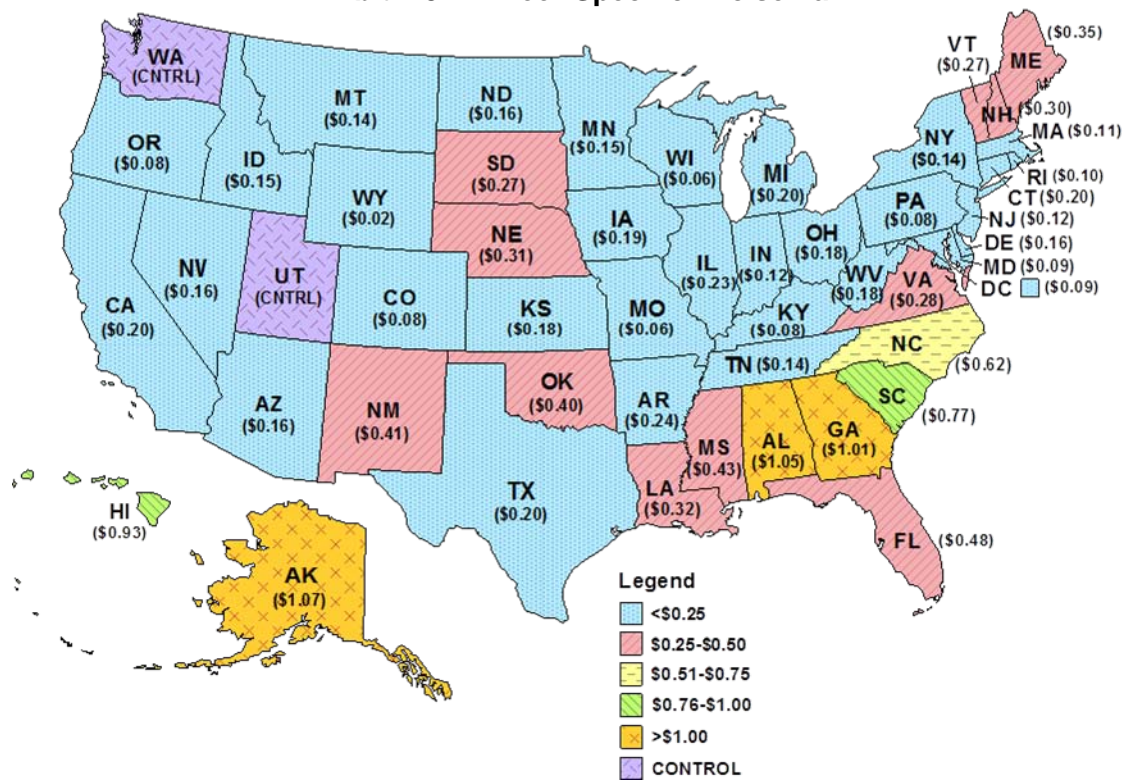


Exhibit 4.3.42: Wine-Specific Excise Tax

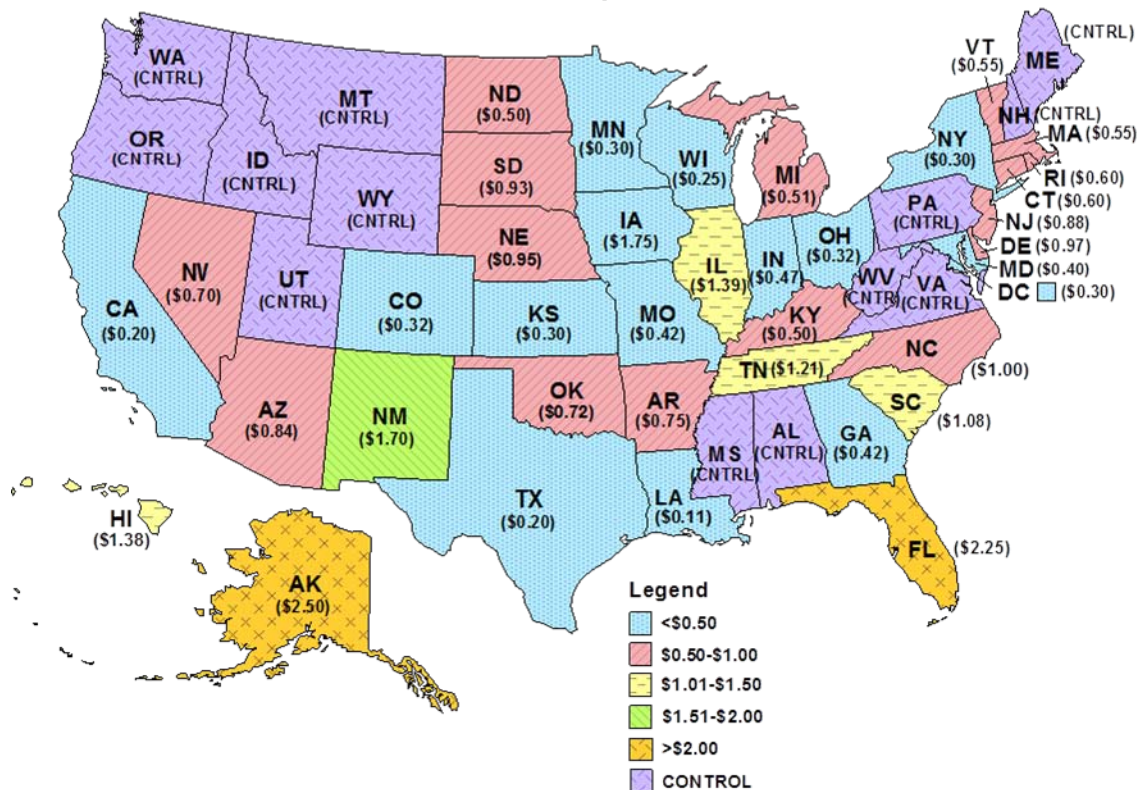


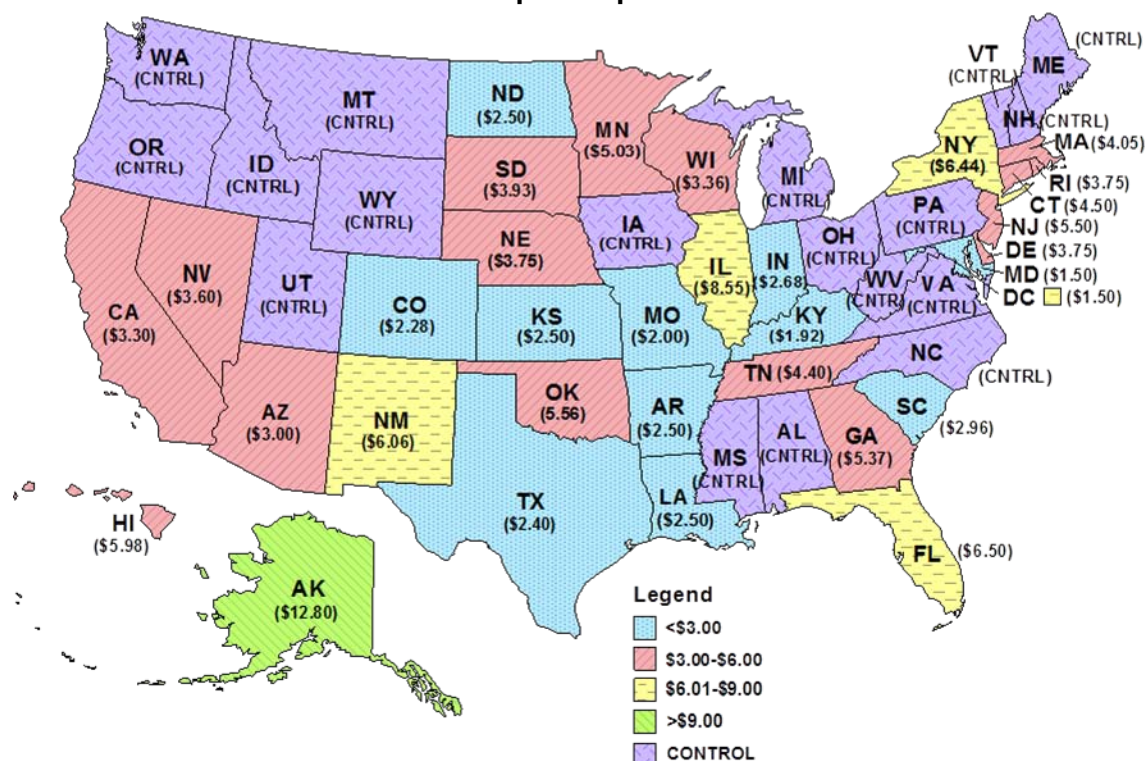
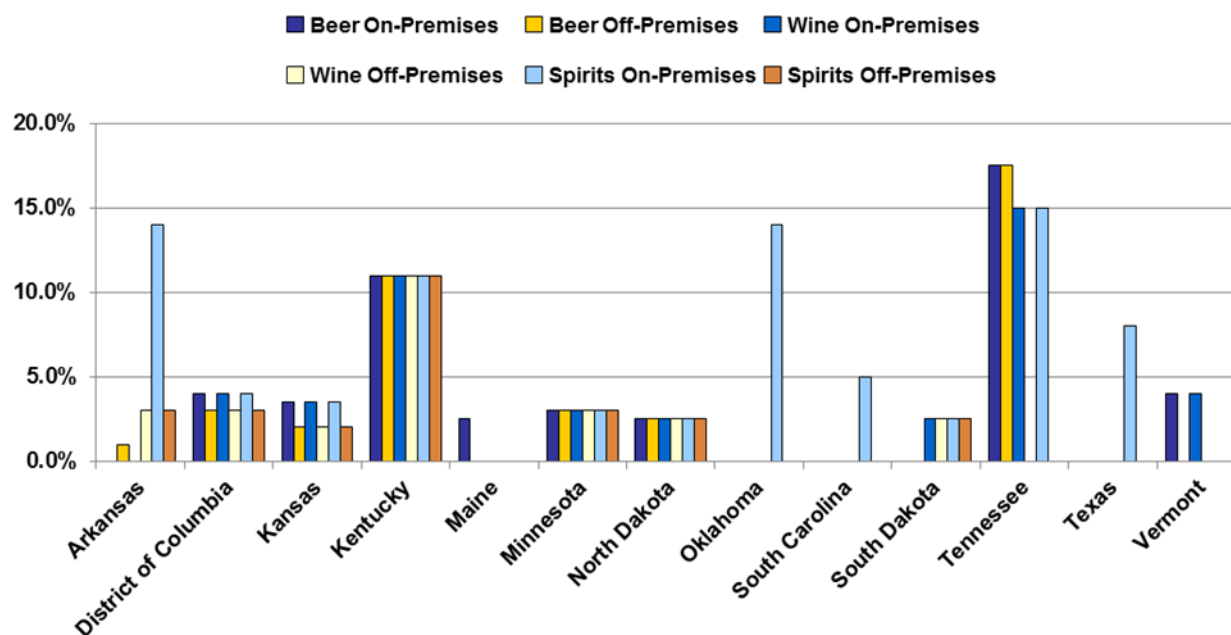
Exhibit 4.3.43: Spirits-Specific Excise Tax

Exhibit 4.3.44 shows the ad valorem excise tax or sales tax adjusted ad valorem excise tax rates for license States that have ad valorem excise taxes. These may be levied at on- or off-sale outlets and may be for beer, wine, and/or spirits. Beer ad valorem excise tax rates range from 1 to 17 percent for on- and/or off-premises sales. Wine rates range from 2 to 15 percent for on- and/or off-premises sales. Distilled spirit rates range from 2 to 15 percent for on- and/or off-premises sales.

Exhibit 4.3.44: Ad Valorem Excise Tax or Sales Tax Adjusted Ad Valorem Excise Tax Rates as of January 2011



Trends in Alcohol Taxes

Alcohol taxes have remained relatively constant for several decades. As can be seen in Exhibit 4.3.45, there have been limited tax increases or decreases in beer, wine, or spirits excise taxes since 2003. During this period there have been 20 tax rate increases across all jurisdictions (an average of 2.5 increases per year) and 13 tax rate decreases across all jurisdictions (an average of 1.6 decreases per year). These changes took place in a total of 14 jurisdictions, 7 of which made 3 changes, 5 of which made 2 changes, and 2 of which made 1 change.

Exhibit 4.3.45: Alcohol Tax Changes 2003–2011

		Beer		Wine		Spirits		Total
		Specific excise tax	Ad valorem excise tax	Specific excise tax	Ad valorem excise tax	Specific excise tax	Ad valorem excise tax	
Number of jurisdictions that:	Increased rates	5	1	6	1	5	2	20
	Decreased rates	1	3	1	3	1	3	13

References and Further Information

Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

Chaloupka, F., Grossman, M., & Saffer, H. (2002). The effects of price on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems. *Alcohol Research & Health*, 26.

Community Preventive Services Task Force. (2010). Increasing alcohol beverage taxes is recommended to reduce excessive alcohol consumption and related harms. *Am J Prev Med*, 38, 230–232.

Elder, R. W., Lawrence, B., Ferguson, A., Naimi, T. S., Brewer, R. D., Chattopadhyay, S. K., Toomey, T. L., & Fielding, J. E. (2010). The effectiveness of tax policy interventions for reducing excessive alcohol consumption and related harms. *Am J Prev Med*, 38, 217–229.

National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2003). *Reducing underage drinking: A collective responsibility*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

20. LOW-PRICE, HIGH-VOLUME DRINK SPECIALS

Policy Description

Low-price, high-volume drink specials restrictions prohibit or limit the ability of on-premises retailers from using various price-related marketing tactics such as happy hours, two-for-one specials, free drinks, and so on, that encourage heavier consumption. These promotions are particularly prevalent in college communities, where large numbers of underage students are present.

Research has examined the impact of on-premises retail drink specials on binge drinking among college students. For example, one study measured self-reported binge drinking rates among college students from 119 colleges, conducted an assessment of marketing practices of on-premises outlets in neighboring communities, and determined whether these communities restricted low-price, high-volume drink specials. The results demonstrated that price-related promotions were significantly correlated with higher binge-drinking and self-reported drinking and driving rates among students (Wechsler et al., 2003).

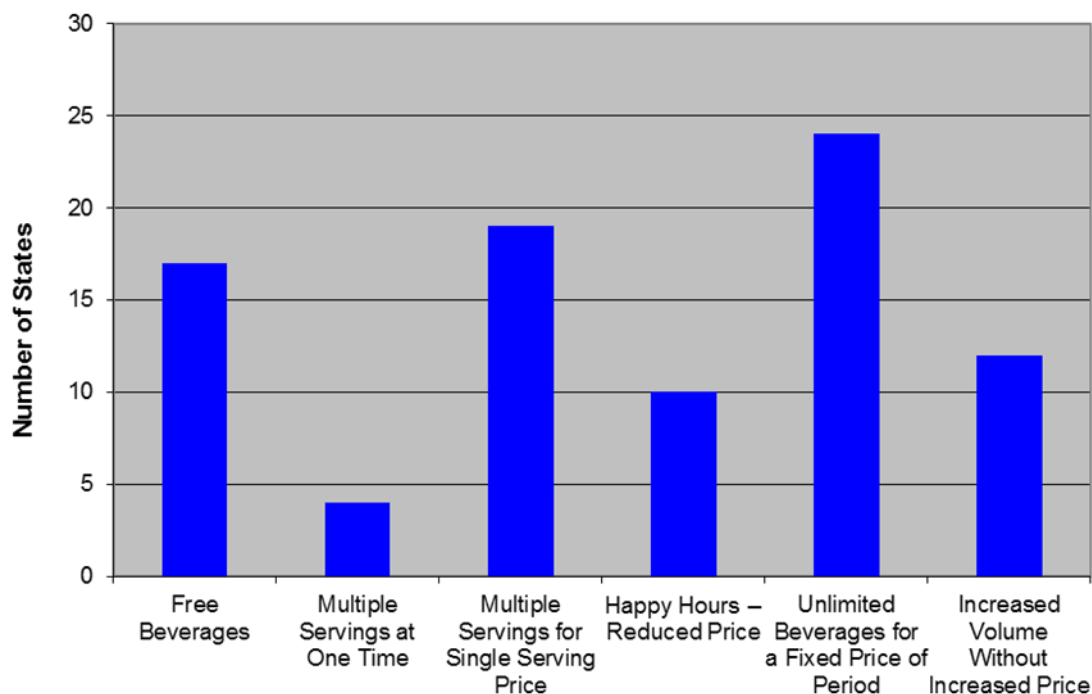
Based on this and other research, the Surgeon General's *Call to Action* concluded that "increasing the cost of drinking can positively affect adolescent decisions about alcohol use," and recommended "[e]limination of low price, high-volume drink specials, especially in proximity to college campuses, military bases, and other locations with a high concentration of youth."

A State low-price, high-volume drink specials law may prohibit or restrict the following practices:

- Providing customers with free beverages either as a promotion or on a case-by-case basis (e.g., on a birthday or anniversary, as compensation for poor services)
- Offering additional drinks for the same price as a single drink (e.g., two-for-ones)
- Offering reduced-price drinks during designated times of day ("happy hours")
- Instituting a fixed price for an unlimited amount of drinks during a fixed period of time (e.g., "beat the clock" and similar drinking games)
- Offering drinks with increased amounts of alcohol at the same price as regular-sized drinks (e.g., double shots for the price of single shots)
- Service of more than one drink to a customer at a time

Status of Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials Law

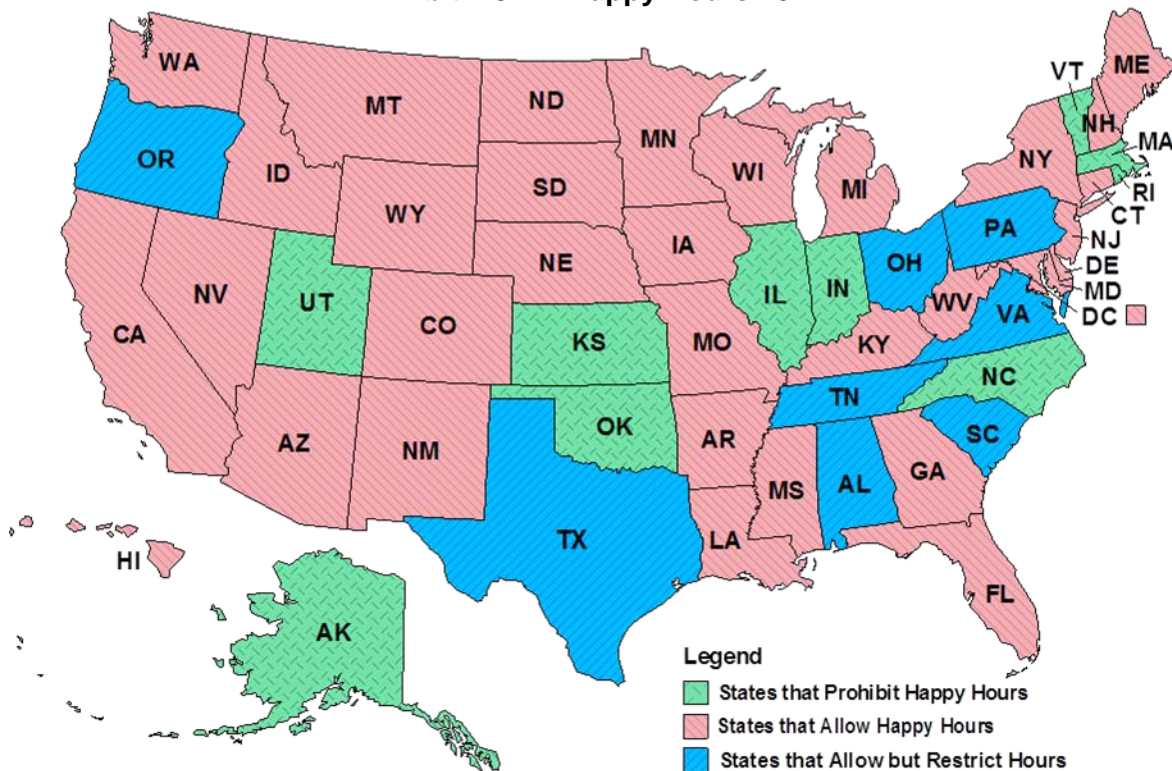
Exhibit 4.3.46 shows the number of states that prohibited the six low-price, high-volume specials discussed above.

Exhibit 4.3.46: Number of States Prohibiting Various Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials

Seventeen States prohibited *free beverages*. Five additional States (New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington) allowed a licensee to offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis only (e.g., on a birthday or anniversary, as compensation for poor services).

Four states prohibited *multiple servings at one time*. In one of these States (Tennessee), this prohibition applied only after 10 p.m. Nineteen States prohibited *multiple servings for single serving price*. Twenty-four States prohibited *unlimited beverages for a fixed price or period*. In one of these (Louisiana), this prohibition applied only after 10 p.m. Twelve states prohibited *increased volume without increase in price*, with Tennessee making it unlawful after 10 p.m.

As can be seen in Exhibit 4.3.47, 10 States prohibited *happy hours (reduced prices)*. Eight additional States allowed happy hours but restricted the hours in which they may be offered.

Exhibit 4.3.47: Happy Hours 2011

Trends in Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials Law

Between 2010 and 2011, only one small change has occurred in low-price, high-volume drink specials law. One State expanded its definition of “drink” to include two different drinks customarily served at the same time. Such a change created a decrease by one State in “multiple servings at one time.”

References and Further Information

Legal research for this topic is planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

Babor, T., et al. (1978). Experimental analysis of the ‘happy hour’: effects of purchase price on alcohol consumption. *Psychopharmacol* 58, 35–41.

Beverage Information Group, Fact Book. (2010). Norwalk, CT: Beverage Information Group (annual publication).

Chaloupka, F., et al. (2002). The effects of price on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems. *Alcohol Res & Health* 26(1), 22–34.

Department of Health and Human Services. (2007). *The Surgeon General's call to action to prevent and reduce underage drinking*. Rockville, MD: HHS, Office of the Surgeon General. Available at: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov> and at <http://www.hhs.gov/od>

Kuo, M., Wechsler, H., Greenberg, P., & Lee, H. (2003). The marketing of alcohol to college students: The role of low prices and special promotions. *Am J Prev Med* 25(3), 1–8.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2005). Research report: Preventing over-consumption of alcohol – sales to the intoxicated and “happy hour” (drink special) laws. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, DOT HS 809 878, February 2005.

Wechsler, H., Lee, J., Nelson, T., & Lee, H. (2003) Drinking and driving among college students: The influence of alcohol control policies. *Am J Prev Med* 25(3), 212–218.

21. WHOLESALE PRICING RESTRICTIONS

Policy Description

The 21st Amendment to the Constitution repealed Prohibition and gave States broad authority to regulate alcohol sales within their borders. Most States established a three-tier structure: producers, wholesalers, and retailers. Many States included restrictions on wholesaler pricing practices, intended to strengthen the three-tier system, reduce price competition among wholesalers and retailers, and combat corruption and crime in the alcohol market.

Research suggests that the specific wholesaler pricing restrictions described below increase the price of alcohol to consumers. Research also shows that underage consumption and problems are strongly influenced by alcohol prices. One study has suggested that restrictions on certain wholesale pricing practices may have a stronger effect on alcohol pricing than alcohol taxes.

Some States operate alcohol wholesale operations directly through a State agency, usually limited to distilled spirits, beer with high alcohol content, and wine with high alcohol content.³⁹ In these cases, the State sets wholesaler prices as part of its administrative function, and statutory provisions are only relevant to that portion of the wholesaler market in the control of private entities. For this policy, an index beverage has been selected: beer (5 percent), wine (12 percent), and spirits (40 percent). If the index beverage is controlled, in whole or in part, by the State at the wholesale level, the State is coded as CONTROL and no additional coding is displayed.

In general, wholesaler pricing policies fall within four types: (1) Restrictions on volume discounts; (2) restrictions on discounting practices; (3) price posting requirements, and (4) restrictions on the ability of wholesalers to provide credit extensions to retailers. These policy categories are closely interrelated but may operate independently of each other. Each is described briefly below.

Types of Wholesaler Pricing Policies

Volume discounting restrictions: Large retailers often have an advantage over smaller retailers due to the large volumes they are able to purchase at once. This purchasing power allows them to

³⁹ For a State-by-State review of control State wholesaler systems, see www.apis.niaaa.nih.gov.

negotiate lower prices on most commodities and therefore offer items at lower prices to consumers. Many States have imposed restrictions on the ability of wholesalers to provide volume discounts—the same price must be charged for products regardless of the amount purchased by individual retailers. The primary purpose of these laws is to protect small retailers from predatory marketing practices of large-volume competitors and to prevent corruption. They have a secondary effect of increasing retail prices generally by making retail price discounting more difficult.

Minimum pricing requirements: States may require wholesalers to establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers based on the price of the producer's price for the product or may enact a ban against selling any product below cost. These provisions are designed to maintain stable prices on alcohol products by limiting price competition at both retail and wholesale levels. In most cases, this increases the retail price to consumers, and thus affects public health outcomes.

Post-and-hold provisions: This policy requires wholesalers to publicly “post” prices of their alcohol products (i.e., provide a list of prices to a State agency for review by the public, including retailers and competitors) and hold these prices for a set amount of time, allowing all retailers the opportunity to make purchases at the same cost. Post-and-hold requirements are typically tied to minimum pricing and price discounting provisions and enhance the States' ability to enforce those provisions. The wholesalers' submissions can be reviewed easily to determine whether wholesalers are paying the proper taxes on their products and whether they are providing any illegal price inducements to retailers. Post-and-hold provisions reduce price competition among both retailers and wholesalers because the posted prices are locked in for a set amount of time. They also promote effective enforcement of other wholesaler pricing policies. Some States require wholesalers to post prices but have no “hold” requirement – i.e., posted prices may be changed at any time. This is a weaker restriction.

Credit extension restrictions: Wholesalers often provide retailers with various forms of credit. (e.g., direct loans or deferred payment of invoices). Many States restrict alcoholic beverage wholesalers' ability to provide credit to retailers, typically by banning loans and limiting the period of time required for retailers to pay invoices. The primary purpose of the restrictions is to limit the influence of wholesalers on retailer practices. When a retailer is relying on a wholesaler's credit, the retailer is more likely to promote the wholesaler's products and to agree to the wholesaler's demands regarding product placement and pricing. The restrictions have a secondary effect of limiting the retailer's ability to operate on credit, indirectly increasing retail prices.

Federal Court Challenges to State Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions

As noted earlier, in general, States have broad authority under the 21st Amendment to the Constitution to regulate alcohol availability within their boundaries. That authority has been constrained by U.S. Supreme Court and Federal Court of Appeals cases, which have interpreted the Interstate Commerce Clause (ICC) and Sherman Antitrust Act⁴⁰ to prohibit certain State restrictions on the alcohol market.^{41,42} These cases have led to considerable uncertainty regarding

⁴⁰ July 2, 1890, ch. 647, 26 Stat. 209, 15 U.S.C. § 1-7.

⁴¹ See, e.g., *California Retail Liquor Dealers Ass'n v. Midcal Aluminum, Inc.*, 445 U.S. 97, 100 S.Ct. 937 (1980).

the validity of State restrictions on alcohol wholesaler prices, and additional challenges to those restrictions are anticipated. In the meantime, this uncertainty has prompted States to reexamine their alcohol wholesaler practices provisions.

Status of Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions

Federal Law

Federal law addresses restrictions on wholesaler credit practices:

The Federal Alcohol Administration Act provides for regulation of those engaged in the alcohol beverage industry and for protection of consumers. 27 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. Under the Act, wholesalers may not induce retailers to purchase beverage alcohol by extending credit in excess of 30 days from the date of delivery. 27 U.S.C. § 205(b)(6), 27 C.F.R. § 6.65.

Some States allow wholesalers to extend credit to retailers for a longer period than is permitted under Federal law.

State Law

Exhibits 4.3.48 through 4.3.51 show summary distributions of volume discounts, minimum markup/maximum discount, post and hold, and retailer credit for the license States (beer = 49 license States; Wine = 41 license States; Spirits = 33 license States).⁴³

⁴² Several Federal and State courts have addressed the Constitutionality of selected wholesaler pricing practices, with conflicting results. For example, in *Costco Wholesale Corp. v. Maleng*, 522 F.3d 874 (9th Cir. 2008), the plaintiff challenged nine distinct Washington State restrictions governing wholesaler practices, including policies in all four categories described above. The Court upheld the State's volume discount and minimum markup provisions but invalidated the post-and-hold requirements. In *Manuel v. State of Louisiana*, 982 So.2d 316 (3rd Cir. 2008), a Louisiana appellate court rejected six separate challenges to the Sherman Act, including the ban on volume discounts. It upheld the State's ability to regulate alcoholic beverages within the State and concluded that the Sherman Act had to yield to the State's authority granted under the 21st Amendment. Maryland's post-and-hold law and volume discount ban were challenged in *TFWS, Inc. v. Franchot*, 572 F.3d 186 (4th Cir. 2009), a complicated case involving multiple appeals and rehearings. On Maryland's fourth appeal, the court upheld its previous decisions to strike down the two policies.

⁴³ Comparisons among beverage types must be made with some caution, since the number of license States differs for each beverage.

Exhibit 4.3.48: Volume Discounts

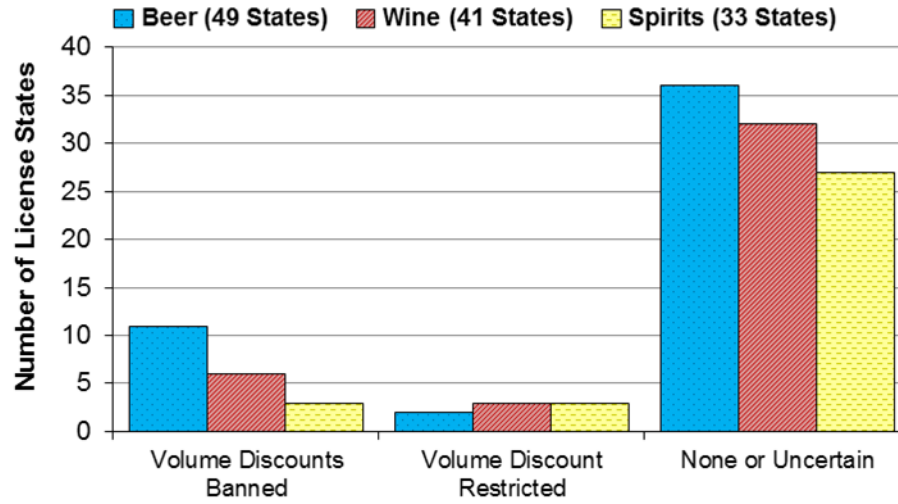


Exhibit 4.3.49: Minimum Markup/Maximum Discount

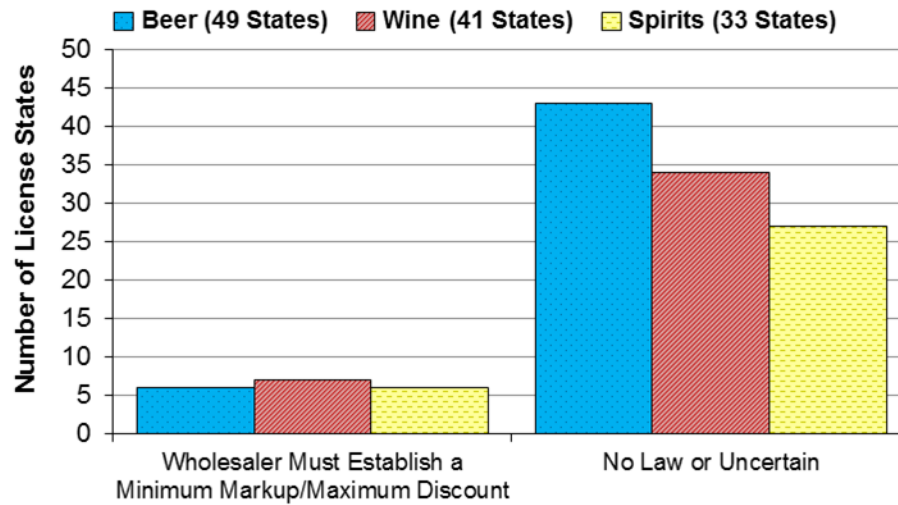
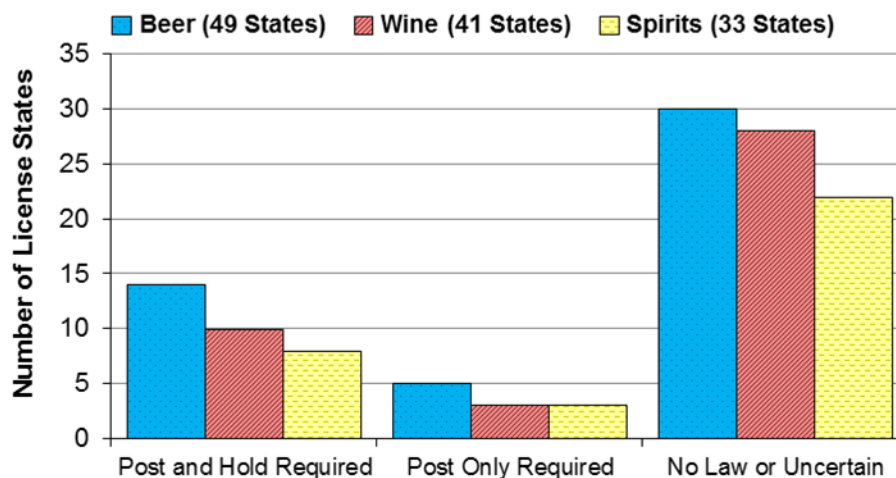
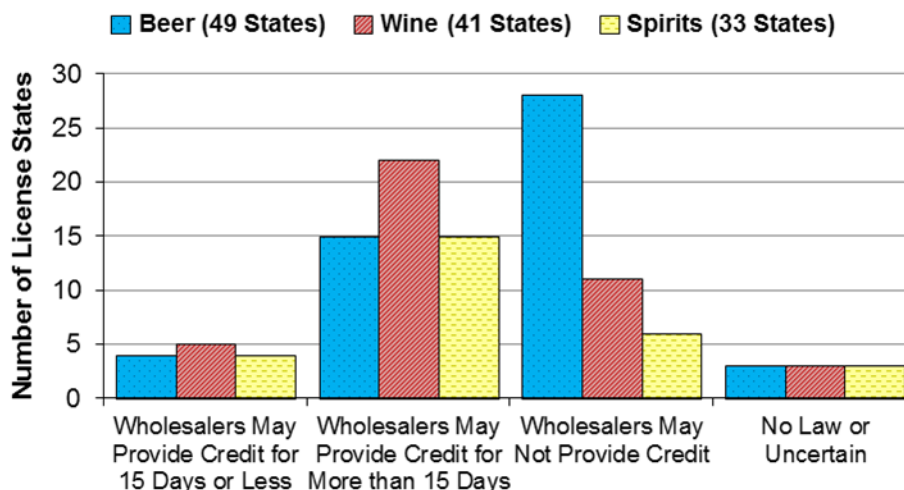


Exhibit 4.3.50: Post and Hold**Exhibit 4.3.51: Retailer Credit**

Only two license States (Alaska and Rhode Island) have no wholesaler pricing restrictions. Among the remaining States, bans on extending credit and post and hold (excluding post only) are the most common wholesaler pricing restrictions (ranging from about a fifth to about half the States depending on beverage type). Other restrictions range from under 10 percent of the license States to about a quarter of the States depending on beverage type.

Exhibits 4.3.52 through 4.3.55 present detailed State-by-State information for wholesaler pricing policies for beer.

Exhibit 4.3.52: Volume Discounts for Beer as of January 1, 2011

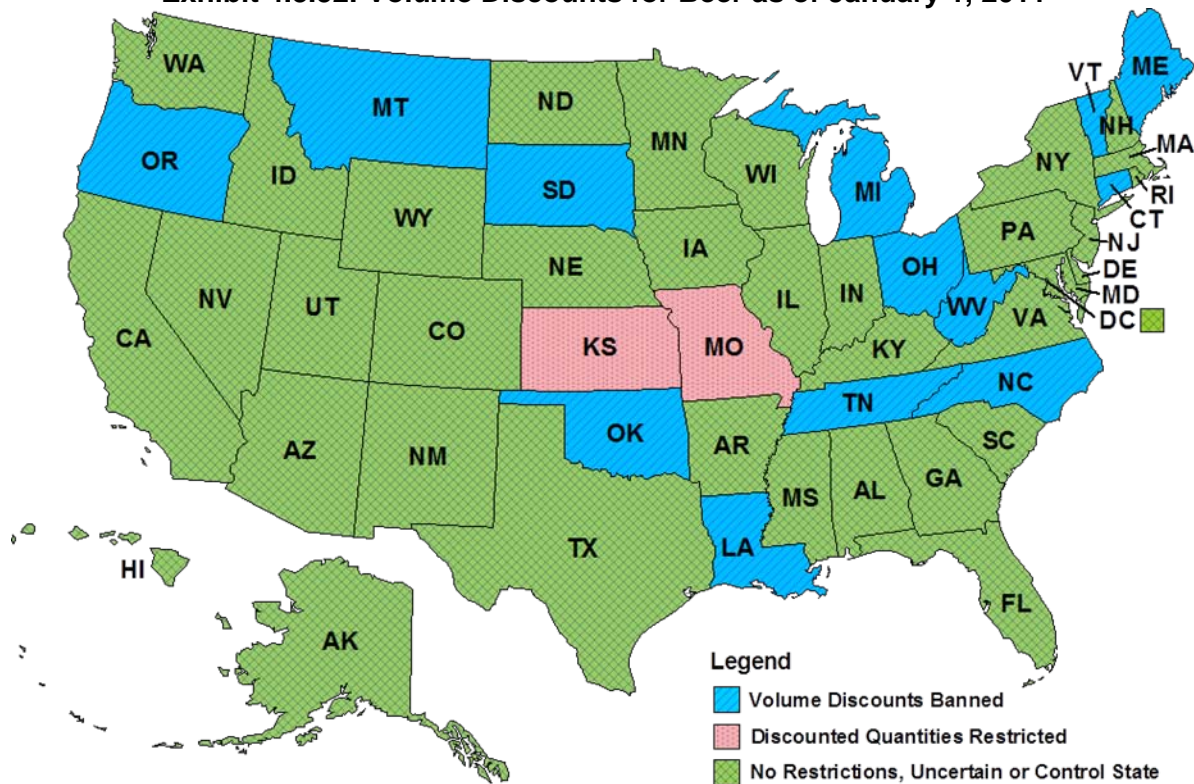


Exhibit 4.3.53: Minimum Markup, Maximum Discount for Beer as of January 1, 2011

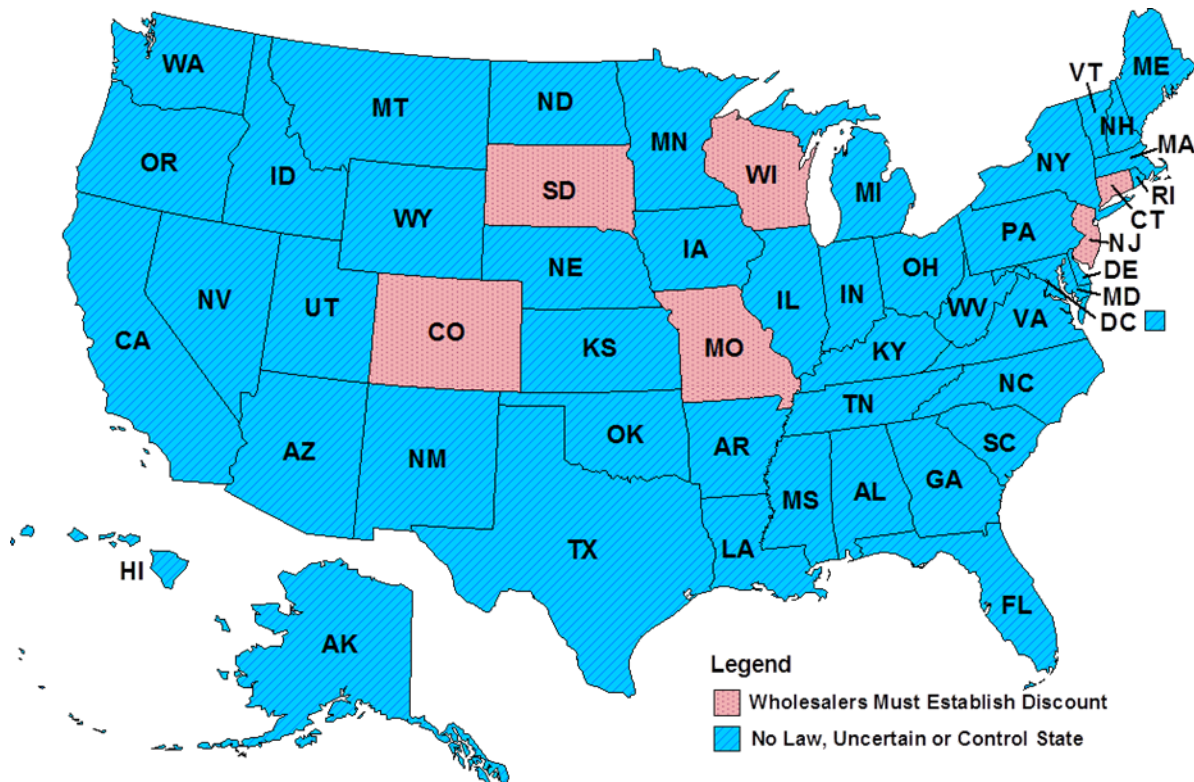


Exhibit 4.3.54: Post and Hold Requirements for Beer as of January 1, 2011

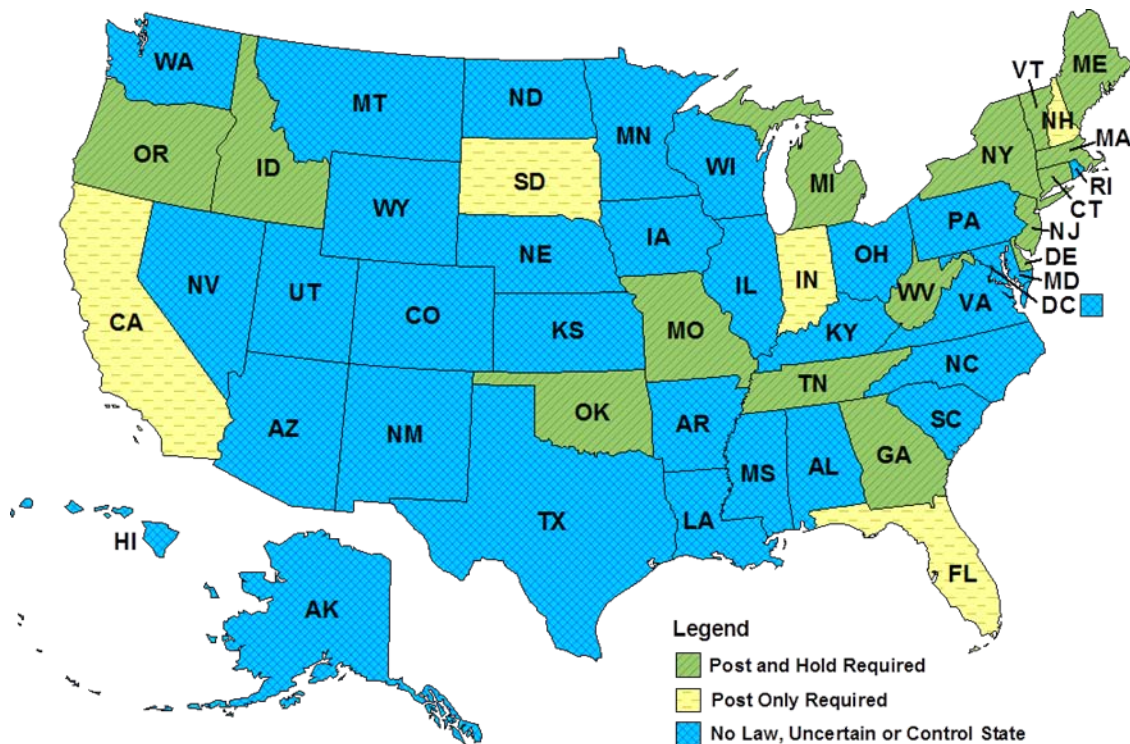
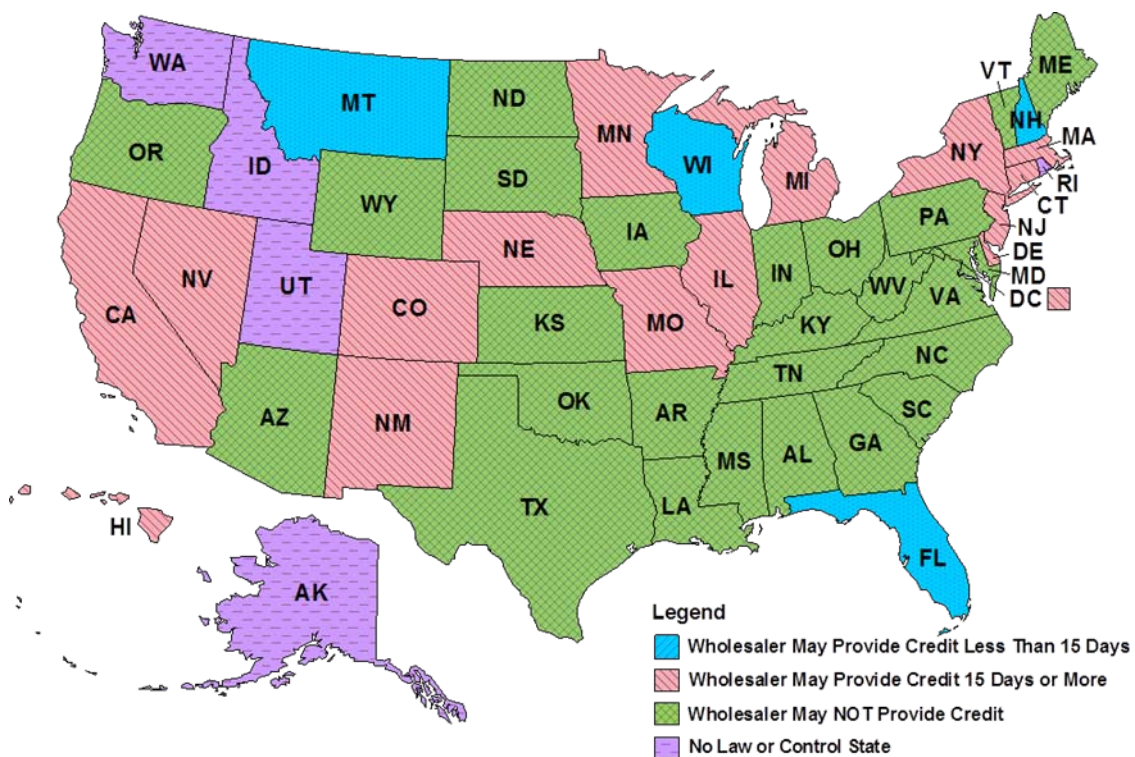


Exhibit 4.3.55: Retail Credit for Beer as of January 1, 2011



*MI allows 30 days credit to on-sale retailers but no credit to off-sale retailers

Trends in Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions

Between 2010 and 2011, only one State changed its wholesaler pricing restriction policies. South Dakota adopted a price posting requirement.

References and Further Information

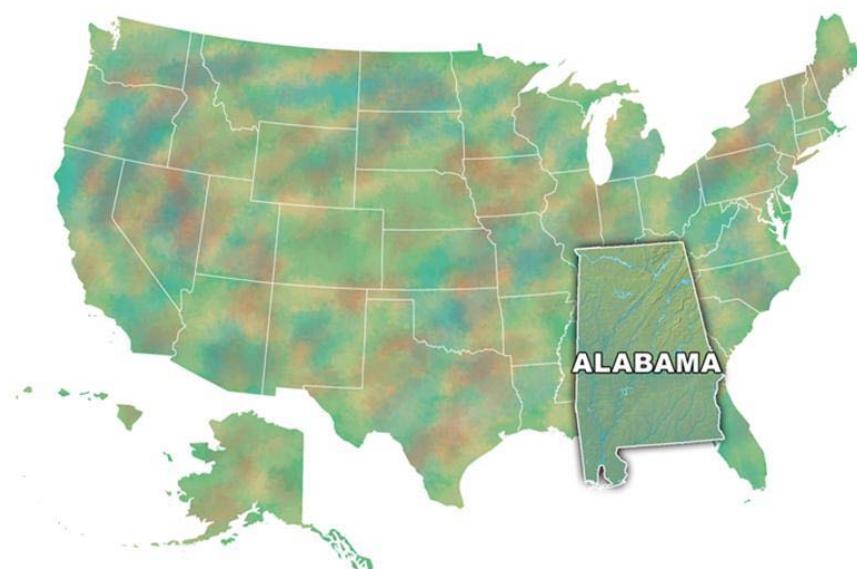
Legal research and data collection for this topic are planned and managed by SAMHSA and conducted under contract by The CDM Group, Inc. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B. For further information and background see:

Chaloupka, F. (2008). Legal challenges to State alcohol control policy: An economist's perspective. Presentation at the Alcohol Policy 14 Conference, San Diego, CA, January 28, 2008.

Gruenwald, P., et al. (2006). Alcohol prices, beverage quality, and the demand for alcohol: Quality substitutions and price elasticities. *Alcoholism: Clin Exp Res* 30, 96–105.

National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2003). *Reducing underage drinking: a collective responsibility*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

State Reports (Alabama-Montana)



Alabama

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 4,779,736
Population Ages 12–20: 590,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.6	128,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.3	78,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.8	10,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.8	5,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	18.2	36,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	11.8	24,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	38.4	81,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	23.7	50,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		99
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		5,930

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	18.0	26

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose Laws")

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 30 hours without

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger, excluding parent or guardian
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Males: No beard
- Females: No heavy makeup

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 4 years
- 1st offense: \$750 fine and no hearing
- 2nd offense: \$1,000 fine and no hearing

- 3rd offense: Hearing required

Note: Board has the authority to impose fines up to \$1,000 or invoke a suspension/revocation of up to 1 year.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentives for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors
- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 21

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption.
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, other.
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence.
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.05 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited, but not permitted before 10 a.m. or after 9 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Alabama State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> ABC Enforcement Agents work with local officers during investigations of licensed establishments, complaints, special details, and checkpoints. Although this primarily occurs when there is a special detail planned or a problem in the community, ABC Enforcement Agents work in communities on a daily basis and have contact with local officers while completing the numerous regulatory and law enforcement responsibilities with which they are charged.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Alabama ABC Board
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	1,058
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	4,977
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	544
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Unknown
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

²Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative</i>	
Number of youth served	300
Number of parents served	22
Number of caregivers served	4
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative implemented the Peer Reduction Of Underage Drinking Campaign (PROUD). This initiative addresses underage drinking in Dallas County, Alabama, by using environmental strategies to reduce the use of alcohol by underage drinkers in Dallas County. The PROUD Campaign reduces risk factors while increasing protective factors, and it also strengthens at-risk families. The Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative collaborates with Cahaba Cares and the Selma PALS to host a “prevention camp” in the rural community.	
<i>Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program</i>	
Number of youth served	20
Number of parents served	8
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program targets 12- to 17-year-olds in Wetumpka who have aged out of existing summer youth programs that provide directed activities and academic enrichment as well as programs to reduce risk behavior patterns and strengthen protective community opportunities. The curriculum provides programs and education. School and community guests are invited to share in the children’s work. Bowling, swimming, skating, and outdoor activities are part of the program’s physical fitness activities. Board and group games are used to improve social interaction skills. Classes on underage drinking, anger management, healthy relationships, respect, motor vehicle safety, and drug awareness are also provided through the Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program and are taught by law enforcement personnel.	
<i>Parents Who Host</i>	
Number of youth served	3,500
Number of parents served	750
Number of caregivers served	No data

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Provides community education and media campaigns to address underage drinking and parental responsibility	
Alcohol Surveillance Departments in Millbrook and Wetumpka	
Number of youth served	100
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Off-duty contracted law enforcement personnel patrol police jurisdictions within each city to target areas where risk violations may occur. These areas include major intersections and areas where youth activity may increase risky motor vehicle operation. Data are provided on motor violations resulting in citations, arrests, or warnings in target geographic areas for patrol time periods.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
It's Party Time	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: No data	
Ripple Effects for Kids	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: No data	
Too Good for Drugs	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: No data	
Regional Information Clearinghouses	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Disseminates underage drinking literature to consumers, parents, and practitioners statewide	
Teen Board	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: No data	

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No
Program description: Not applicable	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes
Program description: Underage drinking programs funded with State monies through the Department of Education consist of the school system's alternative education programs. The number served below signifies the total student populations in these settings around the State. Following are the programs offered through the Department of Education:	

<p>1. It's Party Time is a seven-session drug and alcohol prevention curriculum for students in the 6th grade and up. It is a simulator in the form of a board game that lets kids experience the financial, social, and health consequences of using tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. The curriculum is designed for a class of 30 students at a time. Each team is required to manage a budget, which includes selecting their home, automobile, and fun and leisure activities. They attempt to maintain their lifestyles while experiencing the consequences of their specific drug of choice. This program is located in Shelby County and targets at-risk students in grades 6-12. The program serves 12,604 people, and the evaluation was implemented during the 2010-2011 year.</p> <p>2. Ripple Effects for Kids is a research-based tool to help children build resilience and handle the nonacademic issues that get in the way of school success. One-hundred and forty engaging, interactive, reading-based independent tutorials build key social-emotional abilities that are more connected to school success than intelligence quotient (IQ): self-understanding, empathy, impulse control, management of feelings, assertiveness, decisionmaking, and connection to community. The result is kids who know themselves, stand up for their beliefs, solve problems, feel for and connect with diverse others—and do well in school. The Ripple Effects for Kids program is located in Madison County and Talladega City, and targets at-risk students in grades K-12. The program serves 924 people in Madison County and 176 people in Talladega City for a total of 1,100 students. At this time, there is not a recorded evaluation available.</p> <p>3. Too Good for Drugs teaches critically important life skills to students in grades K-8. It is a universal school-based prevention program that reduces risk factors and enhances protective factors related to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use as well as other problem behaviors among students. Too Good for Drugs provides the support and develops the skills students need to make good decisions when facing the increasing challenges of stress, peer pressure, and temptation. The program is held in the following counties and cities: Bibb County, Calhoun County, Chambers County, Chilton County, Cleburne County, Dale County, Dallas County, Etowah County, Henry County, Jefferson County, Lauderdale County, Alexander City, Arab City, Attalla City, Eufaula City, Florence City, Guntersville City, Haleyville City, Huntsville City, Mountain Brook City, and Sylacauga City. The program also targets at-risk students in grades K-12 and serves a total of 21,310 students. Too Good for Drugs' State baseline is 1,294 for 2009-2010 and data are currently being collected on the course.</p> <p>4. Teen Board of West Alabama provides alcohol compliance checks. The theme of the program is "Parents Who Host Lose the Most." Services are provided to three high schools in Montgomery County; 20,000 people are served. This program is sponsored by the Council on Substance Abuse (COSA).</p> <p>5. North and South Regional Information Clearinghouses: The North Regional Information Clearinghouse and the South Regional Information Clearinghouse are located in Anniston, AL, and Mobile, AL, respectively. Both disseminate underage drinking materials and resources to the general public, providers, and coalitions. Underage drinking curricula, videos, DVDs, pamphlets, brochures, and services are available through each Clearinghouse's staff members. A total of \$233,500 is spent on educating Alabama communities on underage drinking.</p>		
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>		No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable		
Additional Clarification		
No data		

State Interagency Collaboration		
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>		Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: SMSgt. Dave Peterson Email: david.peterson9@us.army.mi Address: 1750 Congressman W. Dickerson Drive (or PO Box 3711), Montgomery, AL 36109 Phone: 334-651-3031		

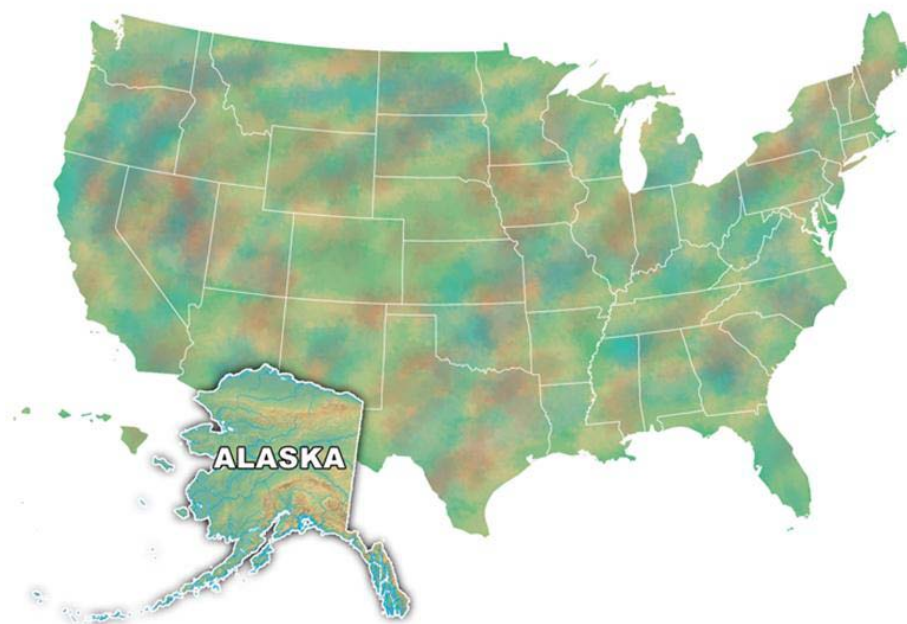
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Juvenile Court—Elmore County Department of Human Studies University of Alabama—Rural Health Southwest Alabama Mental Health Center Department of Labor—Opportunity Industrialization Center Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ACADV) United States Armed Forces—Drug Demand Reduction North Regional Information Clearinghouse South Regional Information Clearinghouse Homeless Children Services—Montgomery Public Schools Fed. United States Air National Guard—Center for Youth HIV Prevention Education—Calhoun County Health Department Children's Trust Fund of Alabama Partnership for a Drug Free Community Public Safety Alabama A&M University Department of Social Work Alabama Association of Child Care Agencies (AACCA)—Brewer Porch Children's Center Alabama State Department of Education—Prevention Support Services Office of Institutional Development Association for the Advancement of Retired Persons (AARP) in Alabama Alabama Campaign to Prevention Teen Pregnancy Big Lots Consumer Advocate Mobile County Sheriff's Office	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access: Not applicable	

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (AEOW)	
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (AEOW) with the assistance of the following AEOW partners:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alabama Board of Pharmacy Alabama Governor's Office Department of Human Resources Mothers Against Drunk Driving Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Department of Education Pardons and Parole Department of Youth Services Department of Rehabilitation Department of Public Health Administrative Office of the Courts Department of Revenue Sentencing Commission 	
Plan can be accessed via	No data
Additional Clarification	
AEOW annually prepares deliverables. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) program requests that all States receiving SEOW funding submit their project results to the program on a predetermined schedule. The submitted project results are called deliverables. The deliverables are the scheduled fulfillment to the grant. AEOW has submitted eight deliverables; following is a description of each.	

1. **Progress Reporting**—AEOW provided monthly progress reports to the SEOW program administrator for the first 6 months (May to October 2006). After that, AEOW provided quarterly progress reports. Progress reports include the following contents:
 - A summary of accomplishments for the period
 - Planned activities for the next period
 - Problems encountered and their resolution
 - Any anticipated issues or problems with a proposed approach to their resolution
 - Any technical assistance (TA) requirements that are anticipated
 - Finance reports, including (but not limited to) analyses of projected expenditures against proposed budget
2. **Work Plan and Goal Statement**—AEOW produced a charter that describes its principles, functions, and organization. The charter states the goals and purpose of AEOW and includes a work plan that identifies the following issues:
 - An appropriate mission statement for the group.
 - The date of AEOW's creation is April 11, 2006. The group will be a continuous workgroup subject to dissolution only with rescinding of Executive Order Number 23.
 - Chairperson/main point of contact for the group is the Director of Prevention Services/NPN from the Substance Abuse Services Division.
 - Specific activities that will be undertaken.
 - Proposed individual and organizational participants and their roles and responsibilities.
 - Sources and forms of data that will be used.
 - AEOW agreement deliverables.
 - Methods for measuring and monitoring progress and accomplishments.
3. **Sustainability Plan**—AEOW provided a document outlining steps taken and future plans for maintaining AEOW, updating and distributing State and community Epidemiological Profiles, and monitoring progress that included the following steps:
 - Reach consensus on how to do business and with whom:
 - Secure cooperative and collaborative interagency memoranda of understanding, executive directives, and/or other support documents from the top State executive whenever possible,
 - Include members from a variety of State agencies, nonprofit organizations, universities, private sectors, and citizens' groups.
 - Constitute and structure the AEOW by function in a matrix-based team format.
 - Recognize all the AEOW members, partners, and leaders for their accomplishments:
 - Maintain members' interests and identify a role for all participants.
 - Secure value-added (unpaid) staff from other agencies, universities, and nonprofits.
 - Build and strengthen interagency support and collaboration.
 - Define action items or products that have value for the AEOW membership.
 - Create a data inventory that supports other division grants.
 - Establish partnerships with stakeholders that ensure mutual benefits.
 - Establish and maintain interagency connections for cooperation and collaboration—namely, establish memoranda of understanding or memoranda of agreement that specify exactly how AEOW and stakeholders will collaborate.
 - Recognize the importance of community needs in AEOW deliberations:
 - Include needs-assessment language in the contract requirements to encourage communities that may be hesitant about working with data to embrace this important aspect of outcomes-based prevention.
 - Help local communities become more comfortable working with epidemiological data and provide training and TA for individuals at the local level.
 - Continually improve data infrastructure and data analysis capabilities:
 - Contact national and State data sources to assess whether and when data needs can be met.
 - Involve outside experts who can help overcome many of the analytic and political challenges associated with working across State agencies involved in a specific policy area.

- Coordinate AEW activities with those of the many State agencies involved in substance abuse prevention.
 - Establish an organizational structure that can be responsive to short-term data requests.
 - Work systematically to identify new data sources.
 - Analyze data as they become available to monitor emerging trends.
 - Identify data gaps and needs, and work diligently to pursue solutions to fill them.
 - Transform data into useful information and communicate those data to key groups using targeted messages.
 - Institutionalize the AEW:
 - Make AEW a formal subcommittee of ACPTSA.
 - Include AEW products in reports to the most senior State leadership.
 - Secure adequate and sustained funding for the AEW.
4. **State or Territory and Community Epidemiological Profiles**—AEOW produced two Epidemiological Profiles that summarize and characterize the nature, magnitude, and distribution of substance use and related consequences in the State and communities. Understanding the nature and extent of the array of substance use and related consequences in the State and communities is critical as a first step for determining prevention priorities. The work of AEW is framed by an outcomes-based prevention model that grounds prevention in a solid understanding of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and related consequences. Following the outcomes-based prevention model, once priorities are established, prevention planners then identify the factors influencing the prioritized use patterns and consequences to align relevant and effective strategies to address them.
 5. **Submit Data Used for Epidemiological Profiles**—AEOW provided the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Data Coordination and Consolidation Center (DCCC) with copies of or references to the sources of data and indicators used in the Epidemiological Profiles. The SEOW program administrator, the SEOW epidemiologist, and DCCC coordinated the methods and timing for the provision of data and references. DCCC is housed at SAMHSA's headquarters in Rockville, MD.
 6. **Dissemination Plan**—AEOW provided plans for dissemination of the State/- and community-level Epidemiological Profile and youth/adult consumption and consequences data to legislatures, prevention groups, private sectors, and the public, etc. The purpose of this dissemination plan is to provide target audiences with up-to-date substance use data trends and assist with data interpretation to inform their prevention programs and community groups. Four potential target audiences were identified: community coalitions, private sectors, State legislature, and media.
 7. **Substance Abuse Monitoring System**—AEOW created a systematic and ongoing substance abuse monitoring State- and community-level database system. The database system can help inform assessment ("What do substance use and related consequences look like in the State and community?"), planning ("What are the current prevention priorities that emerge after needs assessment?"), and monitoring/evaluation activities ("How are we doing in our efforts to address these issues?") to enhance substance abuse prevention. This database includes a key set of indicators that describe the magnitude and distribution of substance-related consequences and consumption patterns across the State and community. There are five inputs for each indicator: the name of the indicator, the most current value of the indicator, data source, frequency of data collection, and validity and reliability of using the variable. The data are mainly obtained from national surveys for adults, the PRIDE public school survey for youth, and other State/national resources. This comprehensive monitoring system will be used for tracking, communicating, and using data over time. In the future, an online monitoring database will be implemented to enable users to run queries and reports.
 8. **NOMs Community Data and Performance Measurement**—AEOW submitted NOMs data at the community level where available and not prepopulated by SAMHSA. A template designed by SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) was used. A description of the methods to collect the NOMs, data collection tools, and approved methodologies from SAMHSA was included.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking		
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$83,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		09/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking		
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		No
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>		
No data		
Additional Clarification		
No data		



Alaska

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 710,231
Population Ages 12–20: 91,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.8	24,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.0	16,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.5	2,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.7	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.0	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.2	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	45.7	14,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	32.9	10,000

	Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	17
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	996

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with Bac > 0.01	36.0	4

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

Note: Although the amendment creating the law enforcement exception was approved in July 2005, the effective date for the exception was made retroactive to September 27, 2004. See 2005 Alaska Sess. Laws 72.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through an administrative procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- General affirmative defense—the retailer came to a good faith or reasonable decision that the purchaser was 21 years or older; inspection of an identification card not required.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation.

- Applies to drivers age 14 or above.
- Applies to drivers under age 21.

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 1 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No passengers under 21 except siblings, unless at least one passenger is parent, guardian, or person at least 21 years old
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20.5

Appearance Requirements

- No rings on left finger; age-appropriate dress
- Males: no facial hair
- Females: no excessive facial makeup or lipstick

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Permitted

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers, servers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 21 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, and distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements: None

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol—applies to wine shipments
- Recipient must be 21—applies to wine shipments

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—all orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.
- Wine: Permitted—all orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.
- Spirits: Permitted—all orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.07 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.50 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$12.80 per gallon
\$2.50 per gallon for alcohol content of less than 21 percent

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

No pricing restrictions

Alaska State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> The Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board coordinates efforts with the Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE) of the Alaska State Troopers. The agency also depends on State and local police to enforce alcohol laws (Title 4). With four investigators and one enforcement unit supervisor, the ABC Board must rely on the assistance of local law enforcement and state troopers to enforce laws across the State. License fees are refunded to municipalities that have police departments and that enforce Title 4. The Alaska Court Systems has primary responsibility for enforcing the consequences related to any charges.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	The Department of Public Safety
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies ¹	3,685
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State law enforcement agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies ²	700
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	105
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Local law enforcement agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
	Don't know
Data are collected on these activities	No data
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies ²	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	5
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$4,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes

Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	5
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	52
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
Local police have been encouraged to operate compliance checks; however, the ABC Board does not collect this data.	
The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board maintains information in the minutes of its meetings and individual licensee files regarding fines, suspensions, and revocations; however, the data are not tallied for this type of purpose.	
Direct sales/shipment laws are enforced for dry communities (Alaska has local option).	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies includes only cases adjudicated by the courts, not all citations issued.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Includes local arrests/citations.

³ Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

⁴ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁶ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Adult and Juvenile ASAP Program

Number of youth served	1,904
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/asap/default.htm

Program description: The Alaska Juvenile Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) provides substance abuse screening, case management, and accountability for driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other alcohol/drug-related misdemeanor cases. This involves screening cases referred from the district court into drinker classification categories as well as thoroughly monitoring cases throughout education and/or treatment requirements.

ASAP operates as a neutral link between the justice and healthcare delivery systems. This requires a close working relationship among all involved agencies: enforcement, prosecution, judicial, probation, corrections, rehabilitation, licensing, traffic records, and public information/education.

The benefits of ASAP monitoring include:

- Increased accountability of offenders.
- Reduced recidivism resulting from successful completion of required education or treatment.
- Significant reductions in the amount of resources spent by prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges, attorneys, and corrections officers enforcing court-ordered conditions.

Increased safety for victims and the larger community; offenders are more likely to receive treatment, make court appearances, and comply with other probation conditions.

Much like the adult programs, the JASAP programs receive referrals for those under the age of 18 who have three or more minor possession or consuming offenses or who have a driving under the influence (DUI) type offense. In Alaska, ASAP is an integral part of the criminal justice and behavioral healthcare service systems, providing invaluable and necessary monitoring and tracking of clients referred to substance abuse services throughout the State. Five probation officers and five community grantees handle traditional adult misdemeanor ASAP referrals; an additional seven community grantees are funded to handle just juvenile cases. In addition to the Anchorage office, adult and juvenile grant programs are located in Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai/Homer, Kotzebue, and Wasilla/Palmer. Juvenile-only programs are located in Anchorage, Dillingham, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Seward, Nome, and Bethel.

The ASAP program provides a standardized statewide network of alcohol screening and case management for cases referred by the criminal justice system. It offers a consistent process to ensure that clients complete required substance abuse education or treatment programs as prescribed by the courts. The ASAP programs, including the Anchorage office, monitor these cases to confirm with the court and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) when clients have completed court-ordered assignments. This program requires a close working relationship among all involved agencies, including law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, corrections, rehabilitative services, motor vehicle licensing, traffic records, public information/education, and treatment services. There are approximately 1,500 adult court-ordered referrals made to the six adult community programs quarterly. An additional 500 juvenile referrals are made to the 12 grantees.

In fiscal year 2010, the ASAP program incorporated motivational interviewing (MI), an evidence-based practice, as a model for increasing the engagement of clients during their first encounter with ASAP staff. Through the use of MI-styled interviews, the expected outcome is that clients will be motivated to change their personal behaviors and attitudes related to alcohol and drug use, thereby increasing their completion and success rates following the receipt of required services. Grantees are also responsible for engaging their community prevention coalition and for being involved in ASAP program outreach and education efforts in schools, community forums, and other appropriate venues.

Alcohol Drug Information School

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information: http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/adis/default.htm	

Program description: Alcohol Drug Information School (ADIS) programs provide education to first-time DWI and Minor Consuming offenders as well as those convicted of other alcohol/drug-related offenses if that person would not be diagnosed as a substance abuser. ADIS programs aim to reduce subsequent alcohol- and/or drug-related offenses and associated high-risk behaviors. ADIS programs cover the effects of alcohol and drugs on driving and social behaviors as well as health and legal consequences. Each ADIS program conforms to the same standards and is approved and monitored by the Division of Behavioral Health. These programs are designed to be available to all Alaskans involved in alcohol- and/or drug-related offenses.

Each Adult or Youth ADIS program uses an identical core curriculum that combines the most recent research in early intervention and prevention. Each program includes regionally specific information and is designed to be relevant to all segments of Alaska's diverse population while ensuring uniformity of the core ADIS program content statewide. The Adult program uses a core curriculum developed by the Change Company and the State of Alaska. Adult ADIS programs are appropriate for all adults over the age of 18.

Prime for Life

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes

Evaluation report is available URL for evaluation report URL for more program information: http://www.primeforlife.org/homepage.cfm?CFID=374289&CFTOKEN=39038970	No Not applicable
Program description: The youth program, Prime For Life-Under 21, is similar to the ADIS course but was developed by Prevention Research Institute (PRI) and is used for individuals between 14 and not yet 21 years of age.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Comprehensive Behavioral Health Prevention and Early Intervention Services

URL for more program information: <http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/default.htm>;
http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/grants/grantee_lists/200803_cp_grantees.pdf

Program description: Grant program funds a comprehensive array of promotion, prevention, and early intervention approaches that focus on community-designed and -driven services. These services are based on concepts and program strategies that have proven to be effective in prevention of behavioral health concerns; they have clearly defined qualitative performance outcomes. These grant dollars “blend, braid and pool” resources and programming concepts into an integrated approach to behavioral health prevention. We know that substance abuse, mental health, suicide, fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, underage alcohol use, family violence, juvenile delinquency, and other issues are interrelated. We want communities to have the freedom to connect these issues, to partner and collaborate with community members working on connected and interrelated issues, and to focus on what it will take to develop overall community health and wellness. Agencies throughout the State receive funding through this grant program in remote or rural, as well as hub and urban, communities. Each community applying for these funds must use the SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) planning model to assess, plan, strategize, implement, and evaluate community-based services. Prevention strategies must be identified based on a clear assessment of local/regional data, selecting programs or practices that are data driven—what do the data indicate as the most important issues the community is facing? This model promotes a better connection between program selection and the critical issues facing the community, as evidenced by the available data.

Alaska SPF SIG

URL for more program information:
<http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/spfsig/default.htm>

Resiliency & Youth Development Program

URL for more program information: <http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/resiliency/default.htm>

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

URL for more program information:
<http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/fasd/default.htm>

Alaska EUDL Program:

2010 highlights of Alaska’s EUDL program effort to reduce underage drinking included:

- A package of legislation strengthening laws concerning alcohol-related crimes was signed into law in June 2010. An increase in civil damages for purchasing alcohol for minors went into effect, which also encourages licensees to continue enforcement of underage drinking laws.
- State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers released a video entitled “Choices.” The video focuses on the choices children/young adults make by drinking at an early age and how these choices impact their future opportunities. This powerful video showcased DJJ’s EUDL grantee in Bethel. The film crew interviewed youth in a very frank and poignant way, and cast them as actors portraying scenes of alcohol abuse in their community.
- Several media campaigns focusing on underage drinking were developed this year by and with EUDL coalition members in rural Alaska. These powerful media campaigns are being promoted and aired throughout Alaska.
- In June 2010, Mr. Chris Phillips and Mr. Paul Saomal visited Alaska on behalf of SAMHSA and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services to film video segments highlighting local underage drinking prevention programs. Our EUDL grantee in Nome was featured in this project.

- During the month of May, in preparation for graduation, Juneau hosted the national program, “Every 15 Minutes” at the High School. Students Against Destructive Decisions created public service announcements and assisted in the Safe and Alcohol Free Prom. Juneau has seen a decline in Minor Consuming Alcohol citations.

No website available for Alaska EUDL.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking

Yes

Description of collaboration: State of Alaska partners with Tribal health corporations to fund community-level prevention strategies that are driven by the needs of individual communities or regions. Currently, our prevention partners are Bristol Bay Health Corporation, Fairbanks Native Association, Manilliq, Akiachak Native Community, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Asa'Carsarmuit, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Copper River Native Association, Ketchikan Indian Corporation, Kodiak Area Native Health Association, Metlakatla Indian Community, Native Village of Gakona, Shishmaref IRA Council, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Association of Village Council Presidents, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, and Norton Sound Health Corporation. The State also relies on the input and support of leaders from the Alaska Native community through informal and formal avenues, including participation in the SPF SIG processes including the Advisory Committee, Epidemiological Committee, and Evidence Based Work Group. Representatives from the Alaska Native Justice Center are on the Alaska Interagency Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing

No

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs

Yes

Best practice standards description: Recommendations are included in the State of Alaska Plan to Reduce & Prevent Underage Drinking, which can be found at http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/docs/2009_underagedrinkplan.pdf. We are also currently in the process of developing “A Guide to Selecting Evidence-Based Strategies for Your Alaska Community,” which will target youth alcohol consumption and adult heavy and binge drinking.

Additional Clarification

We have so many efforts going on that some may not be captured in this Report; however, now that we are clear on what will be collected annually on underage drinking, a mechanism will be developed to ensure that we can communicate all State efforts occurring around underage drinking prevention.

State Interagency Collaboration

A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities

Yes

Committee contact information:

Name: Natasha Pineda
Email: natasha.pineda@alaska.gov
Address: 3600 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: 907-269-3781

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Alaska Highway Safety Office
Department of Health and Social Services, Prevention & Early Intervention
Alaska Courts System, Bethel Superior Court
Department of Public Safety, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Department of Juvenile Justice, EUDL
Department of Health and Social Service, ASAP Office

University of Alaska, Justice Center
Alaska Native Justice Center
Alaska National Guard

In October 2009, the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), in partnership with the Alaska Interagency Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking (AKPUD), released the State of Alaska Plan to Reduce and Prevent Underage Drinking in response to the 2007 *Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking* by the Acting Surgeon General. The AKPUD was organized in 2007 to begin looking at Alaska's data and needs related to youth alcohol use.

The plan was developed with input from the interagency committee, 25 town hall meetings on underage drinking, and public comment from a diverse group of Alaskans. It is organized to provide recommendations on three levels of interaction (national, State, and community) and eight strategy components (media campaign, alcohol advertising, limiting access, youth-oriented interventions, community interventions, government assistance and coordination, alcohol excise taxes, and research and evaluation).

The AKPUD continues to meet and is developing a plan for engaging communities in strategies for State and community action. Currently, DBH is conducting focused conversations with Alaskans (providers, youth, and grantees) to determine changes needed in the plan. Those recommendations will be incorporated into the update of this plan.

In partnership with the SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, DBH has developed a video related to underage drinking in Alaska. The video showcases how Alaskans across the State are working together to decrease the negative effects of youth alcohol use. Specifically, the video highlights efforts in Barrow, Nome, Kodiak, and Anchorage related to limiting access, youth-oriented interventions, and community interventions. Statewide prevention efforts are having an impact on alcohol indicators. Using the strengths-based approach of the Strategic Prevention Framework, community coalitions, and interdepartmental collaboration, we will continue to have an impact on the negative consequences related to underage drinking.

URL for more committee information

Unavailable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by Alaska Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
URL for plan: http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/docs/2009_underagedrinkplan.pdf	

<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by University of Alaska Justice Center	
URL for report: http://hss.state.ak.us/dbh/prevention/programs/spfsig/pdfs/10.underagedrinking.pdf	

Additional clarification:

We are currently in the process of developing a Web site that will be a clearinghouse of resources, training, and strategies with an Alaskan focus on preventing underage drinking.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$167,654
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010

Checkpoints and saturation patrols:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$979,265
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010

Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$5,311,036
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010

<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$551,605
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$61,585
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$270,005
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
<p>Programs or strategies included: Rural Human Services System Project (RHSSP) is a partnership between Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), College of Rural Alaska. The long-term outcome for the RHSSP is to have a trained, culturally competent, and stable/sustainable behavioral health workforce in all rural and remote Alaskan villages. The original vision for the Rural Human Services educational program was “a counselor in every village”; the vision remains the same today. First and foremost, the RHSSP is a workforce development and education/training program to build a stable system of well-trained and culturally competent rural behavioral healthcare providers. Grant dollars are available to rural or urban agencies serving a significant number of rural clients, and thereby provide funding for educational support and for part- or full-time internships at local agencies for students taking RHS classes and completing their certifications. Through financial support and supervision, these village-based student interns function as behavioral health paraprofessionals providing prevention, early intervention, and general counseling services to the entire community. The UAF Rural Human Services (RHS) educational program is the first step in the rural educational “pipeline” for rural students who can complete a 30-hour RHS certification program while living and working in their home community. Following the RHS certificate, students can continue in the Human Services Associate degree program and continue into the Intensive Rural Bachelor of Social Work program. Currently, RHSSP grants fund students through thirteen regional hub agencies in rural Alaska, from Kotzebue to the Eastern Aleutian Islands.</p>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,991,565
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Alcohol tax funds go to treatment and prevention; 17% of those are directed to prevention. That 17% is blended into our comprehensive prevention funded grants.

Additional Clarification

The information provided for this section primarily reflects funds being spent in the Section of Prevention & Early Intervention. We did not include SPF-SIG funds or Block Grant funds in the totals. These are just State funds. It does not include efforts being funded by other sections, divisions, or departments unless I have communicated otherwise. We do not feel this reflects all funds being spent on prevention efforts because there may be other efforts underway. However, these numbers do reflect the work we are doing.

The dollar amount for A.2 came from the Alaska Highway Safety Office, which is not housed in the Division of Behavioral Health. The dollar amount for A.5 is only from DBH; there may be other efforts this writer is not aware of at this time. However, now that we know it is an area to be reported on we will seek to find out what other funds may be contributing to efforts in this area. The dollar amount in A.6 is from our EUDL grants in the Division of Juvenile Justice. There may in fact be other funds which are contributing to this area which have not been captured by this writer.



Arizona

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 6,392,017
Population Ages 12–20: 825,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.5	211,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.6	137,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.7	17,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.0	10,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.0	65,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.1	43,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	44.9	129,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	29.2	84,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 121
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		7,222

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	20

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial or administrative procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 0 days
- Maximum: 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 30 hours without (10 of which must be at night)

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 18, except for siblings or if accompanied by a parent or legal guardian
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 15
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Note: Arizona allows compliance checks if the law enforcement agency has reasonable suspicion that the licensee is violating underage furnish laws.

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: \$1000–\$2,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
- 2nd offense: \$2,000–\$3,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
- 3rd offense: \$3,000 fine and/or up to 30 -day suspension

Note: The Department may seek license revocation through the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 16

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- Statutory liability exists.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption.
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other.
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: NEGLIGENCE—host must have known or should have known of the event's occurrence.
- Exception(s): Family, resident.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name—for out-of-State sales only.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Recipient must be 21.

Note: A licensed domestic farm winery that produces not more than 20,000 gallons of wine in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of that wine to consumers who order by telephone, mail, fax, or through the Internet. Farm wineries can deliver such purchases, subject to the rules applicable to the delivery of spirituous liquors by the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges. An independent contractor or the employee of an independent contractor is deemed to be an employee of the licensee when making a sale or delivery of spirituous liquor for the licensee (Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 4-205.04(D), 4-203(J) and Ariz. Admin. Code R19-1-221). The rules governing the retail delivery of spirituous liquor require age verification at the point of delivery and the deliverer recording the recipient's name.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.16 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.84 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.00 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Arizona State Survey Responses

State Agency Information		
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>		
Department of Liquor Licenses and Control - Investigations Division		
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>		
State, county, and local law enforcement agencies eliminate underage drinking in Arizona through six primary collaborative efforts:		
1. Cross-training of Arizona liquor law (Title 4) and fake identification (ID) enforcement		
2. Covert underage buyer (CUB) details		
3). Routine liquor inspections of licensed locations		
4. Large special event details (NASCAR, PGA, Super Bowl, spring training, university homecoming events, etc.)		
5. Emergency medical service rapid communication (referred to as TRACE, a program that traces liquor-related, underage death/injury back to the source of liquor)		
6. Liquor-related complaints received via Arizona Underage Drinking Hotline, Web site complaint page, and other sources		
Enforcement Strategies		
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>		
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	State of Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies		Yes
Enforcement Statistics		
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>		
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies		2,584
Number pertains to the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies		No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies		188
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks		102
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies		Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
Sanctions		
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>		
Number of fines imposed by the State ³		151
Total amount in fines across all licensees		\$365,875

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	4
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	47
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
The Arizona Underage Drinking Hotline allows concerned citizens to call when they suspect that underage drinking, services, and/or sales have occurred. With each complaint, the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control will launch an investigation. The Underage Drinking Hotline number is 1-877-NOT-LEGL or 1-877-668-5345.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Draw the Line Campaign

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Draw the Line Campaign is designed to inform adults in Arizona that underage drinking is not a rite of passage, is unhealthy for children, and is against the law. It is important for adults to realize the influence they have on children's behavior. This campaign provides useful tools and resources to help adults positively influence kids. The central campaign mission is to generate community involvement and conversation by making interactive tools and resources available throughout the State. The campaign uses a Web site along with a traveling exhibit to get the word out. The purpose is to go beyond merely informing the public about the risks of underage drinking and alter the perceptions and behavior of the target audience—parents and adults ages 25 to 54.

Scottsdale Neighborhoods in Action (SNIA)

Number of youth served	1,000
Number of parents served	3,000
Number of caregivers served	3,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.spi-az.org

<p>Program description: SNIA is a community-driven collaboration meant to change neighborhood behaviors and norms that favor underage drinking. Strategies include providing the public with information, social marketing, environmental and community development, peer leadership, and community education. SNIA hosts underage drinking (UAD) prevention town hall meetings, cultural celebrations, life skills training for young/ adolescent children and parents, neighborhood walks with Promotoras, Los Líderes activities, and community workshops on UAD drinking laws and health-related consequences. Peer leaders will create UAD prevention messages for schools, community organizations, and other coalitions.</p>	
Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (PAACE)	
Number of youth served	2,000
Number of parents served	300
Number of caregivers served	29
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.paace.org
<p>Program description: PAACE addresses underage drinking by implementing community development strategies and providing community education and training on the risks/harms/consequences of underage drinking for youth and adults. Activities include a life skills component, which is designed to help youth decrease favorable attitudes toward substance (ab)use and increase knowledge of the perceived risks and harm of underage drinking.</p>	
Luz Southside Coalition	
Number of youth served	11,000
Number of parents served	40,000
Number of caregivers served	250,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://luzsocialservices.org/southside.html
<p>Program description: Luz Southside Coalition implements the Juntos Podemos (Together We Can) Project using a two-prong approach to combat substance abuse: (1) recruiting, training, and empowering parents in communication skills and healthy family interactions, and (2) using media literacy and cultural competency to educate community members about alcohol consumption and abuse, the alcohol industry's disrespect of Latino/Mexican culture via ads, and liquor licensing hearings to increase opposition to new licenses.</p>	
Chandler Coalition on Youth Substance Abuse	
Number of youth served	900
Number of parents served	55,000
Number of caregivers served	400,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Underage drinking is the primary substance (ab)used by youth ages 14 to 17 at parties in the Chandler Redevelopment Area. Thus, the Improving Chandler Area Neighborhoods (ICAN) Prevention Program seeks to decrease contributing variables like social and retail access to alcohol, cultural and social norms favoring underage drinking, and low perception of enforcement of alcohol and its consequences. ICAN implements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer leadership programming with youth ages 13 to 18 and adults 18+ in the area. • Community development to include enforcement/compliance activities like party patrols, shoulder tapping, CUB operations, and social host ordinance advocacy. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for merchants, law enforcement, first responders, and school faculty to enhance knowledge of local community health issues related to underage drinking and enforcement. • Public information/social marketing campaigns targeting adult enablers. 	
Way Out West (WOW) Coalition	
Number of youth served	650
Number of parents served	1,500
Number of caregivers served	35,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.wayoutwestcoalition.org
<p>Program description: The WOW Coalition focuses on substance abuse prevention and implementation of public information/social marketing, community education, and community development strategies that target underage drinking. Environmental and individual strategies are used. The coalition is working to pass a social host ordinance in the town of Buckeye and to limit access to alcohol by creating party patrols with local law enforcement. Community education will help the public understand the new ordinance and why it is important to the community.</p>	
Pima County—Tucson Commission on Addiction Prevention and Treatment	
Number of youth served	750
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Pima County—Tucson Commission on Addiction Prevention and Treatment provides community assessment, mobilization, and public policy development for substance abuse treatment and prevention to decrease underage drinking.</p>	
Community Outreach Prevention Education (COPE) Coalition	
Number of youth served	1,642
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.copecoalitionaz.org
<p>Program description: The COPE Coalition uses environmental strategies, the Strategic Prevention Framework, and cultural competency to achieve community-level change in reducing underage drinking. The coalition serves the Maryvale community, where most residents are Hispanic and nearly 60 percent of youth report engaging in underage drinking. As a result, school suspensions, dropouts, expulsions, violent and property crimes, and drunk driving have increased. The Coalition seeks to reduce the accessibility and availability of alcohol to underage Hispanic youth by promoting and implementing: (a) Support and enforcement of a social host/unruly gatherings ordinance for the City of Phoenix; (b) Community education trainings targeting retail and social access to alcohol; (c) Youth Council meetings to engage youth in coalition activities; (d) A Promotoras program; and (e) Education on youth alcohol access and the need for restriction via various media outlets.</p>	
Copper Basin Coalition	
Number of youth served	100
Number of parents served	2,900
Number of caregivers served	12,000

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.copperbasincoalition.weebly.com
Program description: The Copper Basin Coalition addresses binge drinking, underage drinking, and alcohol-related vehicle crash injuries among youth. The main targets are parents; social host programs/laws and parents pledge to maintain a safe home by using the following two Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) prevention strategies: changing social norms and enacting social host policies.	
Making Alliances Through Neighborhood Organizing (MANO) Coalition	
Number of youth served	4,000
Number of parents served	500
Number of caregivers served	500
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The MANO Coalition focuses on reducing the number of adults who are willing to provide alcohol to underage youth. Lunch n' Learn sessions are held with parents at local businesses to increase awareness about the harms and legal consequences of providing alcohol to youth, while town hall meetings mobilize prevention of underage drinking. The coalition works with local merchants, retailers, schools, and businesses to promote the Draw the Line campaign and partners with other coalitions to work on passing a social host ordinance in the City of Phoenix.	
Mesa Prevention Alliance	
Number of youth served	8,000
Number of parents served	76
Number of caregivers served	900
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.communitybridgesaz.org
Program description: The Mesa Prevention Alliance (MPA) aims to strengthen collaboration throughout Mesa to reduce youth substance (ab)use by working with Mesa Public Schools to improve enforcement, educate parents on the ramifications of providing alcohol to youth, and engage in social marketing to change youth perceptions of underage drinking. The alliance partners with Mesa Police to increase enforcement targeting weekend parties. Alcohol vendors receive education and discouragement on product placement of alcohol aimed at youth.	
Stop Teen Underage Drinking Coalition	
Number of youth served	150
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Stop Teen Underage Drinking Coalition builds and sustains substance abuse prevention coalitions and youth advisory councils; each participating coalition operates in a grassroots approach. The project partners with other local agencies to determine necessary strategies for reducing and preventing substance (ab)use in Mohave County.	

South Mountain WORKS Coalition	
Number of youth served	4,000
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	400
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.facebook.com/pages/South-Mountain-WORKS-Coalition/106360516070777
<p>Program description: The South Mountain WORKS Coalition addresses the high rate of alcohol use among the community's youth and contributing variables, including ease of social access to alcohol. The program uses life skills development, peer leadership, public information and social marketing, community education, and community development, in which the Strategic Prevention Framework is used with community members. This process includes community assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Prevention Specialists offer program activities using evidence-based curricula (e.g., Project Alert) after school, between sessions, and during summer.</p>	
Urban Indian Coalition of Arizona	
Number of youth served	15
Number of parents served	15
Number of caregivers served	10,006
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.uicaz.org
<p>Program description: The Urban Indian Coalition provides community-based prevention programs to address underage drinking among Native American youth. The Coalition achieves this by promoting healthy lifestyles for Native American youth, families, and community members. The coalition seeks to reach a broad audience and build capacity through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community education for parents and community members. • Public information and social marketing. • Life skills development in group settings for youth • Early identification and referral of individuals who may be at risk for substance abuse and other behavioral health issues. 	
Covert Underage Buyer (CUB) Program	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: In an effort to curb the sale of liquor to underage persons, the CUB program was instituted in May 2003. This program provides the resources necessary for the Department of Liquor License and Control (DLLC) to investigate complaints of liquor-licensed businesses suspected of underage liquor law violations. When DLLC has reasonable suspicion that a liquor-licensed establishment is selling liquor to underage customers, the agency will send in a covert underage buyer, or CUB, to attempt to purchase liquor. The CUBs are between the ages of 15 to 19 and are carefully trained by DLLC investigators to understand and follow State laws, including DLLC's CUB investigation guidelines. DLLC provides CUB program training to all Arizona law enforcement agencies, allowing the program to operate statewide.</p>	

TRACE (Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergency)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.uicaz.org
<p>Program description: TRACE began in December 2004 to develop a system of effective and rapid communication between local law enforcement and emergency medical services personnel in high-profile cases that involve underage drinking. Each TRACE case is concluded only when the source of liquor is traced back to the supplier and the supplier is charged with a criminal and/or administrative violation. TRACE is now statewide with one full-time investigator available for immediate response to alcohol-related emergencies involving an underage person.</p>	
Underage Alcohol Enforcement and Education	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: This federally funded program allows overtime to enhance enforcement and education related to underage liquor activities in Arizona. Liquor activities include, but are not limited to, persons under the age of 21 years purchasing, possessing, and/or consuming spirituous liquor.</p>	
DUI Underage Drinking Enforcement	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.uicaz.org
<p>Program description: This federally funded program supports personnel, personnel expenses, and materials and supplies needed to conduct underage driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement and Title 4 (Arizona liquor law) training to law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona.</p>	
Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program supports and enhances efforts by States and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. (Minors are defined as individuals less than 21 years old.)

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

MASH Coalition

URL for more program information: <http://mashcoalition.org>

Program description: This prevention program focuses on developing life skills through seven sessions on decisionmaking, violence prevention, anger management, and conflict resolution. In emphasizing peer leadership, the Teen Outreach leadership program encourages students to volunteer in their local communities and gain useful skills and goal-oriented behaviors. Students are also provided with structured discussions, group exercises, role plays, guest speakers, and informational presentations to help them cope with important developmental tasks.

HEAAL Coalition

URL for more program information: <http://www.tdccorp.org/p/heaal-coalition.html>

Program description: Help Enrich African American Lives (HEAAL) Coalition provides teens with skills to maintain a drug-free life, to increase positive social interaction, and to increase healthy self-esteem and motivation for long-term goals. The program aims to reduce risk factors while building protective factors for substance abuse prevention. It offers interactive teen workshops, provides cultural competency trainings for professionals, and hosts Community Teen Forums to increase substance abuse awareness in the African American community.

MATForce

URL for more program information: <http://www.MATForce.org>

Tempe's Coalition to Prevent Underage Alcohol & Drug Use

URL for more program information: <http://www.tempe.gov/coalition>

Arizona Youth Partnership

URL for more program information: <http://azyp.org/>

Campesinos Sin Fronteras

URL for more program information: <http://campesinossinfronteras.org/>

Coconino County Juvenile Court

URL for more program information: <http://www.coconino.az.gov/courts.aspx?id=249>

Compass Health Care

URL for more program information: <http://www.compasshc.org/>

Jewish Family & Children's Services of Southern Arizona

URL for more program information: <http://www.jfcstucson.org/>

Parenting Arizona

URL for more program information: <http://www.parentingaz.org/>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: Arizona has intergovernmental agreements with the Gila River Indian Community and Pascua Yaqui Tribe to provide alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services. Arizona subcontracts to private nonprofit corporations (Regional Behavioral Health Authorities) that:

1. Provide alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services directly to the San Carlos Apache Tribe and the Fort McDowell Nation.
2. Provide alcohol-related prevention services to the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation, Navajo Nation, and Hopi Nation.
3. Work collaboratively to write grants and develop capacity to deliver alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services with the Havasupai Nation, Hualapai Nation, Prescott Yavapai Nation, and White Mountain Apache Tribe.

<p>The Arizona DLLC meets quarterly with three groups to discuss liquor-related concerns and solutions. Of the three groups, two represent all 22 of Arizona's federally Recognized Tribal Governments and are identified with an asterisk before the group name: *Indian Country Intelligence Network (ICIN), Arizona Police Chiefs Association, and *Tribal Gaming Office (TGO). All licensed establishments on Tribal land in the State of Arizona operate under Title 4 (Arizona liquor law).</p>	
<p><i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i></p> <p>Program description: Luz Southside Coalition (in a southside neighborhood of Tucson) works with billboard companies in their neighborhood to limit billboards advertising alcohol. The Mesa Prevention Alliance (MPA; City of Mesa) partners with alcohol vendors to provide education and discourage product placement of alcohol aimed at youth.</p>	Yes
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p> <p>Best practice standards description: A team of prevention experts convenes to review each prevention program and determine if the program is evidence based using the following criteria developed by the SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) guidance document. To be deemed evidence based, a program/strategy must meet one of the following three definitions below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Included on Federal Lists or Registry of evidence-based interventions; OR 2. Reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals; OR 3. Documented effectiveness supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts, as described in the following set of guidelines, all of which must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline 1: The intervention is based on a theory of change that is documented in a clear logic or conceptual model; AND • Guideline 2: The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature; AND • Guideline 3: The intervention is supported by documentation that it has been effectively implemented in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects; AND • Guideline 4: The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review; local prevention practitioners; and key community leaders as appropriate, e.g., officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders within indigenous cultures. Decisions are based on consensus. 	Yes
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<p><i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i></p>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i></p> <p>Name: Jeanne Blackburn Email: jblackburn@az.gov Address: 1700 West Washington Street, Suite 101, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-542-6004</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i></p> <p>Office of Governor Janice Brewer Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families Arizona Department of Education Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (State Medicaid)</p>	

Joint Counter Narcotic Task Force, Arizona National Guard Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts Arizona DLLC Governor's Office of Highway Safety Arizona Department of Public Safety Attorney General's Office Veterans' Administration Arizona Department of Economic Security Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (substance abuse prevention coalition) Arizona Department of Health Services/Division of Behavioral Health Services Yuma County Sheriff's Office High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program, Office of National Drug Control Policy Arizona Department of Corrections COPE Community Services, Inc. (substance abuse treatment service provider) Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Phoenix Police Department Campus Health Center, Arizona's Institute of Higher Education Network Arizona State Liquor Board Arizona Mothers Against Drunk Driving Governor's Youth Commission Casa Grande Alliance (substance abuse prevention coalition) Arizona Students Against Destructive Decisions Hualapai Nation (Tribal) Arizona Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism Cenpatico Behavioral Health of Arizona (regional behavioral health authority) Gila County Sheriff's Office Graham County Anti-Meth Coalition Urban Indian Coalition of Arizona Coconino County Alliance Against Drugs Arizona Youth Partnership Meth-Free Alliance Greenlee County Sheriff's Office Pima County Community Prevention Coalition Arizona State University Treatment Assessment Screening Center, Inc. (substance abuse treatment service provider and provider of drug testing [urinalysis] services) Indian Health Service First Things First (birth to age 5 school readiness agency)	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://gocyf.az.gov/SAP/BRD_ASAP.asp	

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Underage Drinking Prevention Committee	
Plan can be accessed via	No data

<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Underage Drinking Prevention Committee	
Report can be accessed via	No data

Additional Clarification

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families and chaired by the Governor's Deputy Policy Director, ASAP is composed of representatives from State governmental bodies, Federal entities, and community organizations as well as individuals in recovery. ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, enforcement, treatment, and recovery efforts and,

through its Chair, is able to communicate the needs of the State to the Governor. ASAP works on strategic focus areas, including underage drinking, which are addressed through clear action steps carried out by member agencies. It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative effects of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement professionals.

Arizona's Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD Committee) was established as a subcommittee under ASAP in 2005. The Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families staffs this interagency committee, which is responsible for coordinating underage drinking prevention efforts across relevant State systems. The committee has worked tirelessly to address the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by assessing statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies, and policies, and by building relationships with Tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. Partners on the committee include deputy directors, decisionmakers, and representatives from government and advocacy agencies that directly influence underage drinking. The UAD Committee works to maintain a comprehensive statewide prevention system to prevent and reduce underage drinking and to improve the health and safety of the citizens of Arizona by:

- Influencing State-level infrastructure change to improve cross-coordination and collaboration between agencies working to reduce UAD.
- Modifying social and economic norms, conditions, and adverse consequences resulting from alcohol availability, manufacturing, distribution, promotion, sales, and use.
- Effectively addressing at-risk and underserved youth populations and their environments.

A sample of the accomplishments of the UAD Committee includes:

- Expanded an online database (SYNAR) to collect information on vendors and their use of point-of-sale advertising for alcohol.
- Contributed to the passing of local social host ordinances that target adults who fail to use reasonable precaution to keep alcohol out of the hands of minors in several communities in Arizona.
- Created a "How to Restrict Public Drinking" brochure and provided training to community-based substance abuse coalitions on this environmental prevention strategy.
- Hosted webinar trainings for prevention providers on environmental prevention strategies.
- Attempted to discontinue the sale of Old Navy merchandise that promotes binge drinking among youth.
- Recruited schools in Tribal nations and non-Tribal communities to participate in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.
- Encouraged community coalitions to use the Draw the Line Campaign Web site's tools, templates, and information to change parental perceptions of underage alcohol use as a rite of passage.
- Prepared materials for workplace training on the legal aspects of underage alcohol use and parenting skills.
- Completed an inventory of community-based substance abuse prevention coalitions in Arizona, which revealed that more than 100 coalitions are actively implementing substance abuse prevention programs in Arizona.

The Community Advisory Board (CAB), as described in the ASAP Executive Order, represents counties and Tribal communities. CAB provides perspective to ASAP on community-specific issues throughout the State with a special emphasis on rural communities. CAB brings representatives from community coalitions around the State together to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement policy and programs. CAB provides an essential link between communities and ASAP, ensuring that Arizona has a comprehensive substance abuse infrastructure responsive to and inclusive of its citizens. Continuing efforts focus on expanding the use of social media to connect community coalitions across the State and to share best practices and advocate for prevention, and building prevention capacity at State and local levels through ASAP and its member agencies and organizations. Moving forward, the efforts of CAB will be combined with those of the UAD Committee to provide an essential link between community partners and their efforts and the Arizona agencies and entities responsible for State-level underage drinking policy. This expanded group has the capacity to coordinate and address underage drinking prevention activities through its connection to ASAP. This important body will continue to bring a voice to ASAP, reporting on important issues in Arizona's communities in a way that is productive and facilitates

work in the Strategic Focus Areas; will help communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends; and will help them take action and report them to the proper institutions. Using the data available through the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group, this group will effectively target populations and programs. Furthermore, this body will serve as a resource for communities and the State to identify the most effective ways of influencing substance abuse by working collaboratively and targeting limited resources where they are most needed.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Checkpoints and saturation patrols:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$100,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Other programs:

Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

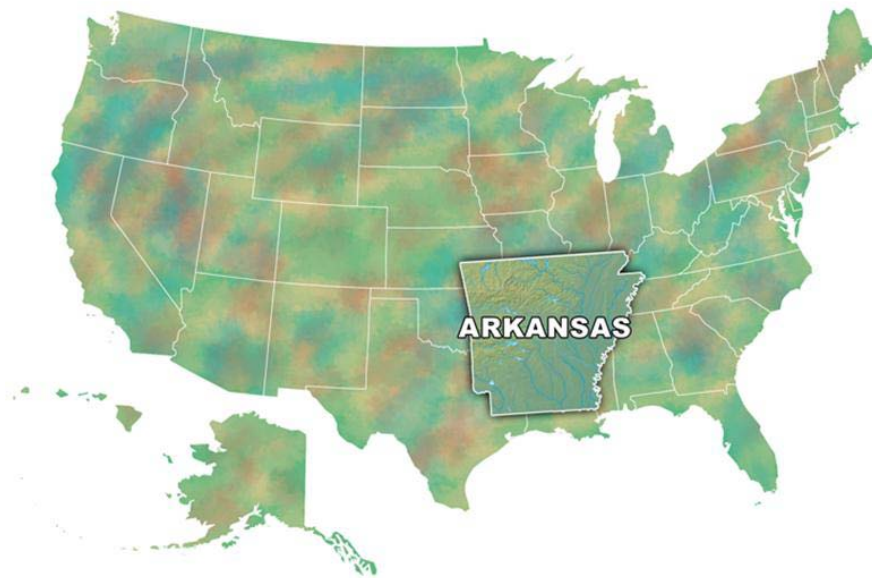
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Additional Clarification

No data



Arkansas

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,915,918
Population Ages 12–20: 346,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.4	81,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.9	52,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.8	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.6	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.5	26,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.2	17,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	40.8	46,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	26.8	30,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 60
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		3,595

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	23.0	22

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is specifically not prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.
- Retailer has the authority to detain a minor suspected of using a false ID in connection with the purchase of alcohol.

Note: Under Ark. Code Ann. § 5-27-503(b), a seller's detention of a person under 21 for use of false identification "shall not include a physical detention."

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 0 days
- Maximum: Not specified

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 60 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving
- Prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated minor passenger under 21, unless accompanied by driver in front seat who is 21 or older
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Males: No facial hair
- Females: No excessive jewelry or makeup

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Note: Arkansas's social host provision applies only to a person who is present and in control of the private property at the time the consumption occurs.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: A liquid capacity of more than 5 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/90 days
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/90 days
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required: \$75
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.24 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 1 percent

\$0.20 per gallon for alcohol content of more than 5 percent alcohol by weight (ABW), with 3 percent off-premises ad valorem retail rate. Ad Valorem tax applied at retail level.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.75 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 3 percent

Ad Valorem tax applied at retail level.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 14 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 3 percent

\$1.00 per gallon for alcohol content of less than 21 percent but more than 5 percent ABW; Ad Valorem tax applied at retail level.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: No

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: No

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: No

Arkansas State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
This duty is shared among all law enforcement agencies in the State. However, the Arkansas Beverage Control Division has the power and duty assigned to it by the Arkansas General Assembly to regulate, supervise, and control the manufacture, distribution, and sale of all alcoholic beverages and the issuance of permits.	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
Local law enforcement agencies work in conjunction with agents of the Alcohol Beverage Control Division and Arkansas State Police to enforce underage drinking laws. Partially funded by the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws grant, local and State law enforcement have conducted roadblocks, compliance checks, Shoulder Taps, and Cops in Shops as part of the joint effort in enforcing the underage drinking laws.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	Yes
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Alcohol Beverage Control Enforcement
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	No data
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No data
	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	3,012
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	269
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	247
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$126,400
	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	8
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	23
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Underage Drinking Prevention & Education</i>	
Number of youth served	359
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data
<p>Program description: Funded by subgrant issued by the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration under the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws grant. A collaborative prevention-based initiative focusing on the reduction of the onset and current use of alcohol among youth in Hempstead, Howard, Little River, and Miller counties. The primary goal is to provide an opportunity for youth leaders to be formally trained in prevention, advocacy, substance education, and leadership to serve as peer leaders and role models for the youth population at large. The secondary goal is to offer opportunities for the trained youth to make positive decisions—to take the training they receive and work in conjunction with law enforcement and adult task forces to present community educational programs, parent meetings, family-building workshops, and mentoring to younger peers.</p>	
<i>Strategies To Reduce Underage Drinking in Madison County</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for report:	No data
URL for more program information:	No data
<p>Program description: Through collaboration, the Madison County Sheriff's Office, Huntsville School District, Huntsville Police Department, and Madison County Community Coalition have implemented the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance checks (environmental enforcement strategy) • Fatal vision education (educational strategy) • Education through Red Ribbon Week (educational strategy) • Education through 8th-grade Teen Summit (educational strategy) • Social norm advertising campaign (environmental strategy) 	

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
Arkansas Collegiate Drug Education Committee (ACDEC)

 URL for more program information: <http://www.acdec.org>

Program description: Funded in part by a subgrant from Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration under the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws grant, ACDEC is a collaboration of colleges and universities across the State. ACDEC provides support to member colleges in the form of minigrants for underage drinking prevention and education initiatives. ACDEC is a unique program in the state of Arkansas in that it focuses on the college-age population. ACDEC provides an array of innovative and impactful education and prevention programming, such as Mock-tail parties, Spring Break programs, and leadership training.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a statewide media campaign that has been researched for proven effectiveness. The campaign needs to target adults and their responsibilities for preventing/reducing underage drinking. It also needs to target youth to prevent the onset of underage drinking. • Engage community coalitions to serve as messengers on the local level to address social norms, alcohol access/availability, media messages, policies, and enforcement. • Collaborate with statewide media sources to promote positive outcomes that occur when young people do not drink alcohol. • Evaluate current underage drinking-related statutes to determine if an Omnibus Law is needed for consistent support of enforcement. • Acknowledge that comprehensive social host laws are needed to hold individuals responsible for serving alcohol to minors. 	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
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Committee contact information:

No data

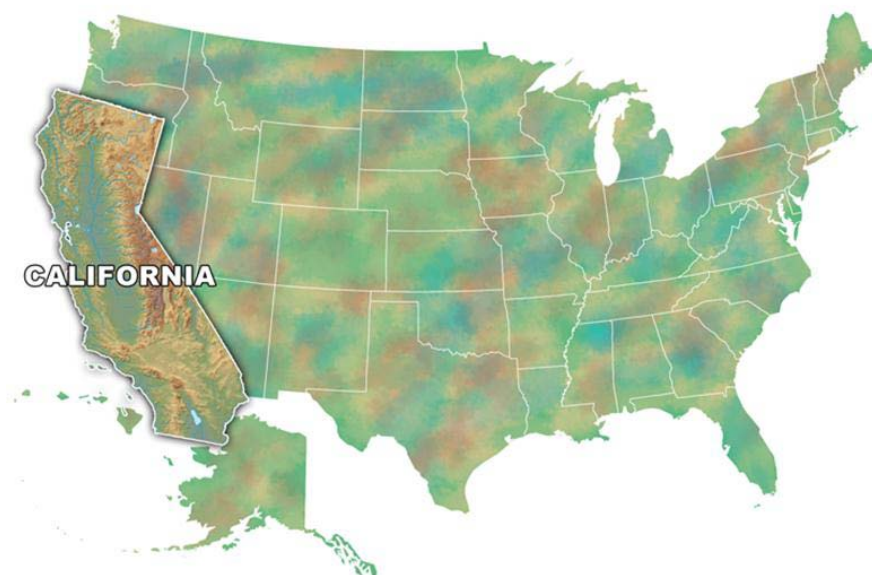
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
 University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences—College of Medicine
 Arkansas Department of Education
 Arkansas Collegiate Drug Education Committee
 Arkansas Beverage Control Enforcement
 Arkansas State Police Highway Safety Office
 Arkansas State Drug Director
 Director of Prevention Services
 Arkansas Department of Health & Human Services
 Arkansas Division of Youth Services

A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://www.arunderagedrinking.com/task_force.asp	
Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.arunderagedrinking.com/statistics.asp	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
Description of funding streams and how they are used	No data
Additional Clarification	
No data	



California

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 37,253,956
Population Ages 12–20: 4,853,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.6	1,244,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.0	826,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.2	78,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.7	41,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.2	382,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.3	235,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	46.1	783,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	32.4	550,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 542
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		32,127

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	27.0	130

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location OR EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.01
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No passengers under 20, unless accompanied by a parent, guardian, instructor, or licensed driver over 25
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

No hats, sunglasses, tattoos, visible body piercing, clothing with college or alcohol verbiage/logos; minimal jewelry; not large in stature; appropriate dress for age; hair that does not obscure facial features. Males: No facial hair, really short hair, balding, or receding hairline. Females: Minimal makeup, no provocative clothing.

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 3 years
- 1st offense: \$3,000 fine or 15-day license suspension
- 2nd offense: \$3,000 fine or 25-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: License revocation

Note: Retailer has option to accept fine in lieu of suspension. List of aggravating and mitigating factors are provided.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: Not specified

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Minor must be obviously intoxicated at time alcohol of furnishing.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 6 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/6 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$3.30 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited

- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

California State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Alcoholic Beverage Control	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
Please visit http://www.abc.ca.gov/programs/programs.html for more information on coordinated efforts by enforcement agencies that enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Alcoholic Beverage Control
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	506
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	4,769
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	670
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	8,551
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	1,207
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	1,267
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$3,801,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	40
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Not applicable

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Please refer to clarification at the end of this section.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC)—Governor's Program

URL for more program information: <http://www.adp.ca.gov/FactSheets/>

Program description: The SDFSC Governor's Program is designed to serve children and youth who are not normally served by State or local educational agencies and populations that need special services or additional resources such as youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, and school dropouts.

Negotiated Net Amount (NNA) Contract for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT-BG)-Funded Primary Prevention Services

URL for more program information: <http://www.adp.ca.gov/FactSheets/>

Program description: Through the NNA Contract, the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) funds counties to address problems and priorities determined through the Strategic Prevention Framework. Based on their local needs assessment, counties prioritize and identify strategies, best practices, policies, and programs to best suit local needs. Prevention programs throughout the State offer a comprehensive approach that may focus on alcohol and drug issues.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No
Program description	Not applicable
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	No
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
<p>State ADP does not collaborate directly with recognized Tribal governments; however, through needs assessments at the county/local level, counties may identify this population as a priority population and collaborate in the prevention of underage drinking. State ADP does not directly implement programs. Through the SPF, many of California's 58 counties have identified underage alcohol use as a priority area. According to the California Outcomes Measurement Service for Prevention Annual Report for fiscal year 2008-09, 31 counties identified underage drinking as a priority area in their strategic plans and 24 counties identified youth access to alcohol as a priority area in their strategic plans.</p>	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Denise Bennett, GPAC Coordinator Email: dbennett@adp.ca.gov Address: 1700 K Street, 4th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95811 Phone: 916-327-4076</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Alcoholic Beverage Control Attorney General's Office California Community Colleges California Conservation Corps Department of Public Health California Highway Patrol California Emergency Management Agency Office of the Chancellor, California State University Office of the President of the University of California Office of Traffic Safety Department of Mental Health Department of Social Services Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Education Department of Rehabilitation California National Guard Governor's Office of Planning and Research</p>	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access:	http://www.adp.ca.gov/Prevention/gpac.shtml
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
<p>Prepared by: The most recent Biennial California Student Survey (CSS) was conducted by the Crime and Violence Prevention Center of the California Attorney General's Office, Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, and the California Department of Education through a contract with WestEd. Please note that the Crime and Violence Prevention Center was closed as of August 2008. Another survey with alcohol, tobacco, and drug data related to youth is the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS).</p>	

Plan can be accessed via:	The 12th Biennial CSS Report for 2007-2008 is available at http://www.wested.org/online_pubs/hhdp/css_12th_highlights.pdf . The CHKS results are available at http://chks.wested.org/indicators .
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Additional Clarification

The Governor's Prevention Advisory Council (GPAC) was established to coordinate the State's strategic efforts to achieve reductions in the incidence and prevalence of the inappropriate use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. GPAC members maintain autonomy while carrying out GPAC prevention objectives through their respective organizations. GPAC subcommittees address such issues as alcohol policy and underage drinking prevention.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$4,425,685
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$4,205,910
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		09/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		No
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data		
Additional Clarification		

Under the directive of SAMHSA, States are required to provide data on all Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG)–funded primary prevention services. Counties enter their data into the California Outcomes Measurement Service for Prevention, which is then used to provide data for the SAPT BG application. Funding is tracked by the six Primary Prevention CSAP strategies and three Institute of Medicine (IOM) categories. Prevention program data is not broken down by cost per service or identified issues such as underage drinking.

Underage drinking is being addressed in California; however, prevention programming throughout the State is not narrowly defined to address one topic. Therefore, data is not collected by cost per service. When asking other agencies how much they invest in underage drinking, we sometimes find that they do not view their services as having this specific purpose and thus cannot isolate the dollar amounts requested in the survey. For example, the Department of Education and Higher Education Systems may consider underage drinking as a component of a program to improve overall academic performance and reduce dropout rates, but data on the cost per service specific to underage drinking is not collected.



Colorado

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 5,029,196
Population Ages 12–20: 570,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	32.1	183,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.7	112,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	10.1	19,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.5	7,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.6	58,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.5	36,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	57.2	106,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	37.4	69,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 74
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		4,442

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	20.0	14

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND
- Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.
- Retailer has the authority to detain a minor suspected of using a false ID in connection with the purchase of alcohol.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: For first 6 months, no passengers under 21 unless immediate family member; second 6 months, only one passenger under 21 who is not immediate family
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance with no age enhancements

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 1 year
- 1st offense: Written warning, up to 15 -day license suspension, or fine
- 2nd offense: 5- to 30-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: 20- to 45-day license suspension
- 4th offense: 45-day or more license suspension or license revocation

Note: List of aggravating and mitigating factors is provided. Responsible alcohol vendors receive a warning on the first offense.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$280,810 per person
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$280,810 per person
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—State permit required
- Wine: Permitted—State permit required
- Spirits: Permitted—State permit required

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.08 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.32 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$2.28 per gallon

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Colorado State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Department of Revenue/Liquor Enforcement Division (LED)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> LED provides training to and conducts enforcement with local and county law enforcement agencies. These operations include compliance checks, party patrols, and event patrols. LED and local law enforcement also conduct independent enforcement operations. LED, as recipient of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Grant, awards subgrants to several local and county law enforcement agencies and works jointly with these agencies in enforcing underage drinking laws. EUDL subgrantees work with community-based organizations that provide programs and services that enhance local enforcement efforts.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	Department of Revenue/Liquor Enforcement Division
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Enforcement Division
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	331
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1323
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	253
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	269
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Persistent Drunk Driver

Number of youth served	246,724
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Pursuant to legislation passed in 1998, penalties were increased for high blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and repeat driving under the influence (DUI) offenders. Referred to as the Persistent Drunk Driver (PDD) Act of 1998, this legislation defined the PDD program and created the PDD Cash Fund, which is funded by a surcharge imposed on convicted driving while alcohol impaired (DWAI)/DUI offenders. Monies in the PDD fund are subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, with the scope of their use stipulated by statute. Overall, the primary purpose of the fund is to support programs intended to prevent persistent drunk driving or intended to educate the public, with particular emphasis on the education of young drivers regarding the dangers of persistent drunk driving.

Authorizing legislation/grant: C.R.S 42-3-303, et seq. (House Bill 98-1334) sponsors Hopper/Hagedorn.

Population served: Programs, practices, and approaches cover a wide range of prevention activities including collaboration with local organizations; conducting educational programs for young people, parents, enforcement officials, community and business leaders, healthcare providers, school personnel, and others; promoting governmental and voluntary policies to promote alcohol-free activities for citizens; and restricted access to alcoholic beverages.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Law Enforcement Assistance Funds

URL for more program information: No data

Program description: The Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF) increases the capacity for comprehensive impaired driving education and underage drinking prevention at the local level.

Authorizing legislation/grant: CRS 43-4-401 et seq. allocates a portion of funds to the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health. These dollars are used to establish a statewide program for the prevention of driving after drinking, including educating the public about the problems of driving after drinking, preparing and disseminating educational materials dealing with the effects of alcohol and other drugs on driving behavior, and preparing and disseminating educational curriculum materials for use at all levels of school.

Population served: Across Colorado, individuals, organizations, and community coalitions are actively engaged in broad-based and coordinated activities designed to reduce underage access to alcohol and to prevent impaired driving. These programs, practices, and approaches cover a wide range of prevention activities including collaboration with local organizations; conducting educational programs for young people, parents, enforcement officials, community and business leaders, healthcare providers, school personnel, and others; and promoting governmental and voluntary policies to promote alcohol-free activities for citizens and to restrict access to alcoholic beverages for underage persons.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Description of collaboration: Ignacio, CO, a multiethnic community with a Native American presence, has undertaken a 5-year approach affirming a course correction in its prevention strategy. With the Boys and Girls Club (BGC) of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ignacio School District, Southern Ute Community Action Programs (SUCAP) conducts evidence-based programming covering a younger age group. The BGC Stay Smart program targets youth ages 9 to 11, with a Native Hip Hop adaptation of the Smart Leaders program creating a role for youth ages 12 and older. SUCAP operates Project Venture, an afterschool activity combining classroom concept-building with challenging outdoor activities developed for Native communities. Outreach is based on relationship building with youth in the schools and the Ignacio Teen Center to create a continuum of contacts and dosage along with process and outcome evaluation.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing Yes

Program description: Corona Insights, on behalf of Peter Webb PR, conducted the following research to aid the development of a social norming campaign for Western State College as part of the PDD program. This research, conducted during the beginning of the Fall semester 2010, works to identify the current state of student perceptions regarding alcohol use and driving while impaired, actual behavior related to driving under the influence, and awareness of drinking and driving media messages. This survey's goal was to establish a baseline for the 2010-2011 campaign as well as to continue informing future campaigns.

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Best practice standards description: Each funded agency is required to present and follow programs that are evidence based and data driven. They are allowed to choose from many different evidence-based curriculums with the intention of reducing the percentage of underage drinking in their particular community. Data is collected from each provider every month. At the end of the fiscal year, evaluation reports with aggregate data will be collected to determine the overall effectiveness of each individual program as well as the underage drinking prevention program as a whole.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Yes

Committee contact information:

Name: Christine Flavia
Email: christine.flavia@state.co.us
Address: 3824 W Princeton Circle, Denver, CO 80236
Phone: 303-866-7503

<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Colorado Department of Revenue/Division of Motor Vehicles	
Colorado Department of Transportation/Office of Transportation Safety	
Colorado Judicial Department/Division of Probation Services	
Colorado Department of Human Services/Division of Behavioral Health	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
<i>URL or other means of access</i>	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Unsure
Prepared by	No data
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Colorado Department of Human Services/Division of Behavioral Health	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=CDHS-BehavioralHealth%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251581449373&pagename=CBONWrapper	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$665,914
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included: Persistent Drunk Driver Law Enforcement Assistance Funds	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$665,914
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011

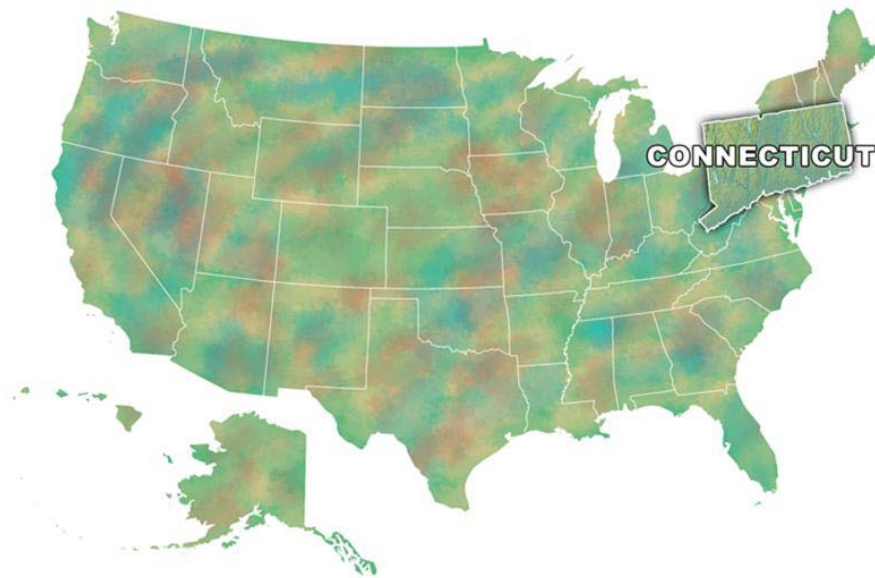
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	Yes
Fees	Yes
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

The Division of Behavioral Health's Community Prevention Programs are committed to the development, expansion, and maintenance of the State prevention system by allocating Federal and State resources to support this effort. The strategies align with the SAMHSA Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) model. Comprehensive primary prevention programs, practices, and approaches are activities and services provided in a variety of settings for both the general population and targeted subgroups who are at high risk for substance abuse. Primary prevention is directed at individuals who do not require treatment for substance abuse. In implementing comprehensive primary prevention programs, practices, and approaches, the State of Colorado uses a variety of strategies and initiatives to address alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The intention of the PDD fund is for each agency to work from its unique entry point and begin to move through various steps of the SPF model over the period of the contract.

Additional Clarification

No data



Connecticut

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 3,574,097
Population Ages 12–20: 428,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	32.7	140,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	24.2	104,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.9	7,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.4	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	31.6	49,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	23.2	36,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	60.6	85,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	46.3	65,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 34
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,000

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	43.0	14

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Note: In addition to the 30-day suspension penalty mentioned above, Connecticut imposes a license suspension of 60 days if underage possession occurs “on any public street or highway.” See Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-111e(a), 30-89(b)(1). APIS does not code provisions that apply only when the minor is located on a public street or highway.

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 4 months—with driver education; 6 months without
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 4 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: First 6 months, limited to one parent, instructor, or licensed adult who is at least 20 years old; second 6 months, expands to include immediate family
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire 12 months after issuance of intermediate license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 18.

Note: A parent or guardian of any applicant less than 18 to whom a learner’s permit is issued on or after August 1, 2008, shall attend 2 hours of safe-driving instruction with such applicant.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: Not specified

Appearance Requirements

- No sweatshirts or other clothing appropriate for someone of legal age (e.g. military sweatshirts)

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 15
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$250,000 per person
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Minor must be intoxicated at time of furnishing

The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Note: A common law cause of action is not precluded by the dram shop statute. Under common law, the limitations on damages may be avoided.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession

- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation
- Exception(s): Family

Note: The “preventive action” provision in Connecticut requires the prosecution to prove that the host failed to take preventive action.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser—ID check is required at some point prior to delivery.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient—ID check is required at some point prior to delivery.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 6 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/3 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
 - Wine: Permitted
 - Spirits: Permitted
- Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

The rate is \$6 for each barrel (28 to 31 gallons), \$3 for each half barrel, \$1.50 for each quarter barrel, and \$0.20 per wine gallon or fraction thereof on quantities less than a quarter barrel.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.60 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$4.50 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—No sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Connecticut Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Department of Consumer Protection - Liquor Control Division	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Yes	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Liquor Control Division
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Yes	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	2,761
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Yes	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	492
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	124
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Yes	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	110
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$248,125
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	110
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	539
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	2
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

No data

- ¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes
- ² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors
- ³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies
- ⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies
- ⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking****Partnerships for Success**

Number of youth served	6,710
Number of parents served	1,238
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/prevention/pending
URL for more program information	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/prevention/PHPCompendium.pdf

Program description: The Partnerships for Success Grant (PFS) is a 5-year, \$11.5 million grant awarded to Connecticut through a competitive bid from SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). PFS allows Connecticut to continue successful community-based approaches that prevent underage drinking through the use of the Strategic Prevention Framework. This data-driven public health approach builds on existing successes of over 20 community-based coalitions that specifically address underage drinking, including several other State and federally funded coalitions and community-based programs currently in place covering each region of the State. The PFS uses environmental prevention approaches to produce measurable reductions in alcohol consumption patterns and their negative consequences. The University of Connecticut Health Center conducts evaluations at the State and community levels to track performance targets. Goals include:

- Reduction of past-month alcohol use rates for individuals ages 12–20.
- Preventing the onset and reducing the progression of childhood/underage drinking.
- Strengthening capacity and infrastructure at the State and community levels to implement data-driven, evidence-based policies, practices, and programs.
- Collaborative approach aligning State and community strategies, redirecting existing services, and leveraging human and fiscal resources to sustain efforts.

Strategy types: Twenty funded community coalitions throughout the State use a public health approach in over 30 municipalities and statewide across college campuses to decrease alcohol consumption in youth ages 12 to 20. Additionally, coalitions build on existing resources to implement environmental strategies known to be effective in reducing youth alcohol use rates, such as curtailing retail and social access, policy change, enforcement, media advocacy, and parental and merchant education as well as measure changes in underage drinking that use student survey and social indicator data.

Connecticut has recently completed implementation of the SAMHSA-funded strategic prevention framework (SPF) initiative, which identified underage drinking as a State priority. The SPF was a 5-year, \$11 million initiative that brought evidence-based programs, policies, and practices to communities through a coalition approach to regions across the State. Coalitions were charged with conducting needs and resource assessments, building community capacity to address underage drinking, developing strategic plans, implementing evidence-based programs, and evaluating and sustaining efforts once the initiative ended. The majority of the coalitions were continued through SAMHSA's Partnership for Success Grant.

Highlights included: Prioritizing and addressing underage drinking at the State and community levels; leveraging, redirecting, and realigning resources in support of the SPF and the reduction of underage drinking; and strengthening State/local capacity and infrastructure in support of prevention. Findings demonstrated the following:

- A 4 percent reduction in past-month alcohol use among Connecticut high school students from 2005 to 2009.
- A 12.9 percent reduction in binge drinking among high school students.
- A 17.4 percent reduction in early-onset drinking (i.e., before age 13; Youth Risk Behavior Survey).
- A reduction in alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, dropping from 47 percent in 2005 to 42 percent in 2008.
- A 34 percent increase in the number of evidence-based practices, programs, and policies, including environmental strategies, funded by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS).
- A statistically significant increase in community readiness to implement effective substance abuse prevention strategies and practices from 2006 to 2010.

In comparisons of local student survey data collected before and after implementing the SPF in funded communities, 71 percent showed a decrease in the percentage of students reporting past-month alcohol use.

Connecticut Statewide Healthy Campus Initiative

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	42
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/prevention/PHPCompendium.pdf

Program description: The purpose of the Connecticut Statewide Healthy Campus Initiative is to develop a comprehensive prevention system that is responsive to the needs of young adults ages 18 to 25 who are attending public universities throughout Connecticut. The Initiative is based on a 3-in-1 Framework recommended by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The goal is to change the culture of drinking and other substance use/abuse using broad-based, comprehensive, integrated programs with multiple complementary components that target individuals, including at-risk or alcohol-dependent drinkers; the student population as a whole; and the college and the surrounding community.

Objectives of the initiative are to:

- Address gaps in substance abuse prevention and early intervention services.
- Support culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and evidence-based approaches for young adults.
- Further develop Connecticut's prevention data infrastructure and capacity to collect and analyze outcome data and report on key performance measures.

The primary target population is college students ages 18 to 25. Secondly, programs may target family members, peers, schools, and communities at large.

This initiative requires that programs use multiple strategies within the 3-in-1 framework (community, campus, and individual-level strategies known to be effective). The following is a summary list of activities:

1. Monthly meetings of the Connecticut Healthy Campus Initiative, open to all Connecticut institutions of higher education. Meetings include training by national experts, technical assistance, networking, and coalition organizational tasks geared toward sustaining efforts and promoting evidence-based activities on college campuses. Forty colleges have signed on to participate in the Initiative.
2. Grantee funding opportunities: Following a competitive request-for-proposal (RFP) process, 10 CT colleges received awards to implement evidence-based environmental strategies including policy review and creation, enforcement of underage drinking laws and policies, coalition capacity building, and social marketing. Colleges receiving the awards implement the CORE survey before and after implementation to measure the effectiveness of the strategies at reducing past-month alcohol use and binge drinking.
3. Technical assistance (TA) is provided by CT Center for Prevention, Wellness and Recovery staff to CT Institutions of Higher Education. TA includes face-to-face, telephone, and electronic consultation as requested by college staff. An electronic listserv of CT colleges will be maintained and used to provide updates on national and State alcohol and drug prevention news and information.

Best Practice Initiative	
Number of youth served	1,340
Number of parents served	912
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/prevention/PHPCompendium.pdf
<p>Program description: The Best Practice Initiative consists of 14 multifocused Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant-funded programs across the State. They were originally created in the mid-1990s to apply science- and research-based innovations to populations across the lifecycle. In 2009, following extensive review of State epidemiological data on underage alcohol use and related consequences, the funded agencies were refocused to apply the Strategic Prevention Framework and related strategies to address underage drinking and other substances that were data-identified as problems in chosen communities.</p> <p>Target Population(s): All Best Practice agencies are required to use a portion of their block grant funds to reduce underage drinking and related consequences.</p> <p>Strategy Type: The population-level approach requires agencies to use environmental strategies endorsed by CSAP, such as law and policy development and enforcement and media and marketing campaigns.</p>	
Office of Policy and Management—Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp
<p>Program description: The Office of Policy and Management and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) support comprehensive programs designed to combat underage drinking. Another initiative sponsored by the Office of Policy and Management is called “SetTheRulesCT.” This is a statewide media campaign educating parents and adults about Connecticut’s social host law and the impact of alcohol on teenage brain development. As of June 2009, the JJAC made awards to five agencies totaling \$409,260 in the “combating underage drinking” category for fiscal year 2009/2010.</p> <p>Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program (EUDL): This program supports and enhances State efforts, in cooperation with local jurisdictions, to enforce laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to, or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by, individuals under 21 years of age. Each State receives an annual allocation of a set amount and may also enter into competitive bids for discretionary grants.</p>	
Governor’s Prevention Partnership/Connecticut Coalition to Stop Underage Drinking	
Number of youth served	54
Number of parents served	52
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.preventionworksct.org/ccsud

Program description: The Governor's Prevention Partnership (GPP), a statewide resource link, serves as a nonprofit entity between State government and businesses with a mission to keep Connecticut's youth safe, successful, and drug free. The GPP provides leadership and services to help schools, communities, colleges, and businesses create and sustain quality programs in the following areas: mentoring, coalition building, underage drinking, school-based substance abuse and violence prevention, campus community partnerships, parent education, and media. The GPP works closely with DMHAS, State agencies, and community-based organizations to maximize prevention efforts and services based on State needs and policy plans.

The GPP and State and local coalitions have mobilized toward a statewide coalition, the Connecticut Coalition to Stop Underage Drinking (CCSUD). CCSUD, in collaboration with Connecticut's myriad stakeholders, has used State and Federal funding to achieve the following successes:

- Passage of several alcohol-related laws intended to curb underage drinking and related harms (keg registration, a "zero tolerance" law lowering the blood alcohol level to 0.02 for a driving under the influence [DUI] conviction for persons under 21, and prohibition of drive-up alcohol sales).
- A reduction in compliance check failure rates from 75 percent of merchants selling alcohol to minors to less than 18 percent over the last 8 years.
- A reduction of 8.9 percent among underage youth who report consuming alcohol in the past 30 days.

Regional Action Councils

Number of youth served	55,951
Number of parents served	17,289
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas/preventionPHPCompendium.pdf

Program description: Regional Action Councils (RACs) comprise 13 public/private subregional planning and action councils covering the State that have responsibility for planning, development, and coordination of behavioral health services in their respective regions. RACs are resource links for DMHAS and are legislatively mandated to:

1. Determine the extent of substance abuse problems within their subregions.
2. Determine the status of resources to address such problems.
3. Identify gaps in the substance abuse service continuum.
4. Identify changes to the community environment that will reduce substance abuse.

This information is used by DMHAS to inform decisions related to service system plans and enhancements. RAC membership consists of diverse members of the community, including the chief elected official, the chief of police, the superintendent of schools of each municipality within the subregion, business and professional leaders, members of the General Assembly, service providers, representatives of minority populations, religious organizations, representatives of private funding organizations, and the media. Every 2 years, RACs produce Subregional Prevention Priority Reports to describe:

1. The burden of substance abuse, problem gambling, and suicide in the subregions.
2. Prioritized prevention needs.
3. The capacity of the subregions' communities to address those needs.

These reports are based on data-driven analyses of issues in the subregions with assistance from key community members. The reports and accompanying data are used as building blocks for State- and community-level processes, including capacity and readiness building, strategic planning, implementation of evidence-based programs and strategies, and evaluation of efforts to reduce substance abuse and promote mental health. The subregional priority-setting process conducted by the RACs was instrumental in assisting community coalitions with developing strategic plans to address underage drinking in their respective communities. Priority-setting strategies include:

1. Compiling subregional sociodemographic and indicator data using data provided by SEOW and additional community-level data and information, such as student surveys and focus group results.

2. Producing subregional epidemiological profiles describing magnitude, impact, and response capacity.
3. Convening Community Needs Assessment Workgroups to conduct the priority ranking process.

RACs have also received Drug Free Coaliton (DFC) and Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act grants to address underage drinking in their regions.

Center for Prevention, Wellness & Recovery—Wheeler Clinic/Connecticut Clearinghouse

Number of youth served	602
Number of parents served	156
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ctclearinghouse.org

Program description: Connecticut Clearinghouse, a program of Wheeler Clinic's Connecticut Center for Prevention, Wellness & Recovery (CCPWR), is a statewide library and resource center for information on substance use and mental health disorders, prevention and health promotion, treatment and recovery, wellness, and other related topics. The CCPWR serves as a resource link for DMHAS. Resources and services are available to anyone who lives or works in the State, including families, teachers, students, professionals, community members, and children. Connecticut Clearinghouse serves as the State's Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network Center as designated by CSAP.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Local Prevention Councils

URL for more program information <http://www.ct.gov/dmahs/preventionPHPCompendium.pdf>

Program description: This DMHAS initiative supports more than 120 local, municipal-based alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse prevention councils. The intent of this grant program is to facilitate the development of prevention initiatives at the local level with the support of the Chief Elected Officials. The specific goals of Local Prevention Councils are to increase public awareness of substance use prevention and to stimulate the development and implementation of local prevention activities primarily focused on youth.

Tobacco Use Prevention/Control, Connecticut Department of Public Health

URL for more program information <http://www.ct.gov/dph>

Program description: These programs work to address all risks associated with the use of tobacco products. They are focused on preventing the initiation of tobacco use among youth and adults, eliminating exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, promoting cessation of tobacco use, and working to eliminate tobacco-related disparities among target populations such as pregnant women, individuals of low socioeconomic status, and ethnic groups with above-average use of tobacco products.

Multicultural Leadership Institute, a DMHAS resource link

URL for more program information <http://www.mli-inc.org>

Department of Children and Families Prevention Services

URL for more program information <http://www.ct.gov/dcf>

Safe and Drug Free Schools

URL for more program information <http://www.sde.ct.gov/sde>

Connecticut Department of Transportation DUI Enforcement Program

URL for more program information <http://www.ct.gov/dot>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

<p>Program description: CT has two federally recognized Tribal nations, the Mashantucket Pequot Nation (population: 227), and the Mohegan Tribe (population: 1,700). CT also has four State-recognized Tribal nations, the Eastern Pequot Nation, the Golden Hill Paugusset Tribe, the Pawcatuck Eastern Pequot Tribe (population: 150), and the Schaghticoke Indian Tribe (population: 300). A seventh Tribal nation, Nipmuc Indian Association of CT, is currently seeking Federal recognition. The two federally recognized Indian tribes in CT, the Mashantucket Pequot Nation and the Mohegan Tribe, are located in the Norwich/New London area of eastern CT. Both have casinos that contribute 25 percent of all slot revenues to the State. Outside of the Federal government, these casinos are the second-largest contributors to CT's economy. As a result, the casinos have provided a stable economic foundation for the Tribes and have allowed for the preservation of culture and the establishment of Tribal departments that provide a broad range of health/social benefits to members on the reservations. Coalitions/RACs in close proximity to CT's two tribes have formal linkages and include Tribal communities within their community interventions. At the State level, DMHAS is currently working with Tribal leadership to educate them on the PFS initiative and engage Tribal representatives to serve in an advisory role, providing advice on issues facing American Indians who wish to participate in underage drinking and related substance abuse prevention programs.</p>	
<p><i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i></p>	Yes
<p>Program description: "SetTheRulesCT" is a statewide media campaign educating parents and adults about Connecticut's social host law and the impact of alcohol on teenage brain development. The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is addressing the growing problem of underage drinking through numerous initiatives, including public advertising programs. "SetTheRulesCT" is funded entirely through the EUDL program. "SetTheRulesCT" was developed by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and the JJAC Subcommittee on Combating Underage Drinking, which is composed of representatives from the following State agencies and departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Children • Department of Children and Families • Department of Consumer Protection, Liquor Control • Department of Education • Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services • Department of Motor Vehicles • Department of Public Safety • Department of Transportation, Division of Public Defender Services • Department of Public Health • Judicial Branch • Office of Policy and Management • Juvenile Justice Policy and Planning Division • Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee • Office of the Chief State's Attorney 	
<p>Additionally, Connecticut DMHAS Partnership for Success and Best Practice grantee agencies will implement social marketing campaigns as a strategy to address priority underage drinking risk factors in local communities throughout the State.</p>	
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: The DMHAS-funded Connecticut PFS grantees use evidence-based programs (EBPs) including the recently updated (2009) guidance document from CSAP, <i>Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions for Substance Abuse Prevention</i>. An EBP Subcommittee of SEOW was established to review and approve community plans that include EBPs based on the Guidance Document. CT's Resource Links will continue to provide training/TA on selecting and implementing EBP strategies that will most effectively assist PFS coalitions with achieving performance target outcomes. DMHAS, in conjunction with Connecticut prevention provider agencies and organizations, developed <i>Cultivating Programs That Work: Operating Standards for Prevention and Health Promotion Programs</i> for prevention programs funded by DMHAS. The standards, guidelines, and</p>	

supporting documents link state-of-the-art prevention theory to effective, comprehensive, and accountable prevention practice and abide by principles that are divided into eight categories critical for all prevention programs:

1. Human Relationships
2. Program Planning
3. Program Activities
4. Program Settings
5. Health and Safety
6. Program Implementation
7. Program Administration
8. Evaluation

Implementation of the standards should result in positive outcomes for programs, staff, and participants. The purpose of these standards is to provide assurances to the public that alcohol and drug abuse prevention and early intervention programs are regulated under a set of minimum standards established by DMHAS. These standards establish a minimum level of program operation intended to reflect quality substance abuse prevention programs. The operating standards articulate a service philosophy that helps individuals, families, schools, and communities throughout Connecticut prevent the use, misuse, or abuse of legal or illegal substances. To support prevention staff training and certification, the Prevention Training Collaborative provides a wide range of prevention training across the State. There are three levels of prevention certification for paraprofessionals: volunteers, and prevention program staff with and without 4-year degrees.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Yes

Committee contact information:

Name: Dianne Harnad, MSW, Director of Prevention, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Email: Dianne.Harnad@po.state.ct.us

Address: 410 Capitol Ave, PO Box 341431, MS-14PIT, Hartford, CT 06134

Phone: 860-418-6828

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services

Department of Consumer Protection

Department of Public Health

Department of Public Safety

Department of Transportation

Department of Children and Families

Department of Transportation

Department of Social Services

Office of Policy and Management

Connecticut State University System

Department of Higher Education

Office of the Chief State's Attorney and Judicial Branch

A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities Yes

URL or other means of access

<http://www.ct.gov/dmhas>

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes

Prepared by: DMHAS and The Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Policy Council

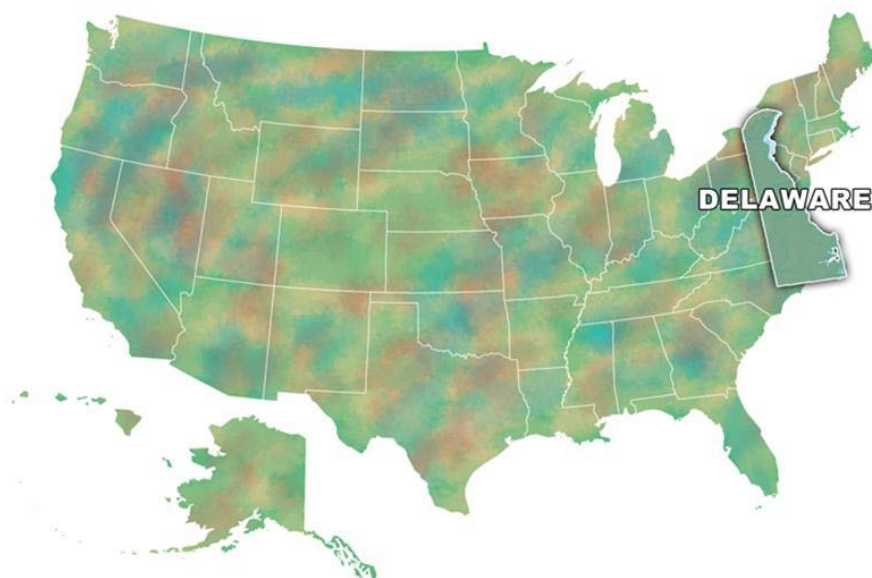
Plan can be accessed via

<http://www.ct.gov/dmhas> pending

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: The Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Policy Council Final Evaluation Report of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant First Year Evaluation Report of the PFS	
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.ct.gov/dmhas pending
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$2,211,562
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$76,090
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,515,987
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$6,036,032
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$524,558
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,012,845
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$182,471
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	Best practices programs
Estimate of State funds expended	\$143,523
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	General funds
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> State agency collaboration: the funding stream is actually staff time in kind for each state agency member of the Alcohol and Drug Policy Council.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Delaware

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 897,934
Population Ages 12–20: 107,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	30.4	32,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	21.4	23,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.7	2,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.2	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.2	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.2	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	56.8	21,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	45.4	17,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
		12
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		745

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	28.0	7

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is NOT prohibited and there is no specific allowance for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- No driver's license suspension procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: One passenger, except for immediate family members
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Males: No facial hair
- Females: No excessive makeup

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers, servers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.16 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$0.97 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Specific Excise Tax: \$3.75 per gallon

\$2.50 per gallon for alcohol content of 25 percent or less

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—5 days minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—Commissioner shall not control credit transactions to extent they are permitted by Federal law.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—5 days minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—Commissioner shall not control credit transactions to extent they are permitted by Federal law.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—5 days minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—Commissioner shall not control credit transactions to extent they are permitted by Federal law.

Delaware Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement (DATE)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
DATE has three programs: Cops in Shops, Cooperating Underage Witness Program, and Fake ID Sweeps. DATE and Delaware's police departments collaboratively implement all three programs.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	45
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	04/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	44
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	5
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	04/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	30
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$20,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	3
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	90
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
All Stars	
Number of youth served	1,248
Number of parents served	119
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	Not available
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: All Stars is an innovative, science-based prevention program that promotes prosocial behavior and attitudes. When done as intended, the effects on students can be profound. All Stars is designed for use by professionals who work with children ages 9 to 11 in community settings. All Stars can be delivered after school and in community settings such as churches and recreation centers.	
Too Good for Drugs	
Number of youth served	147
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data
Program description: Too Good for Drugs is a school-based prevention program proven to reduce the intention to use alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs in middle and high school students. The program is for kindergarten through 12th grades (5- through 18-year-olds) and has a separate, developmentally appropriate curriculum for each grade level. The program is designed to address:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal and interpersonal skills relating to alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and illegal drugs. • Appropriate attitudes toward alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use. • Knowledge of the negative consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use. • Benefits of a drug-free lifestyle. • Positive peer norms. 	
The number of youth served were 147 at-risk youth in the City of Wilmington.	
Project Towards No Drug Abuse	
Number of youth served	128
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No

URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Project Towards No Drug Abuse is a highly interactive school-based program designed to help high school youth, ages 14-19, resist substance use. The program teaches participants increased coping and self-control skills that allow them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasp the cognitive misperceptions that may lead to substance use. • Express a desire not to abuse substances. • Understand the sequence of substance abuse and the consequences of using substances. • Correct myths concerning substance use. • Demonstrate effective communication, coping, and self control skills. • State a commitment to discuss substance abuse with others. <p>The Media Matters program, which is part of this project, is a hands-on media workshop in which youth translate content and attitudes about consequences of violence and substance abuse with the freedom of form and expression necessary for youth to take ownership of their creative projects and to take pride in discovering the power of their authentic voices. Examples include public service announcements, video diaries, and interviews.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Parents Step Up Campaign

URL for more program information: <http://parentsstepup.org>

Program description: Using various communication media, the Step Up campaign:

- Helps adults recognize and change behaviors that facilitate underage drinking.
- Provides ideas for effective house rules to help adults protect kids from underage drinking.
- Encourages parents to block teens from access to alcohol.
- Highlights the consequences of underage drinking to discourage alcohol use.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description:	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) services (Single State Agency) has recently developed our Prevention Web site as of this year and we continue to enhance our site. <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dsamh/prevention.html>

DSAMH's subrecipient, Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services, provides services to youths age 17 and younger. Their Web site is at: http://kids.delaware.gov/fs/fs_prevent.shtml

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information:	

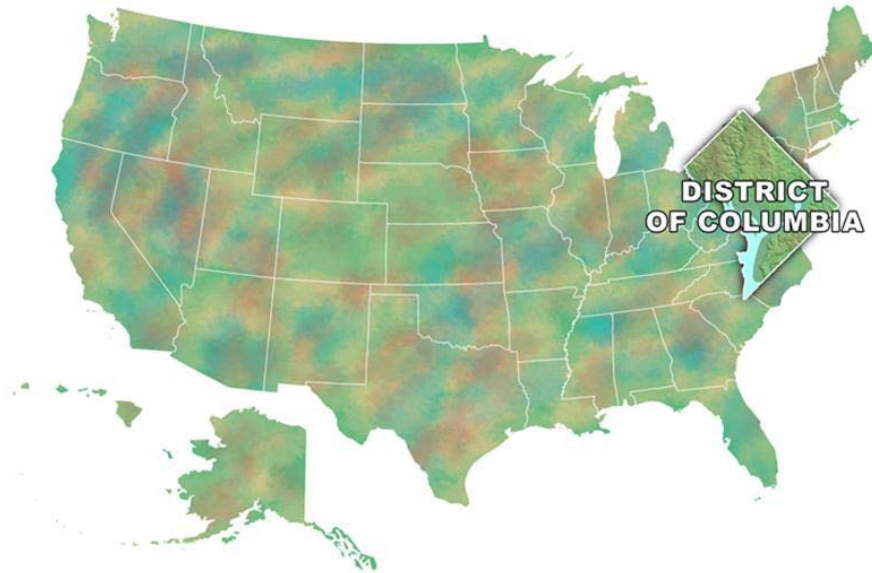
Name: Dr. Marc Richman Email: Marc.Richman@state.de.us Address: DHSS-Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, 1901 N. DuPont Hwy, Main Admin Bldg, New Castle, DE 19720 Phone: 302-255-9416	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement Office of Highway Safety Delaware Department of Education Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> URL or other means of access: http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dsamh/prevention.html	Yes

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
<p>The DHSS Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services convenes a State-level interagency governmental body/committee that coordinates and addresses across-the-lifespan prevention activities targeting State priorities: alcohol, marijuana, prescription opiates, and heroin. Delaware continues to enhance its efforts by making this committee an inclusive body.</p> <p>On January 25, 2011, Delaware's Substance Abuse Prevention Strategic Plan was approved; it addresses the misuse and abuse of alcohol across the lifespan. On October 28, 2010, the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) State Incentive Grant (SIG) Cohort IV strategic plan was approved; one of its two priorities is to reduce past-month alcohol misuse and abuse by Delaware residents ages 12 to 25. Indicators of change may include, but are not limited to: a decrease in underage and binge drinking (consumption) and a decrease in alcohol-related traffic crashes, death, and/or injuries (consequences).</p> <p>The Office of Highway Safety (OHS) implemented the Underage Drinking Task Force in the past through the support/requirement of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Grant. In the near future, it is projected that through reappointment of responsibilities, Delaware's Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement will become responsible for continuing the efforts of the Underage Drinking Task Force. DATE will begin receiving Federal Fiscal Year 2011 funds through OJJDP so that OHS can focus on drinking and driving. Delaware does not have a stand-alone underage drinking report. However, data on underage drinking are included in the State and substance epidemiological profiles, which are released annually. These reports are prepared by the University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and can be found at http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata.</p>	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$20,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	04/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$300,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010

<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$500,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,138,678
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
<p>Programs or strategies included: The “Under 21. Think. Don’t Drink.” campaign is a two-pronged approach to increase awareness of the issue of underage drinking in Delaware. The awareness campaign rolled out in two phases. The first was launched in April when Delaware Governor Jack Markell recorded a radio spot for OHS aimed at parents. The goal was to make parents more aware of the dangers and legal consequences of underage drinking. An ad coming from the State’s First Parent was predicted to be effective. The second portion of the campaign was the development and implementation of a video public service announcement (PSA) contest. OHS contacted every school and college in the State to ask for video submissions on why it was important that individuals under age 21 think and not drink. Submissions (30 for the first year) were loaded onto the Web site and the public voted for their favorites. Votes figured into the official voting by OHS staff members and members of a public relations firm. A red-carpet-style awards banquet was held and awards for first through third place were distributed. Winning submissions will be used as TV and movie theatre PSAs in 2011. Additionally, transit advertising at the college level was implemented. The contest Web site can be found at http://www.ohs.delaware.gov/UnderageDrinking.</p>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



District of Columbia

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 601,723
Population Ages 12–20: 62,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	30.9	19,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.4	12,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.3	1,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.5	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.4	4,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.7	2,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	52.2	13,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	35.5	9,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
		23
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		1,360

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	50.0	1

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Note: The District of Columbia defines a “valid identification document” as “an official identification issued by an agency of government (local, State, Federal, or foreign) containing, at a minimum, the name, date of birth, signature, and photograph of the bearer.” See D.C. Code Ann. § 25-101(53). D.C. Code Ann. § 25-783(b) requires licensed establishments to “take steps reasonably necessary to ascertain” whether any person to whom an alcoholic beverage is served is of legal drinking age, and further provides that “[a]ny person who supplies a valid identification document showing his or her age to be the legal drinking age shall be deemed to be of legal drinking age.” APIS has interpreted the “reasonable steps” requirement as providing the retailer a defense for reasonable reliance on an apparently valid ID.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours—must log additional 10 hours of nighttime driving at intermediate stage with driver over 21

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.—September–June: 11 p.m. on Sunday–Thursday, 12:01 a.m. on Saturday–Sunday; July–August: 12:01 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: First 6 months, one licensed driver at least 21, and any parent or sibling. After 6 months, no more than 2 passengers under 21 (except parents or siblings) until age 18
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance with clothing appropriate for minors in target area

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements: None

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements: None

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 gallons or more
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a Government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies**Alcohol Tax*****Beer (5 percent alcohol)***

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.09 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 9 percent

General sales tax rate of 6 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 4 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 9 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 3 percent.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.30 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 9 percent

General sales tax rate of 6 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 4 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 9 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 3 percent.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 9 percent

General sales tax rate of 6 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 4 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 9 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 3 percent.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—45 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—45 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—45 days maximum

District of Columbia Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> The Metropolitan Police Department	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Department works collectively with the National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking (NCCPUD) and the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) to implement enforcement to eliminate or decrease underage drinking.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	No
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	43
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,277
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	129
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,277
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	129
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	37
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$99,000
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	16
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	39
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking</i>	
Number of youth served	1,000
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	nparker@nccpud.net
URL for more program information	nparker@nccpud.net
<p>Program description: The National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking (NCCPUD) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing and reducing underage drinking and its related harms in the District of Columbia. A coalition of community-based organizations, government, youth, and colleges, NCCPUD has been in the vanguard of developing and implementing prevention programs aimed at reducing underage drinking since 1997. Its mission is to organize, advocate, educate, and build the capacity of local public and private organizations, youth, and the community to reduce underage drinking and related harm. NCCPUD's vision is for a safe environment that embraces youth, supports healthy behaviors, and encourages youth leadership and community investment.</p> <p>The goals of NCCPUD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for environmental policies and practices to reduce underage drinking and unhealthy outcomes related to all substance abuse. • Build the capacity of the community to develop and implement evidence-based strategies to protect young people from the risk of alcohol and drugs. • Use media and communications as educational tools to change public perspectives and attitudes, leading to the reduction of underage drinking and related harms. • Organize and support grassroots responses to the consequences of substance abuse in the community. • Involve youth at every level of the organization. <p>NCCPUD, through its Youth Advocates Peer Program, provides and sponsors weekly training/workshops to over 40 area youth on various alcohol-related laws, enforcement activities, and issues currently affecting their environment. NCCPUD Youth Advocates give peer presentation at various public and private senior high schools in the District of Columbia and sponsor yearly Prom Promise events that encourage youth not to make destructive decisions during prom season. NCCPUD also serves as the District Coordinator for the National Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) program. Since its inception, NCCPUD has trained over 500 youth advocates for the prevention of underage drinking and currently serves more than 1,000 youth each year in the District of Columbia.</p>	
<i>Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data

Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://abra.dc.gov
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) issues and renews licenses that enable qualified businesses to sell and serve alcoholic beverages. ABRA monitors compliance with alcoholic beverage control (ABC) laws and takes appropriate enforcement action when licensees violate these laws. When appropriate, ABRA proposes new laws regulating the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District. ABRA also offers educational programs that help ABC establishments prevent underage individuals from purchasing and consuming alcohol.</p>	
DC Prevention Centers	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: In 2010, the District of Columbia Department of Health's Addiction, Prevention, and Recovery Administration (APRA) funded four DC Prevention Centers that cover all eight Wards through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant-Prevention Set-Aside funds. Each Prevention Center has two designated Wards (Wards 1 and 2; Wards 3 and 4; Wards 5 and 6; Wards 7 and 8) that serve as dynamic hubs that engage, support, and help connect the many community elements that are needed for promoting healthy children, youth, and families as well as a drug-free city. Prevention Centers address three capacity-building functions in ways that reflect the characteristics and priorities of the populations and geographic areas served. The three functions—community education, community leadership, and community changes—are designed to address priority risk factors and the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase attitudes opposed to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among children and youth. • Delay the onset or first use and progression of risk among children and youth. • Increase involvement of families, youth, and concerned citizens in their community's planning, decisionmaking, and evaluation for substance abuse prevention. <p>Data measures have been identified and are being tracked at the District and Ward levels. DC Prevention Centers have a primary role in the DC Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) draft strategic plan pending approval from SAMHSA. Preventing the onset of underage alcohol use and reducing risk are among the priorities proposed in the plan.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

DC Public Schools (DCPS) Life Skills Training

URL for more program information: Abby.Bonder@dc.gov (Executive Office of the Mayor)

Program description: In the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), the LifeSkills Training (LST) curriculum is currently being implemented in 16 high schools, 14 middle schools, and 20 educational campuses (PK through 8s) in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th grades, reaching over 4,000 students. Since the program began in 2008, 75 health teachers have been trained. The LST curriculum is aligned with State academic standards, is paced into the DCPS health curriculum, and is taught by health teachers. In 2007, the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME) was created to provide additional support and capacity to DCPS and other local education agencies (LEAs) in the District. To date, the DME has facilitated, in partnership with DCPS, the implementation of the LifeSkills Training program. The DME has

a half-time coordinator who is responsible for organizing trainings, ensuring that trained teachers have materials for implementation, encouraging all key personnel (e.g., principals, vice principals) to take an active role in the program's implementation, ensuring that the program is being implemented with fidelity by making frequent classroom visits, and providing technical assistance to each teacher. Technical assistance includes, but is not limited to, observing a lesson and providing feedback, coteaching an LST lesson, and troubleshooting problems the teacher may have with the curriculum, such as engaging students in the lesson. Teachers may request assistance at any time, but the coordinator also reaches out to each teacher on a monthly basis. The coordinator has been collecting data on training saturation and teaching levels so that we can ensure fidelity to the program model.

DC Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)

URL for more program information: Judith.Donovan@DC.Gov

Program description: DC is part of the Cohort IV SPF SIG funded through SAMHSA with a \$10.6 million award. The SPF SIG goals are to:

- Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking and marijuana use among youth in communities.
- Reduce substance abuse problems, especially underage drinking and marijuana use among youth in communities.
- Build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the State and community levels to address priority areas, reduce risk, and increase protection for children and youth.

SAMHSA reviews and approves a data-driven strategic plan before 85 percent or all community-level funds can be allocated. Approval of the DC plan is pending; however, underage drinking is one of two DC priorities.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No Recognized Tribal Governments
Description of collaboration	Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Program description: National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking Metro Teen AIDS Ward 8 Drug Free Coalition (STOP ACT Grantee)	

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description:</p> <p>These codes are the foundation for all DC underage drinking programs and practices and serve as guiding standards for developing and implementing evidence-based prevention services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.C. Official Code §25-765 No window advertisements within 400 feet of a church/school • D.C. Official Code §25-782 Restrictions on hours of minors entering stores from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. during school days • D.C. Official Code §25-781 Sale to minors or intoxicated persons prohibited • D.C. Official Code §25-783 Production of valid identification document required; penalty 	

DC Prevention Centers are based on a public health and risk and protective factor model.

Additional Clarification

The District's overall goal is to delay the access and aid of underage drinking by bringing the issue to the forefront and making it a priority in communities and businesses. The statewide task force shall include: compliance checks, training/educational and enforcement activities, and prevention and intervention activities. The Justice Grants Administration (JGA) will also continue working with the OJJDP technical assistance provider PIRE and will use those EUDL resources to build on the work of the underage drinking stakeholders in the communities to develop prevention and intervention service strategies. In addition, JGA will maintain its relationship with the DC Prevention Network (DCPN) to support best practices, innovative and/or encourage collaboration with new/existing projects/programs on preventing and intervening underage drinking. DCPN is currently comprised of the following agencies and organizations:

- District agencies: Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) and the Metropolitan Police Department Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Branch
- Community-based organizations: National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking (NCCPUD), Bridging Resources In the Community (BRIC), Metro TeenAIDS, Alliance of Concerned Men, Public Charter School Center for Student Support, and University of Maryland

In addition, the Department of Health Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) provides coordination and technical assistance to support a diverse array of policy, prevention interventions, and enforcement activities around underage drinking to both JGA and the Network.

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL), Justice Grants Administration (JGA) Email: Brenda.Smith@dc.gov Address: 1350 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004 Phone: 202-727-6331	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration Bridging Resources In Communities, Inc. Metro TeenAIDS Metropolitan Police Department National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking Public Charter School-Center for Student Support University Systems Maryland Foundation DC Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: DC Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration Plan can be accessed via: Judith.Donovan@DC.Gov	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Justice Grants Administration Plan can be accessed via: Brenda.Smith@dc.gov	

Additional Clarification

A second State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists that coordinates or addresses underage drinking prevention activities in the District of Columbia.

DC Prevention Council (SPF SIG Advisory) agencies/organizations represented:

- Executive Office of the Mayor
- Office of the City Administrator
- Department of Mental Health
- Metropolitan Police Department
- Deputy Mayor of Education
- Youth Rehabilitation Services
- Department of Employment Services
- Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America
- RAND Corporation
- Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration
- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, SAMHSA

SPF SIG Project Officer serves as a member.

Tori Fernandez Whitney, Senior Deputy Director and SPF SIG Project Director
Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration
District of Columbia Department of Health
1300 First Street NE, Suite 319
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202-727-8941
Fax: 202-727-1763
Mobile: 202-380-6622
Email: Tori.Whitney@dc.gov
Web: <http://www.doh.dc.gov>

Judith Ann Donovan, Director of Prevention Services and SPF SIG Coordinator
Office of Prevention Services
Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration
District of Columbia Department of Health
1300 First Street NE, Room 246
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202-727-7598
Mobile: 202-997-4106
Email: Judith.Donovan@DC.Gov
Web: <http://www.doh.dc.gov>

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$15,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Checkpoints and saturation patrols:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$15,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$5,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010

Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:

Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

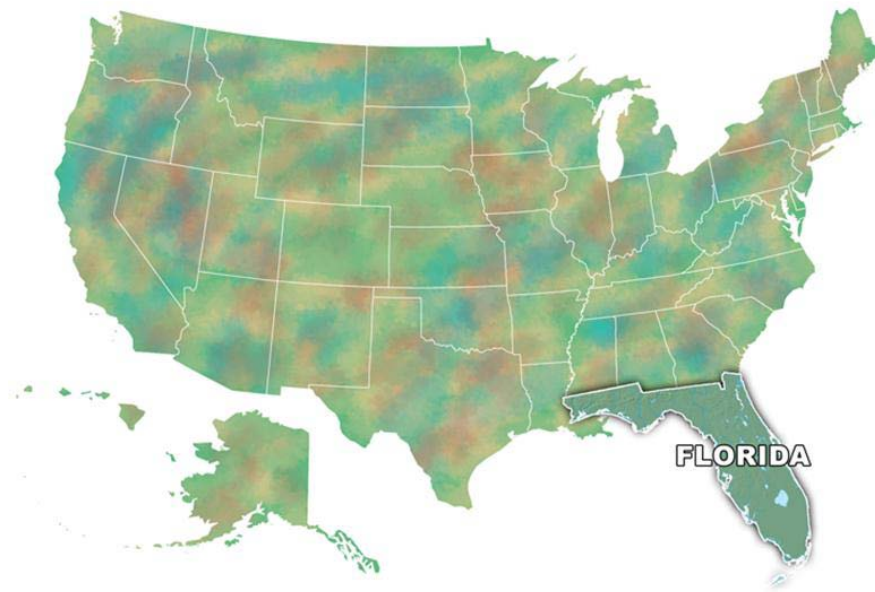
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:

Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Other programs:

Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Florida

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 18,801,310
Population Ages 12–20: 2,128,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.8	571,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.3	348,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.5	41,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.0	19,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.1	167,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.8	99,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	46.8	363,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	29.6	230,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 273
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		16,280

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	75

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 180 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.—Age 16: 11 p.m.; Age 17: 1 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- No passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Obviously underage in appearance; no uniforms; dress based on community standards in target area. Males: No facial hair. Females: Hair and makeup should be age-appropriate; no revealing attire.

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified

- 1st offense: \$1,000 and 7-day license suspension
- 2nd offense: \$3,000 and 30-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: License revocation

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentives for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors
- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Willful and unlawful furnishing to minor.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Note: Common law liability rests on a violation of the criminal social host statute (Fla. Stat. § 856.015) Trainor v. Estate of Hanson. The criminal social host statute prohibits an adult from allowing an open house party to take place at a residence he/she controls and knowingly allowing a minor to possess or consume alcohol at the residence and failing to take reasonable steps to prevent the possession or consumption of the alcoholic beverage.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Note: Although current law suggests that direct shipments of alcoholic beverages are prohibited, the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation’s informal policy allows out-of-State wineries to make direct shipments of wine to Florida consumers. Florida statutes that purport to ban direct shipments are not being enforced pursuant to a stipulation entered into by the State in a lawsuit challenging the Constitutionality of the law. Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 561.54, 561.545.

http://www.flsenate.gov/data/Publications/2006/Senate/reports/interim_reports/pdf/2006-146r1long.pdf

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.48 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.25 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$6.50 per gallon

For alcohol content of less than 17.259 percent, tax is \$2.25 per gallon.

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Florida State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Department of Business and Professional Regulation/Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (ABT)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	2,471
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	10,788
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	1,159
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	82
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$82,300
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	72
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	371
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	3
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking*****Be The Wall Campaign***

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: "Be The Wall" is a statewide social marketing campaign sponsored by the Florida Governor's Office of Drug Control, the Florida Department of Children and Families, and the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG).

Impaired Driving Coalition

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: No data

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking*****Too Good for Drugs & Violence***

URL for more program information <http://www.mendezfoundation.org>

Program description: Too Good for Drugs & Violence is a comprehensive prevention education program for high school students. Designed to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes they need to remain safe and drug free, this program builds on the core concepts of Too Good for Violence K–8 and Too Good for Drugs K–8.

Too Good for Drugs & Violence offers 10 lessons to be delivered once a week for 10 weeks in a single grade level plus 12 additional lessons to be infused into English, science, health, and/or social studies courses so that students can gain critical information and practice essential skills throughout their high school years. These developmentally appropriate lessons feature topics of great interest to high school students, such as identifying the effects of underage drinking, distinguishing healthy and unhealthy relationships, and recognizing the stages of addiction and possible sources of help. Lessons reveal misconceptions about tobacco and marijuana, and the dangers of abusing prescription and over-the-counter drugs, ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Students also learn to analyze media influence, deal with prejudice and discrimination, and de-escalate conflicts.

Project Northland	
URL for more program information	http://www.hazelden.org/web/go/projectnorthland
<p>Program description: Alcohol is the drug of choice for American teenagers, and alcohol use during early adolescence increases the likelihood of progression to heavy alcohol use and to the use of other illicit drugs. The influence of peers, family members, school, the media, and the community have been shown to play a critical role in promoting or discouraging alcohol use among teens. Thus, the prevention researchers who developed Project Northland focused on engaging not only youth but also schools, families, and the larger community in one comprehensive prevention effort.</p> <p><i>Project Northland Grades 6-8 - Alcohol Use Prevention Curriculum Used in SAMHSA's Reach Out Now Program</i> by Cheryl L. Perry, Ph.D., Kelli A. Komro, Ph.D., Carolyn L. Williams, Ph.D., Sara Veblen-Mortenson, M.S.W., M.P.H., and Bonnie S. Dudovitz, M.Ed. Developed by the University of Minnesota.</p>	
Guiding Good Choices	
URL for more program information	http://www.channing-bete.com/prevention-programs/guiding-good-choices/guiding-good-choices.html
Program description: No data	
Passport To Peace	
URL for more program information	http://www.hanleycenter.org/prevention/programs-services/passport-to-peace/
Program description: No data	
Life Skills Training	
URL for more program information	http://www.lifeskillstraining.com
Program description: No data	

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No formal collaborative agreements
<p>Program description: The Miccosukee Tribe operates an educational system ranging from the Head Start preschool program through senior high school, adult, vocational, and higher education programs and other social services. The Seminole Tribe maintains an Education Division comprised of programs that deliver educational services to all Tribal members beginning at 5 years old through senior citizens. The programs are delivered to all six reservations, all nonresistance Seminole, and throughout the Nation. The administrative offices are located in Hollywood, FL, with local education program personnel on the reservations to coordinate the education services. In addition, those Tribal members who reside in the community are able to participate in substance abuse programs throughout the school system and community.</p>	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: No data	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: The Best Practices Recognition Program provides recognition for those programs that exemplify "best practice" methods in substance abuse prevention and treatment services. These programs' efforts are shown to measurably improve service outcomes and the quality of life for program participants. All aspects of the Best Practices Recognition Program process are intended to bring recognition to the recipients, to the quality of care for persons receiving substance abuse supports and services, and to the efforts being made in providing substance abuse services in Florida.</p> <p>The Substance Abuse Response Guide (SARG): The Substance Abuse Program's Prevention Team uses SARG to help communities change conditions that underlie illegal, illicit, and problematic alcohol and drug use patterns and related consequences in the State of Florida (http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/SubstanceAbuse/prevention.shtml).</p>	

Evidence-Based Practice Initiative (http://fcpr.fsu.edu/prevention/fps_document.html): When speaking about implementing a prevention program or strategy “with fidelity,” the process starts with its selection. Even faithful implementation of a program or strategy that poorly fits the needs and make-up of the community can be as ineffective as implementing a program with no evidence of effectiveness. Thoughtful selection is essential. Three principles drive selection: relevance, appropriateness, and evidence of effectiveness. It is important that a program or strategy have evidence that it is likely to influence troublesome factors or conditions that are driving a community’s substance abuse problems. It is also important that the program or strategy be supported by the community and that it fits the community’s demographics, culture, resources, and capacity. This guidance provides elements that reflect a selection process that achieves good fit. It includes a glossary of terms, one list of benchmarks for the process and another for provider qualities, and a more indepth discussion of each element. The principle of goodness of fit, as reflected in the elements of relevance and appropriateness, will be the foundation of the Department’s Evidence-Based Practices Initiative. Circuits and managing entities will use them to make funding and resource allocation decisions and assure the implementation of evidence-based practices.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Yes

Committee contact information:

Name: Skip Forsyth

Email: skip_forsyth@dcf.state.fl.us

Address: 1317 Windwood Blvd., Bldg. 6, Rm. 300, Tallahassee, FL 32399

Phone: 850-717-4411

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Department of Education

Department of Children and Families

Department of Juvenile Justice

Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco

Department of Health

A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities No
URL or other means of access Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes

Prepared by: Florida Office of Drug Control

Plan can be accessed via: http://drugcontrol.flgov.com/odc_strategies.html

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes

Prepared by: Health Economics Research Group, Sociology Research Center, University of Miami

Plan can be accessed via: http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/SubstanceAbuse/docs/CostOfUnderageDrinkingInFlorida_060809_FINAL.pdf

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:

Estimate of State funds expended Data unavailable

Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data unavailable

<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$635,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

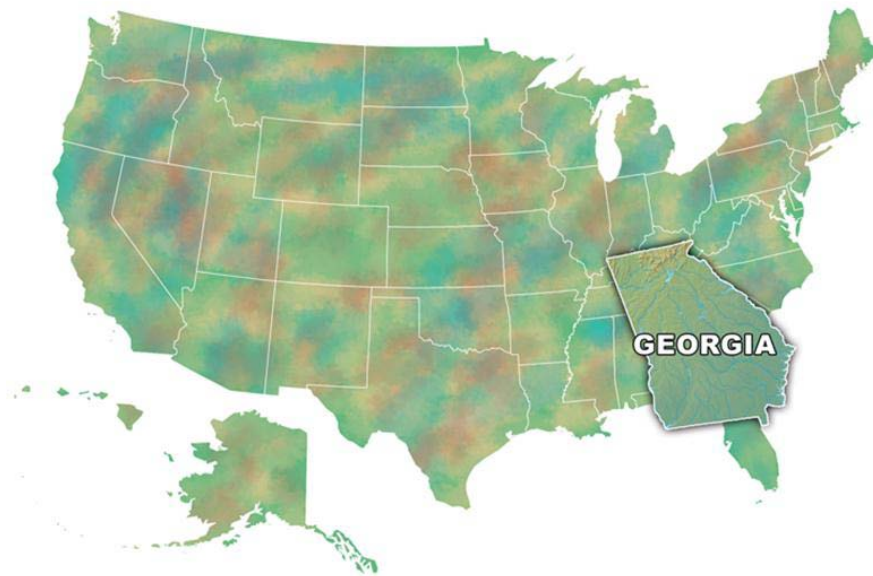
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

No data



Georgia

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 9,687,653
Population Ages 12–20: 1,217,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.6	287,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.7	178,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.1	25,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.8	6,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	19.3	90,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	11.2	52,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	43.6	172,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	30.5	120,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		157
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		9,436

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	15.0	23

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian’s home AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Note: In Georgia, the prohibition against furnishing to a minor does not apply when a retailer has been provided with “proper identification,” defined as “any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person’s photograph, or both, and giving such person’s date of birth.” When a reasonable or prudent person could reasonably be in doubt as to whether a customer is of legal drinking age, the retailer has a duty to request to see and to be furnished with proper identification in order to verify the customer’s age, and the failure to make such request and verification in the case of an underage person may be considered by the trier of fact in determining whether the retailer furnishing the alcoholic beverage did so knowingly. See Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23(d), (h). APIS has interpreted the “reasonable or prudent person” requirement as providing the retailer a defense for reasonable reliance on an apparently valid ID.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours—6 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: First 6 months, immediate family only. Second 6 months, no more than one passenger under 21 who is not immediate family. After 1 year, no more than three passengers under 21 who are not immediate family.
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian’s home AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 17
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- None

ID Possession

- Prohibited

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: Not specified

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Furnishing with knowledge that customer was a minor and would soon be operating a motor vehicle.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Furnishing with knowledge that customer was a minor and would soon be operating a motor vehicle.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Wineries that hold a Federal basic wine manufacturing permit, regardless of whether they are licensed by the State of Georgia, may also ship wines directly to consumers. The consumer must purchase the wine while physically present on the premises of the winery, and the winery must verify that the consumer is of the age to do so. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-6-32.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: More than 2 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000 /12 months
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000 /12 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.01 per gallon

Reported tax rate is calculated for the rate imposed on 12-ounce containers: \$0.32 per gallon for malt beverages sold in barrels or bulk containers containing not more than 31 gallons, along with a \$0.39 per gallon tax per on containers 15.5 gallons or less.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.42 per gallon

\$1.10 per gallon imposed on the “importation for use, consumption, or final delivery” into the State of all wines with an alcohol content of 14 percent or less.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$5.37 per gallon

\$1.89 per gallon on the “importation for use, consumption, or final delivery” into the State of all distilled spirits.

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—180 days minimum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—14 days minimum

Georgia State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Georgia Department of Revenue Alcohol & Tobacco Division	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Alcohol & Tobacco Division of the Georgia Department of Revenue works in partnership, through an intergovernmental agreement, with the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities Division of Addictive Disease (DAD). DAD's Office of Prevention Services & Programs (OPSP) funds compliance checks to enforce the law (O.C.G.A. 3-3-23) that prohibits furnishing any alcoholic beverage to any person under age 21. OPSP is funding the University of Georgia's Carl Vinson Institute of Government to initiate and implement an annual alcohol report for underage drinking compliance check data. Regular meetings are held with team members from these two governmental agencies to remain informed of activities and discuss opportunities and issues that may arise.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	Georgia Department of Revenue—
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Alcohol & Tobacco Division
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	6
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	4,349
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	711
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	708
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$724,300
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	115
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	371
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Georgia Underage Drinking Prevention Initiative

Number of youth served	250
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.livedrugfree.org

Program description: The Georgia Underage Drinking Prevention Initiative helps educate young people and caring adults about the risks associated with underage drinking through a Prevention Education Campaign. The Prevention Education Campaign also helps local community coalitions convene town hall meetings about underage drinking prevention and conduct community information sessions. The Initiative also creates Responsible Sales & Service (RASS) Workshops to provide owners and staff of alcohol-licensed establishments with valuable resources and information to prevent sales to underage youth in college communities.

Gwinnett Mobilizing for Change in ATOD

Number of youth served	58,129
Number of parents served	75
Number of caregivers served	175
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.guideinc.org

Program description: Gwinnett Mobilizing for Change in ATOD is an environmental strategies initiative with multiple strategies and services. This initiative follows the evidence-based model Communities Mobilizing for Change in Alcohol (CMCA). The prevention services that are provided include a coalition addressing underage alcohol, tobacco, and drug use prevention; public awareness campaigns focusing on underage drinking (with particular emphasis on social hosting) and underage tobacco use; alcohol vendor training; Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) compliance checks; youth action teams that provide peer-focused environmental strategies targeting middle and high school age youth; a youth advisory board; and participation in local, regional, and statewide coalitions addressing underage drinking and tobacco use.

Cobb and Douglas Alcohol Policy Partnership	
Number of youth served	1,951
Number of parents served	676
Number of caregivers served	150
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Cobb and Douglas Alcohol Policy Partnership (CDAPP) uses an environmental prevention strategy to provide training and technical assistance to coalitions/task forces in Cobb and Douglas counties to prevent and reduce underage drinking. CDAPP's efforts consist of offering regular training to all supporters and participants of each group. The collaboratives and groups develop their own policy agendas, strategize the number and frequency of compliance investigations of alcohol establishments, design and produce public education and awareness materials, devise dissemination strategies, establish media literacy and advocacy tools, conduct environmental scans, and construct organizational development systems that allow for youth leadership and involvement in the groups' decisionmaking and advocacy efforts.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Bulloch Council—Prime for Life Under 21

URL for more program information <http://www.bullochadc.org>

Program description: PRIME for Life Under 21 intervenes during the experimental stage of substance abuse when adolescents have yet to develop a serious alcohol or drug problem and can be positively influenced by an age-appropriate introduction to and review of the possible negative consequences of their actions. Prime for Life Under 21 is designed for youth with high-risk behavior between the ages of 13 and 20. The program is designed to reduce alcohol-related violations in 200 young adult substance-abusing populations.

Twin Cedars Youth Services/Troup County Prevention Coalition

URL for more program information <http://www.twincedars.org>

Program description: This program serves as a catalyst for systems change and sustained collaborative work in the community to ensure the reduction and prevention of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use among Troup County youth. It aims to reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing factors that increase risk of substance abuse and promoting factors that minimize that risk. Twin Cedars helps establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private nonprofit agencies, and Federal, State, and local governments to support the efforts of community coalitions to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking No

Program description: Not applicable.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing Yes

Program description: The Georgia Underage Drinking Prevention Initiative performed environmental scans in five targeted communities (Candler, Rockdale, Spalding, Upson, and Ware counties). Environmental scans are an organized method of "scanning" existing conditions in a community environment that, according to research, either promotes or discourages underage alcohol use. The purpose of the scans was to assess what local store owners were doing or not doing with regard to youth access to alcohol in high-risk communities and to investigate the environments of these communities. Scans examined number of alcohol billboards near schools, parks, etc.; marketing practices of alcohol outlets; and youth exposure to alcohol advertising.

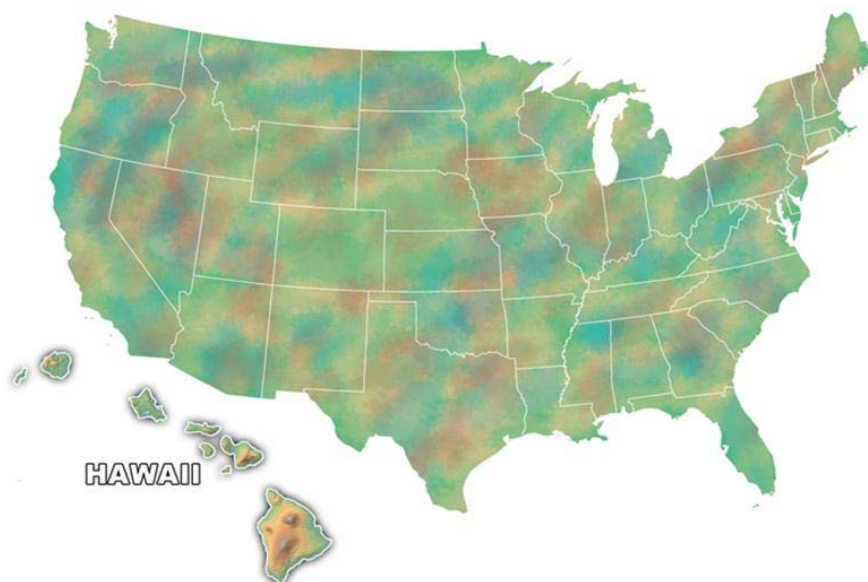
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
<i>Committee contact information</i>	Not applicable
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee</i>	Not applicable
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
<i>URL or other means of access</i>	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Georgia Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Plan can be accessed via: http://www.ga-spf.org	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$272,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data</i>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Hawaii

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,360,301
Population Ages 12–20: 143,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.7	35,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.0	24,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.6	3,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.6	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.7	10,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.3	6,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	44.2	22,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	32.9	16,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		12
		699

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	74.0	15

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- General affirmative defense—the retailer came to a good faith or reasonable decision that the purchaser was 21 years or older; inspection of an identification card not required.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 180 days
- Maximum: Not specified

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 180 days
- Maximum: Not specified

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 18, except household members, unless accompanied by parent or guardian
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Social host must be 21 years of age or older.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Any adult may obtain a State permit to receive one shipment of beer, wine, or distilled spirits per year for personal use from outside the State, not to exceed 5 gallons. Only one permit is allowed per household.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.93 per gallon
\$0.54 per gallon for containers of 7 gallons or more.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.38 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$5.98 per gallon

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Hawaii State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Honolulu Liquor Commission and Honolulu Police Department	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division and the County's Police Department coordinate efforts to conduct off-premises (retail) compliance checks. In addition, Kauai is the only island that coordinates efforts to conduct compliance checks of restaurants and bars with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. The University of Hawaii Cancer Center provides the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division with scheduling of compliance checks and also conducts our Random Sample Survey.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	141
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	259
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	450
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	103
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No data
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data

<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Unknown
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

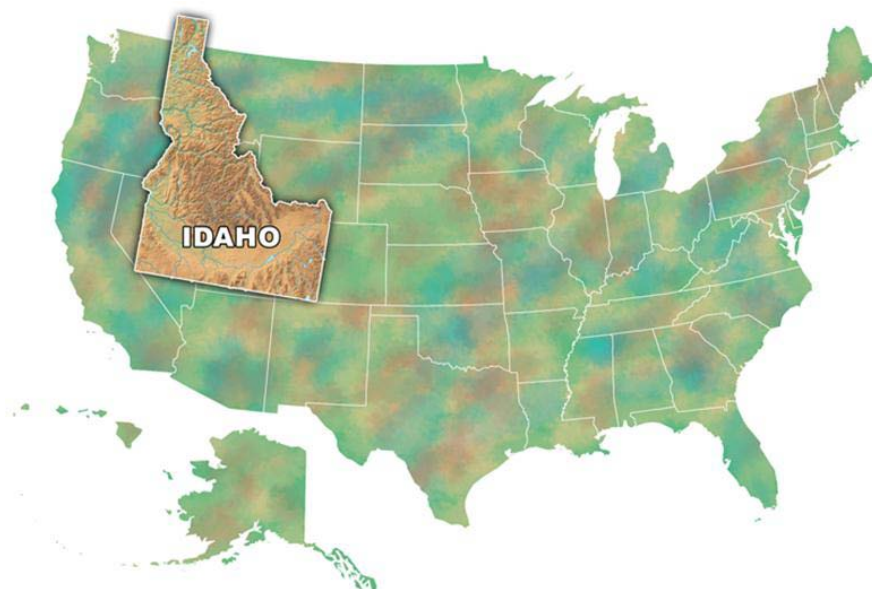
⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program supports and enhances efforts by our coalitions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. (Minors are defined as individuals under 21 years old.)	
<i>Strategic Prevention Framework—State Incentive Grant</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The purpose of the Hawaii Strategic Prevention Framework—State Incentive Grant (HSPF-SIG) is to improve the quality of life for Hawaii citizens of all ages by preventing and reducing their abuse of and dependence on alcohol and drugs.	
<i>Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP) Act Coalition for Drug Free Hawaii</i>	
Number of youth served	1,330
Number of parents served	2,000
Number of caregivers served	60
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The purpose of this program is to prevent and reduce alcohol use among youth in the Ewa, Hawaii, community. It was created to strengthen collaboration among the coalition-formed EWAlution and to use state-of-the-art practices and initiatives that have proven to be effective in preventing and reducing alcohol use among youth.	

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)—Hawaii	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://maddhawaii.com
<p>Program description: MADD Hawaii offers free support services to injured victims of impaired driving crashes and to bereaved families and friends of those killed or injured in highway crashes. MADD Hawaii has helped pass scores of new laws to strengthen the State's impaired-driving statutes, prevent underage drinking, and give victims of impaired-driving crashes more voice. MADD has underage drinking prevention programs available for high school students (Youth in Action), elementary school children (Protecting You Protecting Me), and college students (UMADD). MADD Hawaii has offices in Honolulu and Hilo and programs operating on Maui and Kauai. MADD Hawaii has been conducting its signature holiday red ribbon campaign, "Tie One on for Safety," for over 20 years. Over 400,000 ribbons are distributed annually for people to display on their vehicles as a pledge that they will be a safe and sober driver.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
None listed	
URL for more program information	Not applicable
Program description: Not applicable.	
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: On- and off-premises compliance checks	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Val Mariano Email: valerie.s.mariano@hawaii.gov Address: 235 South Beretania St. #401, Honolulu, HI 96813-2419 Phone: 808-586-1444	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Hawaii Department of Transportation Advocacy Organization Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division Department of the Attorney General Liquor Control Board County Police Departments Department of Land and Natural Resources	

Mothers Against Drunk Driving Coalition for Drug Free Hawaii Department of Defense—Hawaii Army National Guard	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Hawaii Partnership to Prevent Underage Drinking (HPPUD) Coalition	
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division	
Plan can be accessed via: http://hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/survey/adsurv.htm	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$267,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	05/31/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$17,779,050
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Idaho

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,567,582
Population Ages 12–20: 196,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.6	46,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.4	30,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.3	4,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.3	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.5	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.3	9,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	47.6	30,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	31.5	20,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		24
		1,415

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	8

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.

Note: As of March 8, 2007, retailers are only required to deliver documents to law enforcement that have been lost or voluntarily surrendered; however, when presented with identification documents that appear to be mutilated, altered, or fraudulent, they must contact law enforcement and refuse service.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night
- *Note:* Upon completion of driver education, instruction permit signed over to allow driving with adult over 21.

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 15
- Unsupervised night driving: Night driving is restricted—no unsupervised driving half hour after sunset
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: Any licensee under 17 shall have no more than one passenger under 17, except relatives
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16—passenger restrictions expire 6 months after issuance of license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 16

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 20.5

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance. Males: Not large in stature; no excessive facial hair. Females: Minimal makeup and jewelry.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Not specified

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19
- Wine: 19
- Spirits: 19

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 7.75 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/6 months
- Purchaser information collected: Purchaser's name and address
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies**Alcohol Tax****Beer (5 percent alcohol)**

- Specific Excise Tax: 0.15 per gallon

A tax of \$0.15 per gallon applies to beer at 4 percent ABW or less; a tax of \$0.45 applies to beer over 4 percent ABW. Beer with 4 percent ABW or less is sold by license. Beer greater than 4 percent ABW but less than 6 percent ABW is sold by both license and the State.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—6 months minimum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Idaho State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Idaho State Police (ISP) Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> ISP-ABC enters into memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with local law enforcement agencies. It also organizes, coordinates, and—using Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant funds—pays for costs related to underage compliance checks and other underage drinking enforcement activities. Minigrants are also issued to local agencies by the Department of Juvenile Corrections for local enforcement efforts.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	339
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	84
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	48
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$42,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	6
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	60
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

There are numerous direct shipment violations; however, the State is unable to enforce direct shipment laws due to lack of staffing.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Idaho Liquor Division Education Fund

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.liquor.idaho.gov

Program description: \$10,000 from liquor profits goes toward educational projects that reduce underage drinking. This past year, the fund was used to develop the new Office of Drug Policy Web site (<http://www.betheparents.org>) to educate parents.

Dept. of Health and Welfare Media campaign

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

Program description: \$50,000 is set aside for a media campaign to reduce underage drinking.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

Number of youth served	65,531
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/01/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.idjc.idaho.gov

Program description: The EUDL program provides funding to State agencies and local organizations (through a minigrant process) to reduce underage drinking. Strategies include enforcement, education, and task force development. Recipients include Alcohol Beverage Control, the State film library, the Idaho College Health Coalition, the statewide Community Coalitions of Idaho organization, local law enforcement agencies, and local community coalitions. Funds totaling \$354,000 are received by the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections and coordinated with other Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funding.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
Idaho State Treasurer's Office Millenium Fund	
URL for more program information	http://www.sto.idaho.gov
Program description: This fund provides funding for applicant programs, including Public Health Districts, Tobacco Counter Marketing, Nicotine Replacement Therapy, Idaho Supreme Court, Department of Health and Welfare Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (\$1.5 million for prevention), American Lung Association, Idaho Meth Project, and Idaho Drug Free Youth i2i Program. Funds total \$4,525,300.00.	
Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare Prevention Block Grant	
URL for more program information	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov
Program description: \$1.5 million is allocated to best-practice community prevention programs and coalition development.	

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: EUDL funding is sometimes awarded to Tribal applicants. Further, the EUDL coordinator is a member of the State Advisory Group for juvenile justice (JJ) and a chair of one of eight local JJ councils. Another of the councils is made up of representatives from Idaho's Tribes. There are quarterly collaborative meetings.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable.	
Additional Clarification	
Although there is no requirement that EUDL programs be certified as "best practice," recipients of funds are required to identify the research basis of their proposed strategies.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information:	
Name: Debbie Field	
Email: debbie.field@odp.idaho.gov	
Address: 304 N. 8th Street, Ste. 455, Boise, ID 83702	
Phone: 208-854-3040	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:	
Office of Drug Policy	
Department of Juvenile Corrections	
State Department of Education	
Department of Transportation	
Idaho State Police Bureau of Alcohol Beverage Control	
Drug Free Idaho	
Community Coalitions of Idaho	
Parent-Teacher Association	
Idaho Liquor Division	
Idaho RADAR Center	
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	
Project Filter	

Idaho Meth Project Idaho Drug Free Youth District V Alcohol Project Local coalitions	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.odp.idaho.gov

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: The Strategic Prevention Planning Committee (of the Interagency Committee on Substance Abuse)	
Plan can be accessed via	Plan is in progress
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	
Report can be accessed via: The report is part of the annual EUDL application process	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,560,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	07/01/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$60,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	07/01/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> This revenue goes largely into the general funds and is then reallocated, so funds may be used indirectly to support the prevention/reduction of underage drinking.	

Additional Clarification

It is difficult to determine enforcement funding because there are only two State ABC positions, and much of their support for underage drinking enforcement comes from EUDL funding. Idaho has a great need for more positions and higher alcohol taxes.



Illinois

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 12,830,632
Population Ages 12–20: 1,654,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.4	469,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.9	328,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.8	24,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.2	11,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.7	133,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.2	91,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.2	312,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	38.7	226,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 209
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		12,444

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	25.0	33

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through an administrative procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 9 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.—11 p.m. on Friday and Saturday
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 20, except for siblings and children
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire 12 months after issuance of license; unsupervised night driving restrictions remain until age 18.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: Not specified

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate dress; no clothing with alcohol logos. Females: No heavy makeup, excessive jewelry, wedding bands, or suggestive clothing.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: Injured parties: \$60,247.68 per person. Families of injured parties (for loss of means of support): \$73,636.05.

Note: The Dram Shop Statute requires the Illinois Comptroller to determine each year the liability limits for causes brought under the statute in accordance with the consumer price index during the preceding 12 months. See Illinois Comptroller, Dram Shop Liability Limits, on State of Illinois Web site.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Note: Until August 31, 2007, under 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a-1), a person committed a social host offense if one was a parent or guardian and permitted one's residence to be used by an underage invitee of one's child or ward in a manner that violated the statute. An offense under 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a-1) was deemed to have occurred if a parent or guardian knowingly authorized, enabled, or permitted the prohibited use to occur by failing to control access to either the residence or the alcoholic liquor maintained in the residence. Thus, the "preventive action" provision in Illinois required the prosecution to prove that the host failed to take preventive action. This preventive action provision was eliminated as of August 31, 2007. The prohibition continues to be limited to parents and guardians.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: OVERT ACT—host must have actual knowledge and commit an act that contributes to the occurrence

Note: Under 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(d), a person commits a social host offense by renting a hotel or motel room for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage persons.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.23 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.39 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$8.55 per gallon

For alcohol content of more than 14 percent and less than 20 percent: \$1.39 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Illinois State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
No one agency has primary responsibility for enforcement of underage drinking laws.	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Unknown
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No data
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	No
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,264
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	236
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$288,250
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	300
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Yes
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	9
	06/30/2010

Additional Clarification

Only State-level data have been reported.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws – Block Grant

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant provides funds to support the enforcement of State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and to prevent the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors.

Partnerships for Success

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Partnerships for Success program is designed to address gaps in prevention services and to increase the ability of Illinois to help specific populations or geographic areas with serious, emerging substance abuse problems. The goals of the project are (1) to use a data-driven process to leverage existing prevention dollars and (2) to reduce underage drinking at the State level. Illinois is partnering with 20 subrecipient community coalitions to meet those targets. Subrecipient communities will implement at least two evidence-based environmental programs, policies, and practices guided by the five steps of the strategic prevention framework (SPF).

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws - College Discretionary Initiative

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws College Discretionary Initiative is designed to reduce underage drinking on campuses and in selected communities by systematically implementing environmental strategies that increase the enforcement of underage drinking laws and enhance research-based prevention planning and programming with a special emphasis on underage drinking among college students. Two subrecipients are funded by this initiative.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Comprehensive Grant Program

URL for more program information: No data

Program description: The Comprehensive Grant Program supports approximately 100 providers in the delivery of services that are designed to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among youth ages 10 through 17. The direct services include the following approaches:

- Youth prevention education
- Parent/family education
- Tutoring
- Mentoring
- Technical assistance for student assistance programming
- Communication campaigns
- Strategic prevention framework and public policy for alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention

Statewide Grant Programs

URL for more program information: No data

Program description: The Statewide Grant Programs address unique populations or geographic areas throughout the State of Illinois. These programs target business (promoting the adoption of policies and practices that support a drug-free workplace), institutions of higher education, and high school students (developing leadership skills to address alcohol, tobacco, and drugs).

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: The State requires the use of evidence-based programs, practices, and policies. In Illinois, evidence-based standards are also promoted. For example, if a community-based provider proposed an underage drinking communication campaign, the provider would be expected to address all of the standards for communication campaigns. To review standards for communication campaigns, visit http://www.cprd.illinois.edu/files/ResearchBrief_CommCampaigns_2009.pdf and see pages 18-19.

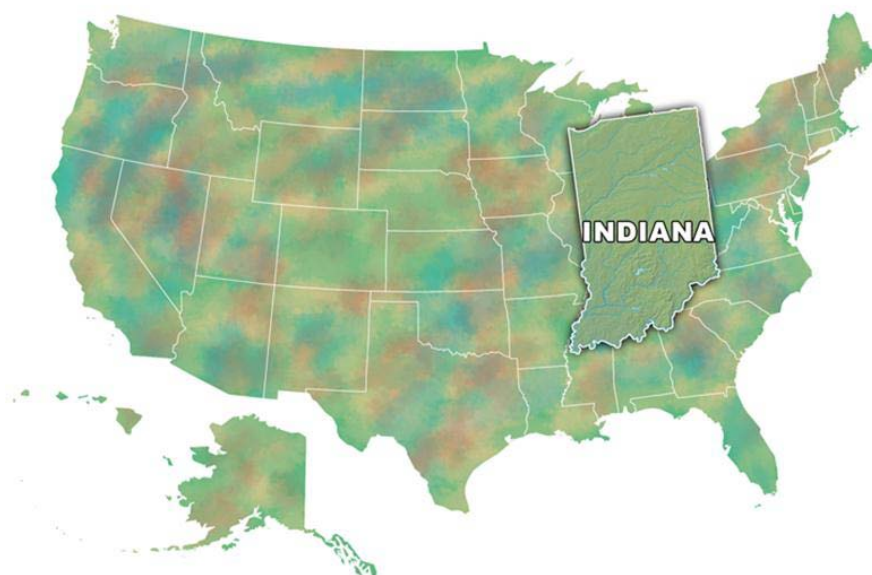
Evidence-based standards exist for the following approaches:

- Social norms and communication campaigns
- Mentoring
- Tutoring
- Parent/family education
- Youth prevention education
- Strategic prevention framework
- Public policy
- Technical assistance to student assistance programs

Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
<i>Committee contact information</i>	Not applicable
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee</i>	Not applicable
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Not applicable
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Department of Human Services, Bureau of Community-Based and Primary Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention Program	
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Community Health and Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention Program - Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.cprd.illinois.edu/publications/epidemiology-alcohol-use-state-illinois-2008	
Additional Clarification	
The plan developed is associated with the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant program.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$6,859,854
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	Yes
Fines	No
Fees	Yes
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> Fees: The Illinois Liquor Control Commission collects alcohol license fees, and a portion of the fees is used to support substance abuse prevention services. Taxes: The Substance Abuse Prevention Program is also supported by General Revenue funds.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Indiana

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 6,483,802
Population Ages 12–20: 814,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.2	188,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.0	130,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.0	10,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.5	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.2	65,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.0	44,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	40.2	114,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	28.9	82,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 101
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		6,072

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	18.0	23

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- General affirmative defense—the retailer came to a good faith or reasonable decision that the purchaser was 21 years or older; inspection of an identification card not required.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months—16 years, 9 months without driver education
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.—first 180 days, 10 p.m.; then, 11 p.m. Sunday through Friday and 1 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No passengers except immediate family, unless accompanied by parent or a licensed driver at least 21 years old
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire 180 days after issuance of intermediate license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20.75

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate dress and grooming

ID Possession

- Prohibited

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Note: Beverage service training requirements were suspended during the period beginning on July 1, 2010, and ending on May 1, 2011. See 2010 Ind. Acts 10, § 5.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19
- Wine: 19
- Spirits: 19

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of visible intoxication

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of visible intoxication

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Consumer must make at least one trip to producer's place of business to verify age before any direct shipments are permitted.

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Brewers who manufacture not more than 20,000 barrels of beer in a single calendar year may ship up to one-half barrel of beer directly to Indiana consumers without being subject to the restrictions placed on wine shipments. Ind. Code § 7.1-3-2-7.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: At least 7¾ gallons
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—6.75 to 15.75 gallons in a single transaction depending on the type of retail license
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted—4 to 12 quarts in a single transaction depending on the type of retail license

Alcohol Pricing Policies**Alcohol Tax*****Beer (5 percent alcohol)***

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.12 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.47 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.68 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Prohibited

- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—all prices, discounts, or allowances offered by wholesalers shall be disseminated to customers in such a manner and for such a period of time to insure that customers are afforded reasonable opportunity to secure the discount. For dissemination purposes, the customer is anyone the wholesaler had sold alcoholic beverages to within the last 30 days. For the purposes of this rule, a reasonable opportunity to secure the discount shall be presumed when offer is extended for not less than 7 days after dissemination of the price list.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—all prices, discounts, or allowances offered by wholesalers shall be disseminated to customers in such a manner and for such a period of time to insure that customers are afforded reasonable opportunity to secure the discount. For dissemination purposes, the customer is anyone the wholesaler had sold alcoholic beverages to within the last 30 days. For the purposes of this rule, a reasonable opportunity to secure the discount shall be presumed when offer is extended for not less than 7 days after dissemination of the price list.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—all prices, discounts, or allowances offered by wholesalers shall be disseminated to customers in such a manner and for such a period of time to insure that customers are afforded reasonable opportunity to secure the discount. For dissemination purposes, the customer is anyone the wholesaler had sold alcoholic beverages to within the last 30 days. For the purposes of this rule, a reasonable opportunity to secure the discount shall be presumed when offer is extended for not less than 7 days after dissemination of the price list.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission–Indiana State Excise Police	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	2,310
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	911
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No data
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data

Additional Clarification

Total fines for alcoholic beverage permits holders were \$709,375. These fines are not limited to violations related to minors and alcohol but do include that category. The Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission/Indiana State Excise Police also has suspension periods for permits but that data is not readily available.

¹Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

²Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Indiana Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.icrud.org/about/

Program description: The Indiana Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking (ICRUD) is a program of Mental Health America of Indiana. The Coalition's mission is to create healthier and safer environments by reducing the accessibility and availability of alcohol to underage persons. It aims to reduce youth access to alcohol by educating policymakers and the public about underage drinking and advocating for effective alcohol policies and laws. The Coalition believes that all young people have the right to live and learn in environments that do not promote, condone, or allow underage drinking.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
None

URL for more program information	Not applicable
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Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No. (See additional clarification below).
Program description: Not applicable.	

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable.	

Additional Clarification

The total American Indian/Alaska Native population in Indiana is 0.3%.

A portion of the 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native population is made up of the Miami Nation of Indiana. The Miamis are not a federally recognized tribe. Legislation was introduced in the 2011 session of the Indiana General Assembly to confer State recognition on the Miami Nation but the bill died in committee without receiving a hearing.

The Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians is a federally recognized tribe of 3,150 members. The land held by the Tribe in Federal trust is all located in Michigan and the Tribal government is located in Dowagiac, Michigan. The Tribe considers the Pokagon Homeland to be made up of four counties in southwest Michigan and six counties (LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, and Kosciusko) in northwest Indiana.

The Pokagon own and operate the Four Winds Casino Resort in New Buffalo, Michigan, and the new Four Winds Hartford, scheduled to open in the late summer of 2011.

The Pokagon Band Behavioral Health Services is licensed by the State of Michigan to provide outpatient counseling for mental health and substance abuse.

Due to the Tribal government and services being based in Michigan, the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) has not had a relationship with the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians.

However, DMHA is in the process of identifying the proper contact in the Pokagon Tribal government to ascertain the willingness of the Tribe to consult in the ongoing development of the SAPT Block Grant plan. Additionally, this could include invitations to participate as a member of the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) or the Mental Health and Addiction Planning and Advisory Council (MHAPAC).

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Not applicable.	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Not applicable.	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

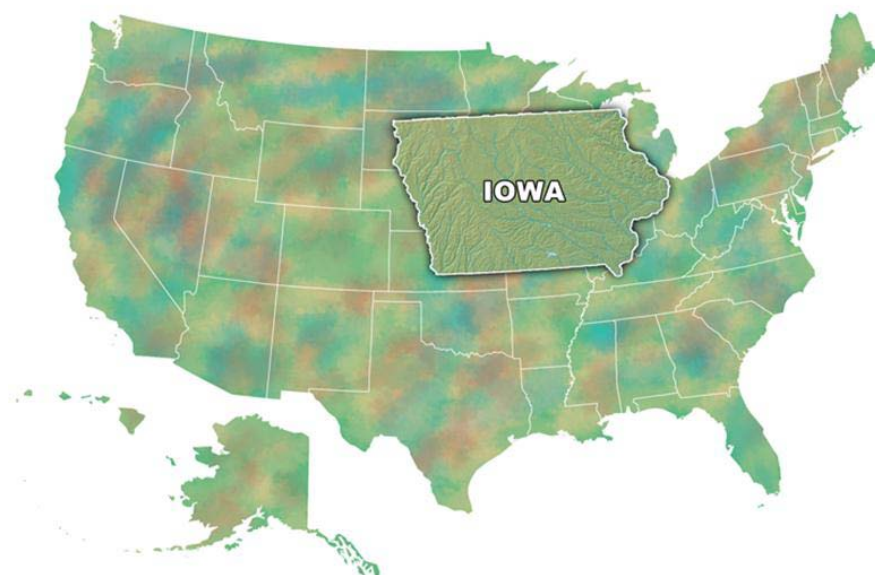
No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Iowa

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 3,046,355
Population Ages 12–20: 371,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.2	108,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.5	76,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.1	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.3	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.6	30,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.6	22,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.0	69,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	38.7	51,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 36
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,168

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	13

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial or administrative procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- General affirmative defense—the retailer came to a good faith or reasonable decision that the purchaser was 21 years or older; inspection of an identification card not required.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License***Learner Stage***

- Minimum entry age: 14
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 20 hours—2 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12:30 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- There are no passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Note: In addition to the supervised driving requirement at the learner’s stage, Iowa requires an intermediate license holder to complete 10 hours of supervised driving with 2 of these hours being at night.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers**Furnishing Alcohol to Minors**

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 2d offense: 2 years; 3rd offense: 3 years
- 1st offense: \$500 fine
- 2nd offense: \$1,500 fine and 30-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: \$1,500 fine and 60-day license suspension
- 4th offense: License revocation

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Retailers that furnish alcohol for off-premises consumption are exempt.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Retailer should have known that minor was intoxicated or was going to become intoxicated.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Social host should have known that minor was intoxicated or was going to become intoxicated.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Direct sales/shipments permitted only for wineries in States that afford Iowa wineries a reciprocal shipping privilege.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 5 or more gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$625/30 days
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit required: None
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.19 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.75 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Iowa State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Iowa Department of Public Safety, Iowa State Patrol	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> There is no single State Alcohol Agency in Iowa. The Iowa State Patrol works closely with local law enforcement agencies to conduct projects involving underage drinking. Strong working relationships have enabled the program to succeed and prosper into something that is making a difference in communities across the State of Iowa. The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning in the Iowa Department of Human Rights receives Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant funds, and part of those funds are used by the State Patrol to conduct compliance checks and other underage drinking education efforts. Some community coalitions fund compliance checks.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	1,942
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	349
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	176
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,333
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	152
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	175
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$75,500
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	0

Total days of suspensions across all licensees	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
There is a direct shipping law, but it is not known how widely it is enforced. Suspensions and revocations are considered the same in Iowa. The data on minors found in possession was cited from liquor law violations and drunkenness arrests.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) Community Coalition Grant Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_community_coalition.asp

Program description: The grant program funds community coalitions to provide environmental substance abuse prevention strategies to reduce underage use of alcohol in communities. Coalitions receive up to \$3,000 from State appropriations for 1 year. Coalitions currently receiving funding from any State or Federal agency in a cumulative amount of greater than \$10,000 are not eligible. In State fiscal year (FY) 2010, 13 coalitions were funded by IDPH. No numbers of youth or adults served were required in the year-end report. Additionally, 20 Iowa communities receive Drug Free Communities (DFC) Support Program Grants from the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and SAMHSA. Two communities have DFC Mentoring Grants. Much of their work is to prevent and reduce underage drinking, and it affects overall underage drinking efforts in Iowa. Several of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant-funded agencies work very closely with them. Also, Iowa has an Alliance of Coalitions for 4 Change (AC4C), a network of substance abuse prevention coalitions that have quarterly retreats and share strategies to reduce underage drinking. More information about DFCs is available from SAMHSA and ONDCP.

IDPH Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.idph.state.ia.ua/spfsig/default.asp

Program description: In 2009, IDPH received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) funded by SAMHSA. It is a 5-year grant to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse including childhood and underage drinking, reduce substance abuse-related problems in communities, and build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the State/Tribal and community levels.

SPF is a five-step process that assists States in developing a comprehensive plan and supports selected communities in implementing effective programs, policies, and practices. One of the two data-driven priorities for Iowa is underage drinking. Environmental strategies will be implemented in 23 Iowa counties selected based on needs data. SAMHSA has approved the Strategic Plan, and this spring, the counties will begin receiving funding. Therefore, no local service data are available at this time.	
Iowa Department of Education Prime for Life OWI Program	
Number of youth served	1,490
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.iowa.gov/educate/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=9353
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: PRIME for Life is an alcohol and drug program designed to challenge common beliefs and attitudes that directly contribute to high-risk use of alcohol and other drug use. This State-mandated program is required for all individuals (regardless of age) convicted of operating while intoxicated (OWI) in Iowa. The program goals are to reduce the risk for health problems and impairment problems. PRIME for Life's intervention component focuses on self-assessment to help people understand and accept the need for change. PRIME for Life is recognized as an evidence-based program on SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP). During FY2010, 14,891 offenders took PRIME for Life courses from 51 agencies statewide. Approximately 1,490 recipients were 20 years old or younger. The program is for offenders only; parents and caregivers are not included.	
Iowa Department of Public Health Youth Diversion Programs	
Number of youth served	1,754
Number of parents served	1,071
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/common/pdf/substance_abuse/comp_prevention_evaluation.pdf
URL for more program information	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_comprehensive_prevention.asp
Program description: IDPH funds 18 community-based agencies for 23 service areas, which collectively cover all 99 Iowa counties. These comprehensive substance abuse prevention contracts are funded by the prevention portion of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant and some State appropriations. Among the services provided are diversion programs in most of the 23 services areas. A diversion program is for youth who have received a minor-in-possession charge or other alcohol offense (except OWI). If a youth successfully completes the program, he or she may be diverted from the court system. The programs have different names, such as "Rethinking Drinking" or "Juvenile Education Group (JEG)," and vary somewhat as to the number of sessions and whether or not a parent or guardian is required to attend. One diversion program receives EUDL funds from the Department of Human Rights.	
Coalitions to Prevent and Reduce Alcohol Abuse at Institutes of Higher Education	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy funds substance abuse prevention coalitions to work with 10 of the 15 community colleges in Iowa. The U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools provides funding. The coalitions are assessing reported past-30-day alcohol use and past-30-day binge drinking among underage students using the CORE survey. Five of the 10 schools are also funded to implement environmental and social media strategies aimed at reducing both past-30-day use and binge drinking. The local substance abuse coalitions are also participating with the statewide AC4C.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

IDPH Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Education Programs

URL for more program information http://www.idph.ia.us/bh/sa_comprehensive_prevention.asp

Program description: Through the SAPT Block Grant, IDPH funds Comprehensive Substance Abuse Prevention contracts. The contracts collectively cover all 99 Iowa counties. One of the main services provided is alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education programs in school and community settings. Many are small-group, recurring-service (multiple sessions), evidence-based programs. Some of the names of the evidence-based programs include LifeSkills Training Program, Project ALERT, Project Towards No Tobacco Use, Project Towards No Drug Abuse, All Stars, and Too Good For Drugs.

IDPH Youth Mentoring and Prevention Through Mentoring Programs

URL for more program information http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_youth_mentoring.asp

Program description: IDPH receives State appropriations to fund the Prevention Through Mentoring contracts, which create new and support existing community youth mentoring programs. The program supports the State's goals of primary prevention of the use or abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Other State funding from Sunday sales liquor license fees is used by IDPH for the Youth Mentoring contracts. These also establish or sustain mentoring programs that promote relationship building and social skills development, use elements of effective practice as established by the National Mentoring Partnership, and promote a positive perception of caring adults in the community. The Mentoring Collaborative Grant is administered by IDPH from Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program funds received from the Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy to fund mentoring services for at-risk youth ages 11 to 18 in two counties in Iowa. In addition to substance abuse goals, these contracts also work to reduce crime rates. See also http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_mentoring.asp and http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/substance_abuse_mentoring.asp.

IDPH Youth Development Program

URL for more program information http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_youth_development.asp

IDPH Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

URL for more program information http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_free_schools.asp

IDPH Children of Substance Abusers/Alcoholics (COSA/COA) Small Groups

URL for more program information http://www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/sa_comprehensive_prevention.asp

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

URL for more program information <http://www.dareiowa.org>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking No

Program description: Not applicable

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing No

Program description: Not applicable

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs No

Best practice standards description: Not applicable

Additional Clarification

Some, but not all, agencies specify using evidence-based practices when funding contracts for prevention services.

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Becky Swift and Debbie Synhorst, co-chairs Email: Becky.swift@iowa.gov; Deborah.synhorst@idph.iowa.gov Address: ODCP, Wallace Office Building, 502 E 9th, 1st Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319; IDPH, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, IA 50319 Phone: 515-725-0301; 515-281-4404	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Office of Drug Control Policy Department of Public Health Department of Commerce, Alcohol Beverage Division Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Department of Public Safety, Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau State Patrol Department of Education State Police Officers' Association Alliance of Coalitions 4 Change Helping Services for Northeast Iowa, Inc. Youth and Shelter Services, Inc. Partnerships in Prevention Science Institute, Iowa State University	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Underage Drinking Task Force	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.iowa.gov/odcp/docs/UnderageDrinkingPlanAug2010.pdf	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Report can be accessed via: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

The Underage Drinking Plan needs to be updated.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$118,373
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$12,824
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	Yes
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: IDPH Community Coalitions Grants come from State funds that are generated from the sale of Sunday beer and liquor permits.

Additional Clarification

The Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy produces the Iowa Drug Control Strategy as a required annual report to the legislature and the general public. It describes funding, but allocations are not broken out specifically for underage drinking. The Strategy is available at www.iowa.gov/odcp/drug_control_strategy/strategy.pdf. The amount provided for higher education on page 37 was only from one State university.



Kansas

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,853,118
Population Ages 12–20: 351,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	27.7	97,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.5	65,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.4	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.6	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	22.7	28,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.1	17,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	50.6	62,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	36.9	45,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		48
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,857

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	35.0	29

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Note: INTERNAL POSSESSION: Kansas has an exception permitting persons under 21 years old to possess or consume alcohol but the exception applies only to cereal malt beverages (defined as any fermented but undistilled liquor brewed or made from malt or from a mixture of malt or malt substitute, but not including any such liquor which is more than 3.2 percent ABW).

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- There is no driver's license suspension procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 9 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 18 who is not immediate family
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Note: Kansas has a “restricted license” that allows unsupervised 15-year-olds to drive to and from school or work using the most direct route possible. They must have completed driver’s education, held an instruction permit for 12 months, completed 25 hours of supervised driving with an additional 25 hours of driving prior to age 16, and obtained parental consent. They must not operate the vehicle with nonsibling minor passengers.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 19.5

Appearance Requirements

- Youthful-looking appearance. Male: No facial hair.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: \$500 fine
- 2nd offense: \$750 fine
- 3rd offense: \$1,000 fine
- 4th offense: \$1,000 fine and license suspension for 2 weekend days.

Note: 5th offense: \$1,000 fine and 4-day license suspension (weekend days); 6th offense: \$1,000 fine and 7-day license suspension; 7th offense: \$1,000 fine and 14-day license suspension; 8th offense: \$1,000 fine and license revocation.

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: RECKLESSNESS
- Exception(s): Family, resident

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 or more gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/6 months
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/6 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.18 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 8 percent

General sales tax rate of 6.3 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is

therefore 3.7 percent. An additional 8 percent ad valorem tax applies at the onsite wholesale level. The offsite ad valorem tax of 8 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 1.70 percent.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.30 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 8 percent

General sales tax rate of 6.3 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 3.7 percent. An additional 8 percent ad valorem tax applies at the onsite wholesale level. The offsite ad valorem tax of 8 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 1.70 percent.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 8 percent

General sales tax rate of 6.3 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 3.7 percent. An additional 8 percent ad valorem tax applies at the onsite wholesale level. The offsite ad valorem tax of 8 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 1.70 percent.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—distributors cannot sell alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages at a discount for multiple case lots.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—distributors cannot sell alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages at a discount for multiple case lots.
- Price posting requirements: Post.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—distributors cannot sell alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages at a discount for multiple case lots.
- Price posting requirements: Post.

Kansas State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Kansas Department of Revenue, Alcoholic Beverage Control Division (ABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> ABC partners with local law enforcement agencies to provide training on how to enforce underage drinking laws and conduct underage drinking enforcement activities.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies.	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	210
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	608
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	97
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Unknown
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking*****Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)***

Number of youth served	333,625
Number of parents served	103,846
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: CMCA is a community-organizing program designed to reduce teenagers' (ages 13 to 20) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. CMCA seeks both to limit youth access to alcohol and to communicate a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable.

Saturation Patrols

Number of youth served	387
Number of parents served	356
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: A strategy wherein large numbers of officers are concentrated in a geographic area looking for cases of underage drinking

Responsible Beverage Services/Compliance Checks

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	15
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Responsible Beverage Services educates merchants who sell alcohol on State laws and standards to eliminate the sale of alcohol to minors. Compliance checks evaluate the selling practices of alcohol outlets and raise awareness of current laws.

Project SUCCESS (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)

Number of youth served	212
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Project SUCCESS is designed to prevent and reduce substance use among students 12 to 18 years old. The program was originally developed for students attending alternative high schools who are at high risk for substance use and abuse due to poor academic performance, truancy, discipline problems, negative attitudes toward school, and parental substance abuse.	
Class Action	
Number of youth served	132
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Class Action is the second phase of the Project Northland alcohol use prevention curriculum series. Class Action (for grades 11 to 12) and Project Northland (for grades 6 to 8) are designed to delay the onset of alcohol use, reduce use among youth who have already tried alcohol, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems experienced by young drinkers.	
Keep a Clear Mind (KACM)	
Number of youth served	105
Number of parents served	59
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: KACM is a take-home drug education program for elementary school students in grades 4 to 6 (ages 9 to 11) and their parents. KACM is designed to help children develop specific skills to refuse and avoid use of “gateway” drugs.	
Too Good for Drugs (TGFD)	
Number of youth served	1,977
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: TGFD is a school-based prevention program for kindergarten through 12th grade that builds on students’ resiliency by teaching them how to be socially competent and autonomous problem-solvers.	
Guiding Good Choices (GGC)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	62
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: GGC is a drug use prevention program that provides parents of children in grades 4 through 8 (9 to 14 years old) with knowledge and skills to guide their children through early adolescence.	
Life Skills Training (LST)	
Number of youth served	1,108
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: LST is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors.	
Protecting You/Protecting Me (PY/PM)	
Number of youth served	168
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: PY/PM is a 5-year classroom-based alcohol use prevention and vehicle safety program for students in grades 1 to 5 (ages 6 to 11) and grades 11 and 12.	
YouthFriends	
Number of youth served	86
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Mentoring program	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	
Number of youth served	76
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Mentoring program	
Lion's Quest	
Number of youth served	2,741
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

<p>Program description: Lion's Quest programs (kindergarten through 12th grade) are among the most highly acclaimed positive prevention programs in the world. Lion's Quest curricula is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce risk factors that encourage drug use. • Engage the home, school, and community in developing assets for young people within a unified school–community initiative. • Promote protective factors that discourage drug use. • Establish normative beliefs that drug use is not the norm among young people, and provide a clear “no use” message. • Address internal and external pressures to use drugs and teach peer pressure strategies. • Teach resistance and other social skills as well as emotional competencies. 	
Strengthening Families Program for Parents and Youth 10-14 (SPF 10-14)	
Number of youth served	306
Number of parents served	35
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: SPF 10-14 is a family skills training intervention designed to enhance school success and reduce youth substance use and aggression among 10- to 14-year-olds.</p>	
Project Alert	
Number of youth served	80
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Project Alert is a school-based prevention program for middle or junior high school students that focuses on alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use. It seeks to prevent adolescent nonusers from experimenting with these drugs and to prevent youth who are already experimenting from becoming regular users or abusers.</p>	
All Stars	
Number of youth served	130
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: All Stars is a multiyear school-based program for middle school students (11 to 14 years old) designed to prevent and delay the onset of high-risk behaviors such as drug use, violence, and premature sexual activity.</p>	
Capturing Kids' Hearts	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	59
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No

URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Capturing Kids' Hearts training teaches parents—specifically Hispanic community or high-risk families—skills to help their students, raise their families, and gear their children toward further education.	
Positive Action	
Number of youth served	2,629
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Positive Action is an integrated and comprehensive program designed to improve academic achievement; school attendance; and problem behaviors such as substance use, violence, suspensions, disruptive behaviors, dropping out, and sexual behavior.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

None listed

URL for more program information Not applicable

Program description: Not applicable.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: The Regional Prevention Center provides interactive prevention education activities to a youth group sponsor focused on underage drinking. These activities help students develop healthy beliefs regarding underage and binge drinking. Underage drinking is the focus for their activities every few months.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: A definition of “evidence based” was established during the planning phase of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG). The definition of evidence-based prevention strategies established for the Kansas SPF-SIG is as follows:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Included in a Federal list or registry of evidence-based intervention strategies, OR 2. Reported in a peer-reviewed journal to have produced positive results, OR 3. Meeting all of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on a solid theory or theoretical perspective that has validated research; AND • Supported by a documented body of knowledge—a converging of empirical evidence of effectiveness—generated from similar or related interventions that indicate effectiveness; AND • Judged by consensus of informed experts to be effective based on their combined knowledge of theory and their research and practice experience. “Informed experts” may include key community leaders and elders or other respected leaders within indigenous cultures. 	

Additional Clarification	
No data	

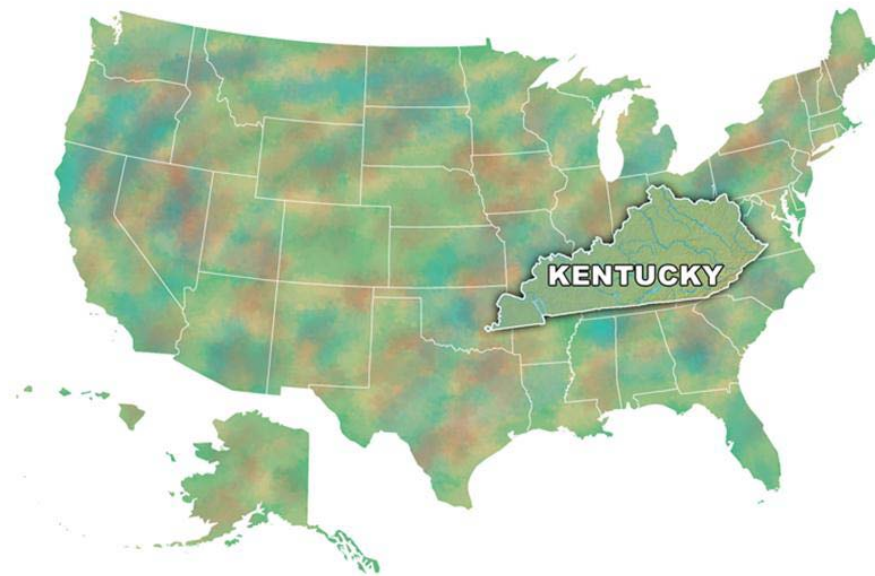
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Sarah Fischer Email: sarah.fischer@srs.ks.gov Address: 915 SW Harrison, 9th Floor, Topeka, KS 66612 Phone: 785-291-3632	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services Department of Transportation Department of Health and Environment Department of Education Kansas Board of Regents Department of Revenue Department of Corrections Juvenile Justice Authority Highway Patrol University of Kansas Army National Guard Office of the Governor League of Kansas Municipalities Wichita Regional Prevention Center Kansas Children's Cabinet and Trust Bureau of Investigation Kansas Family Partnership	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Strategic Prevention Framework Advisory Committee	
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Kansas Family Partnership	
Report can be accessed via	No data
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Kentucky

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 4,339,367
Population Ages 12–20: 519,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.5	132,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.8	92,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.3	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.5	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.4	37,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.0	27,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	48.1	87,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.5	63,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 75
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		4,468

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	13.0	18

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 60 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 20, unless supervised by instructor
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 19.5

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance and character

ID Possession

- Not specified

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Not specified

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

Time period/conditions: 2 years

- 1st offense: \$1,750 fine and 35-day suspension
- 2nd offense: \$3,500 fine and 70-day license suspension

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 20
- Spirits: 20

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 20 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 20 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 20 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements: None

Note: Kentucky's laws permitted direct wine shipments provided the customer purchased the wine at the producer's place of business. This provision was ruled unconstitutional as violating the U.S. Constitution's interstate commerce clause. The remainder of the statutory scheme was upheld. *Cherry Hill Vineyards, LLC v. Hudgins* (W.D.Ky. 2006) 488 F.Supp.2d 601, affirmed by *Cherry Hill Vineyards, LLC v. Lilly*, 553 F.3d 423, 424+ (6th Cir.(Ky.) Dec 24, 2008) (NO. 07-5128).

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.08 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 11 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 11 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at wholesale level.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 11 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 11 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at wholesale level.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.92 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 11 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 11 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at wholesale level.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Kentucky State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Enforcement Division of the Kentucky ABC prioritizes combating youth access to alcohol. ABC Investigators are vested with full police powers to enforce all State laws. Investigators are strategically located throughout the Commonwealth to maximize their special emphasis on enforcement of the State's alcohol laws on a daily basis. The enforcement division conducts and engages in effective alcohol compliance enforcement strategies by coordinating with other local law enforcement agencies on a regular basis. These strategies, Operation Zero Tolerance (OZT) and Targeted Enforcement Details (TEDs), are proactive law enforcement strategies that have proven effective in reducing youth access to alcoholic beverages at the point of sale.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Kentucky ABC
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	No data
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	No data
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No data
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	3,616
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	226
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	347
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$485,450
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	27
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	875
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	10
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
We do not collect data on the number of minors found in possession of alcohol (or having consumed). (A.4)	
We do not collect data on the number of licensees upon which underage compliance checks are conducted by local law enforcement agencies. (B.2)	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Early Intervention Program

Number of youth served	1,253
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	https://eip.reachoflouisville.com/state/EvaluationReport.aspx?Region=&BeginDate=01/01/2010&EndDate=12/31/2010
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Early Intervention Program (EIP) provides multifaceted prevention and intervention targeting specific needs related to alcohol- and drug-related behaviors and choices. There are two primary target populations for this program. The first is young persons under 21 who are charged with a zero-tolerance offense—driving with a blood alcohol content of 0.02 to 0.08. The second target population is juveniles at risk of becoming involved or already involved with the Juvenile Justice System and youth who are identified as using or at risk for using substances. The outcomes of the Early Intervention Program are:

1. Divert youth from involvement with the juvenile justice system.
2. Reduce the recidivism rate of first- and second- time juvenile offenders.
3. Reduce the number of youth who experience future substance-related problems.

These outcomes are achieved through screenings, prevention and intervention strategies, education, and referrals to community resources. Program components contribute to reducing youth substance use, increasing parent-child communication, and encouraging youth to make positive peer and lifestyle choices.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Prime for Life

URL for more program information	http://www.primeforlife.org/homepage.cfm?CFID=342699&CFTOKEN=60435865
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Program description: Prime for Life is an alcohol and drug program for people of all ages. It is designed to gently but powerfully challenge common beliefs and attitudes that directly contribute to high-risk alcohol and drug use. The program goals are to reduce the risk of health and impairment problems.

A primary goal of Prime for Life is prevention of any type of alcohol or drug problem. This includes prevention of health problems such as alcoholism, or impairment problems such as car crashes or fights. Emphasis is on knowing and understanding risks one cannot change and reducing risks one can change. Many people who attend a Prime for Life program already show signs of alcohol- or drug-related health or impairment problems. Prime for Life is designed to effectively interrupt the progression of use with these audiences. Prime for Life's intervention component focuses on self-assessment to help people understand and accept the need for change. Intensive prevention services, counseling, or treatment may be necessary to support these changes. For those who already need treatment, the program serves as pretreatment and support for abstinence.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<p><i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i></p> <p>Program description: Not applicable.</p>	No recognized Tribes
<p><i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i></p> <p>Program description: The Alcohol Prevention Enhancement Site (PES), funded by the Division for Behavioral Health and operated by Bluegrass Regional Prevention Center in Lexington, Kentucky, researches alcohol environmental strategies, disseminates the latest national research, and provides technical assistance and training on implementing and evaluating effective environmental strategies to reduce alcohol availability to underage youth. The Alcohol PES also seeks to build community capacity to implement policies to limit the availability of alcohol and excessive advertising of alcohol and to change community norms that are favorable to underage drinking. The Alcohol PES was established in 1999 during Kentucky's first State Incentive Grant (SIG) and has been instrumental in a number of countywide alcohol policy changes such as responsible beverage server, social host, and keg registration ordinances.</p> <p>The Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Prevention Enhancement Site (FASD PES) was created in 2007 to increase awareness of FASD in Kentucky and to offer training and technical assistance to communities to prevent it. The scope of work of the FASD PES includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a training network composed of a variety of community partners and other interested community members that will provide indepth information about FASD and prepare participants to be local FASD trainers. • Training Regional Prevention Center staff to educate middle and high school students about FASD and to gather data for use in FASD curriculum development. • Advocating for effective public policy at the State and local levels. • Working with colleges and universities throughout the State to determine effective and efficient methods for including FASD information in freshman orientation and other forums. • Responding to information requests and supporting local efforts toward mobilizing around FASD issues. • Maintaining a resource and networking list for people seeking assistance outside the scope of prevention to be shared with stakeholders across the State. • Remaining current on new information, research, and best practices in FASD through participation and mentoring with the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (NOFAS). 	Yes
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p> <p>Best practice standards description: Our State standard is SAMHSA's document entitled <i>Identifying and Selecting Evidence Based Interventions</i>. Although not formally adopted, the document was disseminated to all Regional Prevention Centers with the expectation that they use it to guide community selection of prevention strategies. In addition, the Alcohol PES and FASD PED conduct research regularly on best practices for alcohol prevention. This information is disseminated to our network of Regional Prevention Centers, which use it to inform community planning on underage drinking (UAD) prevention.</p>	Yes

Additional Clarification	
The State Prevention Branch of the Kentucky Division of Behavioral Health funds the FASD and Alcohol PESs and the Regional Prevention Centers through the Prevention portion of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities	No
Committee contact information: Not applicable.	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Not applicable.	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Not applicable
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: The Prevention Branch of the Division of Behavioral Health Plan can be accessed via: The Plan was our application for SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Partnership for Success (PFS) grant. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) needs assessment conducted as part of the application process identified UAD as the State priority. Kentucky was not awarded the PFS but is implementing parts of the PFS to the extent possible with limited resources. These efforts include two minigrants to Marion and Meade Counties and the statewide "Changing Social Norms and Policy" (CSNaP) initiative. The plan itself is not posted on a Web site.	
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
Although the State has not prepared any reports on UAD within the last 3 years, several reports on UAD were produced by Kentucky's SEOW in year 1 of the SPF SIG, 5 years ago. These reports can be accessed at http://sig.reachoflouisville.com/ReportsPresentations.aspx#presentations . Also, the Kentucky Prevention Branch has collaborated in the past with the Kentucky State Police Highway and Traffic Safety Branch on UAD initiatives and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Grants. We have also worked with the Kentucky Network, a collaborative alcohol and drug prevention effort among colleges and universities across the State. The Network provides support for UAD through grant opportunities as well as training opportunities. Both the Highway and Traffic Safety Branch and the Kentucky Network served on our SPF Advisory Council.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	S.T.A.R.
Estimate of State funds expended	\$5,700,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

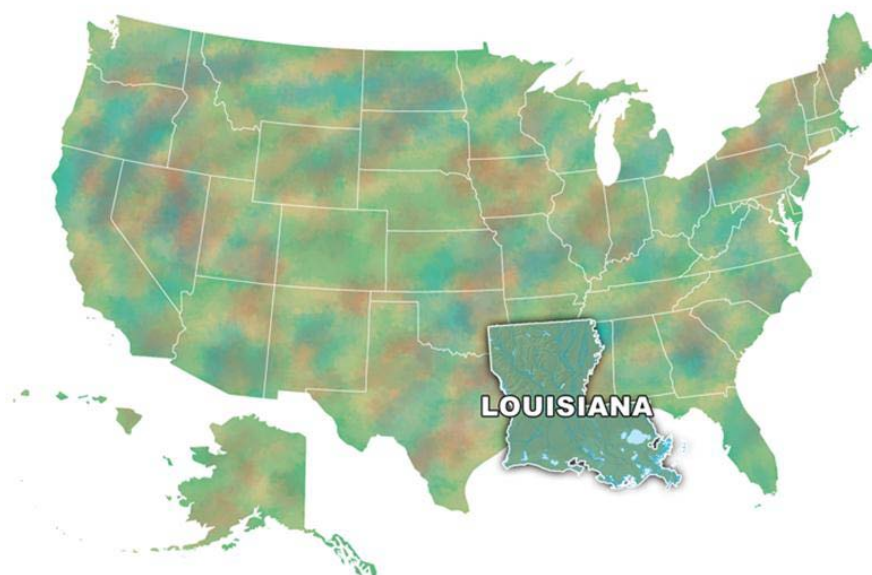
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	Yes
Fees	No data
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: Part of the funding for our Early Intervention Program comes from fines assessed from convictions of driving under the influence (DUIs). Our responsible beverage server program (S.T.A.R.) is funded by State General funds.

Additional Clarification

No data



Louisiana

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 4,533,372
Population Ages 12–20: 577,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.7	171,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.7	102,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.8	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.4	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.8	49,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.1	27,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.1	110,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.2	71,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		124
		7,366

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	36.0	56

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence OR EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence OR EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—15 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: Unless accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 years old, no more than one unrelated passenger under 21 between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: Not specified

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 or more gallons
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.32 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.11 per gallon

For alcohol content of 6 percent ABV or less: \$0.32 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.50 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited—not permitted after 10 p.m.
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum

Louisiana State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Louisiana Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (ATC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> ATC works closely with local police departments and sheriff's offices on enforcement operations and compliance checks. ATC also provides training for alcohol and tobacco enforcement at police academies across the State.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors: Louisiana Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (ATC)	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	950
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	06/30/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	4,312
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	347
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	06/30/2010
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$191,105
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

²Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Project Northland

Number of youth served	7,412
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: Hard copy available by request.	
URL for more program information: http://www.hazelden.org/web/go/projectnorthland	

Program description: Project Northland is a multilevel intervention involving students, peers, parents, and communities in programs designed to delay the age at which adolescents begin drinking, reduce alcohol use among those already drinking, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems among young drinkers. Administered to adolescents in grades 6 to 8 on a weekly basis, the program has a specific theme within each grade level that is incorporated into the parent, peer, and community components. The 6th-grade home-based program targets communication about adolescent alcohol use through student-parent homework assignments, in-class group discussions, and a communitywide task force. The 7th-grade peer- and teacher-led curriculum focuses on resistance skills and normative expectations regarding teen alcohol use, and it is implemented through discussions, games, problem-solving tasks, and role plays. During the first half of the 8th-grade Powerlines peer-led program, students learn about community dynamics related to alcohol use prevention through small-group and classroom interactive activities. During the second half, they work on community-based projects and hold a mock town meeting to make community policy recommendations to prevent teen alcohol use.

Protecting You/Protecting Me

Number of youth served	1,190
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: Hard copy available by request	
URL for more program information: http://www.pypm.org http://www.hazelden.org/pypm	

Program description: Protecting You/Protecting Me (PY/PM) is a 5-year classroom-based alcohol use prevention and vehicle safety program for elementary school students in grades 1 to 5 (ages 6 to 11) and high school students in grades 11 and 12. The program aims to reduce alcohol-related injuries and death among children and youth due to underage alcohol use and riding in vehicles with drivers who are not alcohol free. PY/PM consists of a series of 40 science- and health-based lessons, with eight lessons per year for grades 1 to 5. All lessons are correlated with educational achievement objectives. PY/PM lessons and activities focus on teaching children about:

1. The brain—how it continues to develop throughout childhood and adolescence, what alcohol does to the developing brain, and why it is important for children to protect their brains.
2. Vehicle safety, particularly what children can do to protect themselves if they have to ride with someone who is not alcohol free.
3. Life skills, including decisionmaking, stress management, media awareness, resistance strategies, and communication.

Lessons are taught weekly and are 20 to 25 minutes or 45 to 50 minutes in duration depending on the grade level. A variety of ownership activities promote students' ownership of the information and reinforce the skills taught during each lesson. Parent take-home activities are offered for all 40 lessons. PY/PM's interactive and affective teaching processes include role playing, small group and classroom discussions, reading, writing, storytelling, art, and music. The curriculum can be taught by school staff or prevention specialists. PY/PM also has a high school component for students in grades 11 and 12. The youth-led implementation model involves delivery of the PY/PM curriculum to elementary students by trained high school students who are enrolled in a peer-mentoring, family and consumer science, or leadership course for credit. The program's benefits to high school students are derived from learning about the brain and how alcohol use can affect adolescents, serving as role models to the elementary school participants, and taking coursework in preparation for delivering the curriculum.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

LifeSkills Training

URL for more program information: <http://www.lifeskillstraining.com>

Program description: LifeSkills Training (LST) is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. LST is based on both the social influence and the competence enhancement models of prevention. Consistent with this theoretical framework, LST addresses multiple risk and protective factors and teaches personal and social skills that build resilience and help youth navigate developmental tasks, including the skills necessary to understand and resist pro-drug influences. LST is designed to provide information relevant to the important life transitions that adolescents and young teens face by using culturally sensitive and developmentally and age-appropriate language and content. Facilitated discussion, structured small-group activities, and role-playing scenarios are used to stimulate participation and promote the acquisition of skills. Separate LST programs are offered for elementary school (grades 3 to 6), middle school (grades 6 to 9), and high school (grades 9 to 12); the research studies and outcomes reviewed for this summary involved middle school students.

Positive Action

URL for more program information: <http://www.positiveaction.net>

Program description: Positive Action is an integrated and comprehensive program that is designed to improve academic achievement; school attendance; and problem behaviors such as substance use, violence, suspensions, disruptive behaviors, dropping out, and sexual behavior. It is also designed to improve parent-child bonding, family cohesion, and family conflict. Positive Action has materials for schools, homes, and community agencies. All materials are based on the same unifying broad concept (one feels good about oneself when taking positive actions) with six explanatory subconcepts (positive actions for the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional areas) that elaborate on the overall theme. Program components include grade-specific curriculum kits for kindergarten through 12th grade, drug education kits, a conflict resolution kit, sitewide climate development kits for elementary and secondary school levels, a counselor's kit, a family kit, and a community kit. All the components and their parts can be used separately or in any combination and are designed to reinforce and support one another.

Project Alert

URL for more program information: <http://www.projectalert.com>

Coping Skills

URL for more program information: http://www.learncopingskills.com/about_the_program

Too Good for Drugs
URL for more program information: http://www.mendezfoundation.org
AI's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices
URL for more program information: http://www.wingspanworks.com/educational_programs
Strengthening Families
URL for more program information: http://www.strengtheningfamiliesprogram.org/about.html
All Stars
URL for more program information: http://www.allstarsprevention.com
Stay on Track
URL for more program information: http://www.ncprs.org/sotHome.htm
Growing Up Strong
URL for more program information: http://www.growingupstrong.org/

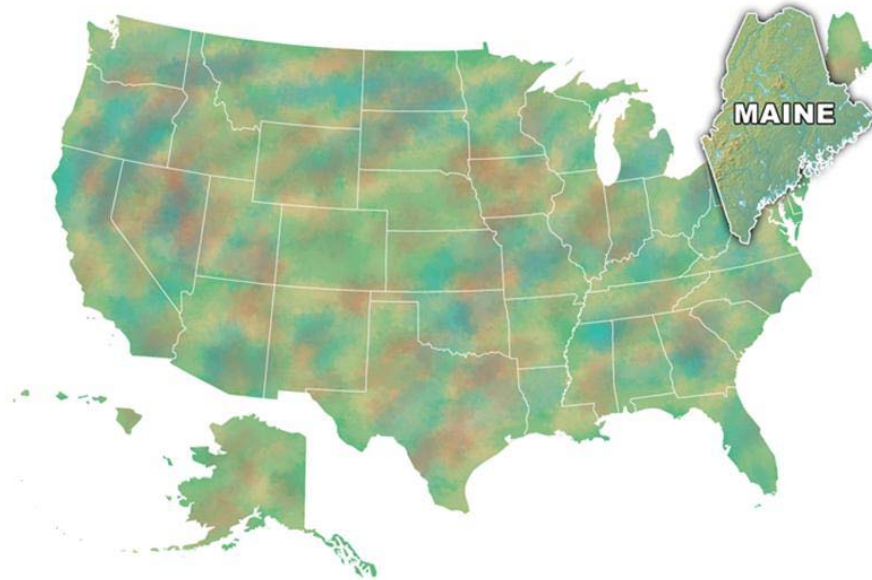
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Description of collaboration: Not applicable.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: The State funds programs that meet the following criteria:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusion in a Federal List or Registry of evidence-based interventions. 2. Being reported (with positive effects) in a peer-reviewed journal. 3. Documentation of effectiveness based on the following guidelines: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The intervention is based on a theory of change that is documented in a clear logic or conceptual model. b. The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature. c. The intervention is supported by documentation indicating effective implementation in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects. d. The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review; local prevention practitioners; and key community leaders as appropriate, e.g., officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders in indigenous cultures. 	
Additional Clarification	
PART II B: RELATED UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION PROGRAMS The following are additional related Underage Drinking Prevention Programs: Keep a Clear Mind, Dare To Be You, Life Skills, Parenting: Guiding Good Choices, and ATLAS (Athletes Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids) Teen Intervene.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information:	
Name: Dawn Diez, SPF-SIG Project Director, Louisiana Governor's Office/Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	
Email: Dawn.Diez@LA.GOV	
Address: 150 Third Street, Room 123, Baton Rouge, LA 70802	
Phone: 225-342-1836	

<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Governor's Office/Safe and Drug Free Schools & Communities	
LA Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Juvenile Justice	
LA Highway Safety Commission	
LA Department of Education	
LA Department of Health and Hospitals/Office of Behavioral Health	
LA Department of Health and Hospitals/Office Public Health	
CSAP Prevention Fellowship Program	
LA Department of Revenue/Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control	
Louisiana Center Addressing Substance Use in Collegiate Communities (LaCASU)	
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	
LA Attorney General's Office Denham Springs High School	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://www.gov.state.la.us/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&cpid=387	

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Task Force to Prevent Underage and High Risk Drinking (subcommittee of the Prevention Systems Committee) Plan can be accessed via: http://gov.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?cpID=124&md=pagebuilder&tmp=home	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: LA Department of Health and Hospitals Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) sponsors the LA Caring Communities Youth Survey (CCYS) State Epidemiology Workgroup Plan can be accessed via: http://www.gov.state.la.us/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&cpID=125	
Additional Clarification	
<p>Since 1998, OBH has cosponsored the CCYS of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 statewide. The survey was developed to measure students' involvement in a specific set of problem behaviors (including alcohol use) as well as their exposure to a set of scientifically validated risk and protective factors identified in the Risk and Protective Factor Model of adolescent problem behaviors. The survey is conducted every 2 years. Web site address: http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/newsroom/detail/1392.</p> <p>In April 2005, the Drug Policy Board assigned the State Epidemiology Workgroup the task of collection and analyses of data on the consumption and consequences of substance use to guide prevention decisionmaking. The State Epidemiology Workgroup works in collaboration with the Prevention Systems Committee to advise and make recommendations to the Drug Policy Board on issues relating to programs, policies, and practices that build a solid foundation for delivering and sustaining an effective substance abuse prevention effort. The State Epidemiology Workgroup is composed of individuals and organizations who are knowledgeable about alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug data and prevention issues.</p>	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking		
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included: No data		
Estimate of State funds expended		Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Not applicable
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking		
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		No
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>		
No data		
Additional Clarification		
No data		



Maine

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,328,361
Population Ages 12–20: 152,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.2	40,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.8	27,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.9	2,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.4	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.1	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.2	7,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	49.4	26,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	36.7	19,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 15
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		863

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	25.0	5

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs
- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 35 hours—5 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: Immediate family members only, unless accompanied by licensed driver who is at least 20 years old
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 180 days

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate dress and manner. Male: No facial hair. Females: No makeup.

ID Possession

- Prohibited

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets

Incentive for Training

- Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 17
- Wine: 17
- Spirits: 17

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 17 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 17 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 17 for both servers and bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$350,000 limit for all claims per occurrence—medical care and treatment costs excluded from limit

Note: Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2515 includes a responsible beverage service defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$350,000 limit for all claims per occurrence—medical care and treatment costs excluded from limit

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit .
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: At least 7.75 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/6 months
- Purchaser information collected: Purchaser's name and address
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit required: None
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.35 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 7 percent

General sales tax rate of 5 percent does not apply to onsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 7 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited

- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: No

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Maine State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts through various avenues. One way is through the Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force, which includes representatives from local, county, and State agencies as well as many other community representatives. Local and county agencies also coordinate efforts by creating local underage drinking enforcement task forces. Local and county agencies also have memoranda of understanding with the Department of Public Safety, which allow them to enforce a limited number of liquor laws. This is an effort to help with fulfilling the responsibilities of our nonexistent liquor enforcement agency.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Yes	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	Department of Public Safety, Liquor
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Licensing and Compliance Unit
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
No	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Yes	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,657
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	65
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Yes	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	224
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$111,842
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/18/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	0
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	0

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/18//2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/18//2010
Additional Clarification	
Question A4 - We checked “no” because although we do track the number of minors found in possession, the way these data are reported does not allow us to separate out possession from six other liquor law violations. Data come from the Maine State Police, who report it through the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). When asked, they verified that the data could not be reported separately.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Healthy Maine Partnership Coalitions

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/community/spfsig/index.htm
URL for more program information	http://www.healthymainepartnerships.org/

Program description: Healthy Maine Partnerships provide systemic and policy-focused substance abuse prevention with an emphasis on underage drinking, high-risk drinking among young adults, and prescription drug abuse in collaboration with the Maine Center for Disease Control (CDC) and Maine Department of Education (DOE). Healthy Maine Partnership substance abuse prevention specialists work within the Healthy Maine Partnership Coalition structure to develop and improve alcohol policies that support a healthy and safe environment, and also to educate all community members on the risks of underage drinking, binge drinking in young adults, and misuse of prescription drugs. They work with police and sheriff departments to enhance enforcement of alcohol laws and strengthen community relationships.

Student Intervention and Reintegration Program

Number of youth served	76
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.neias.org/sirp.html

Program description: The Student Intervention and Reintegration Program (SIRP) targets at-risk youth ages 15 to 18 (high school age). Youth are considered at risk if they are experimenting or otherwise using alcohol or drugs but do not qualify for treatment intervention. Young people are referred to SIRP by a parent, teacher, administrator, or probation officer. The aim of SIRP is to empower youth to make healthy decisions and reduce risk for problems. The program focuses on two measurable behavioral prevention goals: reduce risk of alcohol and drug problems throughout their lifetime and reduce high-risk choices. The intervention used by SIRP is the PRIME for Life Under 21 program provided by the Prevention Research Institute, Inc. (PRI); it is designed to influence behaviors using a research-based persuasion protocol. The PRI program is taught by trained and certified PRIME for Life Instructors.

Parent Media Campaign—MaineParents.net	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.maineparents.net/Media/data_survey.htm
URL for more program information	http://www.maineparents.net
<p>Program description: The first Parent Media Campaign goal in 2002 was to heighten the awareness of Maine Parents that, when it comes to alcohol, their teenager is at risk. The campaign posed the question, “Your teen and alcohol: do you really know?” The goal of this campaign was to reduce/prevent teen alcohol use through effective parenting techniques. Objectives of this campaign were to raise parental awareness of the magnitude of the problem and then localize concern to their own teens; improve behavioral monitoring; and integrate mass awareness with grassroots efforts to enhance the distribution of the message. Material was also created to address parental modeling and help parents understand how their behavior influences their children. In 2006, the campaign continued with “Find Out More, Do More” to heighten parental awareness of Maine’s underage alcohol use. The campaign is intended to increase parental monitoring and modeling techniques. “Find Out More, Do More” centers on practical tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit Access • Network, Reinforce & Enforce • Check In • Be Up and Be Ready <p>It provides a starting point for parental monitoring of teen behavior and alcohol use. For each of the five tips, there are three levels of monitoring—good, better, and best. As parents learn and practice new skills, they are able to step up their monitoring level. This campaign also incorporates the modeling messages from the previous campaign, helping parents of children of all ages understand how their actions can affect their children.</p>	
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/lawenforcement/EUDL%20Grantees%20Web/index.htm
<p>Program description: The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant, better known as EUDL, is administered by the Office of Substance Abuse (OSA) from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Each year, OJJDP awards OSA this grant and the funds are used for projects like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Education Alcohol Prevention Partnership (HEAPP). • Statewide compliance checks. • Minigrants for law enforcement agencies to increase enforcement of underage drinking laws. 	
EUDL Assessment, Strategic Planning, and Implementation Initiative	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/lawenforcement/EUDL%20Grantees%20Web/ASPII%20Grant.htm

Program description: The purpose of this project is to reduce underage drinking and alcohol-related unintentional injuries and car crashes in Maine among persons under 21 years old. The program will aim to do this by:

- Improving Maine's system for analyzing underage drinking data to guide strategic planning.
- Strengthening a statewide Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force.
- Systematically increasing the effective and visible enforcement of underage drinking laws through enhanced research-based prevention and intervention programming.

By implementing these efforts statewide and within Maine's eight public health districts, this project will affect youth, adult, community, and public system knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions around underage drinking and related laws. (*Note: this is a 3-year grant starting 10/1/10.*)

Table Talks—Parents Connecting for Alcohol-Free Youth

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/adult/tabletalks/index.htm

Program description: Table Talks are small-group discussions held in a parent's home or in another community meeting space. They provide a comfortable setting for parents to communicate openly with each other about underage drinking and how to prevent it. Each Table Talk is meant to be friendly and relaxed, and it is led by a trained facilitator.

The Card ME Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Card ME Program aims to reduce illegal and/or irresponsible alcohol sales and service by providing communities and liquor licensees with a model and resources to:

- Make it more difficult for underage and visibly intoxicated persons to obtain alcohol from liquor licensees.
- Increase a licensee's capacity and motivation in improving their responsible retailing efforts.
- Build stronger community norms around limiting alcohol availability to underage and visibly intoxicated persons.

The Card ME Program is a voluntary responsible alcohol sales/service program that takes an innovative approach to reducing sales of alcohol to minors and visibly intoxicated persons. The program provides managers and owners with free tools to help set norms and expectations around selling/serving alcohol at their businesses.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Programs	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Youth-targeted, evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs have been implemented in several locations throughout the State. Currently funded projects include Project Success, Project Alert, LifeSkills Training, Lion's Quest, and Coping and Support Training Community Action for a Safer Tomorrow (CAST).	
Maine Youth Action Network (MYAN)	
URL for more program information	http://www.myan.org
Program description: MYAN works to empower and prepare youth and adults to partner to create positive change on issues about which they feel passionate.	
Youth Empowerment and Policy Project	
URL for more program information	http://www.neias.org/YEP/
Maine Alliance for the Prevention of Substance Abuse	
URL for more program information	http://www.masap.org/site/mapsa.asp
Building State Capacity Grant From the U.S. Department of Education (DOE)	
URL for more program information	No data
State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup	
URL for more program information	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/data/cesn/index.htm

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: OSA is building and strengthening relationships with Tribal communities in Maine. Altogether, there are five federally recognized Tribes in Maine: Penobscot, Passamaquoddy (Indian Township), Passamaquoddy (Pleasant Point), Maliseet, and Micmac. One OSA Prevention Specialist attends the Tribal Health Directors meeting that occurs every other month when invited. Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPG SIG) funding was allocated toward the development and inclusion of substance abuse questions in the Tribal Health Needs Assessment last year. One OSA Prevention Specialist attends Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Children's Health (LAUNCH) meetings on a regular basis. Relevant information is shared with Tribal health directors and other members as identified (e.g., Prevention News listserv material; OSA resource materials and Web links). OSA also participates in other meetings as identified and invited.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Program description: <i>A Guide to Replicating an Alcohol Retailer's Marketing Code of Conduct in Your Local Community</i> (2007; http://www.neias.org/YEP/documents.html) is intended to help local, statewide, and national groups replicate a code of conduct, which provides a set of guidelines to help retailers make concrete changes in their stores to reduce the impact of alcohol advertising on underage youth. The purpose of this guide is twofold: provide a history and tools for local Maine communities implementing the code, and provide guidelines to communities outside the State of Maine on the replication of the code and explore how alcohol advertising promotes underage drinking in local markets.	
Alcohol Pricing and Promotion Guides (http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/community/licensee/pricepromo.htm): Low alcohol prices and special promotions meant to encourage product sales and brand loyalty; these can have the unintended consequence of promoting overservice and binge drinking. Low alcohol prices and promotions appeal mostly to younger drinkers—and individuals 18 to 25 years of age comprise our Nation's highest risk age group when it comes to binge and heavy drinking (2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings, SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies).	

<p><i>Environmental Assessment: Pricing and Promotion</i> was developed to assess a community's environment in regard to pricing and promotions of alcohol, which contribute to high-risk drinking.</p> <p><i>Alcohol Pricing and Promotions: Protect Your Business</i> was developed to help licensees understand the laws around pricing and promotion and why pricing and promotions can cause problems. It offers tips for protecting their businesses from the negative consequences of low pricing and promotions.</p>	
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p> <p>Best practice standards description: OSA SPF-SIG Strategy approval process: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration developed a guidance document to help SPF-SIG recipient States and communities identify and select evidence-based interventions through a common definition and process. The SPF-SIG Program specifically requires implementation of evidence-based interventions. Along with being evidence-based, effective strategies should match the needs of the community, include multiple activities, and involve multiple people. To be able to implement strategies that fall outside of options 1 or 2 below, a process needed to be developed to operationalize option 3 below.</p> <p>Evidence-based strategy definitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Included on Federal Lists or Registries of evidence-based interventions; OR 2. Reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals; OR 3. Documented effectiveness based on the three new guidelines for evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline 1: The intervention is based on a solid theory or theoretical perspective that has been validated by research; AND Guideline 2: The intervention is supported by a documented body of knowledge—a converging accumulation of empirical evidence of effectiveness—generated from similar or related interventions that indicate effectiveness; AND Guideline 3: The intervention is judged by a consensus among informed experts to be effective based on a combination of theory, research, and practice experience. Informed experts may include key community prevention leaders, and elders or other respected leaders within indigenous cultures. <p>OSA created two manuals to operationalize an approval process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSA SPF-SIG Strategy Approval Guide For OSA SPF-SIG grantees (http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/community/spfsig/index.htm) • Maine OSA SPF-SIG Reviewers Manual, Evidence Based Approval Process Card ME (http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/community/licensee/cardme/index.htm) 	Yes
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i></p> <p>Name: Prevention Team Manager Email: osa.ircosa@maine.gov Address: 41 Anthony Ave. #11, SHS, Augusta, ME 04333-0011 Phone: 207-287-2595</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i></p> <p>Teen and Young Adult Health Program Maine Office of Substance Abuse Maine Community Health Promotion Program U.S. Department of Justice Maine Drug Enforcement Agency Higher Education Alcohol Prevention Partnership</p>	

Maine Children's Trust Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention, Healthy Maine Partnership Maine Youth Suicide Prevention Program Maine Department of Health and Human Service, Mental Health Hornby Zeller Associates Maine Department of Education Maine Alliance for the Prevention of Substance Abuse Communities for Children and Youth Maine Coordinated School Health Program Maine Department of Corrections, Juvenile Justice Northern New England Poison Control	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

In addition to the OSA Prevention advisory board, currently there are two other advisory/planning groups addressing prevention of underage drinking:

1. Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force

(<http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/prevention/lawenforcement/EUDL%20Grantees%20Web/UADETF.htm>).

The purpose of the Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force is to ensure, via collaboration, that Maine's underage drinking enforcement efforts are coordinated amongst invested stakeholders. The task force was reconvened in August 2010.

2. Maine DOE, in partnership with OSA, was awarded a Building State Capacity Grant from the U.S. DOE. Continuing to help schools create safe, disciplined, and drug-free learning environments that promote academic achievement is a priority. The grant funds will be used to build and sustain capacity to prevent youth substance use and violence and support collaboration between State educational agencies (SEAs) and other State agencies that are involved in efforts to prevent these problems. This 1-year grant includes convening a workgroup of State-level stakeholders across all State Agencies, referred to as the Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention in Schools Workgroup (SAVPS); conducting a needs assessment at the State level of all substance and violence prevention programming; and developing a strategic plan that will allow Maine to better coordinate the delivery of youth substance abuse and violence prevention programming.

Maine is currently in the process of developing a strategic plan for substance abuse prevention and is engaged in planning processes with the Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force and the Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention in Schools Workgroup.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011

<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$590,460
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$80,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

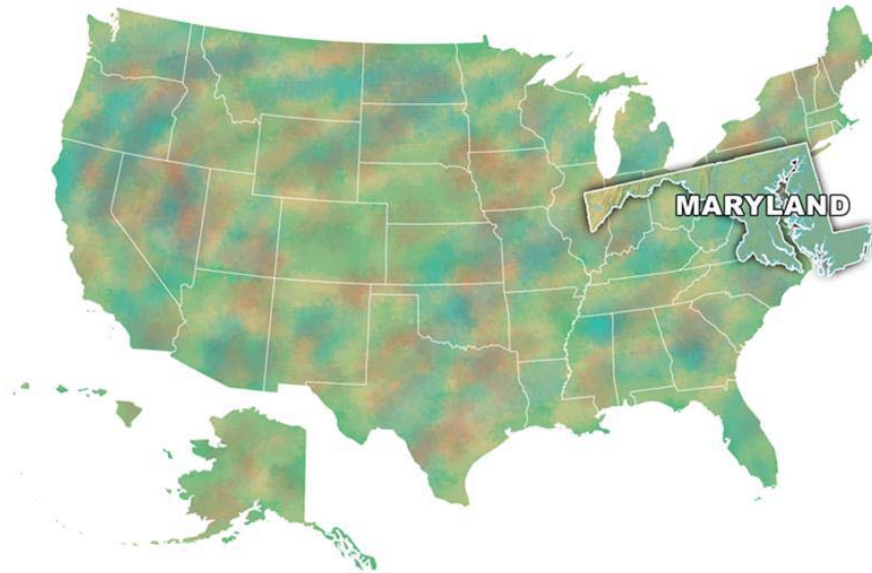
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

No data



Maryland

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 5,773,552
Population Ages 12–20: 697,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	27.2	185,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.7	121,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.6	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.8	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.9	53,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.3	37,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.5	125,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.6	80,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		100
		5,935

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	26.0	23

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: Maryland’s exception includes members of an individual’s “immediate family” when the alcoholic beverage is furnished and possessed “in a private residence or within the curtilage of the residence.” APIS interprets the phrase “immediate family” as including a spouse. See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 10-117(c)(1) beginning October 1, 2002, and Md. Ann. Code 1957 art. 27, § 401A(c)(1) prior to October 1, 2002.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 30 days
- Maximum: 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 9 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 9 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 60 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No unrelated passengers under 18
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18 years—Passenger restrictions expire 151 days after issuance of intermediate license

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: At least 4 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500 (or \$1,000 if repeat violation)
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500 (or \$1,000 if repeat violation)
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—written approval from the State and county or city is required.
- Wine: Permitted—written approval from the State and county or city is required.
- Spirits: Permitted—written approval from the State and county or city is required.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.09 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.40 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.50 per gallon

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Uncertain—uncertain due to case law; see coding notes.
- Price posting requirements: Uncertain—uncertain due to case law; see coding notes.
- Retailer credit permitted: No law—Alcohol and Tobacco Tax (MATT) Regulatory Division posts a list of purchase periods and due dates that is accessible only to Maryland wholesalers and retail licensees.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Uncertain—uncertain due to case law; see coding notes.
- Price posting requirements: uncertain—Uncertain due to case law; see coding notes.
- Retailer credit permitted: No law—Alcohol and Tobacco Tax (MATT) Regulatory Division posts a list of purchase periods and due dates that is accessible only to Maryland wholesalers and retail licensees.

Note: Federal Court of Appeals (4th Circuit) held that Maryland’s wholesaler volume discounting and post-and-hold provisions, considered together, violate the Sherman Act’s ban on price fixing and are not protected by the 21st Amendment. The Court did not determine whether either of the provisions, if enacted separately, violated Federal law. *TFWS, Inc. v. Franchot*, 572 F.3d 186 (2009).

Maryland State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> There is no designated State Agency.	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Maryland is a licensure State, except for Montgomery County, which is a controlled jurisdiction. Licensure means that Maryland issues licenses with conditions to private sellers to indirectly control the sale of alcohol. A controlled jurisdiction directly regulates alcohol sales by controlling retail and/or wholesale distribution. Each county and Baltimore City has, within its Board of License Commissioners, a Liquor Control Board. Each Liquor Control Board has personnel charged with ensuring that State regulations are observed. Often, Liquor Control Board personnel work with local law enforcement to conduct various enforcement initiatives. Enforcement of laws prohibiting underage drinking is a part of their overall mission.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Yes http://compnet.comp.state.md.us/Field_Enforcement_Division/
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Yes 1,234
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No data
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Additional Clarification	
The Comptroller's Office is responsible for investigating issues relating to direct shipment of alcohol by licensed wholesalers and wineries except for issues surrounding shipment to minors. Generally, sales to minors are handled by the local police. There is proposed legislation in the 2011 session concerning direct shipment that, if enacted, would make shipment to minors a violation of the license provisions and therefore subject to the authority of the Comptroller's Office. The Office of the Maryland Attorney General contributes to efforts to prevent underage access to and purchase of alcohol through civil consumer protection enforcement initiatives in Maryland and through multi-State actions via the National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration—Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)

Number of youth served	5,244
Number of parents served	10,173
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa/

Program description: CMCA is an environmental approach to reducing underage drinking and access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. CMCA is implemented in 10 jurisdictions in Maryland. County Prevention Coordinators serve as the technical assistance experts to community, agency, school, law enforcement, citizens, and others seeking to make institutional and policy changes that limit youth access to alcohol to improve the health of the entire population in the designated community. Strategies include changing community norms, community mobilization, and law enforcement.

Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration—Maryland Strategic Prevention Framework (MSPF) Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa/

Program description: The MSPF Program will implement evidence-based programs and strategies that will assist in reducing the misuse of alcohol by youth and young adults as measured by the following indicators:

1. Reduced number of youth ages 12 to 20 reporting past-month alcohol use.
2. Reduced number of young persons ages 18 to 25 reporting past-month binge drinking.
3. Reduced number of alcohol-related crashes involving youth ages 16 to 25.

Maryland's 24 jurisdictions will be required to implement the five-step SPF process (assessment; capacity building; planning; implementation of evidence-based programs; evaluation of effectiveness). Evaluation of the MSPF Program will be initiated in FY 2012.

Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA)—College Prevention Initiative

Number of youth served	41,285
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa/

Program description: ADAA provides funding to four Maryland universities to develop and maintain programs/activities that prevent and reduce substance use and risk-taking behaviors associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Prevention Centers have been established at Frostburg State University, Towson University, Bowie State University, and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. The centers promote and assist in the design and implementation of campus policies, evidence-based practices, and prevention/wellness education programs for their institutions. They also collaborate with agencies and organizations in communities surrounding the campuses. Center directors have working relationships with local health department prevention coordinators, local drug and alcohol councils, and other colleges/universities in the region.

Maryland Office of the Attorney General—National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.oag.state.md.us/

Program description: The Maryland Attorney General's Office is a leader in the National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee, which, since 2005, has worked to reduce youth access to alcohol by using State consumer protection authority to investigate and curb unfair or deceptive marketing practices by alcohol manufacturers. Examples of efforts include calling for an increase in the alcohol advertising placement standard to reduce youth exposure to alcohol ads, initiatives to restrict youth access to flavored malt beverages (including by enforcing current State laws), and most recently, petitioning the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to identify that caffeinated alcohol beverages are "not generally recognized as safe," and therefore are adulterated and unlawful under Federal food and drug laws.

Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention—Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Initiative (EUDL)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/
Program description: The EUDL Coordinator works in partnership with local coalitions, prevention coordinators, law enforcement, and schools to provide educational training, resources, and initiatives to help combat problems with underage drinking on a local and statewide level. Activities include projects such as Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA), Techniques of Alcohol Management (TAM) training, Reducing the Availability of Alcohol to Minors (RAAM) training, compliance checks, and local campaigns to reduce youth substance abuse through marketing and extensive collaboration among Maryland's youth-serving agencies.	
Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration—Maryland Driver Education & Rookie Driver Program	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.mva.maryland.gov/Driver-Safety/Young/safety.htm
Program description: These programs discuss, in part, the dangers of operating a vehicle while intoxicated and the penalties faced by minors who drive while influenced or impaired by drugs and/or alcohol.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:	
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
None	
URL for more program information: Not applicable	
Program description: Not applicable.	

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Laura Burns-Heffner, Interim Executive Director Email: lburns-heffner@dhmh.state.md.us Address: MD Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration, 55 Wade Ave, Catonsville, MD 21228 Phone: 410-402-8611	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> MD Department of Health and Mental Hygiene MD Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services MD Department of Juvenile Services MD Department of Human Resources MD Department of Budget and Management MD Department of Housing and Community Development MD Department of Transportation MD Department of Education Governor's Office for Children Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention Maryland Senate Maryland House of Delegates Circuit Court District Court MD Citizens MD Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration MD Mental Hygiene Administration MD Division of Parole and Probation Maryland Addiction Directors Council	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa/	
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration Plan can be accessed via: MD Strategic Prevention Framework Plan http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa/	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: 1. Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration 2. Maryland State Dept. of Education 3. Maryland Department of Transportation-State Highway Administration 4. Governor's Office for Children Plan can be accessed via: 1. Maryland Epidemiological Profile: Consequences of Illicit Drug Use, Alcohol Use and Smoking, 2009; Maryland Compendium of Cross County Indicators on Underage Drinking, 2008 http://dhmh.maryland.gov/adaa 2. MD Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)-2009 www.marylandpublicschools.org/msde 3. Task Force to Combat Driving Under the Influence of Drugs and Alcohol- 2009 http://www.sha.maryland.gov/ 4. Maryland's Results for Child Well-Being-2008 http://www.ocyf.state.md.us	
Additional Clarification	
The Maryland State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council (SDAAC) was initially established by executive order in 2008 and codified into law on October 1, 2010, as part of a comprehensive strategy to coordinate substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services and to improve the criminal justice and correctional systems' links to these services. The Council is composed of key State cabinet department secretaries, judges, legislators, and citizens. A major responsibility of the Council is to prepare and	

annually update a 2-year strategic plan that identifies priorities for the delivery and funding of services to the State. Other responsibilities include:

- Identifying promising practices in substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment.
- Conducting annual surveys of Federal and State funds used in Maryland.
- Identifying emerging needs and potential funding sources.
- Disseminating information about funding opportunities to the local and State drug and alcohol abuse councils.

The MSPF Advisory Committee is one of five workgroups of the SDACC. The MSPF committee provides guidance on the implementation of SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework design in Maryland. ADAA administers SAMHSA-SPF funds. ADAA staff provide funding, technical assistance, and additional support for the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) and the MSPF Advisory Committee.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Checkpoints and saturation patrols:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Other programs:

Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

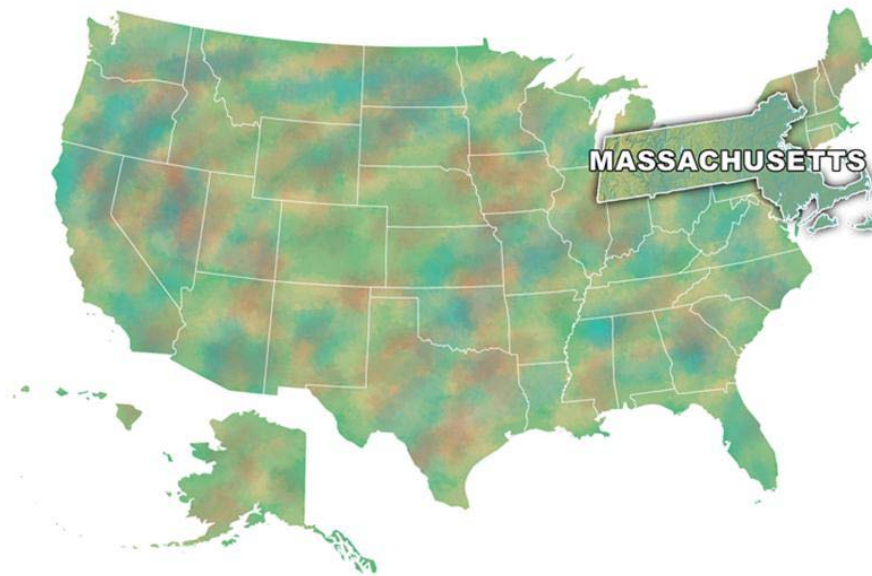
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Additional Clarification

No data



Massachusetts

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 6,547,629
Population Ages 12–20: 765,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	33.0	253,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	22.5	172,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.0	13,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.3	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.5	71,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.7	44,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	63.8	169,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	47.1	125,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		56
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		3,340

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	21.0	10

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 90 days

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours—or 30 hours of supervised driving if applicant completes driver skills program

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12:30 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule—exception: secondary enforcement between 12:30 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. and between 4:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.
- Passenger restrictions exist: No unrelated passengers under 18, unless supervised by licensed driver over 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire 6 months after issuance of intermediate license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until full licensure is obtained.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: Not specified

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance

ID Possession

- Prohibited

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other

- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Current law provides that a winery that produces 30,000 gallons of wine or more may obtain a direct shipment only if the winery has not contracted with or has not been represented by a Massachusetts wholesaler licensed for the preceding 6 months. There is no such requirement on wineries producing less than 30,000 gallons, which includes all wineries in the State of Massachusetts. This provision was ruled unconstitutional in a Federal District Court on November 19, 2008, and upheld on appeal in the 1st Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals on January 14, 2010.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: More than 2 gallons
- Purchaser information collected: Purchaser's name and address
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required: \$5
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—each vehicle used for transportation and delivery must be covered by a permit issued by the commission.
- Wine: Permitted—each vehicle used for transportation and delivery must be covered by a permit issued by the commission.
- Spirits: Permitted—each vehicle used for transportation and delivery must be covered by a permit issued by the commission.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.11 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.55 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$4.05 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—60 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—60 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—60 days maximum

Massachusetts State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission (ABCC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The ABCC Investigation and Enforcement Division works in close cooperation with local and State law enforcement departments on a weekly basis to obtain optimal enforcement coverage. Most often, these efforts are generated from requests for assistance from local police chiefs who have problematic licensees in their communities or local conflicts of interest that are eliminated through ABCC cooperation. Furthermore, when a complaint is received by ABCC, investigators also reach out to local police departments to conduct cooperative enforcement operations when feasible. The Investigation and Enforcement Division works in a concerted effort with the Massachusetts Police.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	1,004
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,793
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	102
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,378
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	118
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$40,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	117
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	275
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS), Underage Drinking Prevention Programs, and Regional Centers for Healthy Communities</i>	
Number of youth served	1,336,280
Number of parents served	720,040
Number of caregivers served	308,589
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 underage drinking prevention programs in collaboration with 6 regional centers in communities across the Commonwealth • Coalition/community focused • Require city/town participation • Use SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) • Required to use evidence-based environmental strategies that relate directly to assessment-identified problems 	
<i>Town Meeting Initiative</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	3,341
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: BSAS supported 54 Town Hall Meetings as part of the SAMHSA-sponsored national Town Hall Meeting effort using the recommendations in the Surgeon General's <i>Call to Action</i> to prevent underage alcohol use. These local Town Hall Meetings provided 54 local communities in Massachusetts the opportunity to come together to learn more about new research on underage drinking and its consequences, and to encourage individuals, families, and communities to address the problem.	
<i>Berklee School of Music Demonstration Project</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funds this demonstration project, which is designed to address underage drinking within the student population of Berklee School of Music. It is particularly geared to first-year students.	
<i>District Attorneys Underage Drinking Prevention</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: OJJDP funding enabled four District Attorneys Offices (Counties of Berkshire, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Worcester) to convene Underage Drinking Prevention Conferences.	
<i>Student Athlete Underage Drinking Prevention Conferences</i>	
Number of youth served	500
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), two conferences for student athletes were attended by 500 students.	
<i>Dance Don't Chance Contest</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.youtube.com/promshorts

Program description: Funded by NHTSA, this is a spring prom and graduation season safe-driving video contest in which teens write, produce, and submit a 60-second YouTube video on safe driving and avoiding underage drinking. The winning school is awarded a package of prizes for their prom donated by private sponsors.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Underage Drinking Prevention Public Information Initiative

URL for more program information

<http://www.maclearringhouse.com>

Program description: The BSAS Underage Drinking Prevention Public Information Initiative offered science-informed information to parents and youth. The major approaches used were print media and outreach through the Black Ministerial Alliance. Ministers highlighted the availability of step-by-step guides in their services and afterschool programs. The guides were also distributed through health, social services, and educational settings. Radio and cable television advertisements reinforced the power of parents in preventing underage alcohol use, but the number affected is difficult to estimate.

Picture Yourself Alcohol and Drug Free

URL for more program information

No data

Program description: The Picture Yourself Alcohol and Drug Free Program is a creative alcohol and drug prevention pilot program. The campaign features messages from teens for teens. It encourages students to pursue their interests so that alcohol and drugs do not get in their way. Posters and news articles (in the school newsletters and community) as well as school-based incentive items reinforce this message.

Anti-Drug and Violence Prevention; a Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

URL for more program information

No data

CASASTART in three public schools in Boston and Winthrop

URL for more program information

<http://www.wediko.org/news-events/2008/06/04/casastart-national-model-helping-most-risk-children-and-families>

CASASTART at six Department of Youth Services sites

URL for more program information

<http://www.talkaboutaddiction.org/programs/treatment.htm>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: Meeting with Regional Centers for Healthy Communities to plan strategies at present. Department of Public Health-wide presentation on disparities in Native American health status was held in November.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing Yes

Program description: Community level: restrictions on advertising; counter alcohol advertising on billboards and public transportation. State level: counter alcohol advertising via radio.

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Best practice standards description: BSAS implements best practices through:

1. A competitive request-for-response (RFR) process.
2. Strategy meetings.
3. Regular site visits.

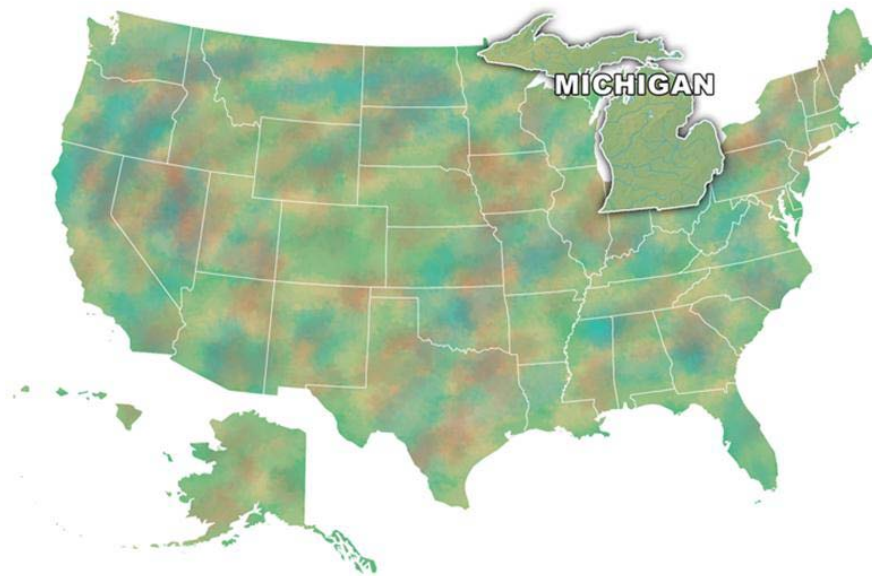
The RFR requires the selection of a science-based model. Regular meetings provide technical assistance to ensure fidelity as well as cultural competence. The community's logic model, action plan, accomplishments, and challenges are reviewed at the yearly site visits.

Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: William D. Luzier, Executive Director, Interagency Council on Substance Abuse & Prevention Email: william.luzier@state.ma.us Address: 250 Washington St., Floor 3, Boston, MA 02108 Phone: 617-624-5121	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Lieutenant Governor, Chair Executive Office of Health and Human Services Executive Office of Public Safety Executive Office of Elder Affairs Executive Office of Veterans Affairs Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Department of Corrections Parole Board Department of Probation Department of Public Health Department of Youth Services Department of Mental Health Department of Developmental Services Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission Department of Transitional Assistance Department of Children and Families Department of Health Care Finance and Policy Department of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Department of Early Education and Care Bureau of Substance Abuse Services MassHealth (Medicaid) Superior Court District Court Juvenile Court Governor's Office Senate House Private citizen recovering from substance abuse problems	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=gov3subtopic&L=5&L0=Home&L1=Our+Team&L2=Lieutenant+Governor+Timothy+P.+Murray&L3=Councils%2c+Cabinets%2c+and+Commissions&L4=Interagency+Council+on+Substance+Abuse+and+Prevention&sid=Agov3
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by	Interagency Council on Substance Abuse and Prevention
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.mass.gov/Agov3/docs/Strategic%20Plan%20Update%20-%20July%202010.pdf
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by:	Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and the Department of Public Health
Report can be accessed via	http://www.doe.mass.edu/cnp/hprograms/yrbs/

Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$27,500
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$100,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$450,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$319,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	Yes
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used: A 6.25% sales tax on alcohol was implemented effective July 1, 2009 but was repealed by voters in November 2010 (effective January 1, 2011). This revenue stream was dedicated to substance abuse and prevention programs.</i>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Michigan

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 9,883,640
Population Ages 12–20: 1,300,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.6	346,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.2	224,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.8	24,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.5	10,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.9	97,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.4	59,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	49.5	225,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.0	154,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 145
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		8,703

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	15.0	23

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14 years, 9 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

- Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.
- There is an affirmative defense if the minor is not charged.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies only to on-sale establishments
- Applies only to existing outlets

Incentives for Training

- Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits
- Discounts in dram shop liability insurance

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- Applies only to on-sale establishments
- Applies only to new outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists

Note: Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1815 includes a responsible beverage service defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation
- Exception(s): Family, resident

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 5 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/93 days
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required: \$30
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Note: Pursuant to Mich. Admin. Code r. 436.1629, the deposit amount is set by “[a] manufacturer, an outstate seller of beer, or a wholesaler of beer” at “a minimum of \$30.00 for all refillable containers of beer with a capacity of over 5 gallons.” Mich. Comp. Laws s. 436.2030 requires retailers to “[r]etain a keg deposit as specified in R 436.1629,” and defines a “keg” as “any brewery-sealed individual container having liquid capacity of 5 gallons or more.”

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.51 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned.
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—180-day minimum. Prices may be decreased during the 180-day period to meet a competing wholesalers price. The price reduction must not exceed the competition's price and must continue for the balance of the 180 days filed by the competition.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum for on-sale retailers. No credit restrictions apply to off-sale retailers.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned.
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—3-month minimum. By written order the commission may approve a price change for a period of no less than 14 days.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days for on-sale retailers. No credit restrictions apply to off-sale retailers.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Michigan State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Michigan Liquor Control Commission (MLCC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> MLCC periodically works with local, county, and State police on enforcement assignments. MLCC also conducts training for police on liquor laws on an ongoing basis. Police are encouraged to apprise MLCC of the results of their own enforcement activities so that MLCC can make that information a part of each licensee's operating history on their database.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,512
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	224
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	340
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	2,257
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$934,976
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	47
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	162
	12/31/2010

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	4
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
MLCC receives some information from local police (attached to submitted violations); however, they do not maintain those data. This may include selling-to-minor violations (not involving decoys). Police must take action against the minor for MLCC to process violations, and the police must attach proof of action taken to MLCC violations. MLCC, however, does not maintain those data separately.	
Question B.2: Local law enforcement conducts underage compliance checks; however, submission of the data to MLCC is voluntary only. Not all local law enforcement submit the data, and therefore, MLCC does not maintain the data they do receive separately due to incompleteness.	
Question C.1: MLCC collects data on the amount of fines; however, this data is for violations of State liquor code and rules only. MLCC does not maintain records of local fines imposed.	
Question D.1: MLCC conducts enforcement on direct shipper laws only. MLCC does not perform full investigations (field) on direct shippers.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Michigan Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking (MCRUD)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: MCRUD provides training, technical assistance, and networking opportunities for local volunteer and professional groups that are working to address specific issues related to reducing underage drinking at the local level. MCRUD also provides small grants (up to \$1,500) for volunteer grassroots groups on the same topics. Constituents include other statewide organizations (e.g., Mothers Against Drunk Driving), local professional prevention agencies, local public health departments, hospital staff, local teen centers, and volunteer groups (e.g., high school leadership groups, parent groups, and community coalitions).	
OJJDP Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program	
Number of youth served	100
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for report: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/2005_EUDL_Evaluation_197592_7.pdf	
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Michigan's Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program seeks to reduce the availability of alcohol to minors by enforcing underage drinking laws. Law enforcement agencies across Michigan are actively patrolling for underage drinking parties as well as conducting retail compliance checks with liquor licensees.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Sub-State Regional Coordinating Agencies

URL for more program information: <http://www.michigan.gov/mdch-bsaas>

Program description: No data

Prevention Network

URL for more program information: <http://www.preventionnetwork.org>

Program description: No data

Parenting Awareness Michigan (PAM)

URL for more program information: <http://www.preventionnetwork.org/pam>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: Collaboration with both the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians occurs through offering technical assistance as appropriate or requested. Both Tribes have member representation with the State Epidemiology Outcomes Workgroup and the Strategic Planning Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG), a State-level collaborative body. In addition, there is partnership with the Michigan Inter-Tribal Council.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing No

Program description Not applicable

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Best practice standards description: Michigan's EUDL grantees use the controlled dispersal method when processing underage drinkers. Controlled dispersal is a systematic operational plan using the concepts of zero tolerance and education to safely and efficiently close underage drinking parties. A successful controlled dispersal results in effective zero-tolerance enforcement by placing appropriate charges against violators. It also minimizes the potential for disaster by ensuring that the party attendees are provided safe rides home. Proper implementation of the controlled dispersal plan benefits communities and youth by reducing the negative consequences associated with underage drinking.

The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH)/Bureau of Substance Abuse and Addiction Services (BSAAS) has also adopted overarching principles of effective prevention based on the Surgeon General's *Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking* (2007). Specific guidelines for safe prom/graduation initiatives have also been adopted. In addition, MDCH/BSAAS requires that at least 90 percent of prevention programming within a coordinating agency region be evidence based.

Additional Clarification

No data

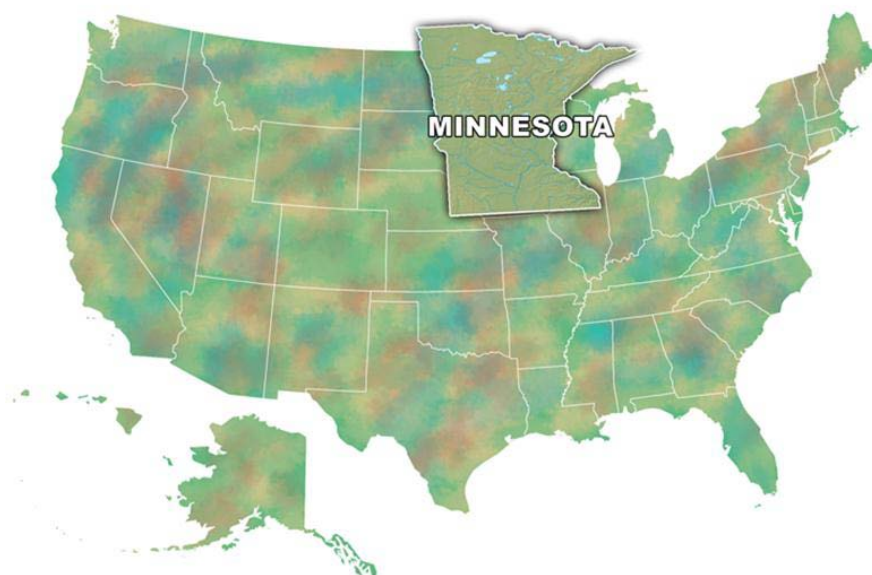
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Mike Tobias Email: mike@preventionnetwork.org Address: PO Box 4458, East Lansing, MI 48826-4458 Phone: 517-393-6890	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Barry County Community Mental Health Bay County Sacred Heart Cass Alcohol Safety Solutions Cristo Rey Community Center Courageous Persuaders Ingham Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians Marquette County Health Department/Coalition Michigan Council on Alcohol Problems Michigan Liquor Control Commission Oakland County Health Division Ottawa County Health Department Van Buren Substance Abuse Task Force Washtenaw County Partnership/Clean Teens	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.mcrud.org

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by	MDCH/BSAAS
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch-bsaas
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: SPF SIG Childhood and Underage Drinking (CUAD) Workgroup	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Blueprint_for_Michigan_336742_7.pdf	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$100,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,750,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$484,087
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$40,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	SPF SIG
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,980,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	Yes
Fines	Yes
Fees	Yes
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used: Taxes on alcohol, fines for violations, and license fees and renewal fees. These sources are used to fund controlled-buy operations among other efforts of the MLCC.</i>	
Additional Clarification	
Note on Part IV, question A.2: The \$1.75 million is used solely for saturation patrols. Michigan does not allow checkpoints.	



Minnesota

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 5,303,925
Population Ages 12–20: 641,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	27.3	175,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.9	128,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.7	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.9	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	22.2	49,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.1	29,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.1	117,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	43.4	95,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
		63
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		3,762

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	16.0	11

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian's home

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian's home AND
- Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 30 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: For first 6 months, no more than one unrelated passenger under 20; for second 6 months, no more than three unrelated passengers under 20
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17—passenger restrictions expire 12 months after obtaining intermediate license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions expire 6 months after issuance of intermediate license.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian’s home AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Note: Minn. Stat. § 340A.801(6) states that nothing in Chapter 340A, Minnesota’s alcohol beverage control law, “precludes common law tort claims against any person 21 years old or older who knowingly provides or furnishes alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21 years.” The age limitation applied to the furnisher and the “knowingly” evidentiary requirement results in a “no” coding for dram shop common law liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Social host must be 21 years or older.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowingly or recklessly furnishing alcohol to a minor or permitting consumption by a minor.

Note: Minn. Stat. § 340A.801(6) states that nothing in Chapter 340A, Minnesota’s alcohol beverage control law, “precludes common law tort claims against any person 21 years old or older who knowingly provides or furnishes alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21 years.” The age limitation applied to the furnisher and the “knowingly” evidentiary requirement results in a “no” coding for social host common law liability.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements: None

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: Not less than 7 gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/90 days

- Purchaser information collected: Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.15 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 2.5 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 2.5 percent

For beverages containing an alcohol content of 3.2 percent ABW or less: \$0.08 per gallon; Ad valorem tax applied at retail level.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.30 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 2.5 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 2.5 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at retail level.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$5.03 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 2.50 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 2.50 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at retail level.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—a variable volume price may not be for a quantity of more than 25 cases.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—a variable volume price may not be for a quantity of more than 25 cases.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum.

Minnesota State Survey Responses

State Agency Information		
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS)		
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> No data		
Enforcement Strategies		
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>		
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	MN DPS Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies		Unknown
Enforcement Statistics		
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>		
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies		No
Number pertains to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies		Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies		Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks		Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies		1,049
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks		108
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
Sanctions		
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>		
Number of fines imposed by the State ³		No
Total amount in fines across all licensees		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>		
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴		No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>		
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵		No
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected

Additional Clarification

The total number of compliance checks conducted by local enforcement accounts for agencies that participated in a Federal grant program with which MN DPS Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement works. The information does not reflect totals from agencies that conduct such checks but did not participate in the grant program. Our agency responds to complaints of illegal, unlicensed alcoholic beverage sales by entities outside of Minnesota via the Internet who are not properly licensed or allowed by statute to conduct such sales. The activity is not specifically set up to target underage enforcement.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program (OJJDP) Enforcing Underage Drinking
Laws (EUDL) Block Grant**

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Supports and enhances the efforts of State and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
MN Institute of Public Health

URL for more program information: No data

Program description: Provides minigrants to local law enforcement agencies for alcohol compliance checks

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

Question C.3: Such standards have not been specifically developed by MN DPS Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement. There are entities in Minnesota working in this area, but coordination and communication efforts between interested parties are still in an early stage of development and it is thus problematic to obtain readily available information to address these questions.

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Unknown
<i>Committee contact information</i>	No data
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee</i>	No data
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No data
<i>URL or other means of access</i>	No data

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included: No data	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data</i>	

Additional Clarification

There are programs such as those described in this document in Minnesota, but there is no one agency coordinating their efforts. Therefore, data may be kept by individuals participating but there is no mechanism in place to pull it all together.



Mississippi

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,967,297
Population Ages 12–20: 395,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.3	92,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.8	62,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.5	7,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.5	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	17.9	23,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	10.8	14,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	43.7	62,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	31.1	44,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		74
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		4,437

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	25.0	35

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location OR
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m. Sunday through Thursday; 11:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- No passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Male: No facial hair and youthful looking

ID Possession

- Not specified

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.43 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: No

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Mississippi State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Mississippi Alcohol Beverage Control Bureau of Enforcement	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
In some communities, there are task forces through which local agencies and the Bureau of Enforcement work together on initiatives such as compliance checks or walk-throughs at bars. The Bureau also works with the Office of the Attorney General on individual cases when needed.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Mississippi Alcohol Beverage Control Bureau of Enforcement
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	501
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	5,493
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	266
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	No
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	70
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Vicksburg Family Development (VFD)	
Number of youth served	2,000
Number of parents served	820
Number of caregivers served	275
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	10/09/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: VFD has two primary activities targeting underage drinking: Alcohol Education and Communities Mobilizing for Change. Alcohol Education is an online alcohol prevention program that takes a project-based approach to learning, giving students the opportunity to travel through a community to better understand the risks around drinking alcohol. Communities Mobilizing for Change is a community-organizing effort designed to change policies and practices of major community institutions in ways that reduce underage individuals' access to alcohol.	
Region I Community Mental Health Center: Preventing Underage Drinking in Tunica County	
Number of youth served	400
Number of parents served	200
Number of caregivers served	40
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Preventing Underage Drinking in Tunica County is a coalition-based project that uses educational and environmental strategies. Evidence-based programs are used to implement the strategies.	
Region 3 Community Mental Health Center: Prime for Life	
Number of youth served	1,000
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	02/23/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Prime for Life is an evidence-based alcohol and drug program for people of all ages. The program challenges common beliefs and attitudes that contribute to binge drinking.	

Region 4 Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MH/MR) Commission: Underage Drinking Program	
Number of youth served	400
Number of parents served	65,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The program offers lessons on alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants. The lessons offer resistance and social skills needed to resist alcohol and other drugs. A media campaign that targets parents via billboards is also used.	
Mississippi Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition of Madison and Rankin Counties (MUDPC)	
Number of youth served	1,670
Number of parents served	385
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/01/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The vision of the MUDPC is to see every youth in Madison and Rankin Counties alcohol free. The mission is to create a clear community consensus that underage drinking is illegal, unhealthy, and unacceptable. In 2008, DREAM, Inc., and the National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence of Central Mississippi (NCADD) collaborated to form the MUDPC.	
DREAM of Hattiesburg, Inc.	
Number of youth served	11,930
Number of parents served	6,827
Number of caregivers served	1,324
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: DREAM of Hattiesburg is a nonprofit drug and alcohol prevention agency working in both the local school districts and surrounding communities. It offers an afterschool tutoring program. DREAM is also a designated Regional Alcohol Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) center providing prevention materials, training, and activities to reduce and prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.	
DREAM, Inc. Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)	
Number of youth served	422
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	02/25/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: SPF-SIG provide services including, but not limited to, community education, underage alcohol drinking awareness, an evidence-based drug education curriculum taught in Rankin County high schools, and an adult and youth community coalition to aid in endeavors to reduce and prevent underage drinking in Rankin County.	

Weems Community Mental Health Center	
Number of youth served	210
Number of parents served	150
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: SPF-SIG provides services including, but not limited to, community education, underage alcohol drinking awareness, an evidence-based drug education curriculum taught in Meridian middle schools, and an adult and youth community coalition to aid in endeavors to reduce and prevent underage drinking in Lauderdale and Leake Counties.	
Choctaw Behavioral Health SPF-SIG	
Number of youth served	150
Number of parents served	50
Number of caregivers served	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Choctaw Behavioral Health (CBH) SPF-SIG program vision is to promote a healthier, safer Choctaw Community by decreasing underage drinking among Choctaw youth through a framework for collaboration between service agencies, Tribal communities, and policymakers. CBH SPF-SIG teaches Project Northland Class Action to youth in detention, Choctaw Alternative School, and all Tribal Boys & Girls Club locations. It also provides underage drinking prevention activities and education to youth, parents, and healthcare professionals through health fairs, presentations, youth programs and conferences, and monthly community events.	
East MS SPF SIG Partnership	
Number of youth served	130
Number of parents served	410
Number of caregivers served	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The Bradley A. Sanders Adolescent Complex (BASAC) SPF-SIG provides services including, but not limited to, community education, underage alcohol drinking awareness, an evidence-based drug education curriculum taught in Leake County middle schools, and an adult and youth community coalition to aid in endeavors to reduce and prevent underage drinking in Leake and Lauderdale Counties.	
Alcohol Services Center	
Number of youth served	1850
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	10/01/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Class Action is the high school component to Project Northland, Hazelden's evidence-based alcohol prevention program. Class Action looks at the real-world social and legal	

consequences involving teens and alcohol. Teens are divided into six Class Action legal teams to prepare and present hypothetical civil cases in which someone has been harmed as a result of underage drinking.	
Jackson County Community Services Coalition	
Number of youth served	660
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	12
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/31/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The goals of Project Northland are to delay the age when young people begin drinking, reduce alcohol use among young people who have already tried drinking, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems among young people. Alcohol is the focus of the Project Northland program because it is the substance of choice of American teenagers and inflicts the most harm during this age period. The programs of Project Northland provide state-of-the-art prevention materials for 6th grade (Slick Tracy), 7th grade (Amazing Alternatives), and 8th grade (Powerlines). These programs invite participation and experiential learning at home and in the classroom. Project Northland has been shown to be effective in delaying and reducing alcohol use among young adolescents in the largest and most rigorous alcohol use prevention trial ever funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Furthermore, among those students who had not begun using alcohol by the beginning of 6th grade, reports of cigarette use and marijuana use were lower in those who participated in the Project Northland prevention programs.	
Pine Belt Mental Healthcare Resources	
Number of youth served	920
Number of parents served	150
Number of caregivers served	150
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: The primary goals of the prevention program are to significantly prevent the use, experimentation with, or continued use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs and to decrease the problems associated with abuse of these substances. Our prevention program involves services and a curriculum that focus on at-risk individuals prior to harmful involvement with alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. Part of our prevention program and funding, SPF-SIG, focuses specifically on underage drinking and covers two counties within our service area. Pine Belt Mental Healthcare Resources is a regional mental health center in Region XII, in the State of Mississippi, covering a nine-county area. Prevention is provided primarily by the prevention specialist and prevention coordinator. Evidence-based curricula are implemented in local schools, representation is provided at local and State events, and speakers are provided at speaking engagements.	
Community Counseling Services: Project Northland Class Action	
Number of youth served	400
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	100
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/01/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Class Action is an evidence-based curriculum that emphasizes the social and legal consequences of underage drinking. Students are grouped into law firms and are assigned one of six cases created by Class Action. The students are responsible for representing the clients in their cases	

who have filed civil law suits because of personal injury or property damage that occurred as a result of consumption of alcohol by teenagers. Students conduct research related to their case and formulate arguments on behalf of their clients, just as actual attorneys would do. In a setting similar to that of official court room proceedings, students present their cases to their classmates, who act as the jury.	
Warren Yazoo Mental Health Services Gateway Make a Promise (MAP) Coalition	
Number of youth served	3,365
Number of parents served	496
Number of caregivers served	319
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	02/24/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Program that focuses on underage drinking via coalition and community planning to implement evidence- and research-based individual and environmental strategies to decrease underage drinking in Yazoo County, Mississippi.	
Mississippi Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition of Hinds County (MUDPC-HC)	
Number of youth served	2,500
Number of parents served	1,000
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: MUDPC-HC is a collaboration between three freestanding prevention programs: Jackson State University's Metro Jackson Community Prevention Coalition, the Interdisciplinary Alcohol and Other Drug Studies Center, and Alcohol Services Center, Inc. The goals are to reduce alcohol usage and related consequences, including alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, binge drinking, and drinking and driving, among youth between the ages of 11 and 21 in Hinds County, Mississippi. While implementing the coalition's goals, the following activities are being conducted:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a community strategic plan that includes a comprehensive needs and resource assessment for Hinds County. 2. Identify and implement appropriate evidence-based programs. 3. Provide timely evaluation data to the evaluator. 4. Participate in State-sponsored meetings, trainings, and technical assistance events and efforts. 5. Work collaboratively with other coalitions, key community stakeholders, partners, and others to prevent underage alcohol consumption. 	
Alcohol Beverage Control Bureau of Enforcement	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Staff of the Bureau of Enforcement meet with parent organizations to provide education about the prevalence and consequences of underage drinking and to increase their awareness of current and pending laws related to underage drinking.	

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

MS Department of Public Safety (DPS) - Recipients of Enforcing Underage Drinking Law (EUDL) grant funding

URL for more program information	http://www.dps.state.ms.us
Program description: Part of the charge of the DPS is to administer EUDL funds provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). These funds are provided to enforcement agencies and community-based agencies for the purpose of targeting underage drinking.	
Prevention Programs funded by the Department of Mental Health via a Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	
URL for more program information	http://www.dmh.state.ms.us
Program description: Thirty community-based organizations are funded around the State to implement prevention services related to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and abuse. Each program must submit a work plan that targets underage drinking to be eligible for funding.	
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: The MS Department of Mental Health (DMH) Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse provides funds to the MS Band of Choctaw Indians in the form of two grants: SPF-SIG funds and funds provided by a SAMHSA Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. SPF-SIG directly targets underage drinking using evidence-based programs. The grant allocated by DMH using SAPT Block Grant funds requires that at least one work plan (initiative) target underage drinking. Additionally, a staff member of Choctaw Behavioral Health serves as a member of the Advisory Council for DMH's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: Programs must be evidence based as determined by either the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP) or a peer-reviewed journal.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Candice Whitfield Email: cwhitfield@governor.state.ms.us Address: P.O. Box 139, Jackson, MS 39205 Phone: 601-359-3150	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Department of Mental Health Department of Education Department of Public Safety Attorney General's Office Rankin County Youth Court DREAM of Hattiesburg DREAM, Inc. MS National Guard Department of Health Jackson State University Drug Enforcement Agency Region 6 Community Mental Health Center Center for Applied Prevention Technology SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	

A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.mpn.ms
Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	MS Department of Mental Health Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.mpn.ms
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by:	MS Department of Mental Health Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Report can be accessed via	http://www.snapshots.ms.gov
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Missouri

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 5,988,927
Population Ages 12–20: 734,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.3	185,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.5	128,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.0	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.0	5,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.2	62,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.2	45,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	45.4	114,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	31.2	79,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 118
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		7,022

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	28.0	44

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Note: Although Missouri does not authorize a Use/Lose penalty for all underage consumption, a law that became effective on August 28, 2005, imposes the mandatory license sanction on an underage person who “has a detectable blood alcohol content of more than two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person’s blood.” See Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 311.325(1), 577.500(2).

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 1 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: First 6 months, no more than one unrelated passenger under 19; after 6 months, no more than three unrelated passengers under 19
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17 years, 11 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Youthful appearance; no headgear obstructing face or hairline. Males: No facial hair or receding hairline. Females: No excessive makeup or jewelry.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Retailers that furnish alcohol for off-premises consumption are exempt.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Clear and convincing evidence required to show that retailer knew or should have known underage status

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 gallons or more
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required: \$50
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Note: Although Missouri does not require a retailer to record the number of a keg purchaser's ID, it does require the retailer to record the form of identification presented by the purchaser, as well as the purchaser's name, address, and date of birth.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.06 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.42 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.00 per gallon

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—a quantity discount may be granted only for quantities of 2 or more. Such discounts may be graduated but may not exceed 1 percent.
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—1 percent for time of payment; no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—A quantity discount may be granted only for quantities of 2 or more. Such discounts may be graduated but may not exceed 1 percent.
- Minimum Mark-up/Maximum discount: Yes—1 percent for time of payment; no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Restricted—A quantity discount may be granted only for quantities of 2 or more. Such discounts may be graduated but may not exceed 1 percent.
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—1 percent for time of payment; no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Missouri State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Missouri Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant in Missouri funds a State Alcohol and Tobacco Control Special Agent position. The person who holds this position is responsible for training EUDL subgrantee local agencies on the alcohol enforcement program, and for providing additional assistance to the subgrantees as requested. The special agent serves on the Review Panel for EUDL applications, provides training at the EUDL Pre-Bid Seminar, collects and reviews compliance check reports from the subgrantees, and refers for State administrative action if warranted. This position also provides training to retail merchants on the proper service of alcoholic beverages, performs compliance checks and other underage drinking enforcement operations, and participates in local and statewide initiatives.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Missouri Department of Public Safety
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	13,097
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	183
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	49
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,941
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	267
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	230
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$58,500
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	35
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	86
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

²Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Partners in Prevention

Number of youth served	120,000
Number of parents served	30,000
Number of caregivers served	400
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://pip.missouri.edu/docs/PIP_Annual_Evaluation_Report_FY10.doc
URL for more program information:	http://pip.missouri.edu

Program description: Missouri Partners in Prevention (PIP) is an established statewide substance abuse prevention coalition of Missouri universities implementing evidenced-based strategies to reduce binge and underage drinking among students at participating institutions of higher education. The coalition began as a consortium of 13 public universities, and, in 2009-2010, expanded to include 7 additional private institutions. Since 2001, PIP has effectively reduced binge drinking and underage drinking behavior on campuses throughout the State and has been nationally recognized for its efforts.

Missouri's Youth Adult Alliance (MYAA)

Number of youth served	3,709
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for report:	Upon request
URL for more program information:	http://www.myaa.org

Program description: Missouri Youth Adult Alliance (MYAA) is a statewide coalition that assists local community efforts in addressing underage drinking. Its mission is to encourage advocates to reduce youth access to alcohol by implementing environmental and social change in their communities. Membership in MYAA consists of other agencies as well as other adults and youth interested in reducing underage drinking.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking		
Missouri School-Based Substance Abuse Prevention Intervention and Resources Initiative (SPIRIT)		
URL for more program information: http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/progs/SPIRIT.htm		
Program description: In 2002, the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) launched the School-Based Prevention Intervention and Resources Initiative (SPIRIT). This project proposes to delay the onset and decrease the use of substances, improve overall school performance, and reduce incidents of violence. To achieve these goals, prevention agencies are paired with participating school districts to provide technical assistance in implementing evidence-based substance abuse prevention programming and referral and assessment services as needed. The project offers a variety of evidence-based prevention programs selected by the districts.		
Regional Support Center Network and Community Coalitions		
URL for more program information: http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/progs/prevention.htm		
Program description: Regional Support Centers (RSC) are the primary sources of technical assistance support for community coalitions. The goal of the RSC is to facilitate development of teams capable of making changes in substance use patterns in their communities. Each RSC has a prevention specialist who works directly with the teams in his or her area and assists with the development of teams and task forces in communities that desire them. Community Coalitions comprise a network of volunteer community teams that focus solely on alcohol, tobacco, and drug issues as a part of a broad mission and/or array of services. Organization and development of community coalitions were initiated in 1987. Each coalition is composed of community volunteers from the area served. Coalitions receive technical assistance and training from the RSC on a variety of topics related to organization, development, and implementation of prevention strategies. The RSC and community coalitions implement various evidence-based strategies and programs.		
Direct Prevention Services for High-Risk Youth		
URL for more program information: http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/progs/DirectPreventionProviders.htm		
St. Louis Arc Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Project		
URL for more program information: http://www.slarc.org		
DARE Officer Training: (through the Missouri Police Chiefs Association)		
URL for more program information: http://www.mopca.com/		
State of Missouri Alcohol Responsibility Training (SMART) Program		
URL for more program information: http://wellness.missouri.edu/SMART/		
CHEERS to the Designated Driver Program		
URL for more program information: http://wellness.missouri.edu/CHEERS/		
Team Spirit Program		
URL for more program information: http://www.modot.mo.gov/safety/TeamSpirit.htm		
Doc-u-Dramas		
URL for more program information: No data		
Never Say Never Media Campaign		
URL for more program information: Unavailable		
Statewide Training and Resource Center (ACT Missouri)		
URL for more program information: http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/progs/StatewideTrainingandResourceCenter.htm		
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs		
State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No recognized Tribes	
Program description	Not applicable	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes	
Program description: Missouri has many coalitions around the State that provide workshops and activities addressing youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing.		

<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: ADA requires providers to use evidence-based programs and environmental strategies. SAMHSA's publication, <i>Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions for Substance Abuse Prevention</i>, serves as a guide, which provides the following definition for evidence-based programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in a Federal list or registry of evidence-based interventions. • Being reported (with positive effects) in a peer-reviewed journal. • Documentation of effectiveness based on the following guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 1: The intervention is based on a theory of change that is documented in a clear logic or conceptual model. ○ Guideline 2: The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature. ○ Guideline 3: The intervention is supported by documentation that it has been effectively implemented in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to <i>Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions</i> scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects. ○ Guideline 4: The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review, local prevention practitioners, and key community leaders as appropriate, e.g., officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders within indigenous cultures. <p>Missouri uses the Strategic Prevention Framework model to implement the four guidelines. The process includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the community's needs and readiness. • Capacity building to mobilize and address the needs of the community. • Development of a prevention plan to identify the activities, programs, and strategies necessary to address the needs. • Implementation of the prevention plan. • Evaluation of the results to achieve sustainability and cultural competence. <p>Missouri identifies appropriate strategies based on validated research, empirical evidence of effectiveness, and the use of local, State, and Federal key community prevention leaders such as National Prevention Network, Southwest Regional Expert Team, and SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.</p>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<p><i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i></p>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Alicia Ozenberger, Deputy Director, ACT Missouri Email: aozenberger@actmissouri.org Address: 428 E. Capitol, 2nd Floor, Jefferson City, MO 65101 Phone: 573-635-6669</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Department of Public Safety Department of Health and Senior Services Division of Highway Safety Partners in Prevention</p>	

Preferred Family Healthcare Pathways Community Behavioral Healthcare National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse First Call Community Partnership of the Ozarks Southeast Missouri State University Family Counseling Center of Missouri Prevention Consultants of Missouri Tri-County Mental Health Services Family Counseling Center, Inc.	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.myaa.org

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Missouri Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, with guidance from the State Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	
Plan can be accessed via: http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/ada/Progs/Prevention/StrategicPlanforPrevention2010.pdf	
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Missouri Institute of Mental Health, evaluation staff of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)	
Plan can be accessed via: Available upon request	

Additional Clarification

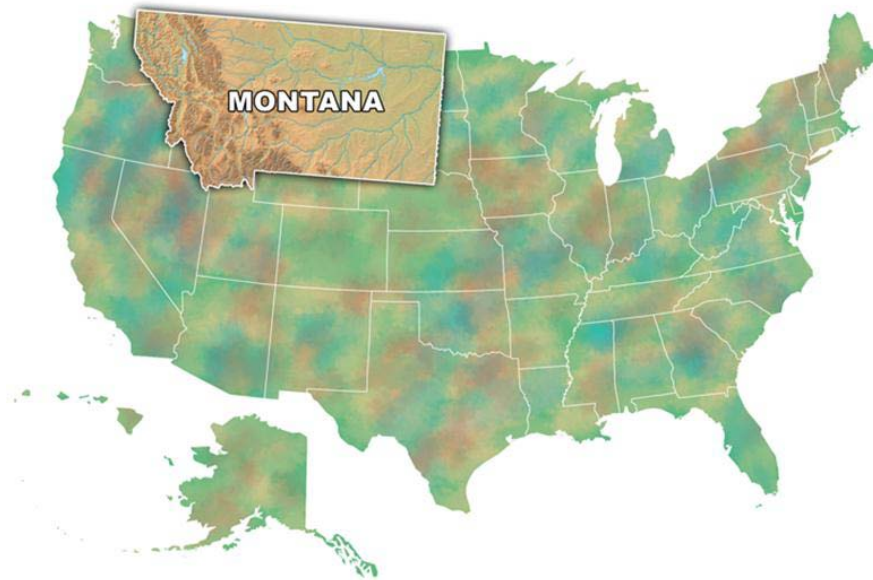
- Underage drinking is one of the priorities in Missouri's Strategic Plan for Prevention.
- Missouri's SPF SIG grant ended in September 2010 and a final report was developed acknowledging activities, outcomes, and lessons learned. The priority under that grant was to reduce risky drinking (binge and underage) in 12- to 25-year-olds.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$591,228
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	Merchant Education and Training
Estimate of State funds expended	\$300,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data</i>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Montana

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 989,415
Population Ages 12–20: 119,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	33.9	40,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	24.7	29,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	8.8	3,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.6	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	32.2	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	24.1	9,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	57.4	25,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	42.8	18,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		19
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		1,130

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	24.0	10

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 15
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: For first 6 months, no more than one unrelated passenger under 18 unless supervised by a driver at least 18 years old; for second 6 months, no more than three unrelated passengers under 18 unless supervised by a driver at least 18 years old
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

Time period/conditions: 3 years

- 1st offense: \$250 fine
- 2nd offense: \$1,000 fine
- 3rd offense: \$1,500 fine and 20-day license suspension
- 4th offense: License revocation

Note: List of aggravating and mitigating factors is provided.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$250,000 noneconomic damages per person and \$250,000 punitive damages per person

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$250,000 noneconomic damages per person and \$250,000 punitive damages per person

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer or wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements: None

Note: An out-of-State brewer or winery desiring to ship beer or wine to an individual in Montana shall register with the Montana Department of Revenue. An individual seeking to receive such a shipment for personal consumption must obtain a Connoisseur's License. The Licensee must forward to the out-of-State brewer or winery a distinctive address label, provided by the

Department, clearly identifying any package that is shipped as a legal direct-shipment package to the holder of a Connoisseur's License. Mont. Code Ann. §§ 16-4-901, 16-4-903, 16-4-906.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: Not less than 7 gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/6 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.14 per gallon

Reported tax rate is the rate for brewers producing more than 20,000 barrels of beer per year. Omitted are tax rates for brewers who produce 20,000 barrels of beer or less per year.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—7 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—7 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Montana State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> MT Department of Revenue Liquor Control Division (for licenses); local law enforcement (for servers)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for conducting alcohol compliance checks. Law enforcement issues a citation into criminal court and then forwards a copy to the MT Department of Revenue for administrative action against the liquor license holder.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Yes	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	MT Department of Revenue Liquor Control Division
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Yes	
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies	568
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
No	
Data are collected on these activities	Not applicable
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Yes	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	518
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	114
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	163
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$71,375
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	3
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	18
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Yes	

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
The number given for minors in possession (MIP) is the number of adjudicated cases in Montana that are counted in the court tracking system, and is not a function of the MT Department of Revenue Liquor Control Division. The Number of Fines and Number of License Suspensions is estimated, as the tracking system does not collect the data to aggregate in the format requested; a manual count would be required.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Student Behavior Contracts	
Number of youth served	5,429
Number of parents served	8,899
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Aggregate data report is available
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Student Behavior Contracts - Block Grant and Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF): Youth pledge to be alcohol free.	
Media Literacy	
Number of youth served	12,340
Number of parents served	397
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for report:	Aggregate data report is available
URL for more program information:	No data
Program description: Media Literacy - Block Grant and SPF includes teaching youth and stakeholder groups about alcohol industry media campaigns and components, how to take apart ads, and how to construct effective countermedia campaigns.	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Education	
Number of youth served	2,693
Number of parents served	643
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Aggregate data report available for number of participants at events/trainings; pre-/postassessments of each event are available
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Education - Block Grant Only: Presentations provide school-age youth (and adult stakeholders) with direct information on brain development and the dangers/consequences of underage drinking.	
Coalition Building	
Number of youth served	624
Number of parents served	2,017
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for report: Some aggregate data available on communities using the Communities That Care model	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Coalition building via the Communities That Care model - Block Grant only	
Drug Free Activities	
Number of youth served	2,372
Number of parents served	585
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report: Numbers of participants in events/activities	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Drug Free Activities - Block Grant Only: Special events such as Red Ribbon Week, “alcohol free prom” prom pledges, etc.	
Merchant Education	
Number of youth served	5,518
Number of parents served	11,207
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for report: Aggregate data available upon request for number of events/participants	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Merchant Education - Block Grant and SPF included reward and reminder; retail alcohol sales; and server training on local level in concert with MT Department of Revenue.	
Alcohol Policy Efforts	
Number of youth served	5,397
Number of parents served	8,817
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report: Number of local and State policies and number of interlocks/boots can be pulled from community reports	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Alcohol Policy Efforts - Block Grant and SPF: Includes Institute for Alcohol Policy or special groups; school policies; and aiding with securing interlocks/boots for vehicles in MT and having local automotive shops trained and available to install and service.	

Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist Training (SAPST)	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	258
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for report: Participant pre/post tests can be accessed to measure increases in knowledge	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: SAPST Training - Block Grant only: Provided to community stakeholders, preventionists, etc.	
Alcohol Compliance Checks	
Number of youth served	5,425
Number of parents served	9,116
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Available upon request
URL for more program information:	No data
Program description: Block Grant/SPF: These are contracted to a local provider who then coordinates local compliance check in concert with law enforcement and local driving under the influence (DUI) Task Forces.	
Enforcement—not EUDL	
Number of youth served	5,656
Number of parents served	9,772
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for report: Specific outcomes on activities under this program effort are available	
URL for more program information:	No data
Program description: Enforcement - not Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) - funded by Block Grant/SPF and includes: Deterrence theory training, MIP enforcement activities, court watch, creating cross-jurisdictional law enforcement units, dedicating probation officers to youth, and implementation of compliance checks.	
Restrict Alcohol	
Number of youth served	5,476
Number of parents served	9,103
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report: Individual communities have evaluated for success and individual community reports are available.	
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Restrict Alcohol - Block Grant and SPF: Restriction of alcohol at special events and signage/product placement in retail establishments.	
Social Host Laws and Initiatives	
Number of youth served	5,445
Number of parents served	9,056

Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report: Three communities have passed social host laws, with a statewide bill pending in MT's legislature.	
URL for more program information:	No data
Program description: Social host laws and initiatives focus mostly on local social host ordinances, preliminary work for a statewide social host law being enacted. Two reservations have already passed and adopted social host laws in Montana.	
<i>Respect the Cage—Montana Department of Transportation</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	http://respectthecage.com/
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The “Respect the Cage” safety exhibit grew out of the 2008 successful video creation entitled “Room to Live.” This video tells the story of two young Montana men who were involved in an alcohol-related rollover crash in 2007. The driver, who was wearing his seatbelt, walked away from the mangled car. His best friend and passenger, a married father of two who wasn’t buckled up, died. (See the “Room to Live” video for more on this story at http://www.mdt.mt.gov/mdt/room_to_live.shtml.)</p> <p>This exhibit is a comprehensive traveling educational and advocacy effort, and includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crashed vehicle from “Room to Live.” • Two pickup trucks wrapped in “Respect the Cage – Buckle Up” graphics. The trucks pull trailers carrying the crashed vehicle and a rollover simulator. • The “Room to Live” video, which plays inside the trailer. • A rollover simulator: A compact pickup truck cab affixed to a two-axle low-profile trailer. Acceleration and braking control systems spin the cab to simulate a rollover vehicle crash, and a crash-test dummy gets ejected from the vehicle. • “Fastest Belt in the West” buckle-up contest. • Prizes and giveaways. <p>The exhibit primarily targets men ages 18 through 34. Montana statistics show that this group has a greater danger of being fatally injured in traffic crashes. The “Respect the Cage” theme borrows language and images from mixed-martial-arts fighting, which is currently popular among young men. To increase the appeal, the exhibit is staffed by college-age interns. Staffers report that younger people have been receptive to the message. The crew attended approximately 65 single-day or week-long events this year; they had direct conversational contact with 54,000 people and an estimated indirect contact with over 150,000 people across Montana.</p>	
<i>DUI Task Forces—MT Department of Transportation funded</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://www.mdt.mt.gov/safety/dui_taskforces.shtml

Program description: DUI task forces are multifaceted coalitions that invite participation from a cross-section of community representatives to maximize their reach and effectiveness. The task forces operate at the county level to reduce and prevent impaired driving, and they may engage in a variety of activities such as:

- Responsible alcohol sales and service training.
- Retail compliance checks.
- Party and kegger patrols.
- Overtime traffic patrols.
- Educational programs.
- Media advocacy.
- Public service announcements.
- Victims impact panels.
- Support for prosecution and adjudication of DUI cases.
- Designated-driver programs.
- Safe ride home programs.

Estimating the number of youth served in this program is impossible. There are 34 task forces representing 38 counties, which serve two thirds of Montana's most populated counties. These are community-based programs over which the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) has no control. Annual reporting to the county commission is required by MCA 61-2-106 but is not required to be provided to the State.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws—MT Board of Crime Control

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The EUDL program (Federal funds of approximately \$300,000) supports and enhances efforts by the State of Montana and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. Under the MT EUDL grant, compliance checks/decoy operations, checkpoints/saturation patrols, small media campaigns, and local community coalition work are funded. Data is not yet ready for 2010.

ParentPower

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://www.parentpower.mt.gov

Program description: ParentPower is a collaborative effort by the Montana Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) for State Prevention Programs to create and sustain a coordinated, comprehensive system of prevention services in the State of Montana. ParentPower is an online parent toolbox for addressing underage drinking.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
Montana Department of Transportation-funded Programs With Highway Traffic Safety Resources

 URL for more program information: <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/safety/impaired.shtml>

Program description: The Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) MDT funded the DPHHS Addictive and Mental Disorders Division/Chemical Dependency Bureau to implement PRIME for Life, an evidence-based program, as the curriculum for DUI offenders. The program is self-sustaining through the collection of workbook fees from DUI offenders (this pays for ongoing instructor trainings). Some MIP offender programs have adopted PRIME for Life as their curriculum.

DUI Task Forces: Many of Montana's DUI Task Forces sponsor responsible alcohol sales and service training within communities using "Let's Control It," a server training program provided by the Department of Revenue (DOR). This program trains those who sell/serve alcoholic beverages on how to keep from overserving obviously intoxicated patrons, how to identify underage patrons, etc.

DUI Task Forces, fiscal year (FFY) 2010-2011: MDT provided supplemental funding to many of Montana's DUI Task Forces to conduct a variety of projects. These include Cops In Shops, a Century Council program aimed at reducing underage purchases; extra law enforcement patrols; compliance checks of retail establishments (to determine whether the clerk/server will sell alcohol to a minor); Cops 'n Docs educational program; additional RASS (responsible alcohol service and sales) training; youth participants on the local task forces, which may incorporate a peer-to-peer education component, and a variety of other programs to reduce impaired driving and underage drinking.

DOR FFY 2010-2011: MDT funded DOR to produce and distribute a video entitled "Last Call" that targets servers and sellers of alcohol. This video will be used in the State's responsible alcohol sales and service training curriculum, called "Let's Control It." Server training enhances public health and can reduce DUI offenses by reducing illegal alcohol sales to minors, preventing overservice to patrons, reducing alcohol abuse, promoting responsible consumption, providing information to servers to protect them from third-party liability lawsuits, and educating licensees and servers about Montana liquor laws. The goal of this project is to effectively educate servers and sellers of alcohol on their social responsibilities and the possible legal ramifications of serving and selling alcohol to minors.

DUI Task Forces, local businesses: Promote designated driver programs and/or "safe ride home" programs in communities to reduce impaired driving.

DUI Courts: MDT funds DUI Court implementation in five courts that include Kalispell, Mineral County, Fort Peck Reservation, Yellowstone County, and 7th Judicial District (a five-county area in eastern Montana). There are several other treatment courts throughout the State that address the underlying addiction associated with DUI offenders. Some of the court participants are under age 21.

Law Enforcement: MDT contracts with local, Tribal, and State law enforcement to conduct overtime traffic patrols via the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP). MDT also contracts with State, local, and Tribal law enforcement to purchase enforcement equipment to aid in the detection and apprehension of impaired drivers. This includes radars, in-car video cameras, and preliminary breath testers (PBTs).

Missoula City/County Health Department: MDT funds a half-time coordinator to increase the total number of counties with DUI task forces in the State and to continue promoting consistency and unity among existing DUI task forces. At present, there are 34 task forces representing 38 counties; the goal is to have a DUI Task Force in each of Montana's 56 counties.

Montana Highway Patrol (MHP): MDT partnered with MHP to provide Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) training and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement. MDT provides funding to MHP to train State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers to become certified Drug Recognition Experts (DREs). MHP deploys the Mobile Impaired Driving Assessment Center (MIDAC) to large community events where alcohol is prevalent, such as fairs, rodeos, concerts, and university athletic events. MDT originally funded the purchase of the MIDAC and funds the MHP to provide a Strategic Traffic Enforcement Team (STET) known as "roving patrols" to supplement local law enforcement resources on high-crash corridors, at special events, and in other problem areas indicated by crash data.

Media: MDT contracts with media companies to develop educational messages for the public during National Labor Day Impaired Driving and May Mobilization Seatbelt Campaigns.

Office of Public Instruction (OPI): MDT funded a pilot project in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 to increase the availability of driver education for Native American youth in and around the Crow and North Cheyenne reservations. The contract was not renewed in FFY 2011.

Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TRSP): The TRSP is funded by MDT to provide training for law enforcement and prosecutors to enhance the consistent identification, arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of impaired drivers and underage drinkers.

Tribal Governments Safe On All Roads (SOAR): This traffic safety program aims to reduce impaired driving and riding with an impaired driver while increasing seatbelt and child safety seat usage. The program works through Tribal coordinators to provide messages that are culturally relevant for each Tribe.

Prevention Resource Center AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteer in Service to America) Program

URL for more program information: www.prevention.mt.gov

Program description: The VISTA Project connects Montana communities, the Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs, and AmeriCorps volunteers throughout the State of Montana. It strives to keep Montana children, communities, and families strong and resilient against risks such as unintended and unhealthy pregnancies, child abuse and neglect, substance abuse, crime and violence, and high school dropouts. The VISTA Project works proactively to create and sustain conditions that reduce risk and promote the safety, personal responsibility, and well-being of all. There are VISTAs in many sites throughout the State. VISTAs serve for 1 year, full time, typically at a community-based organization, and work toward building capacity and sustainable programs to eradicate poverty. Sites affecting underage drinking include those at Boys and Girls Clubs, Big Brother/Big Sister programs, local prevention coalitions, and health departments.

State of Montana National Guard Counter Drug Program

URL for more program information: No data

Montana Tobacco Use Program

URL for more program information: <http://tobaccofree.mt.gov/>

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: Through Montana's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grants and the SPF SIG grants, collaboration occurs on the local level. Specific collaborations include:

- The Governor's Office on Indian Affairs Director is an active member of the State's Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs. Her leadership has strengthened relationships, communication, and collaboration.
- Blackfeet Piikani Action Team is a SPF SIG contractor working on Tribal social host laws; responsible alcohol sales and server training (RASS) performed by Tribal members; merchant education policies; court watch; and a cross-jurisdictional law enforcement agreement signed by Tribal Council and Glacier County Sheriff's Department.
- Ft. Peck Reservation is part of the Alcohol District II SPF SIG grant, and the first alcohol compliance checks in 3 years have taken place and are continuing. Tribal agencies are working with nonprofit agencies to collect and track data in a more comprehensive fashion. DUI Court Offender Treatment Program has been implemented on the Reservation, RASS training is provided by Tribal members, and DUI laws on the Reservation have been amended to make the third DUI in a lifetime a felony.
- Flathead Reservation is part of the Northwest Montana Community Change Project SPF SIG and has implemented stepped-up DUI patrols over major holidays as a cross-jurisdictional effort. RASS Training has also been implemented.
- The State Level Epidemiological Work Group for the State SPF has cross-representation with the Montana Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council SPF SIG. This work is enabling the transition of information and data from one grant to the other.

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
Montana is looking toward developing best practices and promising approaches in our rural and frontier State that are culturally appropriate. Very few best practices are available to a rural and frontier State such as Montana. This work is anticipated to be done in 2011 as a part of SAPT Block grant activities.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Vicki Turner Email: vturner@mt.gov Address: PO Box 4210, Helena, MT 59604-4210 Phone: 406-444-3484	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Department of Public Health and Human Safety Department of Corrections Department of Labor and Industry Department of Transportation Department of Revenue Department of Military Affairs Montana Board of Crime Control Montana Children's Trust Fund Montana Office of Public Instruction Governor's Office of Indian Affairs Montana Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education Two Governor-appointed community members	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://prevention.mt.gov/icc/index.php	

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs Work Group and Prevention Resource Center staff Plan can be accessed via: http://prevention.mt.gov/icc/meetings/schedule.php ; click on June 16, 2010 Work Plan	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs Work Group Plan can be accessed via: http://prevention.mt.gov/icc/meetings/schedule.php ; click on the work plan dated June 16, 2010, which has data presented to the full Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs	
Additional Clarification	
The Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) for State Prevention Programs updates goals and benchmarks; see http://prc.mt.gov/icc/goals/index.php . The Council's work group is in the process of setting new goals for 2020. Reporting of underage drinking is provided through updates and reports given via ICC meetings and media.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
<p>The state of Montana does not provide any State funding toward reducing underage drinking in Montana. Higher education strategies in Montana being used to address underage and binge drinking at Montana State University-Bozeman and University of Montana Missoula, the two largest State campuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory online alcohol education for all incoming Freshmen (AlcoholEdu), a nationally recognized, evidence-based program. • Early intervention for students who are charged with a campus alcohol/drug violation or a community MIP via screening and brief interventions found to reduce substance abuse among college students. • Free or low-cost late-night social and recreational options on campus. • Late-night safe-ride programs involving the local bus system. • Campus and community policy creation and implementation (e.g., Bozeman's Party Ordinance and pending social host ordinance). • Campus task force to work with high-risk student populations (Greeks, athletes, first-year students). Smaller campuses typically do not have the resources to enact all strategies, but all campuses have substance abuse policies and education efforts. 	

State Reports (Nebraska-Wyoming)



Nebraska

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,826,341
Population Ages 12–20: 231,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.0	60,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.8	41,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.1	4,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.8	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.1	17,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.9	10,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	45.4	39,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	33.0	29,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		26
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		1,538

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	27.0	15

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian’s home

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian’s home

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- No driver’s license suspension procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid ID cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion, based on its appearance, that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

BAC Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” Laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 50 hours without (10 of which must be at night)

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 19
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17—passenger restrictions expire 6 months after issuance of intermediate license; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 17.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- No alteration to the normal dress and/or appearance. Hats or caps shall not be pulled down over their eyes.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Permitted

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 1 year
- 1st offense: \$500–\$1,000 fine
- 2nd offense: 2-day license suspension and \$2,000 fine
- 3rd offense: 5-day license suspension and \$2,000 fine
- 4th offense: License revocation

Note: Retailer has option to take additional suspension days in lieu of fines (\$50/suspension day for first offense; \$100/suspension day for repeat offenses). First- and second-offense penalties are reduced if person making sale has received RBS training. Penalties are more severe if second or third offense occurs in shorter time periods.

Responsible Beverage Service***Voluntary Beverage Service Training***

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19
- Wine: 19
- Spirits: 19

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, and distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements: None

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 5 or more gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/3 months
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/3 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.31 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.95 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.75 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: Specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Nebraska State Survey Responses

State Agency Information		
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Nebraska State Patrol and Nebraska Liquor Control Commission		
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, employees of the Commission and law enforcement officers may enter establishments to enforce the law. The Nebraska State Patrol coordinates training, is the lead agency for liquor enforcement, and supports and participates in local Alcohol Merchant Server Training Programs required by several municipalities.		
Enforcement Strategies		
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations		Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>		
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Nebraska Liquor Control Commission	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies		Yes
Enforcement Statistics		
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>		
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies		Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending		8,091
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies		12/31/2009
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies		No
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies		No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
Sanctions		
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>		
Number of fines imposed by the State ³		No
Total amount in fines across all licensees		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>		
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴		Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees		278
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		3,600
		06/30/2010

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	15
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Additional Clarification

The Commission may not fine a licensee; however, a licensee may elect to pay a fine in lieu of suspension in most cases. There are mandatory closure dates for second and subsequent violations.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)

Number of youth served	541,890
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/cmca/index.shtm

Program description: A community-organizing effort designed to change policies and practices of major community institutions in ways that reduce teenagers' access to alcohol (target ages include 13- to 20-year-olds) by using environmental strategies.

Nebraska's Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program description: Nebraska's Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program is led by the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety (NOHS). The NOHS was established in 1967 to coordinate, develop, and implement Nebraska's annual traffic safety plan in accordance with the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966. Alcohol awareness activities are coordinated through the NOHS to insure continuity, uniformity, and comprehensiveness in this area. The reduction of fatal and injury crashes requires the continued combined efforts of an informed public and dedicated government officials willing to address alcohol issues. A good working relationship, including resources and support for local officials, businesses, and others in the community, between the NOHS staff and its partners, is essential for improved compliance of impaired driving and underage age drinking laws. This coordination and assistance provides an essential element in a successful alcohol awareness program for our State. The following summary provides a few highlights from the NOHS FY2010 (October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010) Annual Evaluation Report:

- Nebraska is a predominantly rural state with a population of 1.78 million people. In 2008, traffic crashes resulting 5,514 fatal, A, and B injury crashes occurred, killing 208 people and injuring another 6,913 people. Alcohol was known to be involved in 61 (32%) of the 188 fatal crashes that occurred in Nebraska in 2008. Alcohol was involved in 624 (11%) of the 5,326 A and B injury crashes.

- Arrest and conviction totals for Driving Under the Influence are starting to level off (13,421, 13,437, and 13,660 arrests, and 11,370, 10,711, and 11,504 convictions) from 2006 to 2008.
- NOHS conducted the May 2010 “Click It or Ticket” news conference on May 18. Television, radio, print ads, and billboards were used to remind the motoring public that failure to wear a safety belt is a traffic violation. A total of 6,371 television and radio ads were played during the May and June “Click It or Ticket” period.
- In January 2009, NOHS established a toll-free TIP Line (1-866-MUST-BE-21). The purpose of the tip-line is to prevent underage drinking and the problems cause by such behavior. This toll-free line is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- A Web site was created (www.reportunderagedrinking.com) and a Facebook cause was established, with 1,077 members joining the cause as of September 2010.
- NOHS used truck-side billboards for a motorcycle safety campaign that ran from May 1 through June 30, 2010. On 10 trucks, the safety message was placed on the overcab, driver panel, passenger panel, and back panel of each truck. It is estimated that 6.7 million impressions were viewed during this campaign period.
- Contracted with the Omaha Royals Baseball Club to provide a public service announcement at the top of the 7th inning of each of the 72 home games. The PSA reminded fans to drive safely when leaving the stadium in conjunction with the announcement that alcohol sales were ending in the stadium. During the PSA the NOHS logo appeared on the stadium video scoreboard.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Across Ages

URL for more program information: <http://www.promoteprevent.org/publications/>

Program description: Across Ages is a mentoring program that pairs adult mentors over age 50 with youth ages 9 to 13. The goal of the program is to enhance the resiliency of children to promote positive development and prevent involvement in high-risk behaviors. The program has four components:

1. Adults mentoring youth
2. Youth performing community service
3. Youth participating in a life skills/problem-solving curriculum.
4. Monthly activities for family members.

The program can be implemented as a school-based or afterschool program.

All Stars

URL for more program information: <http://www.allstarsprevention.com>

Program description: All Stars programs are designed to prevent, reduce, and eliminate negative behaviors and promote positive behaviors. Each All Stars program, and every session and activity within All Stars, achieves these goals by changing qualities that account for why young people engage in negative behaviors. The various All Stars programs address the following concepts to some degree:

- Beliefs about consequences
- Bonding
- Commitment to not use or reduce use
- Decisionmaking and impulsivity control
- Goal setting
- Idealism
- Norms
- Parental attentiveness
- Resistance skills training
- Self-management

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)

URL for more program information: <http://depts.washington.edu/abrc/basics.htm>

Class Action

URL for more program information: <http://www.hazelden.org>

Project Alert	
URL for more program information: http://www.projectalert.com	
Project Northland	
URL for more program information: http://www.epi.umn.edu/projectnorthland/schoolba.html	
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: Omaha Nation: Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) grantee; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska: SPF SIG grantee.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Program description: Environmental scans of the number of establishments, advertisements, billboards, etc., to assess the degree of exposure.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: The Nebraska SPF SIG Strategy Approval Guide provides SPF SIG grantees with information to help them identify and select evidence-based prevention strategies for their communities. The guide describes population-level behavior change theory, criteria to help determine if a strategy is a good fit for the community, a set of strategies that are preapproved for SPF SIG communities, and the process for seeking approval of strategies for community prevention efforts. For the complete guide, a supplemental list of the preapproved strategies included in the guide, and other processes forms, visit http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/puh/oph/saprev.htm .	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
Name: Dave Palm, Administrator, Nebraska Partners in Prevention	
Email: David.Palm@nebraska.gov	
Address: 220 South 17th Street, Lincoln, NE 68508-1811	
Phone: 402-471-0146	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Lt. Governor Rick Sheehy	
Dianne Harrop, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Division of Public Health	
Ann Nickerson, NE State Parent Teacher Association	
Frank Zwonechek, NE Office of Highway Safety—Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	
Corey Steel, NE Office of Probation Administration	
Dan Hoyt, University of NE—Lincoln Sociology Department	
Christina Rice, Governor's Youth Advisory Council	
Eleanor Kirkland, NE Department of Education—Head Start	
Frank Peak, Creighton University Medical Center	
Renee Faber, DHHS Division of Behavioral Health	
Robert Bussard, DHHS Division of Behavioral Health	
Scot L. Adams, DHHS Division of Behavioral Health	
Joe Jeanette, U.S. Attorney's Office	
Joel Gajardo, Community Representative	
Jacquelyn Miller, DHHS Division of Public Health	
John Wright, Nebraska Supreme Court	
Judi Gaiashkaibos, Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs	
Karen Walkin, Nebraska Broadcasters Association	
Kenneth Vettel, Saint Francis Medical Center	

Kristen Witte, Governor's Youth Advisory Council Mile Behm, Nebraska Crime Commission Bob Hanson, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Tira Cunningham, DEA	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> URL or other means of access: http://www.nebraskaprevention.gov	Yes
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> Prepared by: DHHS Office of Community Health and Performance Management—SPF SIG staff Plan can be accessed via: http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/puh/oph/docs/NE_Sub_Abuse_Prev_Strat_Plan.pdf	Yes
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> Prepared by: Research Triangle, Inc. Project #0210974 Report can be accessed via: Phillip W. Graham, DrPH, RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Rd, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709	Yes
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$648,750
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$212,441
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$94,857
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$33,302
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Nevada

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,700,551
Population Ages 12–20: 312,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.8	74,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.8	53,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.4	5,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.1	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.9	25,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.5	16,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	44.8	44,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.2	34,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 40
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,379

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	21.0	9

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location OR EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- There is no driver's license suspension procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

BAC Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” Laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 730 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after 10 p.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No unrelated passengers under 18
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire after 6 months; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 18

Note: Driver’s education course requirement for persons under 18 – Exception: If a driver’s education course is not offered within a 30-mile radius of a person’s residence, the person may instead complete an additional 50 hours of supervised driving. [Nev. Stat. Ann. § 483.2521]

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for servers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Note: Although the effective date of Nevada’s enacting legislation establishing a beverage service training program was June 17, 2005 (see 2005 Nev. Stat. 497), by its terms the program was not fully implemented and enforceable until July 1, 2007 (with a 30-day grace period).

The applicability of Nevada’s “alcoholic beverage awareness program” to off-sale retailers is limited to establishments in counties whose populations are 400,000 or more. In addition, the applicability to both on- and off-sale retailers is limited to establishments located in a jurisdiction that is located: (a) in a county whose population is 100,000 or more or (b) in a county whose population is less than 100,000, if the governing body of the jurisdiction has, by the affirmative vote of a majority of its members, agreed to be bound by the provisions of section 9 of the act.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 16

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 21 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- Statutory liability exists.
- Knowingly furnishing a minor or allowing a minor to consume alcohol on premises that social host controls.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, and distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol—applies to Internet orders

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Note: Regulated by county and city governments

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.16 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.70 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.60 per gallon

An additional excise tax of \$1.50 per gallon may be imposed on all liquor containing an alcohol content of more than 22 percent ABV, but only if the Federal gallonage tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. § 5001 is reduced to \$9 per gallon. This additional tax is not collected on any liquor for which a Federal gallonage tax of \$10.50 per gallon has been paid. [Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.333]

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—41 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—41 days maximum

Spirits (40% alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—41 days maximum

Nevada State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> The Juvenile Justice Programs Office	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Nevada does not have a statewide alcohol beverage control agency. The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds received by the NV Juvenile Justice Programs Office are subgranted to local law enforcement agencies to conduct approved operations to control and reduce underage drinking and alcohol accessibility.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Not applicable
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	3,975
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	791
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
The State Juvenile Justice Programs Office collects data for EUDL and submits detailed data reports to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Data submitted are limited to the information provided by the local law enforcement agencies as a condition of funding. The Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) system contains all information available, and copies of those reports submitted can be provided to interested parties by the State of Nevada or by OJJDP.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association (NIAA) Alcohol Policy</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Kathy Bartosz, 775-841-4730
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: NIAA has adopted the first statewide drug and alcohol use policy required of all participating high schools. Student athletes and their parents must adhere to and sign off on a graduated sanctions policy enforcing zero tolerance for alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. A first offense results in a 2-week suspension from competitive play and participation in an approved education program; a second offense results in a 3-month suspension and substance use evaluation; and a third offense results in expulsion from high school sports for the remainder of the student's high school career.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
<i>None</i>	
URL for more program information	Not applicable
Program description: Not applicable	

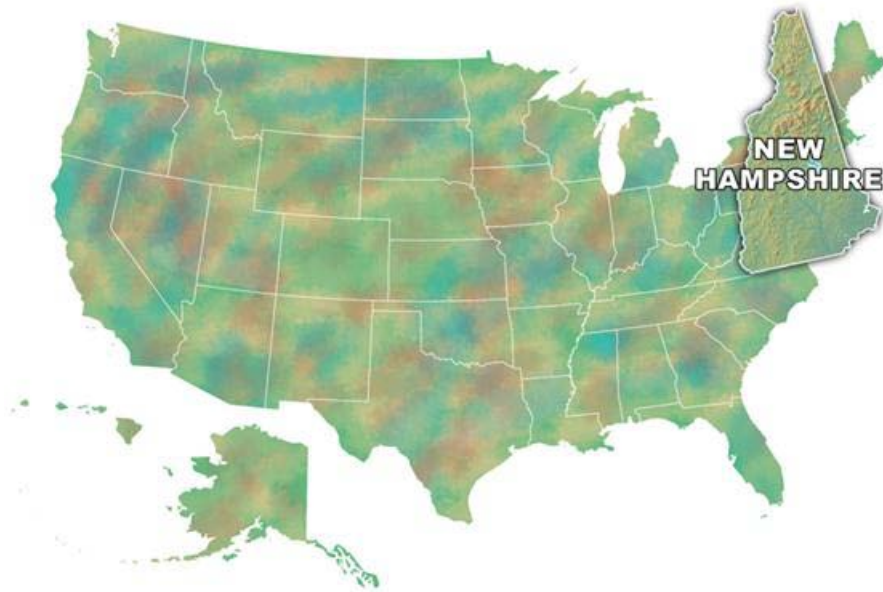
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: The Statewide Partnership of Native Americans involves local Tribal entities in the training of law enforcement personnel to curtail the availability of alcohol on Tribal lands.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: The Underage Drinking Enforcement and Training Center (UDETCC) contracts with OJJDP to provide States receiving EUDL funds with technical assistance. Nevada works with UDETCC to establish training standards for law enforcement for EUDL operations. As a result, six courses have received Peace Officer Standardized Training certification and are offered for free to local law enforcement agencies. Training must be completed by any officers involved in EUDL operations, including compliance checks, third-party purchaser operations, juvenile party dispersal, special events control, fake identification checks, and underage drinking and driving prevention and intervention.</p>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Kathy Bartosz Email: bartosz4@sbcglobal.net Address: 1711 N. Roop St., Carson City, NV 89706 Phone: (775) 841-4730</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Churchill Community Coalition Frontier Community Coalition Healthy Communities Coalition Join Together of Northern Nevada Luz Coalition Nye Communities Coalition PACE Coalition Partnership of Carson City Partnership of Community Resources Statewide Native American Coalition</p>	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	Linda Lang, Statewide EUDL Task Force facilitator for quarterly meeting minutes: dlhlang@pyramid.net

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by:	NV Juvenile Justice Programs Office
Report can be accessed via	EUDL Coordinator Kathy Bartosz, 775-841-4730
Additional Clarification	
<p>The Statewide Partnership of Prevention Coalitions in Nevada serves as the statewide EUDL Task Force, as they include representatives from multiple community sectors in their coalitions. This allows for contributions from a wide variety of participants in the development of EUDL operation plans for the State. The EUDL granting agency, OJJDP, requires an annual plan for EUDL funds and operations. A final report is submitted in July of each year summarizing the outcomes for the grant period.</p>	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking		
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking		
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		Yes
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> The Department of Taxation collects fines for businesses not complying with the mandatory server training law. Half of the fines collected go into a fund for the EUDL program. This is the first year fines have been collected, so the amount at this point is unknown, but is estimated to be close to \$50,000.00.		
Additional Clarification		
No data		



New Hampshire

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,316,470
Population Ages 12–20: 166,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	34.6	58,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	24.5	41,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.3	3,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.4	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.1	17,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.0	11,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	64.2	38,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	47.1	28,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 12
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		695

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	39.0	7

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

BAC Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

- Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

- Underage possession

Authority To Impose Driver's License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Note: Although New Hampshire does not authorize a use/lose penalty for all underage consumption, a law that became effective on January 1, 2003, imposes a discretionary license sanction on minors who are “intoxicated by consumption of an alcoholic beverage,” and provides that an alcohol concentration “of .02 or more shall be prima facie evidence of intoxication.” See N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 179:10(I), 263:56-b.

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- No minimum age
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 1 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No unrelated passengers under 25, unless accompanied by driver over 25
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions expire after 6 months; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 17
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age assessment panel. Casual attire; average height and build. If decoy is 20 years old, must appear to be between 17 to 19. Male: No facial hair. Female: Minimal makeup.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: No aggravating factors: \$500 fine, 4 license points, 3 days suspension

Note: License points can lead to additional penalties. Fine range mandated by statute. Only one compliance check annually shall incur license points.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Incentives for Training

- lawsuits Defense in dram shop liability
- administrative penalties for sales to minors Mitigation of fines or other

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers:

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- Applies only to new outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 16

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Note: N.H. Rev. Stat. § 507-F:6 includes a responsible beverage service defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Intention, possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: OVERT ACT—host must have actual knowledge and commit an act that contributes to the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation
- Exception(s): Family

Note: In New Hampshire, an “underage alcohol house party” means a gathering of five or more people under age 21 at any occupied structure, dwelling, or curtilage, where at least one person under age 21 unlawfully possesses or consumes an alcoholic beverage. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if he or she owns or has control of the occupied structure, dwelling, or curtilage where an underage alcohol house party is held, and he or she knowingly commits an overt act in furtherance of the occurrence of the underage alcohol house party knowing persons under age 21 possess or intend to consume alcoholic beverages. The “preventive action” provision in New Hampshire allows the defendant to avoid criminal liability by establishing, as an affirmative defense, that he or she took preventive action with respect to the underage alcohol house party.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, and distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier—all shipments from direct shippers into the State shall be made by a licensed carrier. Unlicensed common carriers shall only deliver alcohol within NH that has been shipped by holders of NH direct shipper permits.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: More than 7 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000

- Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser’s name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.30 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—wholesalers shall make their current prices available to the commission in writing
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—10 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

New Hampshire State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> NH Liquor Commission—Division of Enforcement and Licensing	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Liquor Commission Division of Enforcement & Licensing has established an alcohol compliance protocol based upon research and administrative and criminal case law. The goals of the alcohol compliance program are education of the general public, increased awareness of the risks associated with providing alcohol to minors, and enforcement of underage drinking laws. The Division works with local police departments to coordinate alcohol compliance checks and collaborates on the investigation of alcohol source fatalities, prohibited retail sales, and house parties. The Division and the NH Police Academy work together to provide training on underage drinking laws.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	NH Liquor Commission Division of Enforcement and Licensing
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	2,136
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,774
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	196
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	0
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	97
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$63,450

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	18
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	54

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2009
Additional Clarification	
Section B2 data would be the same as Section B1.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Ten Regional Networks

Number of youth served	102,395
Number of parents served	698,372
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/prevention.htm

Program description: Ten Regional Networks (RN) are geographically designed to provide alcohol and drug prevention services and health promotion for every community in NH. RN's primary focus is underage drinking and drug use prevention for individuals and the environments in which they live. RNs cast a wide net to convene and mobilize five core sectors—business, medical/ behavioral health, educational institutions, safety, and local government—in environmental prevention strategies and interventions. Each RN has a data-driven prevention priority plan outlining local contributing risk and protective factors that align environmental approaches and targeted interventions. Strategically distributed throughout the 10 regions are over 60 subcontracted service providers that implement targeted prevention for selective and indicated populations (high-risk individuals) such as court diversionary, student assistance, parental/guardian education and skill building, and school-based education.

Parenting Education

Number of youth served	195
Number of parents served	145
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The goals of this program are to prevent early initiation of substance use in the children of the participating families by increasing protective factors and decreasing risk factors through parent education, discussion, support, information dissemination, and increasing social connectedness; increase knowledge of risk and protective factors; improve family functioning; increase social

connectedness and bonding; increase knowledge and use of community resources; and change parental attitudes about substance use.

Youth Involvement/Empowerment	
Number of youth served	125
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: 1. Keep youth involved—Provide safe and drug-free activities that empower participating youth. 2. Girls Survival Skills Group—Educate youth on peer pressure and the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by providing substance-free programming. 3. Boys Survival Skills—Educate youth on peer pressure and the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by providing substance-free programming. 4. Prevention and Support—Offer information and life skills before they enter the teen years.	
Underage Drinking social norms influencing risk perception and community norms campaigns	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/prevention.htm
Program description: Social Norms is a media campaign impacting inaccurate perception of prevalence of use/misuse of substances among youth, dispelling the myth most or all of their peers drink and use drugs. Many campaigns are directed at the community at-large, to dispel the belief that use/misuse to acceptable and normal rite of passage, that in fact it is harmful and is the cause of many negative consequences, e.g. car crashes, violence, and death. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region A – North Country Regional Network http://www.nchcnh.org/CSAP_realnormal.php • Region B – Lower Grafton County Regional Network http://www.bridges2prevention.org • Region C – Lakes Region- Mount Washington Valley http://www.lrpnh.org • Region D – Sullivan County Regional Network http://www.preventionworksnnh.org • Region E – Capital Area Regional Network http://www.capitalprevention.org • Region F – Southeastern Regional Network http://www.onevoicennh.org • Region G – Monadnock Regional Network http://www.monadnockvoices.org • Region H – Greater Manchester Regional Network http://www.makinithappen.org • Region I – Greater Nashua Regional Network http://www.beyondinfluence.org • Region J – Greater Rockingham County Regional Network http://www.asapnh.org 	
Student Assistance Program - Project Success	
Number of youth served	11,765
Number of parents served	5710
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Project SUCCESS (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students) prevents and reduces substance use among high-risk, multiproblem high school adolescents. The program places highly trained professionals in schools to provide a full range of substance use prevention and early intervention services. An individual with a graduate degree in social work, counseling, or psychology who is experienced in providing substance abuse prevention counseling to	

adolescents is recruited to work in schools. This individual will provide the school with a full range of substance abuse prevention and early intervention services to help decrease risk factors and enhance protective factors related to substance abuse. Program components include: Prevention Education Series, Individual Assessment, Prevention Education Series, Individual and Group Counseling, Individual Sessions, Parent Programs, and referral to appropriate agencies or practitioners in the community.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Ten Regional Networks

URL for more program information

<http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/prevention.htm>

Program description: The 10 Regional Networks address underage alcohol and drug use, including tobacco. Please see page 6 of this report.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
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Program description: Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
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Program description: Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Services developed the NH Center for Excellence (NHCfEx), which provides technical assistance for contracted providers toward quality improvement, best practices, and evidence-based interventions. To best support evidence-based practices, the Center developed a depository of statewide data as it related to substance misuse, prevention, and treatment. NHCfEx conducts learning collaboratives for contracted prevention providers with a followup action on-site meeting.

Additional Clarification

Informative Web sites that support prevention:

- NH Center for Excellence provides online tools: <http://www.nhcenterforexcellence.org/>
- Reducing smoking rates in New Hampshire residents through the use of evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies: <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/tobacco/index.htm>
- NH Public Education Web site designed to help individuals, families, and communities become informed, get involved, get help, and find information on prevention efforts, effects of alcohol and drugs, guidance on recovery and treatment, and links to programs in the State: <http://drugfreenh.org/>

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
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Committee contact information:

Name: Tym Rourke

Email: tr@nhcf.org

Address: 37 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301

Phone: 603-225-6641

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

NH Department of Education

NH Department of Safety

NH Department of Corrections

NH Providers Associations

NH Attorney General NH Liquor Commission Juvenile Justice Services NH Administrative Judge of District and Municipal Courts NH Health and Human Services National Guard Adjunct General	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/commission.htm

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: AOD Prevention Logic Model developed by representatives of the Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services, Governors' Commission on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment, and the Center for Excellence	
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.nhcenterforexcellence.org/
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services	
Report can be accessed via: The strategic prevention framework final report is available as a PDF document and can be provided upon request. It is not posted online.	

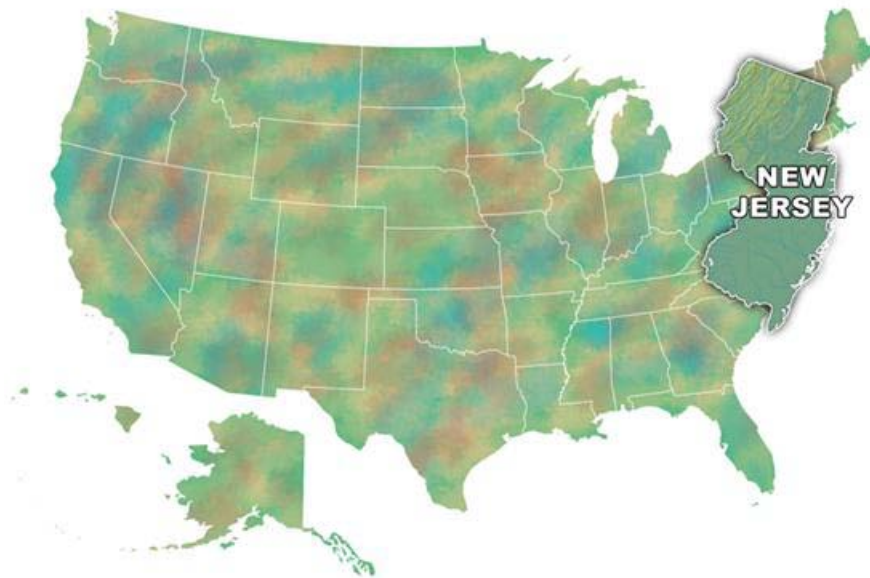
Additional Clarification

Overcoming the Impact of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: A Plan for New Hampshire:
<http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/plan.htm>

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$850,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$500,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$200,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	Gov. Commission Alcohol Fund
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
Check points, compliance checks, and decoy operations are conducted by the Division of Liquor Enforcement, and Federal underage enforcement funds are used.	



New Jersey

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 8,791,894
Population Ages 12–20: 1,048,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	27.6	290,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.3	191,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.2	10,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.0	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.2	99,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.6	57,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	52.8	181,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	38.2	131,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		84
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		4,984

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	21.0	18

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

BAC Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.01
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 17
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11:01 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21, unless additional passengers are dependents of the driver
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: 15-day license suspension
- 2nd offense: 30-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: 45-day license suspension
- 4th offense: License revocation

Note: Guidelines apply for sales to 18- to 20-year-olds. Penalties are doubled for sales to minors under age 18. Department may accept a monetary offer in compromise for all or part of license suspensions.

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers:

- Applies only to off-sale establishments

- Applies only to new outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Note: Compton v. Maybee held that a social host who furnishes excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages to a visibly intoxicated minor, knowing the minor is about to drive a car on the public highways, may be liable to a third party injured in an automobile accident. At the Federal level, the court in A.B. v. Johnson held that a social host owes a duty of care to not furnish or not negligently provide alcohol to any of his guests who are minors and in the event that a social host does furnish alcohol to a minor and breaches his or her duty, that host may be held liable for whatever reasonably foreseeable harm the provision of alcohol proximately caused.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: OVERT ACT—host must have actual knowledge and commit an act that contributes to the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—delivery vehicles must display a Transit Insignia to identify the vehicle as having authority to transport alcohol.
- Wine: Permitted—delivery vehicles must display a Transit Insignia to identify the vehicle as having authority to transport alcohol.

- Spirits: Permitted—delivery vehicles must display a Transit Insignia to identify the vehicle as having authority to transport alcohol.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.12 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.88 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$5.50 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: Specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—no sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—No sales below cost
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

New Jersey State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> New Jersey Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> State and local have dual jurisdiction; both agencies may choose to work independently or jointly.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	156
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Not applicable
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Not applicable
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

A2&3 - ABC oversees a grant program for cops in shops for local law enforcement; provides training of local law enforcement; and monitors grant.

A2 - ABC is State deconfliction; notified by local law enforcement.

A4 - Only State data are maintained.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
New Jersey State Childhood Drinking Coalition

Number of youth served	12,218
Number of parents served	5,626
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://www.njpn.org/programs-and-services/childhood-drinking-initiative/

Program description: The New Jersey Prevention Network's (NJPN's) Statewide Childhood Drinking (CD) Coalitions were developed to bring together key stakeholders to work together to prevent and reduce underage drinking throughout the State. The CD Coalitions provide underage drinking prevention programming to support environmental strategies that reduce early first use and, thus, the consequences of consumption. NJPN coordinates a statewide coalition, and member agencies in every county coordinate local CD coalitions (21 in total), partnering with agencies and organizations that work with or support youth ages 8 to 14 and their families. Our program is designed to raise awareness about the seriousness and consequences of underage drinking in each New Jersey county, strengthen our statewide network of CD Coalitions, build their capacity to bring about changes in their communities, and advocate for positive environmental change that will support underage drinking prevention efforts.

Each local CD Coalition:

- Recruits members to include a diverse participant group representative of their community.
- Implements environmental strategies that reduce alcohol use by youth, such as "Private Property Ordinances," 911 lifeline legislation, and community outreach programs (e.g., "Sticker Shock").
- Observes Alcohol Awareness Month and uses town meetings to increase public awareness of the dangers of underage drinking, targeting concerned professionals, parents, and young people.
- Conducts programs like "Parents Who Host, Lose the Most" to educate, alert, and inform parents about the dangers of underage drinking and the serious consequences that can result in use by young people.
- Uses evidence-based curriculum materials such as "Too Smart To Start" and "Reach Out Now" to develop a youth program that will increase awareness of the dangers of youth alcohol use.
- Facilitates workshops to raise awareness of the seriousness and dangers of underage drinking.
- Advocates for policy changes related to underage drinking at State and local levels.

NJPN's CD Coalitions focus on preventing children ages 8 to 14 from engaging in underage drinking. However, program activities also focus on educating youth's spheres of influence—including parents, professionals, and community members—on the dangers and consequences of underage drinking.

<p>Risk and protective factors addressed by the program: Our network of coalitions addresses a variety of risk factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community laws and norms favorable toward alcohol use (community risk factor). • Parental attitudes and involvement in drug use (family risk factor). • Friends who engage in the problem behavior and early initiation of the problem behavior (individual risk factors). <p>Individuals Served to Date: On an annual basis, our coalitions provide direct programs and services to over 18,000 youth, parents, and professionals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program outcomes: Through strong community mobilization efforts made by our statewide network of coalitions for positive environmental changes related to underage drinking, New Jersey successfully passed 911 Lifeline legislation in October 2009 to reduce the fear and hesitation that may occur when our youth have friends in danger due to alcohol use and need medical assistance. Youth are now able to call 911 without incurring any alcohol use/possession violation for them or for their friend. Additionally, the CD Coalition members target local ordinances regarding drinking on private property as an area of concern. New Jersey allows municipalities to enact local ordinances that issue penalties for minors who possess or consume alcohol on private property. New Jersey has 566 municipalities, and as a result of the CD coalitions' efforts, over 51 percent now have enacted private property ordinances in an effort to reduce underage drinking. The Childhood Drinking Coalition was selected for participation in the 2011 Service to Science Initiative. 	
Dangers of Underage Drinking Prevention Contest	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report	Not applicable
URL for more program information: http://www.drugfreenj.org/2010_dud/	
<p>Program description: The "Listen Up to the Dangers of Underage Drinking" Radio public service announcement (PSA) initiative is a contest for middle school students. The "Listen Up" program challenges young people to create a script for a 30-second radio PSA that talks directly to parents about the dangers of underage alcohol use. The winning students produce and star in the radio spots, which are produced in English and in Spanish and are distributed to stations in New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia media markets.</p>	
Camden County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CCCADA)— Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol	
Number of youth served	4,200
Number of parents served	800
Number of caregivers served	200
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: CCCADA implements the Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol curriculum, a Model Program approved by the SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) that is designed to use community organizing strategies to reduce youth access to alcohol. Through Project CARE, CCCADA coordinates with local community event organizers to reduce adolescent access to alcohol, provide educational workshops and forums, initiate a media campaign, offer family skate nights to the community, and establish a youth initiative called "Teens Exposing Alcohol Myths" (TEAM). The CCCADA has partnered with the Camden City Public Schools and the First Nazarene Baptist Church in the delivery of these services.</p>	

New Jersey Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) State Incentive Grant	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: http://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/das/prevention/spfsig/	
Program description: The Division of Addiction Services (DAS) has funded 11 communities to adopt and implement the SPF to deliver and sustain effective substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion programs in their communities by institutionalizing a data-driven planning process to (in part) decrease underage drinking among 18- to 21-year-olds at the community level.	
Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:	
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
Numerous Federal Block Grant Funded Programs	
URL for more program information: http://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/das/prevention/	
Program description: Throughout the State, there have been 53 total awards – 50 community-level and 3 special projects. Services target high-risk individuals or groups in each of New Jersey's 21 counties who were identified 2y each county according to risk and protective factor domains (family, community, school, individual/peer). Grantees are required to use evidence-based programs or strategies.	
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Program description: The Partnership for a Drug-Free New Jersey (PDFNJ) uses any and all media and formats to spread its message. PDFNJ communicates with the public through television, radio, and print; billboards; Port Authority (PATH) and New Jersey Transit signs; ads in the Yellow Pages, donated by Bell Atlantic; and a host of other nontraditional communication opportunities. Working with the New Jersey media to “unsell” drugs to the people – especially the young people – of New Jersey continues to be PDFNJ's central responsibility. It receives most of its creative work from the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, which, in turn, works with the top advertising agencies in the Nation. PDFNJ does not pay for any advertising time, and it is deeply grateful for support from the New Jersey media and other organizations.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: DAS and the Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse fund only programs that have an evidence-based record of effectiveness in preventing underage drinking. Additionally, the Statewide Childhood Drinking Coalitions use a risk and protective factor framework in the development and delivery of community-based coalition activities. As indicated previously, the Coalition has been selected for participation in the 2011 Service to Science Initiative.	
Additional Clarification	
Information about New Jersey's Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws program, which is overseen by the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control:	
Programs funded in 2011 include Cops in Shops, Fatal Vision Goggles, Local Community-Based Efforts to Prevent Underage Drinking, College Training Initiative to Prevent Underage Drinking, Lollanobooza, “Dangers of Underage Drinking” Billboard/Calendar Initiative, and “Dangers of Underage Drinking” Radio PSA. Programs will run June 1, 2011, through May 31, 2012.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
Committee contact information	Not applicable
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee</i>	Not applicable
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Not applicable
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Statewide Childhood Drinking Coalition	
Plan can be accessed via: Not applicable	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$675,530
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$375,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$490,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,000,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	Yes
Fines	Yes
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: The Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse uses Drug Enforcement Demand Reduction funds for underage drinking prevention activities. Monies from General State Revenue fund a small portion (DARE) of activities.

Additional Clarification

No data



New Mexico

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,059,179
Population Ages 12–20: 256,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.3	67,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.3	47,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.0	6,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.3	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.4	20,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.2	14,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	46.1	42,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	31.6	29,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		47
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,815

	All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	34.0	24

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: Possession: In New Mexico beginning July 1, 2004, possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 was specifically allowed when “a parent, legal guardian or adult spouse of a minor serves alcoholic beverages to that minor on real property, other than licensed premises, under the control of the parent, legal guardian or adult spouse.”

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- There is no driver’s license suspension procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation

- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 15 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private location AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance; no sunglasses or caps. Male: No facial hair. Female: No excessive makeup.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 1 year
- 1st offense: \$1,000–\$2,000 fine and 1-day license suspension
- 2nd offense: \$2,000–\$3,000 fine and 7-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: \$10,000 fine and license revocation

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Note: Limitations on damages in N.M. Stat. Ann. § 41-11-1(I) held unconstitutional by the New Mexico Supreme Court. *Trujillo v. City of Albuquerque*.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Alcohol must be furnished recklessly in disregard of the rights of others, including the social guest.

Note: Limitations on damages in N.M. Stat. Ann. § 41-11-1(I) held unconstitutional by the New Mexico Supreme Court. *Trujillo v. City of Albuquerque*.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Recipient must be 21.

Note: Direct sales/shipments permitted only for wineries in States that afford New Mexico wineries a reciprocal shipping privilege.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: More than 6 gallons
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies**Alcohol Tax****Beer (5 percent alcohol)**

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.41 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.70 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$6.06 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited

- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

New Mexico State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> New Mexico Department of Public Safety/Special Investigations Division (SID)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Training by SID of other law enforcement agencies. Joint operations, such as minor compliance and shoulder tap operations, with other law enforcement agencies.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	No
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	226
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	232
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data unavailable
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$409,610
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	04/30/2011
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data unavailable
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	281
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	04/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending

04/30/2011

Additional Clarification

The law allowing direct shipments was just passed and will become effective July 1, 2011. No data is yet available.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Santa Fe Underage Drinking Prevention Alliance

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Electronic copy will be available
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The Santa Fe Underage Drinking Prevention Alliance is a city-based coalition dedicated to reducing underage drinking (UAD). The coalition focuses on changing community norms accepting of UAD, reducing retail access to alcohol, increasing enforcement of minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) & driving while intoxicated (DWI) laws and sanctions, increasing perceived risk of arrest for breaking alcohol-related laws, and lobbying for increases in alcohol pricing and taxes.

Local DWI Programs

Number of youth served	46,657
Number of parents served	9,783
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Comprehensive county-level DWI prevention programs exist in every NM county, funded by a portion of the State alcohol excise tax. Some of the counties have specific UAD prevention components, mostly dedicated to delivering direct service educational curricula (e.g., Protecting You/Protecting Me); a handful of counties deliver Project Northland.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)

Number of youth served	12,340
Number of parents served	2,051
Number of caregivers served	157
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.cyfd.org/content/nm-awarded-grant-help-enforce-underage-drinking-laws

Program description: New Mexico's Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD) administers this program. The program funds UAD law enforcement by the State Department of Public Safety and two municipalities and youth UAD prevention activities in six counties and at one college (New Mexico State University). Per CYFD, "the program is designed to reduce access to and use of alcohol by youth; increase awareness of the societal impacts and costs associated with underage drinking; and increase law enforcement efforts targeted at underage drinking."	
Life of an Athlete (LoA)	
Number of youth served	4,359
Number of parents served	300
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	04/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.lifeofanathlete.com
Program description: LoA is an online educational program for high school students and their parents and coaches. It communicates the message that alcohol hinders peak athletic performance.	
Alcohol Literacy Challenge (ALC)	
Number of youth served	2,000
Number of parents served	1,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: ALC is a prevention curriculum targeted at 6th to 9th graders. The aim of ALC is to teach youth about alcohol expectancies and media literacy via hands-on activities within 90 minutes.	
Social Host Ordinance (SHO)	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: SHO is a State/local county partnership to educate local communities on the nature/location of UAD and then to implement SHOs at the county/city level to provide sanctions for adults who allow their property to be used for underage house parties.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Colfax County Youth Empowerment Services (CCYES)

URL for more program information No data

Program description: CCYES is an agency based in Raton, New Mexico, focusing on decreasing easy retail and social access to alcohol; increasing enforcement of alcohol, tobacco, and drug laws; and increasing perceived risk among youth of arrest for breaking those laws.

Counseling Associates, Inc. (CAI)

URL for more program information <http://www.counselingassociatesinc.org/>

Program description: CAI is a behavioral health provider in Roswell. CAI delivers Dare To Be You to children ages 2 to 5 and their parents and Botvin's Life Skills to 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 8th grades.

Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	
URL for more program information	https://fsipinc.org/Community_Health.html#PreventionProgram
Hands Across Cultures	
URL for more program information	http://www.handsacrosscultures.org/home.html
North Central Community Based Services	
URL for more program information	http://www.nccbs.org/
Partnership for Community Action	
URL for more program information	http://www.abqpartnership.org/index.htm
Pueblo of Laguna	
URL for more program information	No data
Rocky Mountain Youth Corps	
URL for more program information	http://youthcorps.org/
Sandoval County DWI	
URL for more program information	No data
San Juan County Partnership	
URL for more program information	http://sjcpartnership.org/

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention contracts with Pueblo of Laguna as well as five Sandoval Indian Pueblos (Cochiti, Jemez, Sandia, Santa Ana, and Zia) in New Mexico to provide substance abuse prevention services including prevention of UAD.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) funds only evidence-based programs (EBPs) shown to be effective on lists such as the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP). OSAP works with the State Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) to identify and select EBPs eligible for substance abuse prevention including UAD.	
Additional Clarification	
Five additional 'RELATED UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION PROGRAMS' could not be entered into the data collection instrument due to lack of provided space.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Karen Cheman, SEOW Director Email: Karen.cheman@state.nm.us Address: BHSD/HSD, 37 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe, NM 87502 Phone: 505-476-9270	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, Behavioral Health Services Division/Human Services Division Behavioral Health Services Division/Human Services Division Epidemiology & Response Division, Department of Health Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation Traffic Safety Bureau, Department of Transportation Children, Youth & Families Department New Mexico Prevention Network	

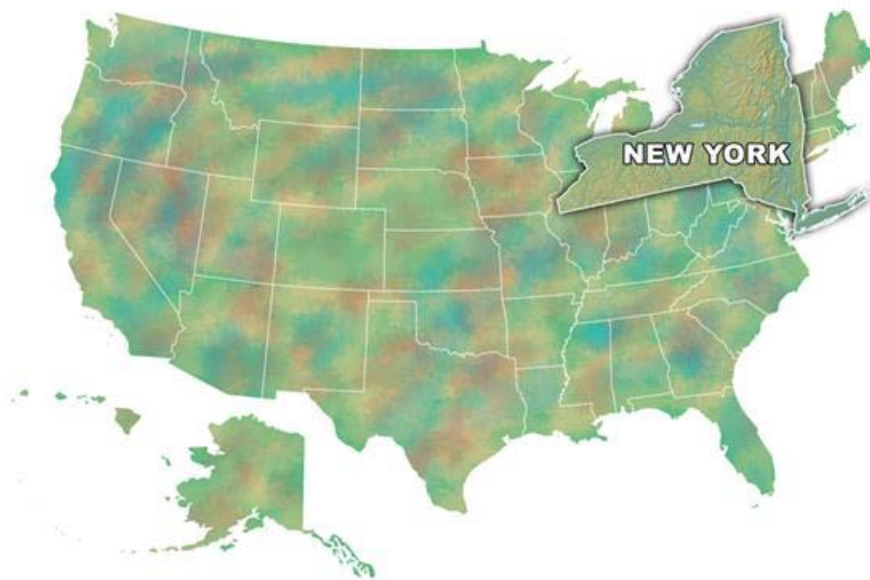
Prevention Advocates Office of School & Adolescent Health, Department of Health OptumHealth	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by	Survey Unit, Epidemiology and Response Division, Department of Health
Report can be accessed via	http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/YYRS/ AlcoholReport_2007YRRS_HighSchool.pdf
Additional Clarification	
SEOW is a State-level interagency body that addresses UAD activities within its mission to support State and public agencies and communities in preventing substance abuse, dependency, and related problems by identifying, collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data describing prevalence, severity, consumption, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use in New Mexico.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	Yes
Fines	No data
Fees	No data

Other	No data
<p><i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> The alcohol excise tax on beer, wine, and liquor funds 33 county DWI programs as mandated by State statute. Many of these county programs fund programming specific to UAD (see above).</p>	
<p>Additional Clarification</p>	
<p>UAD prevention-related expenditures are not systematically collected or compiled across all funding sources and programs that conduct these activities. Four different State agencies administer the prevention programs detailed above; two additional State-level agencies (as well as municipalities) conduct the UAD law enforcement activities specified above. No single agency has been charged with or has the capacity to comprehensively track UAD prevention activities or expenditures. The response to this survey was compiled by yet another agency (New Mexico Department of Health [NMDOH]), which contacted each of the responding agencies separately, then compiled their responses. The responses from these agencies were compiled/consolidated by Jim Roeber of the NM Department of Health (Jim.Roeber@state.nm.us); but Karen Cheman of the NM Human Services Department OSAP was listed as the key contact because she manages SEOW, which is the closest entity New Mexico has to a cross-agency committee that oversees UAD prevention. She provided responses to the State-level questions in this survey.</p>	



New York

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 19,378,102
Population Ages 12–20: 2,448,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	32.0	784,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.7	483,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.1	44,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.2	16,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.0	226,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.0	137,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	56.2	513,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	36.2	331,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 196
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		11,618

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	36

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is NOT prohibited and there is no specific allowance for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 15 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 9 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger younger than 21, unless accompanied by parent or instructor
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Note: New York has certain regional restrictions that apply to the five boroughs of New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland & Putnam counties. These restrictions are not provided here. The New York State Department of Motor Vehicles will issue a limited-use junior license to a junior driver (under 18) who passes a road test during the first 6 months (i.e., within the mandatory 6-month holding period) after the learner permit was issued. A limited-use junior license allows the junior driver to drive without supervision between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. and within specific geographical boundaries for purposes related to school, employment, medical care, or child care. This would then convert to an intermediate-stage license at the end of the mandatory 6-month holding period.

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| • | sale establishments | Applies to both on-sale and off- |
| • | existing outlets | The law does not specify new or |

Incentive for Training

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| • | administrative penalties for sales to minors | Mitigation of fines or other |
|---|--|------------------------------|

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 18

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: Direct sales/shipments permitted only for wineries in States that afford New York wineries a reciprocal shipping privilege.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—beer deliveries limited to 5 gallons. Delivery vehicles must be clearly marked.
- Wine: Permitted—delivery vehicles must be clearly marked.
- Spirits: Permitted—delivery vehicles must be clearly marked.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.14 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.30 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$6.44 per gallon
- \$2.54 per gallon for alcohol content of 24 percent ABV or less.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—25 days maximum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum; payment is required from certain retail beer and wine licensees (i.e., those who purchase beer and/or wine for resale for on- and off-premises consumption but not including licensees who sell liquor and/or wine for off-premises consumption) within 25 days

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post and hold—1 month minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

New York State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> State Liquor Authority and NY State Police	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	No
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,398
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	123
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Unknown
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Unknown
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	1,133
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$4,473,750
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	59
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Yes
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	106
	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

For item C.1 regarding FINES, this amount reflects civil fines and bond claims only; no data are available for criminal penalties.

The New York State Liquor Authority (SLA) and its agency arm, the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), were established under New York State Law in 1934 to “regulate and control the manufacture and distribution within the state of alcoholic beverages ..” ABC’s responsibilities include:

- Issuing licenses and permits for the manufacture, wholesale distribution, and retail sale of all alcoholic beverages.
- Inspecting premises where alcoholic beverages are manufactured or sold.
- Investigating licensees in connection with violations of the ABC Law, and working with local law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with the ABC Law.
- Conducting disciplinary proceedings and hearings, and revoking, canceling or suspending for cause, any license or permit and/or imposing monetary penalties where appropriate.

State Police and SLA investigators and local law enforcement officers join forces as part of the State’s Underage Drinking Initiative, which unites law enforcement efforts statewide in ongoing investigations of underage sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The State’s Underage Drinking Initiative involves interagency intelligence gathering on underage drinking activities and regular monitoring of alcohol sales at retail establishments. In addition, an underage drinking hotline, 1-866-UNDER 21, was established to facilitate confidential and toll-free public reporting of underage drinking or notorious establishments.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Number of youth served	1,797
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/pio/press/20100218EUDL.cfm

Program description: Annual Block Grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) with the goal of preventing the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors (under age 21). New York uses the money to fund local prevention programs with the requirement that they partner with law enforcement to conduct comprehensive environmental strategies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking. Our goal is to reduce youth access and alcohol availability.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
Life Skills Training

URL for more program information	http://www.lifeskillstraining.com/index.php
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Program description: No data

Too Good for Drugs	
URL for more program information	http://www.mendezfoundation.org/too_good.php
Program description: No data	
Project Alert	
URL for more program information	http://www.projectalert.com
Project Success	
URL for more program information	http://www.sascorp.org/
Too Good For Violence	
URL for more program information	http://www.mendezfoundation.org/too_good.php

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: The Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) adheres to OJJDP best practices guidelines. Also, OASAS has established standards for delivery for evidence-based programs (EBPs) as follows: Beginning in 2011, all providers are required to dedicate a percentage of their OASAS resources to the delivery of EBPs. The EBP delivery standards will go into effect January 1, 2011 for calendar year providers and July 1, 2011 for NYC providers.</p> <p>Year EBP Minimum Standard for 2011 is 35 percent; for 2012, 40 percent; for 2013, 45 percent; for 2014, 50 percent; for 2015, 55 percent; for 2016, 60 percent; for 2017, 65 percent; and for 2018, 70 percent.</p> <p>As defined by OASAS, EBPs are practices that have been tested for effectiveness by research studies and found effective in reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors that predict problem behaviors including substance use and abuse. The studies ideally use an experimental design or, at a minimum, a quasi-experimental design with matched comparison groups. The studies ideally are published in peer-reviewed journals or have been reviewed by a national research review panel, such as the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP). To be accepted, the study must have shown significant and positive effects on substance use and/or the OASAS Prevention Framework for Risk and Protective Factors. The framework's emphasis is on reducing the risk factors and enhancing the protective factors (both within individualized environments and within the shared environment) that have been demonstrated by research to be predictive of substance use.</p> <p>Evidence-based programs (model programs) and environmental strategies—for example, alcohol outlet compliance checks, alcohol outlet server training, social norms marketing, development and implementation of policies to reduce the availability and public use of alcohol—are classified by OASAS as EBPs.</p>	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes

Committee contact information:	
Name: Scott Brady, OASAS, Director, Bureau of Prevention	
Email: scottbrady@oasas.state.ny.us	
Address: 1450 Western Ave., Albany, NY 12203	
Phone: 518-457-4384	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:	
<i>Members of the Advisory Council on Underage Alcohol Consumption</i>	
Nelson Acquilano (Chair), Council on Alcoholism of the Finger Lakes	
Sgt. Douglas Pacquette (Vice Chair), New York State Police	
Linnea Olson, Alcoholism Council of New York	
Nancy Jones, Capital Region BOCES	
Laura Elliott-Engel, Gattaraugus Co. Council on Alcoholism & SA Inc.	
John Karzinski, Chief of Police—Gloversville (Retired)	
Flora Cassallas, Higher Education Consultant	
Ann Rhodes, Alcoholism and SA Council of Hamilton, Fulton, and Montgomery Counties	
Cynthia Gonzales, Community Board #7	
Richard Gallagher, Alcohol & Drug Dependency Services, Inc.	
Meredith L. Henderson, Binghamton, Deputy Secretary to President of the New York State Senate	
Beverly Alston, US Department of Commerce, Census Bureau	
Bruce Kelly, Office of the District Attorney, Westchester County	
Jaime R. Torres, DPM, MS	
Edward Olsen, EAC Substance Abuse Treatment Program	
Andrea Wanat, Erie Co. Council for Prevention of Alcohol & Substance Abuse	
Ellen Morehouse, Student Assistance Services	
Diane Gonzalez, Queens Village Committee for Mental Health	
J-CAP, Inc.	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/prevention/documents/UDAdCouncilAR2009.pdf

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by:	OASAS
Plan can be accessed via	http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/GSI/Compliance/documents/StrategicPlan.pdf
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: OASAS and Advisory Council on Underage Alcohol Consumption	
Report can be accessed via:	http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/prevention/documents/UDAdCouncilAR2009.pdf
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	Using Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds, discretionary grants, and State funding, OASAS supports a range of primary prevention programs (Universal Direct, Universal Indirect, Selective, Indicated) statewide.
Estimate of State funds expended	\$64,257,818
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	03/31/2009

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

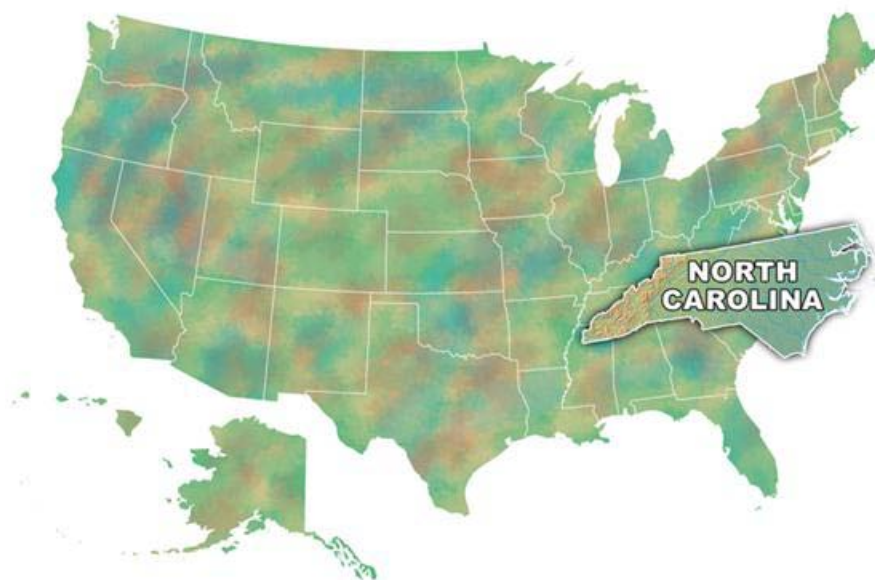
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

No data



North Carolina

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 9,535,483
Population Ages 12–20: 1,133,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.6	268,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.6	154,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.7	14,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.4	5,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.6	78,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.4	45,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	43.2	175,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	25.5	104,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		155
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		9,239

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	16.0	36

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Producer must record/report purchaser’s name
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser’s name
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 9 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21; however, if a related passenger is under 21, then no unrelated passengers under 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: Not specified

Appearance Requirements

- Age panel

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- off-sale establishments The law does not specify on- or
- existing outlets The law does not specify new or

Incentive for Training

- Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$500,000 total award to all injured parties per occurrence.

Note: Although North Carolina courts may recognize third-party common-law liability under certain fact patterns where a retailer furnishes an intoxicated minor, they do not recognize a distinct cause of action for furnishing alcohol to minors without regard to the minor's intoxication at the time of sale (*Estate of Mullins by Dixon*). North Carolina is therefore coded as not recognizing common law negligence regarding furnishing to minors. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-122 includes a responsible beverage server defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Note: Although North Carolina courts may recognize third-party liability under certain fact patterns where an intoxicated minor is furnished by a social host, they do not recognize a distinct cause of action for furnishing alcohol to minors without regard to the minor's intoxication at the time of sale (*Camalier v. Jeffries*; *Hart v. Ivey*). North Carolina is therefore coded as not recognizing common law negligence regarding furnishing to minors.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 7.75 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: discretionary fine/45 days
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

Beer: Permitted

Wine: Permitted

Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.62 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.00 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

North Carolina State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> NC Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission (ABCC) provides uniform control over the sale, purchase, transport, manufacture, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina. Information for Section I.C - Sanctions is provided by the ABCC. NC ALE and ABCC, along with local law enforcement, work cooperatively and collaboratively in their efforts, recognizing the area of primary responsibility for each agency.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	4,436
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	278
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	75
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	181
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$256,150
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No response	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative/Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

Number of youth served	No response
Number of parents served	No response
Number of caregivers served	No response
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No response
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ncpud.org

Program description: The North Carolina Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative focuses on community-based approaches emphasizing environmental management strategies to prevent underage drinking. As the Congressional National Academy of Sciences/Institute of Medicine report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility* states, “underage drinking cannot be addressed by focusing on youth alone. Youth drink within the context of a society in which alcohol use is normative behavior and images about alcohol are pervasive. They usually obtain alcohol—either directly or indirectly—from adults. Efforts to reduce underage drinking, therefore, need to focus on adults and must engage the society at large” (National Academy of Sciences, 2003). The North Carolina Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative offers technical assistance to communities addressing the issue of underage alcohol use, but the primary focus of the Initiative is in supporting communities funded under the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program. These collaboratives work within their communities to implement strategies that prevent underage drinking and create a sustainable movement to stop practices that make underage drinking both easy and acceptable. The collaboratives’ primary strategies focus on decreasing underage access to alcohol; changing community norms that promote underage and high-risk alcohol consumption; and addressing policies pertaining to underage drinking.

The NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative is administered by the NC Department of Health and Human Services through the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) EUDL Program, which supports and enhances efforts by States and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale, purchase, and consumption of alcoholic beverages to and by minors (minors are defined as individuals under 21 years old).

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

NC Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)

URL for more program information	http://www.ncspfsig.org
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Program description: NC SPF-SIG is SAMHSA’s major demonstration project of their new SPF, and it is the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s (CSAP’s) flagship initiative. The SIG comprises 5-year cooperative agreements between CSAP and various States. States receive up to \$2.35 million per year for 5 years, of which 85 percent must go to communities and 15 percent must be used for State administration activities including a statewide needs assessment and evaluation.

There are several required components to the SPF-SIG, including:

- A State epidemiological workgroup
- A State advisory board
- Data-driven planning to set State/local priorities
- A funding mechanism for targeting communities
- A needs assessment that addresses underage drinking
- A focus on outcome-based prevention

In 2005, North Carolina was among the second cohort of States to receive an SPF-SIG grant from CSAP. The overarching national goals of the SPF-SIG grants are to:

- Prevent onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including underage drinking.
- Reduce substance-related problems in communities.
- Build prevention capacities/infrastructure at State and community levels.
- Implement a process of infusing data across all SPF steps for improved decisionmaking.

These same goals apply at the State level as well, with a targeted focus on reducing alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and fatalities. Therefore, all communities receiving SPF-SIG funds are using data to build infrastructure and inform the implementation of strategies (including environmental management strategies) that will lead to a decrease in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and fatalities in their communities.

North Carolina Coalition Initiative

URL for more program information

<http://www.wfubmc.edu/NCCI>

Program description: The North Carolina Coalition Initiative: Building Capacity for Substance Free Communities (NCCI) is a program funded by the State through the NC Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services (DMHDDSAS). Direction and technical assistance are provided by the NCCI Coordinating Center at Wake Forest University School of Medicine. NCCI seeks to reduce substance abuse in North Carolina communities by building the capacity of community coalitions to implement environmental strategies.

NCCI goals for community coalitions:

1. Build coalition capacity to effectively implement evidence-based and promising strategies, with an emphasis on environmental strategies.
2. Implement evidence-based and promising strategies to reduce substance abuse.
3. Build an infrastructure to sustain local coalition efforts.
4. Reduce prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse in local communities.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
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Program description: Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
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Program description: Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: The NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative utilizes and continues to develop innovative strategies to help achieve the long-term goal of preventing underage drinking. This continuing effort is designed to further support and develop community collaboratives working to implement environmental management strategies to prevent underage drinking. This objective is responsive to the recommendations outlined in OJJDP's publication, *Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use* (PIRE, 1999); the National Institute of Medicine/National Academy of Sciences (IOM/NAS) report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*; the Surgeon

General's *Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*; and the North Carolina Institute of Medicine Substance Abuse Services Task Force Report. Although many of the recommended components of the IOM/NAS report and the North Carolina Institute of Medicine Substance Abuse Services Task Force Report require significant action at the national and/or State level, the reports specify several areas in which local communities can play significant complementary and reinforcing roles. Not surprisingly, several of the recommendations are consistent with strategies recommended by OJJDP in their 1999 publication, *Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use* (PIRE, 1999). According to the IOM report, two evidence-based strategic actions that can occur at the community level are community mobilization and restricting access.

Community collaboratives aimed at curbing underage drinking are valuable adjuncts to State and local government interventions. Such collaboratives, which include people with diverse perspectives, interests, and responsibilities, can provide the political will and organizational support for implementing strategies that have been proven effective at preventing underage drinking. They also place emphasis on a local culture in which underage drinking is considered a serious and unacceptable problem. Such local norms lend support to heightened enforcement of the laws against underage drinking. By providing a context that supports recommended interventions, community mobilization efforts increase the overall likelihood that such interventions will meet success. To effectively implement this comprehensive approach, the IOM committee recommended the following three strategies:

1. Community leaders assess their community's particular problems and resources and—using effective approaches including community organizing, building community collaboratives, and strategic use of the mass media to support policy changes and enforcement—tailor their efforts to combat underage drinking accordingly.
2. Include colleges and universities in collaboration and implementation efforts for a range of interventions.
3. Elementary, secondary, and high school education programs should be evidence based and should avoid interventions that rely on provision of information alone or fear tactics.

Listed below are the critical elements of effective interventions as summarized in the report:

- Be multicomponent and integrated
- Be sufficient in “dose” and followup
- Establish norms that support nonuse
- Stress parental monitoring and supervision
- Be interactive
- Be implemented with fidelity
- Include limitations in access
- Be institutionalized
- Avoid an exclusive focus on information
- Avoid congregating high-risk youth
- Promote social and emotional skill development among elementary school students

By urging greater emphasis on restricted access, the report offers a wake-up call for adults from whom youth generally obtain alcohol (parents who allow drinking parties in their homes, strangers who buy alcohol for teenagers waiting outside stores, or sales clerks and bartenders who sell alcohol to minors). State and local communities can work to not only create and enforce laws, but also explain the reasons why compliance is important and elicit public support for limiting access. The recommended strategy urges that States and localities, working with law enforcement as appropriate, restrict youth access by:

1. Targeting servers and sellers, by:
 - Increasing compliance checks, supported by media campaigns and license revocation to increase deterrence.
 - Implementing responsible beverage service programs as a condition of retail outlet licensing.
 - Developing new or strengthened server and seller liability laws.
 - Regulating Internet sales and home delivery of alcohol to prevent/reduce underage purchases.

2. Targeting parents and other adults to promote compliance with youth access restrictions through:
 - Keg registration laws.
 - “Shoulder tap” or other prevention programs targeting adults who purchase alcohol for minors.
 - Stronger antiloitering measures.
 - Measures to hold retailers accountable for loitering.

3. Targeting youth through:

- Sobriety checkpoints with swift and certain sanctions for young drinking drivers.
- Graduated license programs.
- Modified laws to allow passive breath testing, streamlined administrative procedures, and administrative penalties, such as immediate driver's license revocation.
- Media campaigns to publicize enforcement and encourage compliance.
- Identifying and breaking up teen drinking parties and holding relevant adults and youth accountable.
- Making it more difficult to use false identification (ID) by issuing scannable IDs, allowing retailers to confiscate licenses, and implementing administrative penalties for false ID use.
- Increasing access to treatment services for young drinkers who need clinical treatment.

The NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative has the overall goal of focusing on these two areas: community mobilization centered on implementation of environmental management strategies, and restricting access through increased collaboration with law enforcement agencies. Strengthening the bridges that the grantee community collaboratives have built with law enforcement in previous rounds of EUDL funding remains a top priority. With an emphasis on alcohol purchase surveys, followed by the dissemination of survey results to law enforcement, retailers, and local media, community collaboratives directly assess and influence community norms and retail practices related to alcohol access in their communities.

Additional Clarification

Preventing and reducing underage drinking through retail compliance is one of the most effective strategies available (PIRE, 1999). Alcohol purchase surveys, unlike compliance checks, can be performed without the assistance of law enforcement as long as the youth attempting to purchase are at least 21 years old. Purchase surveys are designed to facilitate a dialogue between the community and its retailers. Any strong prevention program incorporates citizens, retailers, the media, and law enforcement—alcohol purchase surveys accomplish all four tasks. Specifically, alcohol purchase surveys are used to:

1. Assess community needs and collect data on which retailers in the community are potentially selling to underage youth.
2. Raise community awareness and build support for efforts to prevent sales to minors.
3. Inform merchants that they are being monitored and motivate them to change noncompliant practices.
4. Inform law enforcement officials with important information.
5. Measure the impact of prevention strategies so that communities can assess the effectiveness of the strategies they implement (PIRE, 1999b).

Community collaboratives return to every retail establishment surveyed to inform store management that the community cares about the issue of underage drinking and is conducting alcohol purchase surveys as a way to monitor alcohol sales practices. At that time, the store management is also informed about how their store performed in the alcohol purchase survey and where they can get responsible alcohol sales training for their employees. Following each round of purchase surveys, funded community collaboratives submit a press release to local media and a detailed statistical report/complaint to law enforcement. Several studies have shown that generating publicity around underage alcohol sale surveys is an effective way to increase the success of local law enforcement efforts (PIRE, 1999). Therefore, results of the surveys are used for educational purposes including warning letters, congratulatory letters, and use in the media.

Community collaboratives also provide a summary report to local law enforcement. For the community collaborative to effectively serve their “community watch” role, collected data from alcohol purchase surveys must be shared with local law enforcement agencies. Community collaboratives disseminate the

report summarizing the purchase survey findings after each round of surveys. With the expansion of the State preventing underage drinking initiative (twice as many collaboratives are funded today as were in 2007-2008), and an increased emphasis on alcohol purchase surveys, three times as many surveys are now being conducted statewide than were in 2006. From June 1, 2009, to May 31, 2010, over 1,400 alcohol purchase surveys were conducted. Furthermore, there were minimally 300 additional purchase surveys conducted in the past year by communities across the State using non-EUDL funds.

Community collaboratives involve youth in their efforts to prevent underage drinking. Utilizing Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!), the community collaboratives foster the development, or encourage the expansion, of an underage drinking prevention youth empowerment movement in their community. Community collaboratives work with YES!, a nationally recognized youth empowerment organization, in the development of underage drinking prevention youth empowerment in the community.

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Flo Stein, Co-Chair, Cooperative Agreement Advisory Board (CAAB) Email: flo.stein@dhhs.nc.gov Address: NC DMH/DD/SAS 3007 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-3007 Phone: 919-733-4556	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Department of Public Instruction Commission on Indian Affairs SADD, Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Department of Juvenile Justice Division of Public Health Office of Minority Affairs NC Prevention Providers Association, Inc. Office of Health Carolinians Drug Demand Reduction Unit, National Guard Faith Work Initiative	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> URL or other means of access	Yes http://www.ncspfsig.org ; subcommittee of the Cooperative Agreement Advisory Board (CAAB)

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: NC Institute of Medicine; NC DHHS/Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program Report	
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

The State has prepared a plan for substance abuse prevention which is not specific to underage drinking, but inclusive.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No response
Estimate of State funds expended	No response
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No response

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No response

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No response.

Additional Clarification

The Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative that the State operates directly is federally funded through the OJJDP EUDL Program.



North Dakota

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 672,591
Population Ages 12–20: 84,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	36.5	31,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	26.4	22,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.6	2,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.5	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.7	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.7	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	60.8	22,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	46.5	16,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 9
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		561

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	36.0	9

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- There is no driver's license suspension procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14

- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving—night driving not restricted
- No passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Note: Any person who is 18 years old or older but under 21 years old may be employed by the restaurant to serve and collect money for alcoholic beverages, if the person is under the direct supervision of a person 21 or more years old, but may not be engaged in mixing, dispensing, or consuming alcoholic beverages.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer, wine, and distilled spirits with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: Greater than 6 gallons
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.16 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 7 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 7 percent

General sales tax rate of 5 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 7 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 7 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent. Reported tax rate is rate for beer in 12 ounce containers. Bulk containers taxed at \$0.08 per gallon. Ad Valorem tax applied at retail level.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 7 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 7 percent

General sales tax rate of 5 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 7 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 7 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.50 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 7 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 7 percent

General sales tax rate of 5 percent does not apply to onsite or offsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 7 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent. The offsite ad valorem tax of 7 percent is applied at the retail level. The “sales tax adjusted” offsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 2 percent.

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

North Dakota State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> North Dakota Highway Patrol	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The North Dakota Highway Patrol receives and distributes Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds provided by the ND Department of Human Services (Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funding). These funds are used by the Highway Patrol and dispersed to local law enforcement to facilitate underage drinking enforcement efforts across the State. In addition, the ND Department of Human Services also funds Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies to facilitate underage drinking enforcement efforts on Tribal lands. The ND Highway Patrol participates with local law enforcement in multiagency efforts to stop drinking and driving.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Unknown
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	498
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Unknown
Data are collected on these activities	No data
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	No
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Parents LEAD (Listen, Educate, Ask, Discuss)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.parentslead.org
<p>Program description: Parents LEAD (Listen, Educate, Ask, Discuss) is an outreach program to provide resources to parents to guide them in underage drinking prevention. Although paid for through National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funds administered through the ND Department of Transportation (NDDOT), the program is a partnership between the NDDOT, the ND Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the ND Higher Education Consortium, and the North Dakota State University Extension Services. These agencies have worked jointly to develop program content and will distribute program content through their various outreach systems. The program has existed since 2005 but has not been widely distributed and is in the process of being revised through the efforts of all partner agencies. The reach of the revised program, once implemented, will be evaluated in terms of program reach and impact.</p>	
Juvenile Drug Court	
Number of youth served	417
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	50
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Juvenile Drug Court Program is aimed at reducing alcohol and substance abuse and delinquent and unruly acts of North Dakota juveniles. It is under the supervision of the North Dakota Supreme Court. There are six courts throughout the State, and each program has its own team. Each team consists of a judge, defense council, prosecutor, court officer, treatment provider, and coordinator. The program lasts approximately 1 year. The juveniles are referred from Juvenile Court, a treatment provider, or a school into the program.</p>	
Before One More campaign	
Number of youth served	2,500
Number of parents served	No data

Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ndsu.edu/alcoholinfo/students/before_one_more/
<p>Program description: The student-designed Before One More campaign focuses on reducing the harmful consequences that come from students making high-risk drinking decisions at the largest campus community in the State (ND State University). The campaign helps students understand when “one more” can become “one too many” by teaching them how to make low-risk decisions regarding alcohol use. For students under age 21, one is one too many. Elements of the campaign include a Web site with educational material (http://www.ndsu.edu/alcoholinfo/students/before_one_more/), t-shirt giveaways, key tags for the Herd Hauler safe ride program, information on all student tickets to Bison football games, and a Facebook page.</p>	
Electronic CheckUp To Go (e-CHUG) for 1st-year students	
Number of youth served	3,844
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: As part of a grant that was funded by the U.S. Department of Education (ND Partners in Prevention), 12 campuses in North Dakota require their first-year students to complete an electronic checkup to go (e-CHUG). e-CHUG is a personalized, evidence-based, online prevention intervention originally developed by psychologists at San Diego State University. Drawing on motivational interviewing (Miller & Rollnick, 2002) and social norms theory (Perkins & Berkowitz, 1986), the e-CHUG program is designed to motivate individuals to reduce their consumption using personalized information about their own drinking and risk factors. It is also personalized to each campus, using the most recent alcohol and other drug survey information from that campus. The e-CHUG takes approximately 15 minutes to complete (depending on the student). Students' personal feedback includes information that has been shown to be particularly motivating to college-aged young adults, including: quantity and frequency of alcohol use, amount of alcohol consumed, normative comparisons, physical health information, amount and percentage of income spent on alcohol, negative consequences feedback, explanation, advice, and local referral information.</p>	
BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students)	
Number of youth served	150
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	35
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: As part of a grant that was funded by the U.S. Department of Education (ND Partners in Prevention), Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) training and implementation assistance was provided to 12 campuses in North Dakota. BASICS is a prevention program for college students who drink alcohol heavily and have experienced or are at risk for alcohol-related problems. BASICS follows a harm reduction approach and aims to motivate students to reduce alcohol use to decrease the negative consequences of drinking.</p>	
Live Real Mentor Program	
Number of youth served	738
Number of parents served	0

Number of caregivers served	300
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.ndsu.edu/alcoholinfo/students/live_real_mentor_program/
Program description: The LIVE REAL Mentor Program is designed to increase knowledge of the largest campus (ND State University) community about the effects of high-risk alcohol use and how to appropriately refer students to prevention and treatment services, communicate consistent messages that promote wellness and safety, and promote a culture of safe and responsible attitudes toward alcohol.	
CHOICES with high-risk populations	
Number of youth served	530
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: CHOICES is a brief alcohol abuse prevention and harm reduction program for college students involving interactive journaling. The CHOICES program involves a 90-minute class, facilitated by professional staff or peers. Throughout the course, students are presented with information, and then they are able to reflect on what they have learned as it relates to their choices about drinking in their personal journals. The CHOICES program is presented to student-athletes (ND's highest risk college population subset) at four campuses and shared with first-year students in a classroom setting at three campuses. The CHOICES program is shared in a nonconfrontational manner that enables students to make their own decisions about alcohol consumption.	
Late-Night Alcohol-Free Programming	
Number of youth served	20,000
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ndsu.edu/campusattractions/mu_live/
Program description: Twelve campuses in ND offer late-night, alcohol-free entertainment on campus on various high-risk nights (e.g., homecoming, before finals, first weeks of the semester) throughout the academic year between the hours of 9 p.m. and early morning hours. Programs range from movie nights to laser tag to dances. In addition to entertainment, most campuses do alcohol-related programming at these events such as alcohol-infused trivia games, trips to virtual "bars," and t-shirts with social norming messaging.	
Are You Ready? The College Transition	
Number of youth served	1,000
Number of parents served	250
Number of caregivers served	100
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/impactreports/reports/2011-impact-reports/11state-query-vettern4h.pdf/view

<p>Program description: The Center for 4-H Youth Development collaborated with NDSU's President's Council on Alcohol & Other Drugs, Fargo Public Schools, and North Dakota Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention in offering the program Are You Ready? The College Transition in North Dakota. The curriculum, created by University of Wisconsin Extension, aims to help students and their parents plan ahead for a smooth transition into postsecondary opportunities. This program helps high school seniors and their parents understand and manage the normal conflicts that result from this transition, increase communication skills, and create a plan for the student to use when faced with conflicts or issues.</p>	
Tips for Talking to Your College Student About Alcohol Use	
Number of youth served	500
Number of parents served	500
Number of caregivers served	25
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ndsu.edu/alcoholinfo/families/talking_about_alcohol_with_your_student/
<p>Program description: The guide for parents titled "Tips for Talking to Your College Student About Alcohol Use" was written by NDSU Extension Service Youth Development staff in collaboration with the NDSU President's Council on Alcohol & Other Drugs. The intended use is for parents of students who have violated the campus alcohol policy as well as a general prevention piece for all parents of college students. This guide is currently being used at the largest campus in North Dakota (NDSU) and will be expanded in August 2011.</p>	
Reality Check provided by Students Against Destructive Decisions	
Number of youth served	1,200
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Reality Check curriculum is designed for grades 4, 5, and 6. The curriculum was designed by Northern Lights Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) using input from their State advisory board students. The idea behind Reality Check is to give elementary students the tools they need to address the issues they are facing or will face in middle school. Using SADD members as teachers for the curriculum, the lessons have great impact. Another advantage of using SADD members as teachers is that the participants have the support of the existing SADD program as soon as they reach middle school. A parental component is included.</p>	
Love & Logic	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	135
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Dickinson Public Schools and West Dakota Parent & Family Resource Center provided a series of Love & Logic programs. Love & Logic is a parenting education program. The program initiates and lays the foundation parents need in the prevention of risky behavior development in their children's adolescent years. This is a 6-week program.</p>	

Prairie Public Radio—High-Risk High	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.highriskhigh.org
Program description: Prairie Public Radio developed a series focusing on successful programs dealing with underage drinking. Content focused on family, community, and legislation. Stories of 3 to 8 minutes in length were developed that explored what specialists in the field are doing to successfully reduce youth drinking. Panel talks and talk shows were included to expand on the content of the stories, particularly a successful strategy. Commentaries, testimonials, and essays were included from individuals working to mitigate underage drinking and binge drinking.	
Too Good for Drugs (TGFD)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: TGFD is a school-based prevention program highlighted in SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices. Milnor School targeted grades 4 through 6.	
Take a Closer Look (TACL)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/tacl.html
Program description: TACL is a statewide environmental prevention marketing and media program. In an effort to modify cultural norms accepting of alcohol abuse and underage drinking, the TACL campaign encourages North Dakota to "tackle" the effect alcohol abuse has on our children, teens, families, and communities in the State. This campaign also promotes the message that something can be done; adults can play a significant role in a child's life by helping guide them toward healthy choices at every stage of life.	
New Year's Eve Alternative Events	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/pdf/new-years-eve-toolkit-for-web.pdf

Program description: New Year's Eve is often associated with an increase in alcohol use, abuse, and social consequences. The goal of the New Year's Eve Community Events was to establish a foundation to promote community mobilization to implement further prevention efforts in North Dakota communities. These events mark the beginning of a change in ND culture and opportunity to engage community leaders to role-model health behaviors and demonstrate that it is possible to celebrate without using alcohol or other substances. Communities applied for funding to host an event on the night of December 31, 2010. Events needed to last a minimum of 4 consecutive hours to include midnight and be alcohol and drug free, family friendly, and suitable for all ages. Forty communities participated.

Live Your No

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/live.html

Program description: The goal of the Live Your No campaign is to encourage youth to find their passion; this will help them to make healthy, positive choices in the future. Research shows that when youth are engaged in healthy activities, they are less likely to abuse alcohol and other drugs. Being involved in and having a passion for something fosters skills such as communication, relationship building, self-control, and problem-solving (among others). As these skills join forces, they create healthy, strong, and self-confident individuals. When youth have something they enjoy, look forward to, and are proud of, they are less likely to turn to drugs and alcohol.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Alcohol Beverage Server Training

URL for more program information No data

Program description: Alcohol Beverage Server Training provides training to staff who serve alcohol in licensed liquor establishments. The goals of the training are for staff to recognize and prevent underage access to alcohol in their establishment and to prevent overserving.

Enforcement Program—Driver Sober or Get Pulled Over

URL for more program information No data

Program description: The state of North Dakota participates in this national impaired-driving prevention campaign conducted through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The program provides overtime funds to participating law enforcement to conduct heightened impaired-driving enforcement. North Dakota participates in all national events and also requires participating agencies to conduct additional quarterly enforcement events through regional teams of State, county, and city law enforcement working together to ensure high visibility to deter impaired driving. Participating law enforcement agencies enforce North Dakota's zero-tolerance law for those under age 21 during all enforcement periods.

Compliance Checks

URL for more program information No data

Juvenile Drug Court Life Skills

URL for more program information No data

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: The North Dakota Department of Human Services contracts with each of the four federally recognized Native American Tribes in North Dakota to provide a full-time prevention coordinator. These positions provide culturally appropriate substance abuse prevention coordination, training, and technical assistance to the Tribal communities on each reservation. The North Dakota

Department of Transportation involves Tribal law enforcement in regional impaired-driving prevention enforcement activities. The Tribes will be partners in distribution of Parents LEAD program materials. The ND Supreme Court, Healing to Wellness Tribal court, adult drug courts, and college courts hold a drug court training conference every other year. The conference includes workshops on underage drinking, drug abuse, prevention practices, and role training.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: The State focuses on practices that are evidence based with an emphasis on environmental strategies driven by data.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: JoAnne Hoesel Email: jhoesel@nd.gov Address: Division of Mental Health & Substance Abuse, DHS 1237 West Divide Ave, Ste 1C, Bismarck, ND 58501 Phone: 701-328-8924	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: ND Department of Human Services ND Department of Health ND Department of Transportation ND Governor's Office ND Office of the First Lady ND Legislative Assembly Representatives ND Department of Public Instruction ND University System ND Highway Patrol ND Indian Affairs Commission ND Students Against Destructive Decisions ND Teen Challenge ND Judiciary Local Law Enforcement-Bismarck Police Department ND Addiction Counselor representative	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL:	www.ndprevention.com

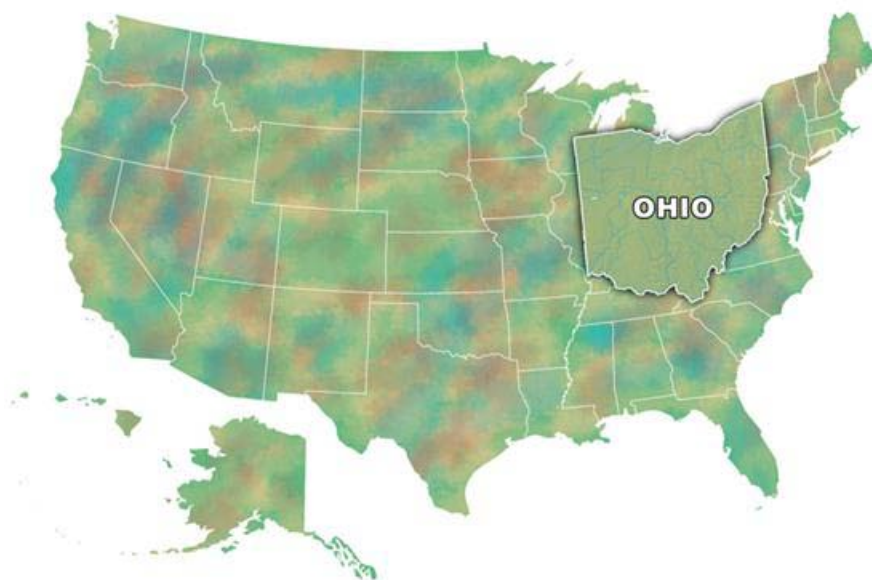
Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by	The Governor's Prevention Advisory Council has a prepared roadmap, discovery plan, and strategic plan
Plan can be accessed via	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking		
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$354,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		12/31/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$150,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2011
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$354,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		12/31/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included	The Governor's Prevention Advisory Council grants \$100,000 each biennium for community grants for underage drinking prevention	
Estimate of State funds expended		\$100,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2011
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking		
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		No
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data		
Additional Clarification		
No data		



Ohio

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 11,536,504
Population Ages 12–20: 1,466,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.6	420,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.4	299,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.1	23,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.6	12,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.3	118,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.2	79,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	53.0	278,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	39.6	208,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 156
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		9,335

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	16.0	29

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through an administrative procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation

- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.—1 a.m. if 17 years old
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger, unless accompanied by parent
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18—passenger restrictions are lifted at age 17; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 17
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance; hair style and clothing consistent with underage persons in target area; minimal jewelry. Male: No facial hair. Female: Minimal makeup.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- existing outlets The law does not specify new or

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Negligence—host must have known or should have known of the event's occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer and wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser—prior to sending a shipment of wine, the shipper must make a “bona fide” effort to ensure that the purchaser is at least 21 years old.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser’s name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.18 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.32 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after 9 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Minimum markup/Maximum discount: Yes—33.3 percent minimum markup
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—3-month minimum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Ohio State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Ohio Department of Public Safety (Investigative Unit)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Local and State agencies work on assigned projects together, doubling manpower to investigate complaints on liquor permit premises. These complaints often target underage sales and the investigation of fatalities. Undercover agents conduct alcohol compliance checks, provide training to local law enforcement, and assist them with compliance checks. Agents and local law enforcement agencies also work large events in Ohio that result in multiple arrests involving alcohol and underage persons.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Ohio Investigative Unit (Ohio Department of Public Safety)
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	1,589
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	506
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	241
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	1,468
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$1,190,850
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	1,468
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	71
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Drug-Free Action Alliance—Parents Who Host, Lose the Most—Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.ada.ohio.gov

Program description: The “Parents Who Host, Lose The Most: Don’t be a party to teenage drinking” public awareness campaign was developed by the Drug-Free Action Alliance in 2000. The campaign objectives are to educate parents about the health and safety risks of serving alcohol at teen house parties and to increase awareness of and compliance with the Ohio Underage Drinking Laws.

On a statewide level, the Drug-Free Action Alliance (formerly Ohio Parents for Drug Free Youth) promotes the campaign through a number of resources. One component is partnering with corporations to reproduce and disseminate materials to their customers and employees. We partner with at least 15 corporations statewide, garnering at least \$30,000 in in-kind support. Some examples of corporate activities include:

- A grocery chain playing the campaign ad in their participating stores for an entire month.
- A large chain store displaying signs on beer coolers and beer/wine shelves in 85 locations.

Throughout Ohio, 60-second radio ads are placed during April through June—prom and graduation season. Over 1,000 paid and free radio ads air on at least 22 stations in 9 markets during the campaign. The ads are placed on soft rock, easy listening, talk radio, and country stations, where the demographics indicate a listening population likely to be parents of teens. Purchase of radio ads is always a planned part of each year’s activities.

We will also continue our successful relationship with the cable stations throughout Ohio. A 30-second video entitled “Big Mistake” was developed in 2000 and is distributed to cable stations across the State. A corporate partner who works with cable networks places the video from April through June for prom and graduation season. The only cost is the reproduction of the beta tapes. The “Big Mistake” video also airs during Friday night sport highlights through the 15-week football season to target and educate parents of high school students about the campaign and Ohio underage drinking laws. The video will also play during each division football championship game, which is aired live.

In addition, the Drug Free Action Alliance will support enforcement of Ohio’s underage drinking laws by assisting with the Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) Initiative. For fiscal year (FY) 09, the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Task Force, Drug Free Action Alliance, and Statewide Prevention Coalition Association Advisory Council collaborated to increase the capacity of community coalitions to address RBS issues on the local level.

“Parents Who Host, Lose the Most: Don’t be a party to teenage drinking” program evaluation results have demonstrated program effectiveness. Trend data from 2001 through 2006 show the following results:

- A 33 percent increase among parent respondents from 2001 to 2006 who indicated that if other parents knew this campaign information, it would keep them from hosting parties where alcohol is available or served.
- A 36 percent decrease among youth respondents from 2001 to 2006 who indicated that they had attended a party in the last 2 months where alcohol was served to youth.
- A 32 percent increase among youth respondents from 2001 to 2006 who indicated that the campaign information led to a discussion between themselves and their parents about underage drinking.
- A 29 percent decrease among parent respondents from 2001 to 2006 who indicated that they know of other parents who host parties where alcohol is available or served to teens.
- A 42 percent decrease among youth respondents from 2001 to 2006 who indicated that they know of parents who host parties where alcohol is available or served to teens.

Since the campaign began, it has been requested for replication in 49 States and Canada. In 2001, the “Parents Who Host, Lose the Most: Don’t be a party to teenage drinking” program received the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s Promising Prevention Program Award. The program also was awarded the 2001 Exemplary Program Award by the Ohio Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS).

University of Toledo High-Risk Drinking Project

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The 3-in-1 Framework is a model developed through the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) that takes a comprehensive approach to addressing college drinking. The Task Force that developed the model included prevention specialists, researchers, and students working for 3 years to produce “A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges” in 2002. The model supports the use of comprehensive, integrated programs with complementary components targeting:

- Individuals, including at-risk or alcohol-dependent drinkers.
- The student population as a whole.
- The college and the surrounding community.

This model was recommended to the University of Toledo by Char Kopchick of Ohio University, the consultant assigned to help address high-risk drinking among University of Toledo college students. The model is based on scientific evidence and gives specific strategies for involving customers in changing the campus culture around drinking.

Baldwin Wallace College High-Risk Drinking Prevention Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

<p>Program description: Provides alcohol-free alternative events and education to prevent high-risk drinking and visiting off-campus bars on a traditional party night. The Midnight Madness (MNM) program offers 26 weekly alcohol-free alternative events for students to attend instead of going to the bars on a traditional party night. The Greeks Advocating Mature Management of Alcohol (GAMMA) student organization supports the MNM program by providing education through programming for the members of our Greek community. Our social norms marketing campaign also supports MNM by disseminating correct information on social norms at Baldwin-Wallace College to students.</p>	
Bowling Green State University High-Risk Drinking Prevention Program	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: Bowling Green State University (BGSU) has examined its efforts to reduce high-risk drinking and its level of operation within the 3-in-1 framework. Over the years, we have adopted campus-based policies, enforced policies and laws, used social norm marketing campaigns, informed parents and first-year students of policies and penalties, promoted healthy choices for late-night programming, and established a strong community/campus coalition. BGSU understands that information dissemination and alternative strategies continue to be a vital part of our mission to maintain students' health, well-being, and success throughout their time at BGSU.</p>	
Miami University Bacchus Student Engagement Initiative	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: College drinking is a problem on many college campuses, and Miami University has endeavored to address change in the "culture of drinking" through a variety of strategies and evidence-based programs and policies. Miami University has been engaged in reducing high-risk drinking for many years and has received recognition through the Drug-Free Action Alliance, the BACCHUS Network, and the Prevention Excellence Award from Outside the Classroom. The Division of Student Affairs, with leadership from the Office of Health Education, developed a comprehensive strategic plan modeled on the NIAAA 3-in-1 framework to reduce high-risk drinking.</p>	
University of Rio Grande/ Freshman 911 Project	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The University of Rio Grande's Freshman 911 Project is designed to educate incoming freshmen about risks associated with alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. The project promotes environmental change; provides alternatives to alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use; and encourages abstinence to encourage change in the perception of normative behavior. The Freshman 911 Project</p>	

<p>expects to increase the number of students that perceive nonuse as the norm on our campus through the following target areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of students engaged in alcohol, tobacco, and drug-free alternative activities. • Increase the number of students who become positive peer prevention leaders on our campus. 	
College of Wooster	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The College of Wooster's prevention efforts (as recommended by the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center) use the Environmental Management approach, which focuses on multiple factors in the environment (i.e., not simply on the individual). The approach uses five distinct strategies to reduce high-risk drinking:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase substance-free recreational and social options on campus. 2. Create a health promoting normative environment. 3. Restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol both on and off campus. 4. Limit the availability of alcohol. 5. Increased and consistent enforcement of laws and policies. <p>Using these five strategies, the College of Wooster Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Prevention Project has developed performance targets designed to focus on decreasing high-risk drinking and drug use among its student body. To achieve these performance targets, the College of Wooster uses the following prevention service delivery strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information dissemination 2. Alternatives 3. Education 4. Community-based processes 5. Environmental strategies <p>Examples of services included in these delivery strategies include (but are not limited to) developing health education materials and programs centered on substance issues, creating a multitude of programs designed as alternatives to alcohol use, nurturing strong campus/community ties via coalitions, enacting and enforcing strong campus alcohol, tobacco, and drug policies, and reducing the marketing and sale of alcohol both on campus and in the surrounding community to underage students.</p>	
University of Akron	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The university's Mid America Conference MAC Pride Alcohol Coalition is a collaborative university-based coordinating group interested in reducing underage/binge drinking and related risky behaviors among students. The Special Projects Director of the Summit County Community Partnership, Inc. (Summit County's Prevention Coalition) cochairs the coalition and serves as a representative from the community. Pulling together university and community resources requires intense and prolonged labor; focusing on agreed-upon goals is no easy task. The MAC Pride Alcohol Coalition interacts with participating students multiple times during the year.</p>	

Drug Free Action Alliance—Ohio College Initiative	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ada.ohio.gov
<p>Program description: From its beginning in 1996, the Ohio College Initiative has encouraged the formation of campus and community coalitions that work to change the alcohol-related culture surrounding college students through the use of environmental strategies. The Drug-Free Action Alliance works with the leaders of 45 partner colleges, which represent a diverse group of campuses that are public and private, large and small, rural and urban.</p> <p>The College Initiative provides technical assistance and training in the form of meetings, retreats, networking, consulting services, a Web-based toolkit, linkages with State and national organizations, and effective communication strategies among all partners and supporting organizations. The Drug-Free Action Alliance also collects and reports data gathered from all college partners. The Initiative uses an environmental management approach; success is determined when campuses recognize and use a coordinated effort to modify the physical, social, economic, and legal culture to reduce the prevalence of high-risk drinking.</p> <p>All college presidents are asked to sign a letter of commitment and to appoint a designated liaison, called a project director, to the Initiative. Each project director will actively engage in the Initiative, participate in training opportunities, conduct/update campus needs assessments, form/sustain campus/community coalitions, implement one or more of the five environmental strategies, and become familiar with and strategically use the NIAAA 3-in-1 Framework as a tool in addressing environmental strategies.</p> <p>Colleges engaged in the Initiative realize that students coming to campuses are at high risk for binge drinking. Students are drinking at younger ages and they often arrive at college having already initiated drinking and believing that heavy drinking is a normal part of campus life. The prevention strategies used to deliver services include both community-based processes and environmental prevention. Campus and community leaders form coalitions to implement activities with the intent of environmental change, using one or more of the domains of environmental management.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Many programs listed

URL for more program information: No data

Program description:

Family Resource Center

Catholic Charities

Lorain County Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Bellfaire Jewish Children's Bureau

Center for Families and Children

Cleveland Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outreach Program (UMADAOP)

Hispanic UMADAOP

UMADAOP of Lucas County

Akron UMADAOP

Warren UMADAOP

Youngstown UMADAOP

Cincinnati UMADAOP

Lima UMADAOP

Community Action Against Addiction

Covenant Adolescent CD Prevention & Treatment Center
 Golden Ciphers
 Northern Ohio Recovery Association
 Recovery Resources
 Shaker Heights Youth Center
 University Settlement
 Talbert House
 Ashland Co. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
 Lake Area Recovery Center
 Signature Health, Inc.
 Health Recovery Services
 Crossroads Counseling Services
 Clermont Recovery Center
 Family Recovery Center
 Marion/Crawford Prevention Programs
 Recovery and Prevention Resources
 Bayshore Counseling Services
 Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
 GLAD House, Inc.
 The Crossroads Center
 Wyoming Youth Services Bureau
 Alcohol and Drug Freedom Center of Knox County
 Pathways of Central Ohio
 Meridian Services
 Neil Kennedy Recovery Clinic
 TCN Behavioral Health Services
 Madison County Department of Family & Children-Prevention
 Consolidated Care
 Liberty Connections
 Your Human Resource Center
 Sandusky County Health Department
 Quest Recovery & Prevention Services

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: The media campaign “Parents Who Host Lose the Most,” which Ohio created and others are now implementing, is seen as a best practice across the United States. For more information, contact Shemane Marsh, 614-466-9021, smarsh@ada.ohio.gov .	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
Committee contact information:	
Not applicable	

<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Not applicable.	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
<i>URL or other means of access</i>	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
<i>Prepared by</i>	Not applicable
<i>Plan can be accessed via</i>	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
<i>Prepared by</i>	Not applicable
<i>Plan can be accessed via</i>	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	Data not available
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	Data not available
<i>Other programs:</i>	
<i>Programs or strategies included</i>	No data
<i>Estimate of State funds expended</i>	No data
<i>Estimate based on the 12 months ending</i>	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
<i>Taxes</i>	No
<i>Fines</i>	No
<i>Fees</i>	No
<i>Other</i>	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Oklahoma

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 3,751,351
Population Ages 12–20: 445,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.5	114,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.3	77,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.9	7,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.6	4,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	22.0	33,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.3	24,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	49.0	74,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	32.4	49,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		68
		4,068

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	16.0	22

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Private location

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.

Note: Beginning July 1, 2006, Oklahoma provides retailers a defense in criminal prosecutions for furnishing minors with “low-point beer” (defined as all beverages containing more than 0.5 percent alcohol by volume and not more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight). The defense takes the form of a rebuttable presumption that the retailer reasonably relied upon proof of age if (1) the minor presented what a reasonable person would have believed was a driver license or other government-issued photo identification purporting to establish that the individual was 21 years old or older; or (2) the retailer confirmed the validity of the driver license or other government-issued photo identification presented by the individual by using a transaction scan device; and (3) the retailer exercised reasonable diligence to determine whether the physical description and picture on the driver license or other government-issued photo identification was that of the individual who presented it.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage Possession

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Note: In Oklahoma, denial of driving privileges is a consequence imposed on those under 18 years who have possessed an intoxicating beverage or purchased, possessed, or consumed low-point beer (defined as containing not more than 3.2 percent ABW). Between July 1, 2006, and October 31, 2010, the law required the court to order the Department of Public Safety to cancel or deny driving privileges for a period of 6 months for a first offense from the date of the offense or from the date the person reaches 16 years, whichever period is longer. In addition, the court has the discretion to impose a longer cancellation or denial period, which can extend to the offender’s 21st birthday. After November 1, 2010, the legislature did not change the 6-month mandatory period and the provision regarding the court’s discretion to impose a longer penalty but revised the law’s application to those under 16 years old. It no longer requires the court to begin the 6-month mandatory cancellation or denial period upon the 16th birthday. It instead requires that the period be extended to the offender’s 16th birthday if the period would otherwise end before that date.

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger, unless accompanied by driver at least 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 21

Appearance Requirements

- Age perception tests.; age-appropriate appearance

ID Possession

- Not specified

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Not specified

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Resident

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: Not less than 4 gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500 /6 months
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.40 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.72 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$5.56 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 13.5 percent
 - Ad valorem tax applied at retail level

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited

- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—2 months minimum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—2 months minimum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—1 month minimum

Oklahoma State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> In the State of Oklahoma, the ABLE Commission is required by statute to enforce laws related to alcoholic beverages. "Alcoholic beverage" means alcohol, spirits, beer, and wine and includes every liquid or solid, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, wine, or beer and capable of being consumed as a beverage by human beings, but does not include low-point beer. All beverages containing more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight and all mixed beverage coolers, regardless of percent of alcoholic content are declared to be intoxicating. All beverages containing more than half of 1 percent alcohol by volume and not more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight are declared to be low-point beer. The ABLE Commission only has regulatory authority over alcoholic beverages, not low-point beer. Enforcement of laws related to low-point beer is the responsibility of local law enforcement agencies. The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services funds two law enforcement task forces in the State's largest metro areas to conduct underage drinking law enforcement mobilizations. The ABLE Commission coordinates with some local law enforcement agencies as necessary.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	No
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	1,343
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	296
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	25
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes

Number of fines imposed by the State ³	17
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$17,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	1
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	10
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
The information in the survey to this point was provided by the Oklahoma ABLE Commission.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Too Much To Lose (Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant)</i>	
Number of youth served	689
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	40
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Targeting communities throughout the State, the Too Much To Lose (2M2L) project aims to decrease underage drinking and related social problems, decrease youth access to alcohol, increase community-level support for environmental change, and increase youth-driven prevention activities. The project's comprehensive plan includes enforcement training and technical assistance, community mobilization efforts, strategic partnership development, youth leadership development through youth clubs and a State Youth Council, interagency collaboration through two county-level law enforcement task forces, and media advocacy.	
<i>Responsible Beverage Sales and Service Training (Justice Assistance Grant)</i>	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
Program description: Conducted in partnership with the ABLE Commission, Responsible Beverage Sales and Service (RBSS) training aims to educate licensed alcohol retailers with the information and skills needed to prevent alcohol sales to those under age 21 and those showing signs of intoxication.	

Area Prevention Resource Centers (Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant/State Appropriated Funds)

Number of youth served	93,148
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The primary purpose of Area Prevention Resource Centers (APRCs) is to provide regional prevention services by engaging community members, local organizations, public agencies, youth, and the media to change community conditions that contribute to alcohol-, tobacco-, and drug-related problems. One of the major goals of the APRCs is to prevent the onset and reduce the problems associated with the use of alcohol by those under age 21.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking****Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (Governor's Discretionary Grant)**

URL for more program information	No data
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Program description: The primary goal of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) projects is to provide community-based programs that include school-aged youth and parents and focus on the prevention of violence in and around the schools as well as illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs within targeted communities throughout the State.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
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Program description: The State has active collaborations with several Tribal nations, including Cherokee Nation, Osage Tribe, Choctaw Nation, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes. These collaborations include Tribal representatives serving as RBSS trainers, facilitators for the statewide 2M2L Youth Leadership Academy, and members of State advisory groups. In addition, Tribal representatives participate in 2M2L youth and adult training opportunities throughout the year. Tribal marshals have conducted alcohol compliance checks in partnership with the State's underage drinking prevention projects, and at least one Tribe is working with an APRC to require mandatory RBSS training for all casino employees.

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
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Program description: Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: Oklahoma's priority is to fund and implement evidence-based environmental strategies for the prevention of underage drinking. A strategy is considered a best practice if:

- Definition 1: It is included on Federal lists or registries of evidence-based strategies.
- Definition 2: It is reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals.
- Definition 3: Documented effectiveness is supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts as specified by the Oklahoma Evidence Based Workgroup.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Jessica Hawkins Email: jhawkins@odmhsas.org Address: 1200 NE 13 th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73152 Phone: 405-522-5952	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Law Enforcement Commission Oklahoma Turning Point Oklahoma State Department of Education Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services Oklahoma Highway Safety Office Oklahoma Department of Public Safety Oklahoma State Department of Health Oklahoma Commission on Children & Youth Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy University of Oklahoma Oklahoma State Legislature Youth Oklahoma Prevention Policy Alliance	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.ok.gov/odmhsas/Prevention_Programs/Initiatives/Underage_Drinking_Prevention_Initiatives/index.html

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Report can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$138,750
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

The funding amount listed for community programs reflects the State funds that are eligible to be expended on underage drinking prevention.



Oregon

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 3,831,074
Population Ages 12–20: 466,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	32.1	150,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.1	94,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	8.5	13,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	5.0	7,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.8	37,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.4	18,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	57.4	100,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	39.2	68,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		44
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		2,617

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	26.0	16

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours with driver education, 100 hours without

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: For first 6 months, no unrelated passengers under 20. For second 6 months, no more than three unrelated passengers under 20. Exception if accompanied by parent or instructor.
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND
- Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Must look under 26 years old

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: \$1,650 fine or 10-day suspension
- 2nd offense: \$4,950 fine or 30-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: 30-day license suspension
- 4th offense: License revocation

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Incentives for Training

- administrative penalties for sales to minors Mitigation of fines or other
- revocation for sales to minors Protection against license

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers, servers:

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine (or cider) with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Note: While all deliverers/carriers must record the name, signature, and delivery address of the person receiving the alcohol, a “for-hire” carrier must retain this information for 18 months. If the shipper does not use a “for-hire” carrier, then the shipper must retain the information for 18 months.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: More than 7 gallons
 - Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$6,250/1 year
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—If the licensee ships via a for-hire carrier, the carrier must have been approved by the Commission prior to delivering malt beverages, wine, or cider to any resident of Oregon.
- Wine: Permitted—If the licensee ships via a for-hire carrier, the carrier must have been approved by the Commission prior to delivering malt beverages, wine, or cider to any resident of Oregon.
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.08 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after midnight
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—14 days minimum; licensees must make price lists available for Commission inspection

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Oregon State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Local law enforcement often works in conjunction with the OLCC to provide minor decoy operations as well as controlled party dispersal operations.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Oregon Liquor Control Commission
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	7,762
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2008
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,913
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	394
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$623,002
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking****Minor Decoy Operations**

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Underage buyers accompanied by plainclothes law enforcement and/or liquor control inspectors attempt to purchase alcohol at both on-premises and off-premises licensed establishments.

Party Patrols/Controlled Party Dispersal Operations

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Run primarily by local law enforcement, with the help of community coalition volunteers, controlled party dispersal operations attempt to disperse underage drinking parties in a manner that lessens the potential for harm to people and property. Party Dispersal Teams are trained in the best practice techniques for effectively dispersing underage drinking parties, processing partygoers, issuing citations, calling for parental pickup of underage drinkers, and locating the source of the alcohol at the party. In addition, Party Patrol Teams have been established in a number of communities to look for potential underage drinking parties in known party areas. When located, local law enforcement is contacted to make them aware of the party and the Party Dispersal Teams are contacted and engaged.

"Face it parents" Media Campaign

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.orphnership.org/web/face.it.parents.asp

Program description: This was a statewide media awareness campaign specifically geared toward underage drinking prevention messages for parents. The campaign featured three main media messages:

- “1 in 3 Oregon 8th graders is drinking. Your child could be one.”
- “Alcohol harms young minds.”
- “All children need rules against underage drinking. Talk to your child about your rules today.”

These messages were delivered in a variety of electronic and print media across the State on a rotating basis. Radio spots were developed and recorded by youth and aired on radio stations throughout the day on stations that were geared towards both youth and their parents.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Friendly PEERsuasion - Girls Inc.

URL for more program information: <http://casat.unr.edu/bestpractices/view.php?program=40>

Program description: Girls Inc. designed Friendly PEERsuasion to help girls of middle school age (generally ages 11 through 14) acquire the knowledge, skills, and support systems to avoid substance abuse. In the first phase of the program, girls participate in 15 1-hour sessions facilitated by a trained adult leader involving hands-on, interactive, enjoyable activities such as games, group discussions, and role plays. Through these activities, participants learn about the short-term and long-term effects of substance abuse, experience healthy ways to manage stress, learn to recognize media and peer pressure to use drugs, practice skills for making responsible decisions about drug use, and prepare to become peer leaders. Each session focuses on a particular objective while reinforcing skills and knowledge introduced in previous sessions. After completing this core curriculum, the participants are certified as peer leaders (PEERsuaders). In the second phase of the program, small teams of peer leaders use what they have learned in phase 1 and draw on their own experiences and creativity to plan and implement 8 to 10 short sessions of substance abuse prevention activities for children ages 6 through 10 (PEERsuade-MEs). Working with their adult leaders, they present factual information and model and practice skills, attitudes, and behaviors related to substance abuse prevention.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Description of collaboration: Each of the nine Federally recognized Tribes in Oregon are provided a biennial allotment of funding from the Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. In addition, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds have been provided to each of the Tribes on a regular basis. Funding has provided the Tribes with the ability to fund many culturally specific Tribal Best Practices, as well as to provide public information about underage drinking prevention.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing No

Program description Not applicable

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Best practice standards description: Oregon law requires that specified agencies fund evidence-based practices with no less than 75 percent of the funding they receive. Additional details can be found at: <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/182.525>. The Oregon Health Authority has developed a process for approval of evidence-based practices and programs and has a Web site to allow easy access to information about them: <http://www.oregon.gov/OHA/mentalhealth/ebp/main.shtml/>

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

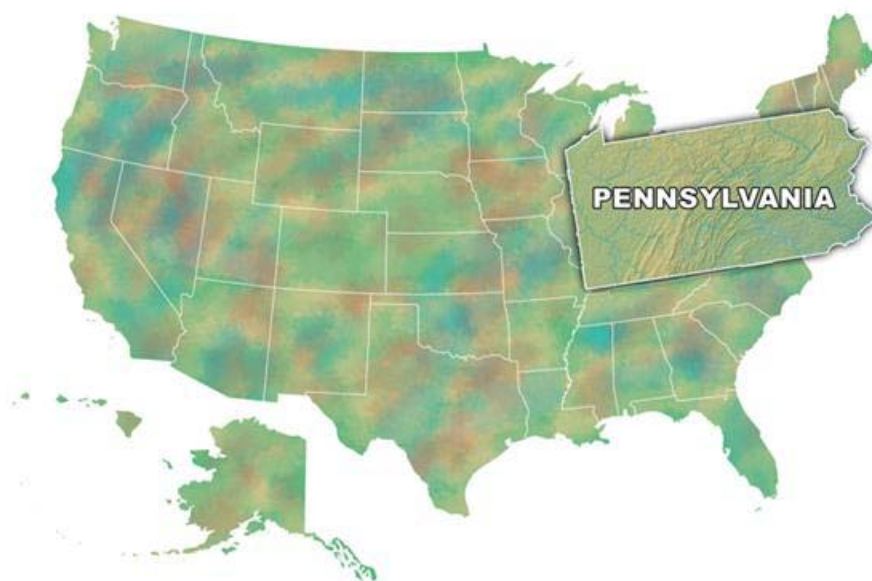
A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Yes

<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
Name: Jeff Ruscoe	
Email: jeff.ruscoe@state.or.us	
Address: Oregon Health Authority, Addictions & Mental Health Division, 500 Summer Street NE, E-86, Salem, OR 97301-1118	
Phone: 503-945-5901	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Oregon Health Authority - Addictions & Mental Health	
Oregon Liquor Control Commission	
Association of Oregon Community Mental Health Programs	
Oregon Legislature (Senate)	
Oregon Commission on Children & Families	
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	
The Next Door, Inc.	
Coalition of Advocates for Equal Access for Girls	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: The Governor's Statewide Leadership Team for Alcohol-Free Kids	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.oregon.gov/OHA/mentalhealth/data/2009/actionplan5reduce-underage-drink.pdf	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Pennsylvania

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 12,702,379
Population Ages 12–20: 1,570,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.2	464,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.8	293,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.0	25,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.3	10,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.1	115,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.1	72,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	51.8	324,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	38.3	211,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
		192
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		11,391

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	21.0	46

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- There are no passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20.5

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate dress and appearance

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Permitted

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 4 years

- 1st offense: \$1,000–\$5,000 fine and/or license suspension/revocation
- 2nd offense: \$1,000–\$5,000 fine and/or license suspension/revocation
- 3rd offense: License suspension or revocation

Note: If licensee has participated in Responsible Alcohol Management program and has not sold to minors in previous 4 years, penalty can be \$50–\$1,000 fine and/or license suspension or revocation.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted

Note: Limited wineries (wineries with a maximum output of 200,000 gallons per year that use fruit or agricultural commodities grown in the Commonwealth) may ship wine to retail customers via a transporter-for-hire or in a vehicle properly registered with the Board.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.08 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: Specified day or time: Not prohibited—limited to two consecutive hours and may not be offered after 12 midnight
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

Retailer credit permitted: No

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Note: Although current law suggests there is a 120-day hold on reducing prices posted by the wholesaler for distribution of beer, that rule is no longer legal nor being enforced as a result of an order on January 15, 1999, by Judge Richard Caputo of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. The order granted a permanent injunction prohibiting the enforcement of several sections of the Liquor Code, including 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-447. As a result of that decision, the requirement that wholesale prices be reported and if reduced, remain at that level for at least 120 days, is no longer legal or enforced. Therefore, prices of malt

beverages can be reduced and then raised at any time. See Legal Advisory No. 11.
<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=611927&mode=2>

Pennsylvania State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> PA State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Cooperative initiatives and minor patrol details.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	PA State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	18,248
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	905
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	317
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	1,839
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	75
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Yes
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	27
	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

Regarding programs to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws, although we have no formalized program, we do investigate these incidents much like any other investigation.

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Choices

Number of youth served	13,952
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	8,750
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program description: This educational program is provided by liquor enforcement officers who discuss liquor laws and the consequences for violations of these laws. This program is designed to be factual and motivational to help youth make informed decisions when presented with peer pressures. In 2010, 80 presentations were provided.

College Enforcement and Awareness Initiative

Number of youth served	5,231
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	1,307
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program description: This educational program is designed to educate college students at the beginning of the school year about laws regarding alcohol and to warn them that the PA State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement will be enforcing the laws on their campuses. In 2010, 43 presentations were provided.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
None

URL for more program information: Not applicable

Program description: Not applicable

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No
Program description	Not applicable

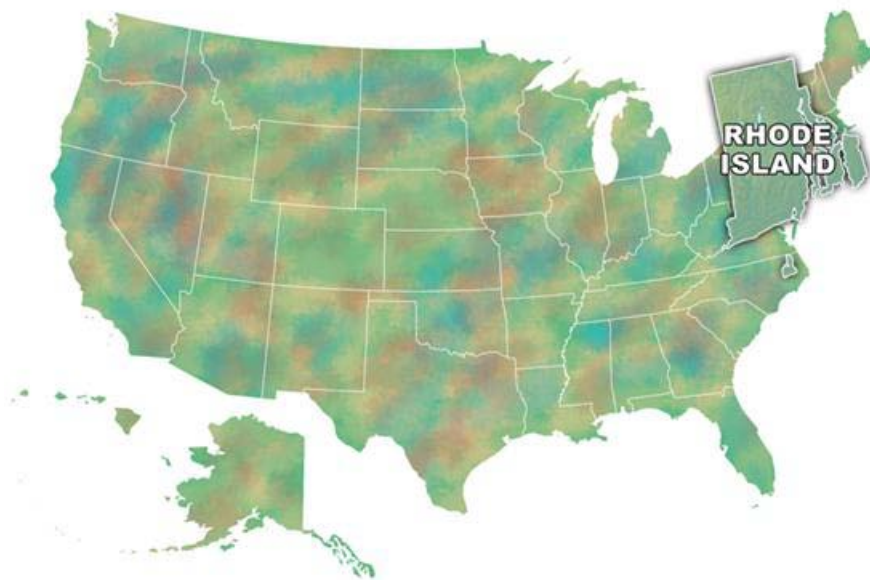
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Unknown
<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
No data	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
No data	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No data
URL or other means of access	No data

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Act 85 biennial report to the legislature	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.lcb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania_liquor_control_board/17476	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> This information is unknown but can perhaps be provided by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Rhode Island

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,052,567
Population Ages 12–20: 132,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	36.1	48,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	23.8	31,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.8	3,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.8	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.9	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.2	7,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	64.7	32,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	46.5	23,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		11
		666

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	64.0	9

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is not explicitly prohibited.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase

- Underage possession

Authority To Impose Driver's License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Note: A mandatory minimum 60-day driver's license suspension penalty for underage possession became effective on 7/2/2004.

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 16
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 1 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- Applies only to on-sale establishments
- Applies only to existing outlets

Note: Although the effective date of Rhode Island's enacting legislation establishing a mandatory beverage service training program was June 25, 2004 (see R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-6.1), due to the subsequent amendments, the program did not become fully implemented and enforceable until April 1, 2006. Note that prior to June 25, 2004, Rhode Island had only a voluntary beverage service training program.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- off-sale establishments. The law does not specify on- or
- existing outlets. The law does not specify new or

Incentive for Training

- lawsuits Defense in dram shop liability

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Note: R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-12 includes a responsible beverage service defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Exception(s): family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: Undefined
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required

- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.10 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.60 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.75 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: Specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

No pricing restrictions

Note: Rhode Island prohibits wholesalers, generally, from mentioning, advertising, offering to sell, or selling any item of merchandise at less than cost to the wholesaler. “Cost to the wholesaler” is defined to require the addition of a markup to cover part of the cost of doing business which, “..in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, is 2 percent of the total cost at the wholesale establishment.” See R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-13-1 and 6-13-3.

Rhode Island State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals (BHDDH)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Local police departments are responsible for direct enforcement. The single State agency (SSA), BHDDH, funds local police departments to conduct enforcement activities and to conduct an annual Alcohol Purchase Survey.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	300
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/31/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Data not collected
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	No

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
BHDDH, the SSA for substance abuse prevention and treatment, funds local police departments to conduct activities to enforce underage drinking laws and to conduct an annual survey to determine the rate of retail sales of alcohol to underage individuals. Rhode Island does NOT have an alcohol beverage control agency; enforcement of alcohol sales laws is handled locally.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws in Rhode Island

Number of youth served	245
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report: Not applicable	
URL for more program information: No data	

Program description: Implementation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) formula grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program consists of an advisory council and subcommittees, a youth committee/advisory council, law enforcement training and funding, technical assistance, and promising programs.

RI Substance Abuse Prevention Act

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report: Not applicable	
URL for more program information: No data	

Program description: The State funds 35 municipal task forces that have collaborated on the development of a common-logic model addressing underage drinking as a priority across communities.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Student Assistance Program

URL for more program information: <http://risas.org>

Program description: Student assistance programs operate in 20 high schools and 22 middle schools in various communities in the State. Student assistance counselors provide consultation to school staff on a variety of issues including underage drinking and provide assessment and early intervention services for students.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Description of collaboration: Not applicable	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: All prevention programs funded by the SSA, regardless of funding source, are required to implement evidence-based programs, practices, and policies.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

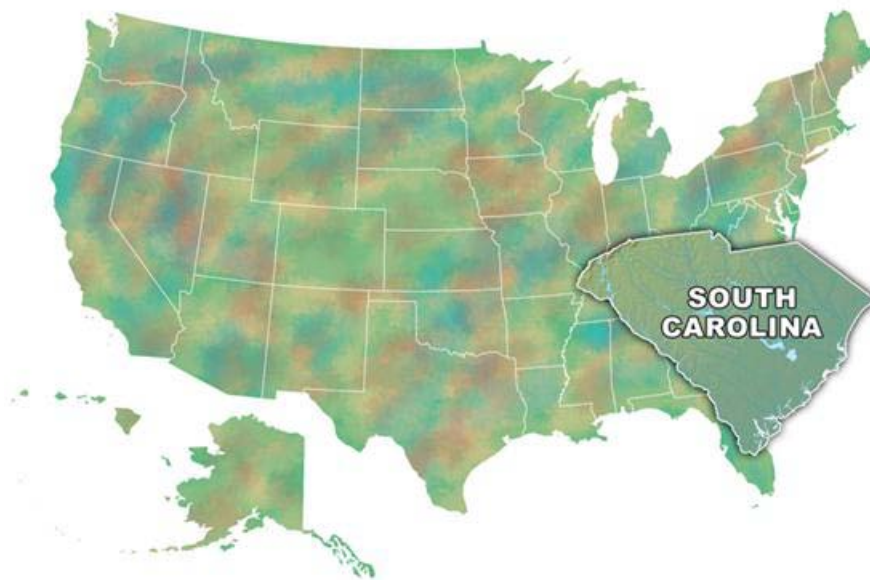
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
Committee contact information:	
Not applicable	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:	
Not applicable	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	
Not applicable	

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Plan can be accessed via: Not applicable	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Plan can be accessed via: Not applicable	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,100,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State

<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available for this State
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available for this State
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs/strategies included:	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Not applicable

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



South Carolina

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 4,625,364
Population Ages 12–20: 543,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.9	119,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.8	70,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.9	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	0.9	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	18.7	34,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	8.8	16,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	40.8	77,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	27.7	52,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 84
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		5,029

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	34.0	48

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian's home

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian's home.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer's belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose Laws")

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 120 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 15 years, 6 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 6 p.m. May only drive unsupervised during daylight hours; nighttime is defined as starting at 6 p.m. EST or 8 p.m. EDT
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than two passengers under 21 unless supervised by driver at least 21 years old (unless transporting students to school)
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

There is an affirmative defense if the minor is not charged.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Overt Act—host must have actual knowledge and commit an act that contributes to the occurrence.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 5.16 gallons
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/30 days
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500/30 days
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.77 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.08 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.96 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 5 percent

Base tax rate is \$2.72 per gallon plus a 9 percent surtax applied to the base rate. Ad valorem tax applied at retail level.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted before 4 p.m. or after 8 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: No

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

South Carolina State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> State Law Enforcement Division (SLED)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The bulk of local enforcement efforts aimed at proactively reducing underage drinking are through the South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams (AETs), a network of local law enforcement, prevention professionals, and community partners organized at the judicial circuit level that is funded and coordinated by the SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS). There are 16 circuits in our State. In some of these circuits, the SLED vice officers assigned to that area work closely with the AET coordinator and participate in some operations. At the State level, SLED stays up to date with AET activities through its participation in the State Underage Drinking Action Group (UDAG), which serves as an advisory body to the AET efforts. In addition, DAODAS and SLED staff meet regularly to discuss State underage drinking enforcement efforts.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	No
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	2,373
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	451
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	64
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	6,438
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	933
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	No
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Data not collected
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	6
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	105
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
The Minors in Possession numbers for question A.4 represent local law enforcement totals only. SLED could not provide Minors in Possession totals.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams—Enforcement Efforts</i>	
Number of youth served	435,378
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://chweb.pire.org/scdocuments/documents/301AnnualReport_2010.pdf (see Chapter 5)
URL for more program information: http://www.outoftheirhands.com	
<p>Program description: South Carolina has a statewide network of local law enforcement and prevention agency partnerships called the Alcohol Enforcement Teams (AETs). Each of 16 judicial circuits has an AET that conducts best practice law enforcement operations while offering prevention activities and raising community awareness. Typical enforcement strategies include compliance checks, public safety checkpoints, and controlled party dispersals. We have separated this program into two parts (enforcement and education) on this report to distinctly display the numbers served by enforcement efforts and education efforts. Given the population-level impact of the strategies conducted by AETs (with no individual being directly “served”), we consider the affected population to be almost the entire population of 14- to 20-year-olds in the State.</p>	
<i>South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams—Education Efforts</i>	
Number of youth served	2,932
Number of parents served	1,143
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: http://www.outoftheirhands.com	
<p>Program description: Typical education efforts include community presentations on underage drinking and youth alcohol trends, casual contacts with young people that educate them about ongoing enforcement, visits with alcohol retailers to discuss policy enhancements and ongoing enforcement, and</p>	

media engagement. The numbers served primarily relate to those reached through speaking engagements. The number listed for “parents served” is actually the number of all adults served. The way we track service data does not allow us to identify which adults are parents.	
Parents Who Host, Lose The Most	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	801,345
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: Report is not posted online but is available from DAODAS staff	
URL for more program information: http://www.ParentsWhoHostSC.com	
<p>Program description: From fiscal year (FY) 2008 to FY 2010, DAODAS implemented a mass media campaign around the theme “Parents Who Host, Lose the Most” (created by Drug-Free Action Alliance). DAODAS aired a public service announcement (PSA), developed in the State, known as the “Mad Dad” spot; it focused on the socially unacceptable nature and illegality of serving alcohol to another parent’s child. In addition, DAODAS funded two blitzes of radio PSAs on Clear Channel stations in the State. The campaign has been suspended for FY 2011 due to lack of funding, but the Web site, Facebook page, and many educational materials remain accessible and in use by local substance abuse prevention providers. We have 33 local county alcohol and drug abuse agencies in SC that provide prevention, intervention, and treatment services to the citizens in the 46 counties of South Carolina. The numbers served are best estimates of the number of parents reached via the media-buy strategy used. An online evaluation of almost 300 parents conducted by a media research company showed high rates of understanding and acceptance of the message, and a substantial percentage of those said the commercial led them to have conversations with their children and other parents on this topic.</p>	
Project Northland	
Number of youth served	1,194
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://chweb.pire.org/scdocuments/documents/301AnnualReport_2010.pdf	
	(see Chapter 3)
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: In FY 2010, five local providers implemented Project Northland, an evidence-based curriculum focused on underage drinking for middle school students, through State prevention funding.</p>	
Class Action	
Number of youth served	114
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://chweb.pire.org/scdocuments/documents/301AnnualReport_2010.pdf	
	(see Chapter 3)
URL for more program information:	No data
<p>Program description: In FY 2010, three local providers implemented Class Action, an evidence-based curriculum focused on underage-drinking for 9th-grade students, through State prevention funding.</p>	
Palmetto Initiative for Campus/Community Collaborations	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	0

Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Palmetto Initiative for Campus/Community Collaborations (PICCC, pronounced Pisces) is an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)-funded discretionary grant awarded to South Carolina to address underage and high-risk drinking on college campuses through a comprehensive approach that includes considerable involvement from the community sector. DAODAS gave minigrants to Clemson University, the University of South Carolina, Furman University, and the College of Charleston to implement a comprehensive series of workplans that include retail and social access, coalition building, impaired driving prevention, and policy. Project activities include providing an annual college alcohol issues conference. Given the nature of the multiple population and systems-oriented approaches used by the colleges, we cannot accurately estimate the number of people served or influenced.</p>	
Alcohol Education Program	
Number of youth served	1,086
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data
<p>Program description: The Alcohol Education Program (AEP) is a diversionary program option for youth charged with an alcohol-related offense. State law requires all 16 solicitors to operate an AEP, though each can determine what the fines and programs that comprise the process are. (The solicitors are equivalent to county district attorneys but instead of serving one county, these elected officials serve multiple counties in the 16 judicial districts throughout the State. Some of the judicial circuits include two counties and one of the circuits has up to five counties. The solicitor serves the counties that are covered by the judicial circuit that they are elected to serve.) In most areas, the DAODAS local provider is contracted to deliver an 8-hour alcohol education program. We only have data for youth who go through that system.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Palmetto Retailer Education Program

URL for more program information: <http://www.prepmerchanted.com>

Program description: The Palmetto Retailer Education Program (PREP) is a merchant education program designed and offered in South Carolina for those who sell alcohol or tobacco products. PREP is almost exclusively offered by local alcohol and drug service providers. DAODAS supports the program by purchasing most of the local materials, making content updates, maintaining the Web site, maintaining a database of participants and trainers, and sending out certification cards to those who pass the posttest. The program is 2.5 to 3 hours, with an additional section for on-premises alcohol retailers.

Drug Prevention Curricula Programs

URL for more program information:

http://chweb.pire.org/scdocuments/documents/301AnnualReport_2010.pdf (see Chapters 2 and 3)

Program description: Most local alcohol and drug service providers deliver some sort of drug prevention curriculum in schools in their area. The vast majority of these programs are not alcohol specific (e.g., Project Northland), but almost all of them are general drug prevention curricula that address underage drinking in some way. In total, through DAODAS funding to local providers, 7,913 students were served in these prevention curricula programs.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: DAODAS relies heavily on trusted research on underage drinking prevention, most notably the materials produced by the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center. In particular, "Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview" gives an effectiveness rating for a wide range of approaches that we are very mindful of when we implement or fund efforts.	
Additional Clarification	
<p>The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funding serves as a foundation to our state's efforts in reducing underage drinking in South Carolina. In South Carolina, we allocate most of our EUDL block grant to our 16 AETs in each judicial circuit. The EUDL funds are added to state dollars, if available, to support the AETs' operations. Our State goals for our EUDL funding are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal #1: To strengthen local efforts to enforce underage drinking laws and raise awareness of the dangers of underage drinking. • Goal #2: To prevent and reduce, through enhanced law enforcement efforts, youth access to alcohol and the availability of alcohol to underage youth. • Goal #3: To build capacity among local law enforcement, alcohol merchants and other key stakeholders to prevent and reduce underage drinking. <p>The Alcohol Enforcement Team model, which includes community coalition maintenance and development, Merchant Education, and law enforcement partnership, specifies a multi- or single-jurisdictional alcohol law enforcement approach (depending on the needs and participation of law enforcement within the target area) in a community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce youth access to alcohol utilizing various strategies (social and retail access); • Measure, track and improve merchant compliance with alcohol laws; • Provide research-based Merchant Education; • Build community support for enforcement of underage drinking laws through media advocacy and community coalition maintenance and development; and • Develop local law enforcement support for underage drinking prevention and enforcement efforts. 	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i></p> <p>Name: Steven Burritt Email: sburritt@pire.org Address: 101 Executive Center Drive, Ste 215, Columbia, SC 29210 Phone: 803-896-1185</p>	

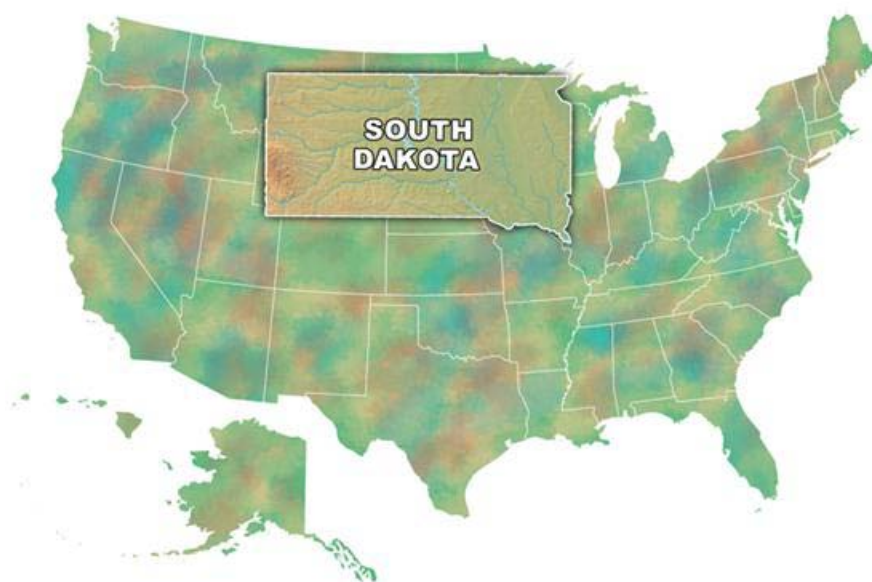
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
SC Department of Public Safety	
SC Department of Revenue	
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation	
SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	
SC Department of Education	
State Law Enforcement Division	
SC Law Enforcement Officers Association	
SC Department of Transportation	
University of South Carolina	
Clemson University	
Circle Park Prevention Center	
The Phoenix Center	
Lexington-Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council, Inc. (LRADAC)	
Concerned citizens	
Behavioral Health Services Association	
The Kennedy Center	
Greenville County Sheriff's Office	
Medical University of South Carolina	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
<i>URL or other means of access</i>	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	
Plan can be accessed via: Contact DAODAS prevention staff for access to the State's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant strategic plan	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation on behalf of the SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse	
Plan can be accessed via: http://chweb.pire.org/scdocuments/documents/301AnnualReport_2010.pdf (State outcome report for FY 2010 encompassing a range of prevention activities; Chapter 5 has a strong focus on underage drinking prevention activities, namely the SC Alcohol Enforcement Teams)	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$160,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$53,400
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$106,600
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
Our State has activity in many of the areas identified in the previous sections, but they are almost always funded with Federal dollars.	



South Dakota

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 814,180
Population Ages 12–20: 102,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	31.0	32,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	21.5	22,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.3	1,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.4	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	26.3	9,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	15.6	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	57.8	21,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	43.0	16,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		15
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		909

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	57.0	12

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.
- Retailer has the authority to detain a minor suspected of using a false ID in connection with the purchase of alcohol.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 30 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 14
- Minimum learner-stage period: 3 months with driver education; 6 months without
- No minimum supervised driving requirement

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 14 years, 3 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- There are no passenger restrictions

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Incentive for Training

- administrative penalties for sales to minors

Mitigation of fines or other

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Note: Exception: A farm winery license (any winery producing wines with a majority of the ingredients grown or produced in South Dakota) may ship no more than 12 cases of wine per person per calendar directly to a resident of another State, if the State to which the wine is sent allows residents of the State to receive wine sent from outside that State.

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 8.00 or 16.00
- Purchaser information collected: Purchaser's name and address
- Warning information to purchaser: Not required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.27 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.93 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 2 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 2 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at wholesale level

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.93 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 2 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 2 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at wholesale level.

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—10 days minimum hold only if price amended to match a competitor's post down
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Price posting requirements: Post—10 days minimum hold only if price amended to match a competitor's post down
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum

South Dakota State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Attorney General's Office and Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> No data	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Unknown
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No data
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	5,123
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	05/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	804
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	131
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Unknown
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	13
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	24
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies
**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
SPF SIG

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	05/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: South Dakota's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SD SPF SIG) is designed to expand and enhance the sophistication of South Dakota's infrastructure to more effectively:

- Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse.
- Reduce substance abuse-related consequences.
- Decrease risk factors and increase protective factors within communities.
- Build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the State and community levels.

South Dakota identified underage drinking as one target.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**
EUDL

URL for more program information	No data
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Program description: No data

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: The State seeks collaborative efforts from every sector in the State, including Tribal communities.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or</i>	Unknown
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<i>address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	
<i>Committee contact information:</i> No data	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> No data	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No data
URL or other means of access	No data

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by	Division of Alcohol/Drug Abuse
Plan can be accessed via	http://sdspfsig.wikispaces.com/
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Unknown
Prepared by	No data
Report can be accessed via	No data
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

No data



Tennessee

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 6,346,105
Population Ages 12–20: 746,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.9	156,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.7	109,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.0	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.6	6,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	16.7	42,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	11.6	29,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	40.5	102,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	29.5	74,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		112
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		6,668

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	21.0	33

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers age 16 or above
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger, unless accompanied by driver over 21
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Note: Minors under 18 allowed only in extreme circumstances.

Appearance Requirements

- Youthful appearance. Male: No facial hair.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 1 year
- 1st offense: \$300–\$1,500 fine

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|
| • | establishments | Applies only to on-sale |
| • | outlets | Applies to both new and existing |

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
| • | establishments | Applies only to off-sale |
| • | existing outlets | The law does not specify new or |

Incentives for Training

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| • | administrative penalties for sales to minors | Mitigation of fines or other |
| • | revocation for sales to minors | Protection against license |

Note: Although the approval date of Tennessee’s enacting legislation establishing a voluntary beverage service training program applicable to off-premises sale of beer was June 5, 2006, the program did not become fully implemented and enforceable until July 1, 2007. Note that prior to June 5, 2006, Tennessee had only a mandatory beverage service training program applicable to on-premises sales of alcoholic beverages.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Fact finder must determine that retailer knew customer was a minor beyond a reasonable doubt.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Note: Biscan v. Brown held that a property owner who does not furnish the alcohol may be held liable to third parties under common law if he/she knowingly allows minors to consume alcohol on his/her property and it is foreseeable that minors may then operate motor vehicles. In that case, the court held that the person who actually furnished the alcohol to the minor was shielded from liability under Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-10-101.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence

Note: Social host liability in Tennessee is limited to an owner, occupant, or other person having a lawful right to the exclusive use and enjoyment of property to knowingly allow an “underage adult” to consume alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer on the property. An “underage adult” is defined as a person who is at least 18 years old but less than 21 years old. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-404.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.14 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 17 percent
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales): 17 percent

Ad valorem tax applied at the wholesale level.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$1.21 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 15 percent

Ad valorem applied at retail level

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$4.40 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 15 percent

Ad valorem applied at retail level

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Prohibited—not permitted after 10 p.m.
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after 10 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited—not permitted after 10 p.m.

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—360 days minimum

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—10 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—10 days maximum

Tennessee State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> TABC works with local agencies at their request to conduct minor operations. We also work with local task forces to find minors in possession of alcohol on licensed premises.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors: Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	21
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	794
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	271
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	271
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$406,500
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Yes
	0

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
No data	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**

No such programs

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking**

Tennessee Prevention Network

URL for more program information: No data

Program description: The Tennessee Prevention Network is a statewide prevention program directed at providing primary prevention services to individuals who have not been determined to require treatment for substance abuse. The array of services falls into two categories:

1. Selective prevention services which include programs and practices that are delivered to subgroups of individuals identified based on their membership in a group that has an elevated risk for developing substance abuse problems. An individual's personal risk is not specifically assessed or identified and is based solely on a presumption given his or her membership in the at-risk subgroup.
2. Indicated prevention services which include programs that focus on populations that are identified based on individual risk factors or initiation behaviors that put an individual at high risk for developing substance abuse problems. The individuals targeted at this stage, although showing signs of early substance use, have not yet reached the point where a clinical diagnosis of substance abuse can be made.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized tribal governments
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Description of collaboration: Not applicable

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
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Program description: The State of Tennessee funds 35 coalitions using Partnership for Success and Block Grant funds. These coalitions use environmental strategies intended to reduce or counter alcohol advertising/marketing.

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: The State's Evidence-Based Practice Workgroup has established standards for evidence-based best practices such that a practice must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Inclusion in Federal registries of evidence-based interventions.
2. Reported (with positive effects on the primary targeted outcome) in peer-reviewed journals.
3. Documented effectiveness supported by other information sources and the consensus of informed experts as described in the following set of guidelines, all of which must be met:
 - a. Guideline 1: The intervention is demonstrated to be similar in theory of change, general principals of effective prevention, or content and structure to interventions that appear in registries, Federal agency publications, and/or peer-reviewed literature.

- | |
|---|
| <p>b. Guideline 2: The intervention is supported by documentation of effective implementation in the past, including at least one replication, in a manner attentive to scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects.</p> <p>c. Guideline 3: The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by six or more informed prevention experts, including well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review; local prevention practitioners; and/or key community leaders as appropriate, such as officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders in indigenous cultures.</p> |
|---|

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
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Committee contact information:

Name: Angela McKinney-Jones, State of Tennessee Director of Prevention

Email: angela.mckinneyjones@tn.gov

Address: 425 Fifth Ave, North, 5th Floor, Nashville, TN 37243

Phone: 615-532-7786

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Frontier Health

Washington County Anti-Drug Coalition

Metropolitan Drug Commission

Schools Together Allowing No Drugs Coalition

Volunteer Behavioral Healthcare Services

Tennessee Community Services Agency

Hamilton County Coalition

Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Oasis Center

Nashville Prevention Partnership

Centerstone of Tennessee

Nurses for Newborns of Tennessee

Coffee County Anti-Drug Coalition

Franklin County Prevention Coalition

Weakley County Alliance for a Safe and Drug-Free Tennessee

Jackson Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency

Professional Care Services of West Tennessee

Memphis City Schools Mental Health Center

Comprehensive Counseling Network

<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	No
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URL or other means of access: Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
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Prepared by: Tennessee Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Plan can be accessed via: No data

<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
--	-----

Prepared by: Tennessee Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

Plan can be accessed via: No data

Additional Clarification

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program is a block grant that encourages States to address the problem of alcohol consumption by minors. OJJDP suggest that States form collaborations with public and private agencies to implement evidence-based community projects and strategies that will prevent underage drinking and create a safe environment.

Activities funded:

- Statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies to target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of State laws governing the sale and consumption of alcohol by minors
- Innovative programs to prevent and combat underage drinking
- Public advertising campaigns that can demonstrate data reducing underage drinking

Education, training, and other activities

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking*Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:*

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
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Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
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Checkpoints and saturation patrols:

Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
----------------------------------	------------------

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
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Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$619,000
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Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
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K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$4,267,722
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Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
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Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:

Estimate of State funds expended	\$619,000
----------------------------------	-----------

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
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Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:

Estimate of State funds expended	
----------------------------------	--

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	
--	--

Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:

Estimate of State funds expended	
----------------------------------	--

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	
--	--

Other programs:

Programs or strategies included: Boys and Girls Club of the Tennessee Valley for Primary Prevention Services	
--	--

Estimate of State funds expended	\$95,000
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Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
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Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking*State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:*

Taxes	No
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Fines	No
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Fees	No
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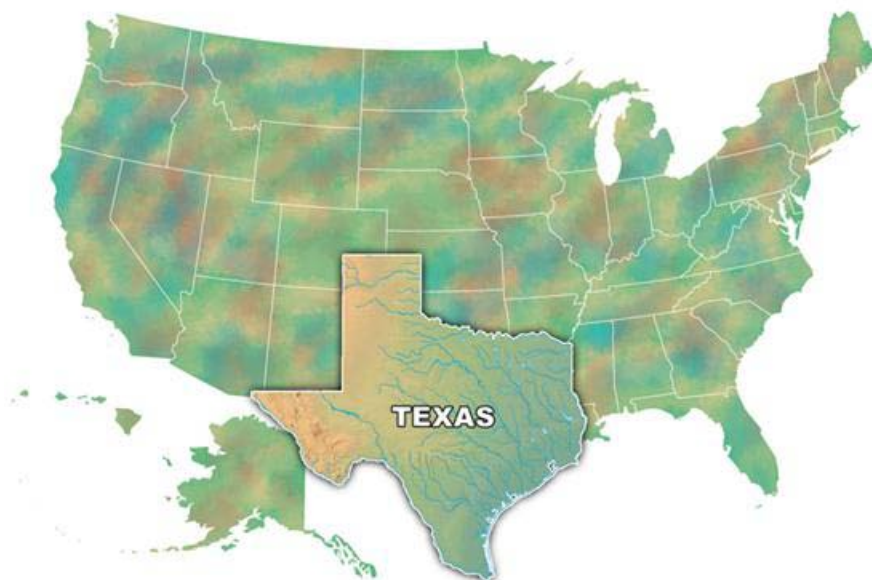
Other	No data
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Description of funding streams and how they are used:

No data

Additional Clarification

The Tennessee Office of Prevention Services contracts with agencies in the community that choose the populations they serve and target behaviors based on needs of the community with input from the Tennessee Office of Prevention Services.



Texas

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 25,145,561
Population Ages 12–20: 3,224,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.5	822,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.2	554,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.2	54,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.7	29,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.4	229,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.5	144,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	48.6	539,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.4	382,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 408
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		24,491

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	32.0	180

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 20 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 18

Appearance Requirements

- Youthful appearance; attire typical for teenagers in target area. Male: No facial hair.

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 36 months or subsequent to a undercover operation
- 1st offense: 8 to 12 suspension days or \$300 per suspension day
- 2nd offense: 16- to 24-day suspension or \$300 per suspension day
- 3rd offense: 48-day suspension–license revocation/\$300 per suspension day

Note: Licensee has option of paying \$300 per day to reduce or eliminate suspension days.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- off-sale establishments. The law does not specify on- or
- existing outlets. The law does not specify new or

Incentive for Training

- revocation for sales to minors Protection against license

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Retailers may be held liable if they are 21 or over and furnish alcohol to a minor under age 18.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Notes: Any retailer may be held liable for furnishing alcohol to individuals 18 or older who are obviously intoxicated to the extent that they present a clear danger to themselves or others at the time of furnishing. There is no common law liability when underage person is 18 or over. It is unclear whether there is common law liability when drinker is under age 18. Licensees (but not their employees) are shielded from liability if the licensee requires all employees to attend

Responsible Beverage Service training, the employee who furnished the minor attended the training, and the licensee did not directly or indirectly encourage the employee to violate the law. Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 106.14.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Social hosts may be held liable if they are 21 or over and furnish alcohol to a minor under age 18.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Note: There is no common law liability when underage person is 18 or over. It is unclear whether there is common law liability when drinker is under age 18.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—package store permittees must have a Cartage Permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.
- Wine: Permitted—package store permittees must have a Cartage Permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.
- Spirits: Permitted—package store permittees must have a Cartage Permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

\$0.19 per gallon for alcohol content of 4 percent ABW or less.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.20 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$2.40 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 14 percent

General sales tax rate of 6.25 percent does not apply to onsite retail tax applicable to gross receipts of a mixed beverage permittee. The onsite ad valorem retail tax on a mixed beverage permittee is 14 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 7.75 percent.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: Specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after 11 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes —25 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—25 days maximum

Texas State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Texas Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The State agencies coordinate with local law enforcement by enforcing statutes related to minors in possession and providing alcohol to minors.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	1,912
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	9,794
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	1,058
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	505
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$1,255,700
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	869
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	7,030
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
The responses to the enforcement section were provided by both the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Each agency plays different roles and conducts different enforcement activities, so responses may not be applicable to both agencies.	
¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes	
² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	
³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies	
⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies	
⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies	
Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:	
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Community Coalition Partnerships - Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Communities Mobilizing for Change
URL for more program information:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Communities Mobilizing for Change
Program description: The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) funds community coalition partnerships to use CMCA's evidence-based curriculum for implementing strategies focused on underage drinking. CMCA is a community-organizing program designed to reduce teenagers' (ages 13 to 20) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. CMCA seeks both to limit youths' access to alcohol and to communicate a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable.	
Community Coalition Partnerships—Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Community Trials
URL for more program information:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Community Trials
Program description: DSHS funds community coalition partnerships to use the Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking evidence-based curriculum for implementing strategies focused on underage drinking. Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking is a multicomponent community-based program developed to alter the alcohol use patterns and related problems of people of all ages. The program incorporates a set of environmental interventions that assist communities in:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using zoning and municipal regulations to restrict alcohol access via alcohol outlet density control. 2. Enhancing responsible beverage service by training, testing, and assisting beverage servers and retailers in the development of policies and procedures to reduce intoxication and driving after drinking. 	

3. Increasing law enforcement and sobriety checkpoints to raise actual and perceived risk of arrest for driving after drinking. 4. Reducing youth access to alcohol by training alcohol retailers to avoid selling to minors and those who provide alcohol to minors. 5. Forming the coalitions needed to implement and support the interventions that address each of these prevention components.	
Consequences of Underage Drinking—The Ultimate Reality	
Number of youth served	10,000
Number of parents served	6,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: This program informs adults about the consequences of alcohol use under age 21. It lets them know where the alcohol is processed in the body, what it affects in the body, why the legal minimum age to drink is 21, the states of alcohol poisoning, the drug classification of alcohol as a central nervous system depressant, how the body sobers up, myths about getting sober, the consequences of women becoming intoxicated, the consequences of men becoming intoxicated, and the laws and associated charges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving while intoxicated 1st, 2nd, 3rd. • Intoxication manslaughter. • intoxication assault. • Operating a vehicle while intoxicated and with a child younger than age 15. • Driving under the influence of alcohol. • Who is responsible for serving alcohol at a party. • Public intoxication. • Minors and possession of alcohol. • Minors and consumption of alcohol. <p>Visuals aids related to the specific information listed above are used in the presentation of the information. This program is also provided to court-ordered teens and adults in Travis and Williamson counties.</p>	
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program	
Number of youth served	31,729
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	08/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/index.cfm National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/index.cfm This is the first annual report of the National Evaluation National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Randomized Community Trial: Year 2 Report. Winston-Salem, NC: Wake Forest University School of Medicine, August 2006. http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/Y2_Exec_Summary_FINAL_March.pdf

<p>URL for more program information: http://www.tabc.state.tx.us/grants/eudl_grants.asp</p> <p>http://www.tooyoungtodrink.com/</p>
<p>Program description: Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) is the only Federal initiative directed exclusively toward preventing underage drinking. The Federal program is administered by the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and involves using strategic goals to reduce the availability of alcoholic beverages to minors, defined as persons younger than 21 years old, throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. Territories. Statutory authority for the EUDL Program can be found in Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 5783.</p> <p>The EUDL grant is used by Texas to support activities in law enforcement, educational programs including specialized law enforcement training, and innovative methods for reaching youth. Most recently, funding has been used to encourage voluntary compliance from retailers, community members, and youth as well as enforce the zero tolerance laws and Alcoholic Beverage Code throughout the State of Texas. Law enforcement campaigns have been conducted to prevent the sale of alcohol to minors and enforce social hosting/3rd party provision laws. Educational and prevention campaigns have been conducted to educate youth on the laws and consequences of underage drinking as well as providing youth with examples of alternative solutions to underage drinking.</p>

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

LifeSkills Training (LST)

URL for more program information: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=109>

Program description: LifeSkills Training (LST) is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. LST is based on both the social influence and the competence enhancement models of prevention. Consistent with this theoretical framework, LST addresses multiple risk and protective factors and teaches personal and social skills that build resilience and help youth navigate developmental tasks, including the skills necessary to understand and resist prodrug influences. LST is designed to provide information relevant to the important life transitions that adolescents and young teens face while using culturally sensitive and developmentally and age-appropriate language and content. Facilitated discussion, structured small group activities, and role-playing scenarios are used to stimulate participation and promote the acquisition of skills. Separate LST programs are offered for elementary school (grades 3 to 6), middle school (grades 6 to 9), and high school (grades 9 to 12); the research studies and outcomes reviewed for this summary involved middle school students.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND)

URL for more program information: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=21>

Program description: Project TND is a drug use prevention program for high school youth. The current version of the curriculum is designed to help students develop self-control and communication skills, acquire resources that help them resist drug use, improve decisionmaking strategies, and develop the motivation not to use drugs. It is packaged in 12 40-minute interactive sessions to be taught by teachers or health educators. The TND curriculum was developed for high-risk students in continuation or alternative high schools. It has also been tested among traditional high school students.

Positive Action

URL for more program information: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=78>

Curriculum-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program

URL for more program information: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=185>

Project SUCCESS (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)

URL for more program information: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=71>

Strengthening Families Program (SFP)
URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=44
Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC)
URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=82
Too Good for Drugs (TGFD)
URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=75
Protecting You/Protecting Me (PY/PM)
URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=95

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
<p>Program description: DSHS funds Ysleta Del Sur to implement the CLFC curriculum. The State recognizes the substance abuse and underage drinking issues identified by Ysleta Del Sur within the Native American Tribe and sovereign Nation and provides funding, support, and technical assistance to ensure accessibility of services in the immediate community to address these issues. Additionally, the State funds a community coalition partnership in El Paso to provide additional focus on the overall issue of underage drinking, which affects the entire community. The Coalition is designed to implement evidence-based strategies to change social norms and policies that affect underage drinking. The Coalition is a resource for the community that also provides education and community awareness in addressing these issues.</p> <p>The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (“the Pueblo”) is a U.S. federally recognized Native American Tribe and sovereign Nation. The Pueblo is one of three Tribes located in Texas and the only Pueblo located in the State. The Tribal community, known as “Tigua,” was established in 1682 after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Since then, the Tribe has retained a significant presence in the El Paso region and has helped pave the way for the development of the area. The Tribe maintains its traditional political system and ceremonial practices and continues to flourish as a Pueblo community. Tribal enrollment is over 1,600 citizens. The Pueblo has been an active participant in the regional business community for almost 40 years. The Tribe strives to establish a business-friendly environment while addressing the unique needs and culture of the Pueblo. It owns and operates a diverse set of Tribal enterprises and corporations that provide employment for both Tribal members and the El Paso community. Income from these businesses is used to fund essential services, such as health care, education, law enforcement, Tribal courts, elder assistance, economic development, infrastructure improvements, and the general welfare of the Tribe. This system helps advance the Tribe toward self-determination and self-governance.</p>	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
<p>Program description: Community Coalitions comprise a collaborative partnership that works toward the prevention and reduction of illegal and harmful use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs in Texas communities (with particular emphasis on reduction in youth use) by promoting and conducting community-based and evidence-based environmental prevention strategies that have an impact on the social, cultural, political, and economic processes of the community. Coalitions maximize the power of participating in groups through joint action and are critical when engaging in broad community actions to change public policy.</p> <p>The strategies conducted by the coalitions include social norms campaigns, educational campaigns, and media awareness campaigns to create awareness in communities of alcohol marketing and advertising that influence underage drinking. Community Coalition Partnerships also collaborate with the Prevention Resource Center in each of the 11 Health and Human Services regions throughout Texas to promote media awareness campaigns and activities. Both programs are funded by the Texas DSHS and are required to provide media awareness through radio and television public service announcements, billboards, and print ads in local newspapers; they must also report data on the specific activities conducted.</p> <p>DSHS also funds the Prevention Media Campaign and the Partnership for Drug-Free Texas, each of which works closely with other DSHS-funded programs to develop materials that include media and</p>	

print materials focused to directly address the issues and create awareness in communities throughout Texas. The Texas Department of Public Safety works with Sherry Mathews Advertising, Travis County Underage Drinking Program, and other nonprofit organizations to provide advertising on billboards, radio, and television.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: DSHS requires all funded programs to use best practices in the selection of strategies and delivery of prevention services. The programs are required to use the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) five-step process, which is SAMHSA's approach to prevention. The approach is built on community-based risk and protective factors and provides programs with a series of guiding principles that can be used at the community level to better determine the most appropriate evidence-based strategies and curricula for their communities.</p> <p>SPF steps include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting a community needs assessment. 2. Mobilizing and/or building capacity. 3. Developing a comprehensive strategic plan. 4. Implementing evidence-based prevention programs and infrastructure development activities. 5. Monitoring and evaluating processes for effectiveness. <p>The Texas Department of Public Safety best practice standards include "zero tolerance" and "you can't drink it, possess it, or be around it." These are the Texas Department of Public Safety's best practice operating standards for the enforcement of underage drinking laws. These best practices are not used to evaluate programs.</p>	
Additional Clarification	
The responses in this section were provided by DSHS and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Responses may not apply to both agencies due to differences in services, activities, and programs.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i></p> <p>Name: Mimi McKay Email: mimi.mckay@dshs.state.tx.us Address: Texas Department of State Health Services—Mental Health and Substance Abuse Division, Mail Code 2083, 909 W. 45th Street, Austin, TX 78751 Phone: 512-419-5804</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i></p> <p>Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission Texas Department of Public Safety Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Texas Juvenile Probation Commission Texas Department of Criminal Justice Texas Youth Commission Health and Human Service Commission Office of the Governor Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Department of State Health Services, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Division Texas Workforce Commission Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services Department of Aging and Disability Services Texas Adjutant General's Department</p> <p><i>At-Large Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Neil Adelman, Add-Life Recovery • Dr. Mary Hill, Texas Statewide Initiative for Alcohol, Drugs, and Violence Prevention in Higher Education 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Gustavo Martinez, Interventions International • Eric Sanchez, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council • Dr. Marianne Taft Marcus, University of Texas—Houston Health Science Center School of Nursing 	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/ddrac/default.shtm	

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Texans Standing Tall, Inc. was contracted to prepare the report on behalf of the previously funded SPF Coalitions and DSHS. The Texas State Incentive Program Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Coalitions were funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention from 2004 through 2010. The report includes data provided by all the SPF coalitions funded under this project. The list of the coalitions is provided in the report.	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.texansstandingtall.org/PDFs/2009SPFSIG_ReportCard.pdf	
Additional Clarification	
There will not be any future funds to prepare the underage drinking report. The report was prepared with funds from the Texas State Incentive Program Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Coalitions, which were funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention from 2004 through 2010. Funding for this program ended in fall 2010.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$2,310,182
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$35,074,672
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included: Eleven Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) work collaboratively with all DSHS-funded Community Coalition Partnerships and all youth prevention programs. The PRCs serve as libraries and materials clearinghouses and offer support to the programs by providing information, education, materials, and resources that focus on the prevention of underage drinking and other substance abuse. Additionally, the PRCs promote and support any activities conducted by DSHS-funded programs. Coordinated Training Sources provide training and technical assistance to	

all DSHS-funded prevention programs. This service allows for training of DSHS-funded program staff in the implementation of evidence-based curricula that focus on preventing underage drinking. Prevention Media Campaign provides a statewide media campaign designed to shape attitudes about the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. The campaign is designed to create awareness and engage the general community in the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use through television and radio public service announcements.

Estimate of State funds expended	\$3,798,864
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

Question A2: Checkpoints and saturation patrols that include the goal of reducing underage drinking. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission conducted one patrol activity in South Padre Island during Spring Break for a period of 2 weeks to deter underage drinking. The estimated associated costs for this one time activity total \$130,000 for travel and overtime.

Questions A3 and A5. The estimate of State funds provided in answer to question A3 for community-based programs to prevent underage drinking are funds allocated to Community Coalition Partnership (CCP) programs. These programs also provide services to institutions of higher education, as referenced in question A5. CCP program funds are not directed at one specific age group; they target the general population, which includes services to those in higher education institutions.

Section B: Additional Questions. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission is a self-funded agency that uses grant funding to support prevention education. Only employee salaries are paid by State funds.



Utah

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 2,763,885
Population Ages 12–20: 393,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	13.8	54,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	9.9	39,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.0	4,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.7	2,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	12.1	16,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	8.6	11,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.5	35,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.1	26,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 32
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		1,952

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	17.0	9

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.
- Retailer has the authority to detain a minor suspected of using a false ID in connection with the purchase of alcohol.

Note: Utah law requires dining club and social club licensees to electronically verify the proof of age of individuals who appear to be 35 years old or younger. Utah Code Ann. §§ 32A-1-304.5, 32A-5-101.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the

blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation

- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No unrelated passengers, unless accompanied by driver over 21
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17—passenger restrictions are lifted at age 16, 6 months; unsupervised night-driving restrictions remain until age 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments

- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Note: In Utah, the off-premises establishments subject to mandatory training are “off-premises beer retailers.” Off-premises beer retailers are licensed to sell “beer,” which in Utah is any product that contains not more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight (ABW) and is obtained by fermentation infusion, or decoction of any malted grain.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 21 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 21 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$1,000,000 limit for one person and \$2,000,000 limit for all injured parties per occurrence.
- Limitations on who may be suee: Retailers that furnish beer only for off-premises consumption are exempt.

Note: Liability is strictly imposed for furnishing alcohol to an underage drinker. Evidence of retailer’s negligence is not required.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$1,000,000 limit for one person and \$2,000,000 limit for all injured parties per occurrence.
- Limitations on who may be sued: Social host must be 21 years of age or older.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties

- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts’ knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence

Note: In Utah, an individual may not knowingly conduct, aid, or allow an “underage drinking gathering.” An “underage drinking gathering” means a gathering of two or more individuals (a) at which an individual knowingly serves, aids in the service of, or allows the service of an alcoholic beverage to an underage person; and (b) to which an emergency response provider is required to respond, except for a response related solely to providing medical care at the location of the gathering. The definition does not otherwise specify a property type or an action by underage guest.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Keg definition: Keg sales prohibited

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Utah State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS), Utah Highway Patrol (UHP), Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>	
<p>The Utah DPS Highway Safety Office (HSO) receives funding specifically targeting underage drinking from the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Block Grant. The HSO funds the AET and local law enforcement. The AET uses EUDL funding to conduct compliance checks in restaurants, bars, taverns, etc. The AET also trains local law enforcement on how to conduct compliance checks and train underage buyers on how to attempt purchases during compliance checks. Funding from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) flows through the HSO to the AET for the Serving Intoxicated Persons (SIPS) program to target overserving in restaurants and taverns as well as serving underage drinkers. The Targeting Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies (TRACE) project, also funded by NHTSA, investigates serious or fatal car crashes involving underage drinkers to find where they obtained their alcohol. The AET also helps local law enforcement agencies with investigations when there are SIPS or TRACE problems in their areas. The HSO provides EUDL funding to 15 local law enforcement agencies (multiagency task forces) to enforce underage drinking laws in operations such as party patrols (urban and rural), saturation patrols with an emphasis on youth, administrative checkpoints focusing on youth, shoulder tap operations, and source investigations.</p>	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	9,235
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	2,448
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	234
	12/31/2010

Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	12
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$19,300
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/01/2011
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	8
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	55
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/01/2011
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	01/01/2011
Additional Clarification	
<p>Clarification on Question A.4.a: The number of minors (9,235 total) in the State found in possession (or having consumed or purchased) alcohol includes 3,784 under age 18 (for the calendar year ending 12/31/2009) and 5,451 ages 18 to 20 (for the State fiscal year [FY] ending 06/30/2010). Data are collected separately by the Utah Juvenile Court (under 18) and the Utah Justice Courts (18 to 20).</p> <p>New research on the harmful effects of alcohol on teenagers' developing brains, combined with the results of the 2005 Utah Student Health and Risk Prevention Survey (SHARP)—which revealed a trend of increasing alcohol use among adolescents in Utah—resulted in the passage of the Eliminating Alcohol Sales to Youth (EASY statute) by the 2006 Utah Legislature. EASY provides funding for the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for monies expended when conducting alcohol compliance checks at off-premises retailers, including locations such as grocery, convenience, and drug stores. EASY entered its fourth year in FY 2010.</p> <p>The primary goal of the EASY program is to curtail the retail supply of alcohol to minors at off-premises retail locations through two complementary methods: providing funding to local law enforcement agencies to conduct alcohol compliance checks, and requiring standardized and mandatory retail employee training. Through these methods, EASY has removed the financial obstacles that frequently prevented law enforcement agencies from conducting compliance checks; the retail training requirements empower front-line employees with the knowledge and information they need to avoid sales to minors.</p> <p>Utah's law enforcement agencies and retailers continued to support the EASY program by increasing numbers in FY 2010. New agencies conducted compliance checks, and retailers new to the State completed training before opening. The Highway Safety Office records data, analyzes results, and tracks records related to the compliance checks performed by law enforcement as part of EASY.</p> <p>Clarification on Questions C.1 through C.3 – Sanctions: Responses apply specifically to on-premises establishments including restaurants, taverns, clubs, and on-premises beer retailers.</p>	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
ParentsEmpowered	
Number of youth served	288,480
Number of parents served	576,960
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://www.dsamh.utah.gov/docs/sharp_statewide_report_2009.pdf
URL for more program information:	http://www.parentsempowered.org
<p>Program description: ParentsEmpowered is a statewide, State-sponsored media and education campaign launched in September 2006 to inform parents about the lasting harm of underage drinking and provide them with the proven skills, tools, and information needed to prevent it. Teens say their parents are the number one influence in preventing underage drinking, and research shows that teens are less likely to drink when parents are actively involved in helping their children understand the risks of drinking alcohol before age 21. ParentsEmpowered is targeted directly at parents rather than teens or children, as parents are the key to preventing underage drinking.</p> <p>The ParentsEmpowered campaign consists of television and radio spots, billboards, print materials, a Web site, and other materials/activities designed to help parents and communities eliminate underage drinking. The campaign is funded by the Utah Legislature with profits from the State's alcohol sales. Utah is currently the only State in the Nation to fund an underage drinking prevention campaign at this level. The ParentsEmpowered program objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Primary Objective: Total Community Mobilization.</i> Eliminating underage drinking in Utah can be a daunting task for parents to face alone. Creating a community network to support parents and their enforcement of rules for their children increases the chances of keeping kids alcohol free. • <i>Secondary Objective: It's All About the Media.</i> Special events and projects need to be organized to gain media and parental attention. Arranging public interaction between key community leaders and parents enables ParentsEmpowered to deliver its underage drinking prevention message while continuing to generate media and parental attention. 	
Mind Over Matter	
Number of youth served	46,000
Number of parents served	92,000
Number of caregivers served	2,105
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information:	http://www.utahpd.org/mindmatter.htm
<p>Program description: Mind Over Matter uses the Utah school system to distribute educational materials to parents and children about the dangers of and skills needed to prevent underage drinking. This school take-home assignment, consisting of a compact disc with songs that educate children about the damaging effects of alcohol on their developing brains, accompanied by questions to facilitate a discussion of the messages of each song, is targeted at 4th-grade students and their parents.</p>	
Utah's Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No data
Evaluation report is available	No data
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program description: The Utah Highway Safety Office (HSO) receives funding to combat underage drinking from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) "Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws" (EUDL) block grant program. The HSO has received EUDL funding every year since 1999, with the amount typically being \$360,000. The funding is utilized for the following activities/purposes: (1) 15 Youth Alcohol/Drug Enforcement Task Forces that specifically target underage drinkers through activities such as party patrols, sobriety checkpoints, false identification and source investigations, shoulder-tap operations, and saturation patrols; (2) Underage Buyer Programs that conduct compliance checks at private clubs and restaurants; (3) College/University Campus and Youth Court Programs that educate students about underage drinking and impaired driving through conferences, summits, presentations, workshops, training, new student orientation, alcohol-free activities, awareness weeks, and other activities; and (4) Public Information and Education activities including presentations at Utah Chiefs of Police and Utah Sheriffs Associations conferences, community events, and educational materials on such topics as parenting skills.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Prevention Dimensions

URL for more program information: <http://www.utahpd.org>

Program description: Prevention Dimensions (PD) is Utah's school-based kindergarten through 12th-grade alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention education program. The program consists of teacher resource files/lesson plans and accompanying classroom materials that support the Utah State Office of Education's core curriculum standards and objectives for health education. The program began in 1982 as a joint effort of the Utah Division of Alcoholism and Drugs, Utah Department of Health, Utah State Office of Education, and Utah Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), and has been updated and revised several times over the years. The mission of PD is to give students a strong foundation of effective substance abuse and violence prevention skills. The resource lessons are age-appropriate and scoped and sequenced to the core curriculum objectives. The lessons are also based on the risk and protective factor model identified through the research of Drs. David Hawkins and Richard Catalano of the University of Washington. Studies have shown that young people with identified risk factors are more likely to engage in substance abuse and other antisocial behaviors; conversely, students with strong protective factors are less likely to engage in substance abuse and antisocial behaviors. PD lessons are, therefore, designed to decrease risk factors and promote protective factors. PD teacher trainings develop teacher skills to implement proven prevention strategies, impart knowledge, and help maintain a positive prevention attitude and classroom environment.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
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Program description	Not applicable
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<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
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Program description	Not applicable
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<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
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Best practice standards description: Utah has created an Evidence-Based Workgroup (EBW). Using SAMHSA's evidence-based guidelines and the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP) as foundations, Utah formatted a collaborative committee to review and provide technical assistance to prevention programs. The EBW reviews prevention programs submitted to the panel. Then, based on the data and research provided, the EBW decides if the program has met the burden of proof to be an evidence-based program.

Additional Clarification

The URL provided for the evaluation report of Utah's ParentsEmpowered underage drinking prevention education and media campaign is for the 2009 Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP) Survey. The Utah SHARP Survey is conducted every 2 years (odd years) among students in grades 6 through 12. The most recent (2009) SHARP Survey shows an average 4 percent reduction across 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades (and extrapolated for the 7th, 9th, and 11th grades) in lifetime use of alcohol, past 30-day use of alcohol, and binge drinking among Utah's youth. This equates to roughly 11,260 fewer Utah youth who report trying alcohol in their lifetimes; 5,520 fewer having used alcohol in the past 30 days in the last 2 years; and 2,600 fewer underage binge/heavy drinkers in Utah than 2 years ago. The ParentsEmpowered campaign is an integral part of Utah's comprehensive strategy to prevent and reduce underage drinking. There is also an ongoing specific evaluation (available on request) of the ParentsEmpowered campaign being conducted by Dan Jones and Associates, Inc., a Utah firm.

State Interagency Collaboration

<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Douglas Murakami, Chair, UPAC Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup Email: dmurakami@utah.gov Address: Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1625 South 900 West, P.O. Box 30408, Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0408 Phone: 801-977-6820	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control Utah Attorney General's Office Utah Department of Health Utah State Office of Education Utah Juvenile Court Utah Prevention Network Utah Department of Public Safety Utah Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Utah Substance Abuse Advisory Council Mothers Against Drunk Driving—Utah Chapter Intermountain Healthcare Utah Council for Crime Prevention Utah Parent-Teacher Association	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://www.parentsempowered.org	

Underage Drinking Reports

<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup (a workgroup of the Utah Prevention Advisory Council - UPAC, which is a committee of the Utah Substance Abuse Advisory Council - USAAV) Plan can be accessed via	
	No data
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: 2009 Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP) Survey Report, Prepared by Bach Harrison, LLC. 2010 Annual ParentsEmpowered and Eliminating Alcohol Sales to Youth (E.A.S.Y.) Report, prepared by R&R Partners. Plan can be accessed via: 2009 SHARP Survey: http://www.dsamh.utah.gov/docs/sharp_statewide_report_2009.pdf 2010 Annual ParentsEmpowered/EASY Report: Contact Mary Lou Emerson at memerson@utah.gov	

Additional Clarification

Clarification of Utah's Underage Drinking Prevention Plan: Although Utah has not produced a written plan for preventing underage drinking per se, we have had a plan in place for addressing this issue for the past several years. Utah's Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup was originally created to attend SAMHSA's "Preventing Underage Alcohol Use: A National Meeting of the States" on October 31–November 1, 2005, in Washington, D.C. Following this meeting, the newly formed team immediately got to work and was successful in promoting the passage of legislation during the 2006 Utah Legislative Session (S.B. 58) that created and funded the ParentsEmpowered campaign and the EASY compliance check program. Since then, Utah's Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup has continued to meet on a weekly to biweekly basis to create new components for the campaign and to plan for adjunct school- and community-based activities including the following: Mind Over Matter take-home program for 4th-grade students and their parents, Underage Drinking Town Hall Meetings, higher education prevention activities such as the incoming students' Freshman Letter, creation and promotion of the passage of related legislation (e.g., Social Host Liability Act in 2009), to name only a few. We do see the value of formalizing our plan in written form, and plan to do so in the near future.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$232,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$415,556
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$1,473,700
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$602,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data not available
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data not available
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	No
Fees	Yes
Other: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control Liquor Control Fund and State General Fund	

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

A portion of the tax revenue collected on beer sales in Utah is deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account, which is distributed annually on a formula basis to municipalities and counties throughout Utah for purposes of the following:

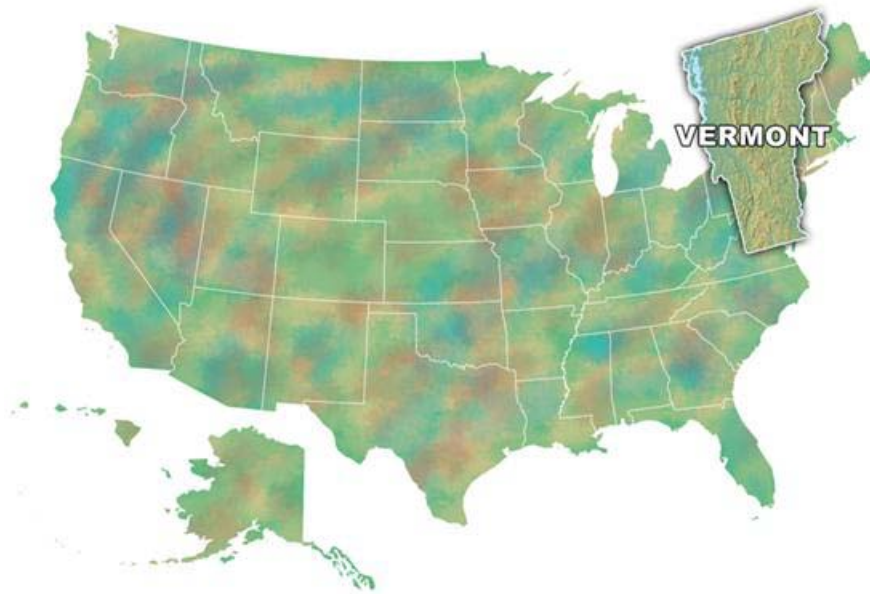
1. Driving under the influence (DUI) law enforcement.
2. General alcohol-related law enforcement.
3. Prosecution/court costs for alcohol-related cases.
4. Treatment of alcohol problems.
5. Alcohol-related education/prevention.
6. Confinement of alcohol law offenders.

In SFY 2010 (ending June 30, 2010), \$5,622,600 was distributed, and approximately 39 percent of municipalities and counties used at least some of their funding for alcohol-related education or prevention, including underage drinking prevention. A surcharge is imposed on every fine assessed for a criminal penalty in Utah (35 percent for lesser offenses; 90 percent for major offenses). the funding generated by the surcharges on fines, 2.5 percent is appropriated to the Utah State Office of Education annually for substance abuse prevention and is used to support the Prevention Dimensions program. A portion of the revenues from vehicle impound fees and driver license reinstatement fees will fund the EASY program (these revenues are initially deposited into the Department of Public Safety Restricted Account) beginning July 1, 2011; in the past, EASY has been funded out of the State General Fund. The ParentsEmpowered underage drinking media and education campaign is funded by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's Liquor Control Fund. Revenues in this fund are generated by the profits on the sales of alcoholic beverages in Utah.

Additional Clarification

Clarification on State Funds Used for Community-Based Programs: The \$1,473,700 is for the ParentsEmpowered underage drinking prevention media and education campaign.

Clarification on State Funds Used for K-12 School-Based Programs: \$112,000 is for the 4th-grade Mind Over Matter program that specifically targets underage drinking; \$490,000 is for the Prevention Dimensions program, which includes prevention of underage drinking as a major objective but also deals with tobacco, drugs, and violence issues.



Vermont

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 625,741
Population Ages 12–20: 79,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	38.2	30,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	27.4	21,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.2	1,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.9	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	31.3	8,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.6	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	66.8	21,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	51.2	16,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		7
		440

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	19.0	2

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is NOT prohibited and there is no specific allowance for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

Note: Vermont previously had a law that made it a crime for a minor to “procure” alcoholic beverages. Beginning on July 1, 2000, however, Vermont only prohibits minors from procuring alcohol in connection with a false representation of age. See 2000 Vt. Acts & Resolves 160. APIS does not include laws with such limitations in the Purchase policy topic.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- There is no driver’s license suspension procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Note: Vermont has two statutes regarding affirmative defenses. First, under Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 658, an employee of a licensee or of a State-contracted liquor agency charged with underage furnishing may plead as an affirmative defense that the employee carefully viewed specified photographic identification, that an ordinary prudent person would believe the purchaser to be of legal age to make the purchase, and that the sale was made in good faith, based on the reasonable belief that the purchaser was of legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages. APIS has interpreted the “good faith” and “reasonable belief” requirement as providing the employee a defense for reasonable reliance on an apparently valid ID. Second, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 602 provides that selling or furnishing to a person exhibiting “a valid authorized form of identification,” which means a valid photographic operator’s license, enhanced driver’s license, or valid photographic nondriver identification card issued by Vermont or another State or foreign jurisdiction, a United

States military identification card, or a valid passport bearing the photograph and signature of the individual is prima facie evidence of the licensee's compliance with the law prohibiting the sale or furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors. The first provision amounts to a specific affirmative defense for State store employees and employees of retail licensees. The second provision applies to licensees and appears to provide them at least limited protection from prosecution, although the statutory language is unclear regarding how the provision is to be applied.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" laws)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 40 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving—night driving is not restricted
- Passenger restrictions exist: During first 3 months, restricted to driving alone or with a licensed parent, instructor, or person at least 25 years old. During next 3 months, may also transport family members
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Note: Director's permission required for 17-year-olds.

Appearance Requirements

- Exhibit a young adult appearance. Male: No facial hair. Female: No excessive makeup.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- 1st offense: \$500 fine

Note: \$500 fine applies to sales to 19-year-olds. Fine is \$250 for sales to 20-year-olds. Hearing required for sales to those under 18 years old.

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, managers, servers:

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: Not specified

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Note: Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 501 includes a responsible beverage service defense.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following

restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: At least 5 gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$1,000/2 years
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit required: \$25
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.27 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent

General sales tax rate of 6 percent does not apply to onsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is, therefore, 4 percent.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.55 per gallon
- Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales): 10 percent

General sales tax rate of 6 percent does not apply to onsite sales. The onsite ad valorem retail tax is 10 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 4 percent.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—14 days minimum hold. Each licensee in wholesale dealer's territory must receive at least one opportunity to buy at changed price.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Vermont State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Vermont Department of Liquor Control	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Statewide multiagency collaborative effort to conduct underage party patrols and programs to control teenage party dispersals	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Vermont Department of Liquor Control
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	3,000
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	678
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	67
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	8
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$2,400
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	17
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	23
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking*****ParentUp Media Campaign***

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	13,500
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.parentupvt.org

Program description: A coordinated statewide campaign to combat underage drinking. The ParentUp Web site, <http://www.ParentUpVT.org>, provides tools and resources to help parents have conversations with their kids about the dangers of underage drinking. It also provides information about how to set clear rules and consequences and restrict teens' access to alcohol, while encouraging parents to refuse to host underage drinking parties. *Note:* Federally funded program.

We Check ID – 1 866 ITS FAKE

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://liquorcontrol.vermont.gov/education/wecheckkids.html

Program description: Statewide telephone system, computers, staff to answer a telephone line. This line supports stores with identification (ID) verification. We Check ID - 1 866 ITS FAKE is the publicized name of the project aimed at preventing sales to minors. Clerks can call 1 866 ITS FAKE to verify the match between the name on ID (from any State) and the date of birth. *Note:* Federally funded program.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking*****Student Assistance Program***

URL for more program information	http://www.ASAP-vt.org
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<p>Program description: Student Assistance Programs (SAPs) provided prevention, intervention, and education services in 93 Vermont schools in 2010. SAP counselors and teams identify students with substance use problems, intervene, and when necessary, refer them to community agencies for more specialized or intensive services. Students may also be referred to counselors by teachers, parents, or peers, or may seek help themselves. The counselors then screen the students and may refer them to local human service agencies for formal assessment and treatment. SAP teams and counselors follow up with students to ensure that they obtain the treatment they need. Target Population – kindergarten through 12th grade. Core program components: prevention, intervention, and education services.</p>	
New Directions Prevention Coalitions	
URL for more program information	http://healthvermont.gov/adap/prevention/new_directions.aspx
<p>Program description: Grant program funds local coalitions (6) to prevent and reduce substance use among 12- to 17-year-olds by weaving different strategies together. Coalitions educate the community, increase community involvement in local substance abuse prevention initiatives, and implement prevention programs that have been proven effective. Examples of programs supported through New Directions grants include school-based curricula that teach skills for healthy living and counteracting influences to use alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, as well as family education/support programs. Target Population: 12- to 17-year-olds. Core program components: school-based curricula, youth leadership. Note: Federally funded program.</p>	
Vermont's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant	
URL for more program information	http://healthvermont.gov/adap/prevention/SPF/StrategicPreventionFramework.aspx
Vermont Teen Leadership Safety Program—Students Against Destructive Decisions	
URL for more program information	http://liquorcontrol.vermont.gov/vtlsp/
Our Voices Exposed (OVX)	
URL for more program information	http://www.OVX.org
Vermont Kids Against Tobacco (VKAT)	
URL for more program information	http://www.goVKAT.org
Vermont Department of Education Tobacco Prevention Program	
URL for more program information	http://education.vermont.gov/new/html/pgm_substance/tobacco_prevention.html

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No
Program description: Not applicable	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	No
Program description: Not applicable	
State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
<p>Best practice standards description: Best practice standards are based on the SAMHSA Guidance Document. For Vermont standards, go to http://healthvermont.gov/adap/prevention/SPF/documents/FinalDraftGuidanceNov2008.pdf.</p>	
Additional Clarification	
With the exception of SAP, all programs related to underage drinking prevention (section B) are federally funded.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities	Yes

Committee contact information:	
Name: David O'Brien	
Email: dobrien@ucsvt.org	
Address: PO Box 588, Bennington, VT 05201	
Phone: 802-442-5491	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:	
Barbara Cimaglio, Vermont Department of Health	
Lt. John Flannigan, Vermont State Police	
Michael Hogan, Vermont Department of Liquor Control	
Chauncey Liese, Vermont Department of Motor Vehicles	
Andy Snyder, Vermont Department of Education	
Lisa Anne Atwood, School Administrator	
Sarah Scrodin, Teacher	
Patrick Martin, Wits End Group	
Mark Ames, Recovery Center Network	
Chrissy Anderson, Young Adult Advisory Team	
Mitch Barron, Vermont Association of Alcohol Treatment Providers	
Willa Farrell, Vermont Association of Court Diversion Programs	
Marc Goudreau, Vermont National Guard	
Debby Haskins, Association of Student Assistance Professionals of Vermont	
Rita Johnson, Friends of Recovery and Vermont College Alcohol Network	
Patty McCarthy, Friends of Recovery	
Joy Mitchell, Vermont Council on Problem Gambling	
Christine Peterson, New Directions for Barre	
Richard Powell, Department of Corrections	
Stuart Schurr, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor	
Steve Waldo, Vermont Department of Liquor Control	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	No
URL or other means of access	Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	Vermont Department of Health and the Vermont Strategic Prevention Framework Advisory Council
Plan can be accessed via	http://healthvermont.gov/adap/prevention/SPF/documents/SPF-ExSumm0110.pdf
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	Vermont's Epidemiological Workgroup
Report can be accessed via	http://www.healthvermont.gov/adap/clearinghouse/publications.aspx#Epi
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,600,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

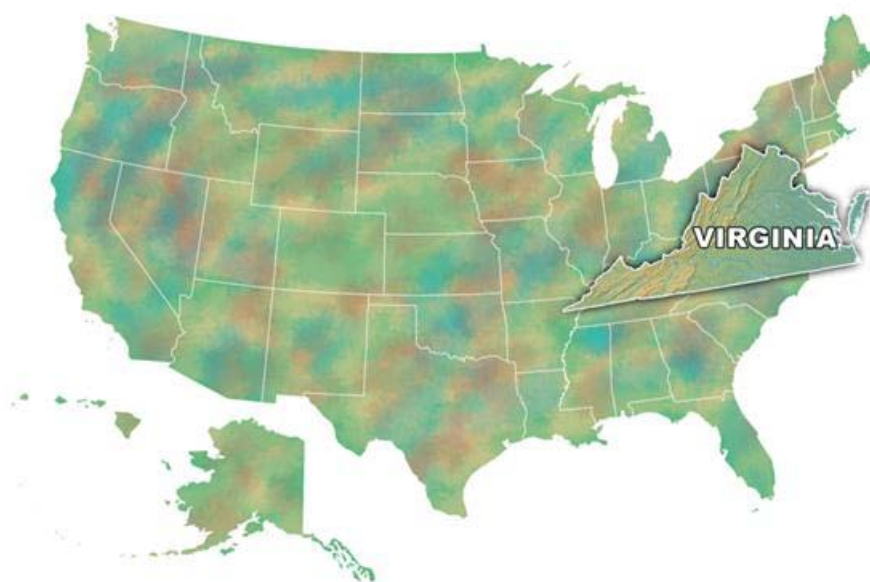
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	No data
Fees	Yes
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: Youth who violate Vermont's underage possession and consumption of alcohol laws (7 VSA §656) may opt to participate in the Teen Alcohol Safety Program (TASP) or face a fine and driver's license suspension. Participants' fees and State General Fund dollars support TASP, which is run by the Court Diversion program in each county. Participants meet with a licensed or certified substance abuse counselor for a screening or assessment (and must follow the recommendations of the counselor), and may participate in an educational program and perform community service. TASP case managers support youth to complete the program. Assessment and treatment are not covered through TASP funding.

Additional Clarification

No data



Virginia

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 8,001,024
Population Ages 12–20: 955,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	27.8	266,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.0	182,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.0	16,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.9	8,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.2	67,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.6	45,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	52.2	183,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	36.8	129,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number
		112
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		6,682

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	27.0	32

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: Possession: Virginia law provides for two separate family exceptions. First, Virginia permits persons under 21 to possess alcoholic beverages due to such person's "making a delivery of alcoholic beverages by order of his parent." APIS interprets the phrase "by order of his parent" as providing for parental consent. Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-305. Second, Virginia permits underage possession when an alcoholic beverage is provided to an underage guest in a private residence and the underage guest is "accompanied by a parent, guardian, or spouse who is twenty-one years of age or older." Va. Code Ann. §§ 4.1-305, 4.1-200. The second exception is limited to specific locations, but the first one is not. Because at least one of these exceptions is not conditioned on a specific location, APIS codes the Parent/Guardian exception with a check mark rather than a plus sign.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 180 days
- Maximum: 365 days

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 9 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 45 hours, 15 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16 years, 3 months
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule

- Passenger restrictions exist: For first year, no more than one unrelated passenger younger than 18; then, no more than three unrelated passengers younger than 18
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s):

- Private residence AND EITHER
- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 17
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance, clothing, and physical characteristics. Male: No facial hair. Female: No excessive makeup or revealing clothing.

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 3 years
- 1st offense: \$2,000 fine or 25-day license suspension

Note: For first offense in a 3-year period, licensee can agree to have responsible employee receive responsible beverage service training and accept a reduced penalty of \$1,000 fine or 5-day license suspension.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments.
- Applies only to existing outlets.

Incentive for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: Not specified

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

There is no statutory liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for beer and wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 gallons or more
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: No penalty
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: No penalty
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)

- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—delivery permit required. Four-case limit without written prior notification to the State including the name and address to the intended recipient.
- Wine: Permitted—delivery permit required. Four-case limit without written prior notification to the State including the name and address to the intended recipient.
- Spirits: No law.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.28 per gallon

Reported tax rate is calculated for the rate imposed on 12-ounce containers. Barrels taxed at \$0.2565 per gallon.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after 9 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Virginia State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Through the Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's Bureau of Law Enforcement, we have continued to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth through our Alcohol Compliance Checks programs; we conduct approximately 4,000 yearly and reached a compliance rate of 90 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2009. We have also conducted a number of targeted enforcement initiatives throughout our Regional Offices that have resulted in approximately 2,500 arrests for alcohol, drug, and other criminal offenses in FY 2009. Of that number, 845 people were arrested for underage possession of alcoholic beverages. Through our Community Coalition, Operation Undergrad, and rural/local law enforcement grants, we have provided funding to local, rural, and campus police departments throughout the Commonwealth. These projects are funded through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program. Agencies have used funds to conduct alcohol compliance checks, fake ID Investigations, and saturated enforcement investigations.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Tax Management Division is responsible for monitoring and reviewing all of the tax and shipping documents in reference to the Direct Shipper and Common Carriers licensees. If there are any discrepancies, late reports being submitted, overshipments that exceed what is allowed in accordance with the Virginia ABC Act, or information concerning underage use, a Senior Special Agent within the Bureau of Law Enforcement will conduct an investigation.
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	845
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	4,145
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	408
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	434
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$955,450
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	177
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	4,116
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
Additional Clarification	
<p>A. During the early 2000s, the Virginia Department of ABC conducted a number of Cops In Shops programs throughout the State that were very successful in deterring underage purchases of alcoholic beverages, purchases by intoxicated persons, and the use of false IDs to purchase alcoholic beverages. But during that time, we also realized that our sale to underage compliance rate was in roughly the 80th percentile. At that time, our primary focus shifted to increase our compliance rate each year until there was significant improvement. By 2009, our compliance rate had begun to level off at approximately 90 percent, and the retail licensees are doing a good job reducing the sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons. Therefore, going into 2011 we are redefining our focus and again working with retail licensees through programs such as Cops In Shops.</p> <p>B. Virginia ABC has spent approximately \$83,747.84 in grant money to provide funds to the Enforcement Division for conducting alcohol compliance checks throughout the Commonwealth. These funds were obtained through EUDL. Additionally, State funds were dedicated to daily enforcement operations that included observations of licensed premises, alcohol and tobacco compliance checks, targeted enforcement initiatives, inspections of licensed premises, and other administrative duties (including Case Management System (CMS) reports, administrative written warnings, and hearings requests).</p> <p>C. Virginia ABC's Hearings and Adjudications Division has collected fines in approximately 434 cases totaling approximately \$955,450 from licensees during the time period ending 09/30/2010. It was reported that about half of the cases taken through the administrative hearing process were directly related to the sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons, resulting in approximately \$500,000 in State funds being used to handle all of the administrative functions associated with these cases. During the same time period, there was only one license revocation based solely on the sale of an alcoholic beverage to an underage person. But let it be noted that there were several other revocations that included the charge of the sale of an alcoholic beverage to an underage person along with other administrative violations. The Virginia ABC's Hearings and Adjudications Division has created a scale of penalties based on first, second, and third offenses relating to the sale of an alcoholic beverage to an underage person. First: 25-day suspension or \$2,000 fine; Second, 30-day suspension or \$3,000 fine and 10-day suspension; Third, 60-day suspension or \$5,000 fine and 30-day suspension. Based on the data collected ending September 30, 2010, the average fine for sale of an alcoholic beverage to a minor was \$2,200 and the average days of suspension was 23.</p>	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
None	
Number of youth served	Not applicable
Number of parents served	Not applicable
Number of caregivers served	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Program has been evaluated	Not applicable
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	Not applicable
Program description: Not applicable.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
None	
URL for more program information	Not applicable
Program description: Not applicable.	

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable.	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: <i>Our Common Language</i> , a booklet, is used by 13 State agencies that conduct prevention services. The booklet discusses language, theory, and common requirements for all prevention grants and programs.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Erika C. Fischer Email: erika.fischer@governor.virginia.gov Address: Office of the Governor, 1111 East Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219 Phone: 804-380-3060	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Governor's Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (GOSAP) VA Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control VA Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services VA Department of Criminal Justice Services VA Department of Education VA Department of Fire Programs VA Department of Health VA Department of Juvenile Justice	

VA Department of Motor Vehicles VA Department of Social Services VA Department of State Police VA National Guard VA Foundation for Healthy Youth	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.gosap.virginia.gov

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	GOSAP and GOSAP member agencies prepared the Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) plan
Plan can be accessed via	GOSAP is waiting for approval of the plan
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	GOSAP, VA ABC, VA Department of Motor Vehicles, and GOSAP member agencies
Report can be accessed via	http://www.gosap.virginia.gov (publication)

Additional Clarification

GOSAP has published three guides on underage drinking:
1. Parent's Guide for Preventing Underage Drinking, Newspaper Insert
2. Parent's Guide for Preventing Underage Drinking, Booklet
3. Community Guide for Preventing and Reducing Underage Drinking, Booklet

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$151,992
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$14,900
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:	
Taxes	No

Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	None of the taxes, fines, or fees received is used for any Virginia ABC Underage Prevention Initiative
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
<p>From October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010, State funds were used to support the Youth Alcohol Drug Abuse Prevention Project (YADAPP). YADAPP provides high school students with the motivation and resources to assume positive peer leadership roles within their schools and communities to develop projects related to the promotion of school safety and the prevention of drug use among their peers. By providing grant funding to this project, Virginia ABC will partner with the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Virginia Center for School Safety, to help offer and/or enhance underage drinking prevention programs in public schools. The 26th Annual YADAPP conference was held at Longwood University July 19-22, 2010. Seventy-five youth teams, representing schools and communities across Virginia, participated in the conference. The week-long conference provides high school students with the motivation and resources to assume positive peer leadership roles within their schools and communities. The conference format consists of a variety of educational and instructional activities for both youth and adult participants. The vast majority of these activities are youth-led to model youth leadership for participating students and adults. Youth participant activities are focused toward developing structured problem-solving action planning (STAN Plan), communication, teamwork, and relationships. Activities at the weeklong conference include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivational general sessions. • Educational free-round workshops. • Experiential learning and teambuilding. <p>Strategies To Act Now (STAN) planning participant structure: The summer leadership conference uses six different levels of participation and is centered on the experience of youth participants and adult sponsors. The remaining levels support and enrich the conference experience. The conference is a collaborative effort between all participant levels and consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Participants (258) • Adult Sponsors (78) • Youth Leaders (38). • Junior Staff (24) • Conference Interns (5) • Resource Officers (12) <p>Conference vision: To empower youth to develop positive peer leadership roles in their schools and communities.</p> <p>Conference mission: To develop youth leadership in order to foster substance abuse and violence prevention efforts at the State, regional, and local levels.</p> <p>Conference objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden participant knowledge of substance abuse and violence prevention at the State, local, and regional levels. • Teach leadership skills and attitudes to address common issues among peers. • Allow youth from across Virginia the opportunity to network. • Teach youth to work in teams to create a substance and/or violence prevention activity for their school or community. <p>During this same time period, Virginia ABC also provided funding to seven Virginia Community Coalitions throughout the State totaling approximately \$61,424.81. These were EUDL funds.</p> <p>The \$151,992 were funds allocated for Alcohol Prevention Initiatives as part of a \$250,000 budget line item created approximately 2 years ago to assist the Agency in creating sustainability for our programs just in case Federal grants funds were cut or the funds ended.</p>	

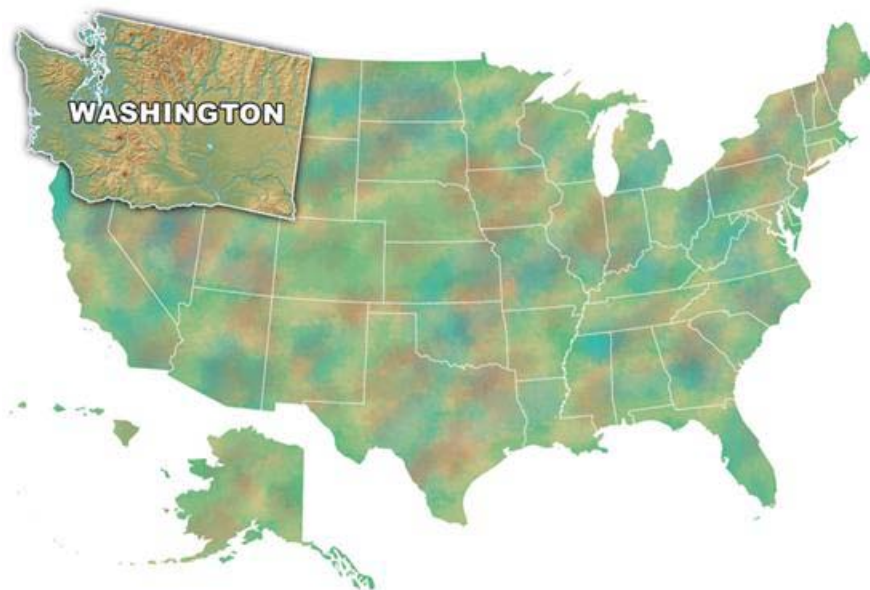
Q A.5 – Colleges and Universities. From October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010, State funds were used to support the Virginia ABC 24th Annual College Conference, which took place in the city of Virginia Beach, November 13–15, 2009. It was presented in conjunction with the Virginia College Leadership Council. There were 305 participants registered to attend the conference, but due to the unexpected Northeast storm that passed through the city, only 162 students, advisors, and professionals were able to attend.

The 24th Annual College Conference goal was to significantly reduce or, if possible, eliminate motor vehicle fatalities and serious injuries among young adult drivers (specifically college students) ages 18 to 24 on all Virginia roads and highways. To address this goal, the 24th Annual College Conference increased its emphasis on implementing a well-coordinated plan and approach to highway safety that combines public awareness, education, and collaborative partnerships. The mission of the 24th Annual College Conference was to change the culture around alcohol and thereby reduce illegal and high-risk (binge) drinking and reduce alcohol-related fatalities and injuries on college campuses by engaging student groups and campus and community leaders in proactive planning processes regarding healthy choices and accountability.

Project objectives were:

- Increase students' awareness of, respect for, and accountability regarding policies, procedures, and consequences associated with alcohol-related driving decisions, such as injury, medical consequences, and other harmful factors.
- Increase personal responsibility for individual and group decisions among members of higher risk affinity groups (such as a fraternity/sorority, athletic team, or freshman residence hall).
- Increase students' knowledge-based skills (with a focus on performance-based factors) and protective factors such as stress management, interpersonal relationships, self-esteem, and attitude.
- Increase communication and consistency among campus and community groups regarding alcohol use, illegal/high-risk drinking, impaired driving, and accountability.
- Increase the connectedness and positive affiliation achieved by students, student affiliation groups, campus leaders, and community leaders regarding resourcefulness for positive and healthful decisions.

With presenters such as Michael Gershe, Dr. Carolyn Cornelison, and Miss Virginia 2009 Caressa Cameron, the conference was a major success. This conference was primarily supported by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicle's Highway Safety Office Grant Funds, but Virginia ABC was required to match a portion of the funds expended in the amount of \$14,900. During this same time period, Virginia ABC also provided funding to seven Virginia colleges and universities throughout the State totaling approximately \$51,275. These were EUDL funds.



Washington

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 6,724,540
Population Ages 12–20: 826,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.0	231,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	18.3	151,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	6.9	17,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.8	9,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.5	59,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.7	35,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	51.3	156,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	35.4	107,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		76
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		4,512

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	32.0	29

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver's License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession

- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 365 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 1 a.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: First 6 months, no one under age 20 not in the immediate family; after 6 months, no more than three passengers under age 20 not in the immediate family
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): Parent/guardian

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 21

Appearance Requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance; no disguises

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Permitted

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 2 years

- 1st offense: \$500 fine or 5-day license suspension
- 2nd offense: 7-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: 30-day license suspension
- 4th offense: License revocation

Note: List of aggravating and mitigating factors is provided.

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for managers, servers:

- establishments Applies only to on-sale
- outlets Applies to both new and existing

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 21

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Note: In Reynolds v. Hicks, the court held that a social host who furnishes alcohol to a minor can be held liable for resulting harm to the minor who was furnished, but is not liable for injuries caused by the minor to third parties.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Negligence—host must have known or should have known of the event's occurrence

- Exception(s): Family

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: 4 gallons or more
- Prohibited:
 - Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: \$5,000/1 year
 - Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$5,000/1 year
- Purchaser information collected:
 - Purchaser's name and address
 - Verified by a government-issued ID
 - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—to sell via the Internet, a new-license applicant must request Internet sales privileges. Existing licensees must notify the board.
- Wine: Permitted—to sell via the Internet, a new license applicant must request Internet sales privileges. Existing licensees must notify the board.
- Spirits: No law.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price: specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Washington State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> WSLCB enforcement officers conduct virtually all of the compliance checks and liquor license inspections in the State. Local law enforcement officers are authorized to do that work, but their more usual involvement with underage drinking enforcement is breaking up underage drinking events and parties.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	1,925
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No data
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	2,442
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	457
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	12/31/2010
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	346
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$192,450
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	111
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	669
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
	Yes

Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	4
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies
**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State:
Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking**
Reducing Underage Drinking (RUaD)

Number of youth served	5,000
Number of parents served	1,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Contact Scott Waller, scott.waller@dshs.wa.gov
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	http://www.starttalkingnow.org or contact Deb Schnellman, schneda@dshs.wa.gov

Program description: RUaD consists of State-level efforts and community-based strategies. The State RUaD Coalition - the Washington State Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking - has members who represent 22 State agencies and organizations. A major current effort is a media campaign called "Let's Draw the Line Between Youth and Alcohol" that includes a Web site, <http://www.starttalkingnow.org>; paid and donated media, primarily on the Internet; local efforts to localize the statewide media message; and Spanish-language public service announcements on television and radio. Other statewide efforts are directed at enhancing the enforcement of laws pertaining to underage use of alcohol and reducing youth exposure to alcohol industry messaging.

Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)

Number of youth served	8,593
Number of parents served	332
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Contact Scott Waller, scott.waller@dshs.wa.gov
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: The SPF-SIG project was a community-based research project designed to reduce underage drinking. Through the 5-year project, community coalitions developed, implemented, and evaluated community-specific strategic plans. The goals of the project were to: (1) prevent the onset and progression of substance abuse; (2) reduce alcohol-related problems in communities; (3) build a prevention capacity and infrastructure at the State and community levels; and (4) implement a process of infusing data into the decisionmaking process.

Substance Abuse Prevention Intervention Services Program (SAPISP)

Number of youth served	16,000
Number of parents served	1,200
Number of caregivers served	No data

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Contact Dixie Grunenfelder, dixie.grunenfelder@k12.wa.us
URL for more program information	http://www.k12.wa.us/PreventionIntervention/default.aspx
Program description: The SAPISP program, operated by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, places specialists in schools to implement comprehensive student assistance programs that address problems associated with substance abuse and other at-risk behaviors.	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

Athena Forum Web site

URL for more program information <http://www.theathenaforum.org>

Program description: This is the primary Web site for prevention professional development in Washington State. There is extensive information about underage drinking, but also about other general prevention issues. The site features informational maps and community profiles that indicate the geographic location of high-risk areas for various problem behaviors. The Web site has a public view and a members-only side. Through the public view, individuals can access most of the resource information, including information about upcoming prevention events and training. Through the members-only side, individuals can post information on the site and participate in discussions and blogs.

Target Zero Task Forces

URL for more program information <http://www.wtsc.wa.gov/programs-priorities/task-forces>

Program description: The 41 Target Zero tasks forces are a key community-based component of the Washington Traffic Safety Commission's plan to reduce Washington traffic fatalities to zero. The task forces focus on addressing local traffic safety concerns, including impaired driving, young drivers, speeding, and safety restraint usage. Many of the Target Zero task forces operate driving under the influence (DUI) Victim Impact panels for adults and youth and/or have law enforcement partnerships that implement party intervention patrols.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Program description: The Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) provides direct funding to the State's 29 federally recognized Tribes to support services that prevent or treat substance abuse problems. Most of the Tribes use these funds to support prevention efforts, most of which focus on youth issues including underage drinking.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing Yes

Program description: As part of the current Let's Draw the Line Between Youth and Alcohol media campaign, the campaign consultant - RadarWorks - developed methods for tracking the number of times campaign messages were accessed on the Internet.

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Best practice standards description: The implementation of the prevention set-aside from the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) block grant requires that a minimum of 50 percent of programs are evidence based. Many of DBHR's county-level prevention subcontractors focus their SAPT prevention funds on efforts to prevent underage drinking.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
Committee contact information: Name: Earlyse Swift Email: earlyse.swift@dshs.wa.gov Address: PO Box 45330, Olympia, WA 98504-5330 Phone: 360-725-3807	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Office of the Governor Office of the Lieutenant Governor Office of the Attorney General Washington State Patrol Washington State Liquor Control Board Washington State Department of Health Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Washington Traffic Safety Commission Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery Washington State Department of Commerce Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee National Governor's Spouses College Coalition for Substance Abuse Prevention Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Washington State Parent-Teacher Association Mothers Against Drunk Driving Tribes Youth Parents/families Faith community Court services/diversion Medical Washington State Coalition of Coalitions Students Against Destructive Decisions Washington National Guard Counterdrug Task Force	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> URL	Yes http://www.starttalkingnow.org

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> Prepared by Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Washington State Liquor Control Board and the Washington State Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking Plan can be accessed via	Yes Earlyse Swift, earlyse.swift@dshs.wa.gov
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> Prepared by Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery and Washington State Liquor Control Board Report can be accessed via	Yes Earlyse Swift, earlyse.swift@dshs.wa.gov
Additional Clarification	
The Washington State Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking is co-chaired by the Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery and Washington State Liquor Control Board, so those two agencies generally take the lead on creation of plans and reports. The documents are then brought to the coalition for review and approval.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking		
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$4,800,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$4,000,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$10,500
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking		
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>		
Taxes		No
Fines		No
Fees		No
Other		No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data		
Additional Clarification		
No data		



West Virginia

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 1,852,994
Population Ages 12–20: 204,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	24.5	50,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	16.5	34,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	7.7	5,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.0	3,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.0	14,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.9	9,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	43.3	31,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	30.6	22,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		32
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		1,912

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	32.0	18

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through an administrative procedure

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- General affirmative defense—the retailer came to a good-faith or reasonable decision that the purchaser was 21 years or older; inspection of an identification card not required.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

No use/lose law

Graduated Driver's License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 50 hours without, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 10 p.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: For first 6 months, no unrelated passengers less than 20 years old; for second 6 months, not more than one passenger under 20
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements: None

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

No beverage service training requirement

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Condition That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

There is no statutory liability.

Host Party Laws

There is no State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.
- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law

- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.18 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Price posting requirements: Post and Hold—30 days minimum
- Retailer credit permitted: No

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- No restrictions

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

West Virginia Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> West Virginia Beverage Control Administration (WV ABCA)	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> Under the current code, ABCA writes a letter requesting that the WV State Police assist in the inspection of on-premises establishments. Local law enforcement agencies assist in crowd control on the exterior of the establishments. At off-premises retailers, local law enforcement agencies can conduct compliance checks and coordinate with ABCA for licensee penalties.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws	Yes
addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration (http://abca.wv.gov)
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	195
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	1,449
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	328
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	382
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$87,900
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	Yes
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	17
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
	12/31/2010

State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
As of January 1, 2011, all agencies (State or local) that conduct compliance operations using Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds from the WV Division of Justice and Community Services or National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funds from the WV Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) will report their data through the WV Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention's Web-based reporting system. This database is funded by the WV Governor's Highway Safety Program.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>RU 21 Underage Drinking Prevention Project</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.ru21wv.org
<p>Program description: The WV Prevention Resource Center (PRC) serves as a central point of communication and administers the statewide EUDL Marketing and Education Project. The Underage Drinking Prevention Specialist facilitates cross-system efforts with EUDL, Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities (BBHFF), GHSP, ABCA, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), WV Collegiate Initiative to Address High-Risk Alcohol Use (WVCIA), and county prevention partnerships and other stakeholders through the Underage Drinking Prevention workgroup. The workgroup was established in January 2005 to coordinate with other systems specifically to target preventing and reducing the onset of underage drinking. (This workgroup was established in 2005 by the personnel who attended the Surgeon General's National Meeting of the States and includes members of the Underage Drinking Task Force of the Juvenile Justice Sub-Committee. It oversees the Statewide EUDL Marketing and Education Project.) This is accomplished by working together to build the capacity of individuals and organizations to prevent and reduce childhood and underage drinking by increasing understanding and perception of harm, strengthening community-based processes and youth-oriented practices, promoting continued underage drinking prevention efforts, and promoting underage drinking prevention messages.</p>	
<i>WV Collegiate Initiative to Address High-Risk Alcohol Use</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.wvcia.org

Program description: WVCIA is the West Virginia organization that proactively addresses collegiate alcohol, drug, and associated violence issues through the use of evidence-based strategies to promote healthy campus environments through self-regulatory initiatives, information dissemination, public policy influence, cooperation with prevention partners, and technical assistance. Members are representatives of the State's campuses, agencies, and communities who encourage and enhance local, State, regional, and national initiatives through a commitment to shared standards for policy development, educational strategies, enforcement, evaluation, and community collaboration. This initiative is currently funded by a grant from the WV GHSP through its NHTSA Alcohol funds.

Dreamsavers

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.iihs.org/externaldata/srdata/docs/sr4306.pdf
URL for more program information	No data

Program description: Coordinated law enforcement effort to restrict alcohol availability to underage persons in both bars and retail carryouts.

ABCA Statewide Enforcement Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.abca.wv.gov

Program description: Funded by WV GHSP through NHTSA funds and the WV Division on Justice and Community Services through EUDL funds.

Driving under the influence (DUI) simulator: With funds from WV GHSP and State Farm philanthropies, ABCA has purchased and is operating a DUI Simulator that is being exhibited at high schools, colleges, and public events for the purpose of educating teen drivers on the dangers of drinking and driving.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking

WV Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)

URL for more program information: [http:// www.wvsadd.org](http://www.wvsadd.org)

Program description: SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions—particularly underage drinking, drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No recognized Tribes
Program description	Not applicable
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description	Not applicable

<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Best practice standards description: All programs receiving Federal funds (EUDL, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant, NHTSA, etc.) must select model programs or evidence-based practices for their underage drinking prevention programs.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Stephanie Southall Email: southall1@marshall.edu Address: 100 Angus E Peyton Drive, S Chas, WV 25303 Phone: 304-766-6301 x25	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> WV Prevention Resource Center WV Alcohol Beverage Control Administration WV Governor's Highway Safety Program WV Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities WV Division of Justice and Community Services (EUDL) WV State Police WV National Guard Drug Demand Reduction Unit WV Mothers Against Drunk Driving WV Students Against Destructive Decisions WV Department of Education WV Collegiate Initiative to Address High-Risk Alcohol Use County Prevention Partnerships	
<i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access	http://www.ru21wv.org; http://www.preynet.org/wvpartnership/workgroups.aspx

Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: There is not a consolidated plan. However, many agencies have their own strategic plans that are used to apply for grants from the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws and Governor's Highway Safety Programs. Plan can be accessed via: southall1@marshall.edu	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
Additional Clarification	
The coordinating committee, known as the Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup, is staffed by the WV PRC and is a subcommittee of the WV Partnership to Promote Community Well-Being. It is funded by the EUDL Grant and a SAMHSA Programs of Regional and National Significance Grant administered by the WV PRC. In addition, the WV GHSP has supported this effort through equipment purchases and travel assistance. In the past, this committee received funding from the SAMHSA SPF-SIG Discretionary Grant Program and the SAMHSA SAPT Block Grant Program. Our State's SPF-SIG funds expired in September 2010. At the same time, our Single State Authority pulled the funding for the Underage Drinking Prevention Specialist position, whose role is to staff the Underage Drinking Prevention Workgroup. Beginning in October 2011, the Underage Drinking Prevention Specialist will likely be funded by the WV GHSP through the NHTSA Alcohol Programs Grant. The Single State Authority (WV BBHF) has been represented on this workgroup. However, their attendance and participation has been minimal.	

For that reason, they did not have access to the information needed to complete the report and therefore asked the Underage Drinking Prevention Specialist to provide the information.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$210,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$210,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		12/31/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		\$76,500
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>		
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		06/30/2010
<i>Other programs:</i>		
Programs or strategies included		No data
Estimate of State funds expended		No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending		No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	Yes
Fines	Yes
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: There is a dedicated tax on beverage alcohol that goes to support the WV Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention (CDDP), which uses this money for DUI enforcement throughout the State. The GHSP uses the CDDP monies as the State match for its Federal NHTSA funds so that funds can be directed to grantees match free. Administrative fines collected by WV ABCA are used as buy monies for underage drinking enforcement operations.

Additional Clarification

Law enforcement's focus has been on a comprehensive method of enforcement emphasizing cooperation among WV ABCA, State Police, and local law enforcement agencies. The Division of Justice and Community Services administers the OJJDP EUDL program in WV. This program funds several local law enforcement agencies for compliance checks, diversion programs, and education programs.



Wisconsin

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 5,686,986
Population Ages 12–20: 681,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	31.1	212,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	22.1	150,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.1	11,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.2	5,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	29.9	70,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	19.8	46,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	56.7	130,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	43.2	100,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		86
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		5,156

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	31.0	30

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited and there is NO ALLOWANCE for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- Penalty may include driver's license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provision(s) Targeting Suppliers

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.
- It is a criminal offense to manufacture or distribute a false ID.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Retailers are permitted to seize apparently false IDs.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation

- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Discretionary

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 30 days
- Maximum: 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 30 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 12 a.m.
- Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one person under 21 who is not an immediate family member or instructor
- Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 9 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 12 months
- 1st offense: Not specified
- 2nd offense: Up to 3-day license suspension
- 3rd offense: 3- to 10-day license suspension

- 4th offense: 15- to 30-day license suspension

Responsible Beverage Service

Mandatory beverage service training for licensees, servers:

- sale establishments Applies to both on-sale and off-
- Applies only to new outlets

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18
- Wine: 18
- Spirits: 18

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is not specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Recipient must be 21.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.06 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.25 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$3.36 per gallon

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—3 percent markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business or a lesser amount with proof. No sales below cost.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—15 days maximum.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—3 percent markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business or a lesser amount with proof. No sales below cost.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Minimum markup/Maximum Discount: Yes—3 percent markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business or a lesser amount with proof. No sales below cost.
- Retailer credit permitted: Yes—30 days maximum.

Wisconsin State Survey Responses

State Agency Information		
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>		
No State agency has primary responsibility.		
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i>		
Laws are enforced locally. Coordination among local law enforcement within each of Wisconsin's 72 counties may be coordinated through County Sheriff Departments or Intra-Agency Agreements between local jurisdictions.		
Enforcement Strategies		
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>		
Cops in Shops		No
Shoulder Tap Operations		No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs		Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations		Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>		
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies		Yes
Enforcement Statistics		
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>		
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies		No
Number pertains to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies		Data not collected
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies		Data not collected
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>		
Data are collected on these activities		Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies		No
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
Sanctions		
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>		
Number of fines imposed by the State ³		No
Total amount in fines across all licensees		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>		
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴		No
Total days of suspensions across all licensees		Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending		Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>		
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵		No
		Data not collected

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
Wisconsin is a local control State. Each city, town, and municipality is responsible for alcohol sales licensing and compliance.	
¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes	
² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	
³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies	
⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies	
⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies	
Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
<i>Parents Who Host Lose the Most: Don't be a party to teenage drinking</i>	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/01/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	http://www.drugfreeactionalliance.org/docs/PWHExecSummary2006.pdf
URL for more program information	https://sites.google.com/site/parentswhohostawi/
Program description: Developed by the Drug Free Action Alliance of Ohio, the Parents Who Host Lose the Most campaign is aimed at many well-meaning parents who think that it is enough to take away car keys at their teens' parties so the teens can't drink and drive. Parents provide the alcohol or allow alcohol to be consumed based on the false belief that it's a rite of passage, especially at prom and graduation parties. The "Parents Who Host, Lose The Most: Don't be a party to teenage drinking" public awareness campaign was developed by Drug-Free Action Alliance in 2000 to educate parents about the health and safety risks of serving alcohol at teen parties and to increase awareness of and compliance with the Ohio Underage Drinking Laws. This program was modified to meet the needs of Wisconsin communities. Some 65 communities annually implement the campaign with cooperation from law enforcement during prom and graduation season.	
<i>Wisconsin Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)</i>	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/01/2011
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/substabus/spfSig/index.htm
Program description: Wisconsin received a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant through SAMHSA beginning in October 2006. Funds were used to support the implementation of environmental strategies in 20 Wisconsin communities. Communities selected from one of the following three priorities: (1) Reducing Underage Drinking, (2) Reducing Young Adult Binge Drinking, or (3) Reducing Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Injuries or Fatalities. In the 5 years of program implementation, Wisconsin has seen a significant decrease in underage drinking and alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries and fatalities. The full program evaluation will be completed in 2012.	
<i>Alliance for Wisconsin Youth</i>	
Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/01/2011

Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: The Alliance for Wisconsin Youth brings together coalitions, individuals, and resources to prevent substance abuse and related behavioral health concerns affecting young people and to promote positive youth development. The Alliance's mission is to enhance and support the capacity of local alliances (member coalitions) in their prevention and youth development work. Over 120 local coalitions are members of the Alliance. The Alliance for Wisconsin Youth is served by five Regional Prevention Centers that provide support, training, and technical assistance to community coalitions to prevent alcohol and drug abuse. These coalitions work towards the implementation of environmental strategies to prevent underage drinking among other State priorities.</p>	
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Programs	
Number of youth served	71,732
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/substabus/docs/sabg/sabg2011application.pdf
<p>Program description: The Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services received a Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant from SAMHSA. Of the funds received, 20 percent are used to support substance abuse prevention services, including underage drinking prevention. The majority of funds are distributed to county-operated Human Service Departments for the delivery of prevention services. Most provide individual-level prevention services.</p>	

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
Brighter Futures Initiative	
URL for more program information	http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/bfi/
<p>Program description: The Brighter Futures Initiative (BFI) promotes healthy families and youth; school readiness for children; child safety in families and communities; and successful navigation from childhood to adulthood. The Initiative supports evidence-based, positive youth development and prevention strategies focusing on the following legislative outcomes set forth in s. 46.99, Wis. Stats., Brighter Futures Initiative: Prevent and reduce the incidence of youth violence and other delinquent behavior; prevent and reduce the incidence of youth alcohol and drug use and abuse; prevent and reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect; prevent and reduce the incidence of nonmarital pregnancy and increase the use of abstinence to prevent nonmarital pregnancy; and increase adolescent self-sufficiency by encouraging high school graduation, vocational preparedness, improved social and other interpersonal skills, and responsible decisionmaking.</p>	
Wisconsin Alcohol Policy Project	
URL for more program information	http://www.law.wisc.edu/wapp/
<p>Program description: The Wisconsin Alcohol Policy Project provides training, tools, and technical assistance to individuals and groups working to adopt and implement alcohol policy. The Wisconsin Alcohol Policy project supports the work of municipal leaders, law enforcement, the media, and community coalitions reviewing and adopting the policies and practices to improve the alcohol environment and reduce alcohol misuse.</p>	
Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources	
URL for more program information	http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Program description: Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (representing Wisconsin's 11 Tribes). Collaboration on a State/Tribal Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant. Tribal State Collaborative for Positive Change - The Single State Authority on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Tribal leaders of Wisconsin's 11 Native American Tribes collaborate on alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services provides each of Wisconsin's 11 Native American Tribes with funding to support alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services and behavioral health services.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Program description: Not applicable	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	No
Best practice standards description: Not applicable	
Additional Clarification	
It would appear that many of the questions refer to prevention "programs" that serve indicated or selected populations. Wisconsin has moved many of its services towards environmental strategies influencing population-level change through policies and strategies; thus, many of the questions requesting data on number of youth, parents, or caregivers served do not apply. In addition, Wisconsin is a "local control" State. This means that alcohol policy is done locally (regarding licensure, sales, and enforcement). Wisconsin does not have a statewide Alcohol Control Board. Each city, town, or municipality has its own alcohol licensing board as part of local government that issues alcohol sales licenses and is also responsible for suspension or revocation of these licenses.	

State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: Mark Seidl Email: seidlm@kewauneeeco.org Address: 810 Lincoln Street, Kewaunee, WI 54216 Phone: No data	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Governor's Office The Attorney General's Office State Superintendent of Public Instruction Office Commissioner of Insurance Office Department of Corrections Department of Transportation Pharmacy Examining Board Controlled Substances Board Law Enforcement and Crime Commission 7 Citizen Members Member Representing the Wisconsin County Human Services Association State Representative, Majority Party State Representative, Minority Party State Senator Majority Party State Senator Minority Party University of Wisconsin Extension Department of Revenue Department of Workforce Development	

Department of Regulation and Licensing Wisconsin Technical College System Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Justice Assistance Liaison to the Mental Health Council Liaison to the Developmental Disabilities Council Division of Public Health Department of Children and Families	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL	http://www.scaoda.state.wi.us/

Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by	Wisconsin Department of Health Services Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division of Health
Report can be accessed via	http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/substabuse/docs/spfSig/2010Profile.pdf
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$200,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2011
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included	No data
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	Yes
Fees	No data
Other	No data
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	



Wyoming

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 563,626
Population Ages 12–20: 67,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	31.0	21,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	22.0	15,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	9.2	2,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	4.3	1,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	28.4	6,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	20.2	5,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	50.0	13,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	37.1	9,000
		Number
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		11
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		683

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	40.0	13

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense.
- No driver's license suspension procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” laws)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 19.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage possession

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 90 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 50 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving prohibited after: 11 p.m.
- No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 18, unless accompanied by another driver at least 18
- No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 18
- Maximum: 20

Appearance Requirements

- Casual attire, average height and build. Males: No facial hair; Females: Little or no makeup.

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

No data

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 21
- Wine: 21
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence.

Note: Wyoming's social host statute only applies to possession or consumption by persons under age 18. Wyoming has attached a furnishing exception to its social host statute. See Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-4-406(b)(i). APIS has not interpreted this provision as providing an exception to the social host prohibition, only to the act of furnishing.

Direct Sales/Shipments from Producers to Consumers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following

restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements: None

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements: None

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

- Keg definition: not less than 7 gallons
- Prohibited: Destroying the label on a keg—maximum fine/jail: \$500
- Purchaser information collected: Verified by a government-issued ID
- Warning information to purchaser: Passive—no purchaser action required
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

Home Delivery

- Beer: No law
- Wine: No law
- Spirits: No law

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific Excise Tax: \$0.02 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Drink Specials

No law

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

No restrictions

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Wyoming State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Wyoming Department of Health, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD) provides funding to the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) to: coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to conduct compliance checks at retail liquor establishments, advise the state on emerging policy issues and local achievements in combatting underage drinking, and directly fund enforcement activities including shoulder tap and party patrol operations through our annual Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant contract. MHSASD further provides funding and technical assistance to community prevention coalitions to support local law enforcement in their enforcement efforts.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors: Wyoming Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, Compliance Section	Yes
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies.	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	1,347
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	06/30/2010
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	No
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Yes
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	1,181
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	174
<i>Sanctions</i>	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	No
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	No
	Data not collected

Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	Data not collected
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Data not collected
Additional Clarification	
The only alcoholic liquor allowed by law to be directly shipped into Wyoming is wine. There are few known issues of underage purchase or use associated with this practice. The Compliance Section has a very good working relationship with local law enforcement in the enforcement of the State's liquor laws.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking

Wyoming Core Prevention Program

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for more program information: http://www.health.wyo.gov/mhsa/prevention/coreprevention.html	

Program description: The Core Prevention Program administered by MHSASD is the successor to the State's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG), which terminated in September 2010. Core Prevention was the State's attempt to maintain State and local prevention capacity and infrastructure in the face of an approximate two-thirds reduction in funding resulting from the end of the SPF SIG. Core Prevention braids together State General Funds and Federal prevention block grant funding to provide a single prevention grant to prevention coalitions in each of Wyoming's 23 counties. In addition, Core Prevention integrates substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion/suicide prevention into a single prevention initiative that provides communities with the opportunity to address local substance abuse and mental health issues based on community-level data. Because underage drinking and adult binge drinking remain problems most in need of and appropriate for prevention, those issues receive the largest proportion of prevention funding; however, the Core Prevention grant is designed to provide communities with flexibility to address emergent issues such as prescription drug abuse and the use of Spice and other forms of synthetic marijuana. Each local Core Prevention program consists of a fiscal agent to manage the funding, a program manager to lead local prevention efforts, and a community prevention coalition to provide consultation and advice on reviewing available data to conduct strategic planning and program implementation.

Evaluation of local and State prevention efforts is provided by the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center, an extension of the University of Wyoming. Technical assistance in the identification and utilization of evidence-based programs and environmental strategies is provided by the Wyoming Prevention Technical Assistance Consortium. As currently constituted, the Core Prevention Program does not include tobacco prevention and cessation, but those initiatives will be integrated into Core Prevention in the State biennium beginning in July 2012, thereby essentially creating a single substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion portfolio for Wyoming's communities.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking	
Wyoming Core Prevention Program	
URL for more program information: http://wdh.state.wy.us/mhsa/prevention/coreprevention.html	
Program description: Please see description above. The Core Prevention Program supports community-based prevention efforts that provide local initiatives related to underage drinking.	
Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Description of collaboration: The Wyoming Department of Health communicates and shares information with both Tribal Nations located in Wyoming related to the prevention of underage drinking.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
MHSASD requires that all programs implemented with State and Federal funds either incorporate a recognized environmental strategy designed to reduce underage drinking at the community level, be an established evidence-based program, or adhere to best practice standards. This mandate is reinforced through ongoing technical assistance provided to local program staff and coalitions by the Wyoming Prevention Technical Assistance Consortium.	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	Yes
<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
Name -: Wyoming Planning Team for At-Risk Children (PTAC)	
Email -: marilyn.patton@health.wyo.gov	
Address -: 6101 Yellowstone Road, Room 220, Cheyenne, WY 82002	
Phone -: 307-777-7071	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Office of the Governor	
Department of Family Services	
Department of Education	
Department of Health	
Department of Corrections	
Department of Workforce Services	
<i>URL for more committee information</i>	Not available
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: MHSASD, Wyoming Department of Health	
URL for plan: No data	

<p><i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i></p> <p>Prepared by: Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center, as evaluator to the Wyoming Department of Health</p> <p>URL for report: http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Default.aspx</p> <p>The Federal Block Grant annual evaluation can be located at this Web site. In addition, MHSASD can provide the evaluation reports prepared for the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant program. Evaluation for the Core Prevention Program can be provided by MHSASD when received in fall 2011.</p>	Yes
Additional Clarification	
No data	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$484,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$1,525,995
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$68,119
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	6/30/2010
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
These data could not be determined or calculated based on available information.	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	Yes
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
Tobacco Settlement Funds are used to fund statewide compliance checks	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Surveys

Federal funding supports a wide variety of surveys. Information about underage alcohol use, abuse, and consequences primarily comes from three federally funded surveys—the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Monitoring the Future (MTF), and the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Each of these surveys makes a unique contribution to our understanding of the nature of youth alcohol use. NSDUH assesses illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among noninstitutionalized individuals who are 12 years old and older, and serves as the major Federal source of nationally representative data on substance use in the general population of the United States. MTF examines attitudes and behaviors of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders with regard to alcohol, drug, and tobacco use and provides important data on both substance use and the attitudes and beliefs that may contribute to such behaviors. YRBS examines risk behaviors among high school students and provides vital information on specific behaviors that cause the most significant health problems among American youth today.

These surveys sometimes differ in their findings. To address differences in youth substance use prevalence estimates generated by these surveys and to improve Federal policymakers' understanding of the influence of methodological differences on those estimates, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) within the Department of Health and Human Services commissioned a group of recognized experts in survey design, sampling techniques, and statistical analysis to examine and compare the methodologies of the surveys. The resulting papers and accompanying Federal commentaries appear in a special issue of *Journal of Drug Issues* (Volume 31, Number 3, Spring 2001). Experts agreed that the overall methodology for each survey is strong, and that observed differences are not the result of flaws or serious weaknesses in survey design. In fact, some differences are to be expected—such as those resulting from home- vs. school-based settings. From a policy perspective, serious and complex issues such as youth alcohol use and related behavior often require examination and analysis from multiple perspectives. Because no one survey is absolute or perfectly precise, input from multiple sources is not only valuable, but necessary.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

NSDUH, the primary source of illegal drug-use statistics for the United States population who are 12 years old and older, also collects information about alcohol use; use of tobacco products; trends in initiation of substance use; prevention-related issues; substance dependence, abuse, and treatment; and mental health. Initiated in 1971 and conducted annually since 1990, the survey collects data by administering questionnaires to individuals comprising a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their places of residence. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) sponsors the survey, and SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ) plans and manages it. RTI International collects data under contract. NSDUH collects information from residents of households and noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases.

Since 1999, NSDUH has been conducted via computer-assisted interviewing. Most questions are administered with audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), which provides

respondents with a highly private and confidential means of responding to questions. This method increases the level of honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors. Less sensitive items are administered using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

NSDUH provides estimates for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as national estimates. Its design oversamples youth who are 12 to 17 years old and young adults who are 18 to 25 years old. For the 2010 survey, 68,487 interviews were completed for a weighted interview response rate of 74.7 percent. Prior to 2002, NSDUH was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Because of improvements in the survey in 2002, the 2002 data constitute a new baseline for tracking trends in substance use. Therefore, SAMHSA recommends that estimates from 2002 forward not be compared with estimates from 2001 and earlier years of NHSDA.

Monitoring the Future Study

MTF measures alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use, as well as perceived risk, personal disapproval, and perceived availability associated with each substance among nationally representative samples of students in public and private secondary schools throughout the conterminous United States. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports MTF through a series of investigator-initiated grants to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. Every year since 1975, a national sample of 12th graders has been surveyed. In 1991, the survey was expanded to include comparable numbers of 8th and 10th graders each year. It also administers followup surveys by mail to a representative sample of adults through age 50 from previous high school graduating classes, and to a representative sample of college students who are 1 to 4 years past high school. In 2010, 15,769 8th graders (88 percent response rate), 15,586 10th graders (87 percent response rate), and 15,127 12th graders (85 percent response rate) were surveyed. University of Michigan staff members administer the questionnaires to students, usually in their classrooms during a regular class period. Questionnaires are self-completed and formatted for optical scanning. In 8th and 10th grades, the questionnaires are completely anonymous. In the 12th grade, they are confidential (to permit the longitudinal followup of a random subsample of participants). Extensive procedures are followed to protect the confidentiality of subjects and their data.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In the United States in the late 1980s, only a limited number of health-related school-based surveys such as MTF existed; therefore, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) to monitor six categories of priority health-risk behaviors that contribute substantially to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and young adults. YRBSS includes biennial national, State, and local school-based surveys of representative samples of students in grades 9 through 12, as well as other national and special-population surveys. The national survey—YRBS—is conducted by CDC with a target population comprising all public and private high school students in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Education and health agencies conduct State and local surveys. The national sample is not an aggregation of the State and local surveys, and State and local estimates cannot be obtained from the national sample. In 2009, 16,410 students completed the national YRBS with an overall response rate of 71 percent.

Additional Surveys

Three additional federally supported surveys collect alcohol consumption and related information from a segment of the underage population—18- to 20-year-olds. First among these is The National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), a large nationwide household survey sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and fielded by the Census Bureau. It assesses the prevalence of alcohol-use disorders and associated disabilities in the general population who are 18 years old and older. The first wave of this longitudinal survey was fielded in 2001 and lasted through 2002. The second wave of NESARC was conducted in 2005 among the individuals who participated in Wave 1; longitudinal information first became available in 2008.

Begun in the early 1980s and fielded every 2 to 4 years, the Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel measures prevalence of substance use and health behaviors among active-duty military personnel on United States military bases worldwide. In 2005, the Department of Defense (DoD) initiated the DoD Lifestyle Assessment Program, which incorporates the active-duty health behaviors study and expands the scope to include the National Guard and Reserves, as well as other special studies. In 2006, a Reserves component of the survey was conducted. Data from the 2005 survey, now called the DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, became available in December 2006. Data from the 2008 Active Duty Military Survey, the first of the surveys to include Coast Guard personnel, was released in December 2009. Analyses of the 2009–2010 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Guard/Reserve Personnel are currently underway, and the 2011 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel is currently in the field.

Begun in 1957, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is an annual, multistage probability sample survey of households by United States Census Bureau interviewers for the CDC National Center for Health Statistics (Pleis & Lethbridge-Cejku, 2007). Information related to underage drinkers age 18 to 20 from these three surveys may be added to this Report in the future.

Association vs. Causation

In reviewing data related to risky behaviors and different categories of alcohol use, readers should keep in mind that association does not prove causation. Just because alcohol use is associated with other risky behaviors does not mean that it *causes* these other risky behaviors. Often, additional research is needed to establish alcohol as a causative factor.

Additional Methodological Caveats

When reviewing studies of the age of initiation of alcohol use, one must recognize that different researchers use different methods to describe initiation of drinking and to estimate the average age at first use of alcohol. In some cases, this has resulted in large differences in estimates, primarily due to differences in how age groups and time periods are specified in the calculations. The following examples will help readers understand these methodological differences.

A popular method for computing average age involves restricting the age group of estimation to persons who are 12 to 17 years old or 12 to 20 years old, with no restriction on the time period.

This method provides an estimate of the average age of first use among those in the age group who have used alcohol at some point in their lifetime, which typically results in a younger estimated average age of first use than other methods. This is because initiation occurring in older age groups is excluded from the calculation, and also because the calculation gives too much weight to very early initiation. For example, 15-year-olds who will first use at age 17 are excluded, since they have not yet used alcohol at the time of data collection. Thus, the 2003 NSDUH average age of first use among lifetime alcohol users who are 12 to 20 years old is 14.0 years; among 20-year-olds, 15.4 years; and among all lifetime drinkers, 16.8 years.

The method has limited utility for assessing trends because estimates do not reflect a well-defined recent period. A 20-year-old may have first used alcohol at age 10, so an average age of first use among 12 to 20-year-olds would span a period covering as many as 10 years. In addition to not reflecting the most current patterns, year-to-year change in this average is typically negligible due to the substantial overlap in the covered periods. Trends in average age of initiation are best measured by estimating the average age among those who initiated alcohol use during a specific period, such as a calendar year or within the 12 months prior to interview, in a repeated cross-sectional survey. These estimates can be made with or without age restrictions; for example, the average age of first use among persons in 2003 who initiated within the past 12 months was 16.5 years, but restricting the calculation to only those who initiated before age 21 results in an average age of 15.6. Based on the 2003 NSDUH, an estimated 11 percent of recent initiates were 21 years old or older when they first used.

Estimates of average age of first use among recent initiates based on the NSDUH sample of people 12 years old and older is biased upward because it does not capture initiation prior to age 12. The 2003 NSDUH estimated that 6.6 percent of alcohol initiates during 1990 to 1999 were 11 years old or younger. Excluding these early initiates from calculations inflates the estimate of average age by approximately half a year. This bias can be diminished by making estimates only for time periods at least 2 years prior (e.g., using the 2003 NSDUH, estimate the average age at first use for 2001, but not 2002), an approach used in previous NSDUH reports. Although this approach can provide interesting historical data, it does not give timely information about emerging patterns of alcohol initiation. Furthermore, there are serious bias concerns with historical estimates of the number of initiates and their average age at first use constructed from retrospectively reported age at first use. Older respondents are more likely not to remember accurately when an event occurred. An event may be remembered as having occurred more recently than it actually did—a “forward telescoping” of the recalled timing of events. Evidence of telescoping suggests that trend estimates based on reported age at first use may be misleading.

For example, in the 2006 MTF, alcohol use by the end of 6th grade was reported by 19.4 percent of 8th graders but only by 5.2 percent of 12th graders. Several factors, including telescoping, probably contribute to this difference. Eventual dropouts are more likely than average to drink at an early age; thus, they will be captured as 8th but not 12th graders. Lower grades also have lower absentee rates. Another factor relates to the issue of what is meant by first use of an alcoholic beverage. Students in 12th grade are more inclined to report use that is not adult-approved, and to not report having less than a glass with parents or for religious purposes. Younger students may be more likely to report first use of a limited amount of alcohol. Thus, 8th and 9th grade data probably exaggerate drinking while 11th and 12th grade data may understate it.

Web Sites for Data on Underage Drinking

These Federal Web sites can be useful to persons seeking data related to underage drinking:

1. Information from SAMHSA on underage drinking is available at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/underage.cfm>.
2. Information from the YRBS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>.
3. Information from NHTSA on underage drinking and on drinking and driving is available at <http://www.nhtsa.gov/Impaired>.
4. Information from NIAAA on underage drinking is available at <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/AboutNIAAA/NIAAASponsoredPrograms/underage.htm>.
5. Information from NIDA's MTF survey is available at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>.

APPENDIX B: Definitions of Variables

Underage Possession, Internal Possession, and Consumption

1. Conduct Is Prohibited

As of January 1, 2011, all subject to certain exceptions, listed below, all 50 States and the District of Columbia prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages by persons younger than 21; most jurisdictions prohibit consumption of alcoholic beverages for anyone younger than 21, and several jurisdictions have internal possession laws prohibit a person younger than 21 from having alcohol in her or his system as determined by a blood, breath, or urine test.

2. Exceptions Related to Family

- Parent/Guardian: Exception for minors when a parent or guardian consents and/or is present.
- Spouse: Exception for married minors when a spouse consents and/or is present.

Some jurisdictions limit the parent/guardian and/or spouse exceptions to specific locations.

3. Exceptions Related to Location

- In any private location
- In private residences
- In parent/guardian's home only

In some jurisdictions, the location exception is conditional on the presence and/or consent of the parent, legal guardian, or spouse.

Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase

This Report uses two sets of variables for purchase of alcoholic beverages by those under age 21.

1. Purchase Prohibited

States may have provisions prohibiting actual or attempted purchase of alcoholic beverages by minors.

2. Exemption: Youth May Purchase for Law Enforcement Purposes

States may permit minors to possess and purchase alcohol for law enforcement purposes, typically as part of a program to check merchant compliance with underage drinking laws. A State may have this exemption even if it does not have a law specifically prohibiting underage purchase (making it an exemption to its underage possession law).

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

1. Provisions That Target Minors

Use of false identification (ID) prohibited

All States make it a criminal offense for minors to use a false ID when attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages.

License suspension

States may mandate or authorize the suspension or revocation of the minor's driver's license as a sanction for violating false ID laws. The suspension can occur through either an administrative or a judicial process. The State agency issuing the driver's license is responsible for administrative actions, which do not involve a judicial proceeding. Judicial suspensions occur as part of a court proceeding after the minor has been found guilty of violating the false ID law (and may be accomplished by a court order issued to the licensing authority). State law may authorize both types of processes. For further discussion of policies pertaining to the suspension or revocation for alcohol infractions of minor's licenses, see the "Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)" section of this Report.

2. Provisions That Target Suppliers

Lend/transfer/sell

States may prohibit lending, transferring, or selling valid government-issued IDs to persons to whom they do not belong.

Production

States may prohibit altering a valid ID or creating or manufacturing a false ID for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages.

3. Retailer Support Provisions

Scanner

Some States provide incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birth dates and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards. Incentives may include an affirmative defense in prosecutions for sales to minors if the retailer can show that the scanner was used properly.

Distinctive licenses

States may have a law or regulation that makes driver's licenses for persons younger than 21 years of age easily distinguishable from adult licenses (e.g., by having the picture in profile for one and frontal for the other).

Seizure of an identification document

States may permit retailers to seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the identification is valid. The retailer must act reasonably or in good faith (the standard may vary by State) in order to avoid prosecution.

Affirmative defense

States may grant retailers a defense in a prosecution involving an illegal alcohol sale to a minor based on the retailers' belief that the minor was of age. There are two types of affirmative defenses:

- **Specific:** The retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion that it was valid.
- **General:** The retailer came to a good faith or reasonable decision that the minor was of age without necessarily inspecting an ID.

Right to sue minor

States may allow a retailer the right to sue a minor who uses a false ID to purchase alcohol for any losses or fines suffered by the retailer as a result of the illegal sale.

Detention of minor

State law may give retailers the authority to detain minors who use false IDs to purchase alcohol. This authority may protect the retailer from liability for false arrest, false imprisonment, slander, or unlawful detention.

**Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits
(Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)**

1. BAC Limit

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is a measure of the amount of alcohol in a person's bloodstream. Although BAC is commonly expressed as a percentage, State laws generally specify BAC levels in terms of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood (often abbreviated as grams per deciliter, or g/dL). BAC limits for young drivers vary among jurisdictions.

**Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors
(“Use/Lose” Laws)**

1. Types of Violations Leading to License Suspension or Revocation

Types of violations for which a young person's license may be suspended or revoked include:

- Purchase of alcohol.
- Possession of alcohol.
- Consumption of alcohol.

2. Upper Age Limit

The upper age limit is the age below which the license suspension/revocation sanction applies.

3. Authority To Impose License Sanction

Whether State authority to impose driver's license sanctions for underage alcohol violations is mandatory or discretionary.

4. Length of Suspension/Revocation

The minimum and maximum number of days of suspension or revocation specified in statutes or regulations. Some States make penalties discretionary but specify periods of time for suspension or revocation.

Graduated Driver Licenses

1. Learner Stage

Minimum entry age

The minimum age at which drivers can operate vehicles in the presence of parents, guardians, or other adults, after all administrative prerequisites of the law in a particular jurisdiction are met,

including driver education. This variable does not include the age at which drivers may get permits for the limited purpose of driving only with instructors.

Minimum mandatory holding period

The time period (in months) that learners' permits must be held before drivers advance to the intermediate stage of the licensing process.

Minimum supervised driving

The minimum number of hours drivers must log in the presence of parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to the intermediate stage of the licensing process.

2. Intermediate Stage

Minimum age

The earliest age at which drivers become eligible to drive without adult supervision, after meeting all administrative prerequisites of the laws of individual jurisdictions, including driver education.

Unsupervised night driving prohibited

The starting hour at which adult supervision is required.

Primary enforcement of night driving restrictions

Law enforcement officers may stop drivers, even if the only basis for the stop is a suspected violation of unsupervised night-driving-hour provisions of GDL laws.

Passenger restrictions

The total number of passengers allowed in vehicles driven by intermediate-stage drivers.

Primary enforcement of passenger restrictions

Law enforcement officers may stop drivers even if the only basis for the stop is a suspected violation of the passenger restriction provisions of GDL laws.

3. License Stage

Minimum age to lift restrictions

Minimum age for full licensure privileges and the lifting of passenger and night-driving restrictions.

Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors

1. Prohibition against Furnishing of Alcoholic Beverages to Minors

All States make it illegal to furnish alcoholic beverages to minors; most States allow exceptions.

Parent, guardian, or spouse exception

Some States allow exceptions when a parent/guardian or spouse supplies the alcoholic beverage.

Location limits to exceptions

Some jurisdictions limit the parent, guardian, and/or spouse exception to specific locations. All of these location exceptions are conditional on the presence and/or consent of the parent, legal guardian, or spouse. Location limits related to exception may include in any private location, in private residences, and/or in a parent/guardian's home only.

2. Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees

Minor not charged

Some State laws include provisions requiring that the seller/licensee be exonerated of charges of furnishing alcohol to a minor unless the minor involved is charged.

Compliance Check Protocols

1. Age of Decoy

Minimum—the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check.

Maximum—the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check.

2. Appearance of Decoy

General appearance requirements—for example, decoys must appear their chronological age to a reasonable person or dress appropriately for the geographical area, etc. Specific appearance requirements may apply to males and/or females.

3. ID Possession

Indicates whether a decoy must carry a valid ID, is prohibited to carry a valid ID, or may specify that the decision is discretionary.

4. Verbal Exaggeration of Age

Whether the decoy may verbally exaggerate their actual age.

5. Decoy Training

Formal training of decoys may be mandated. Brief reviews of guidelines and rules immediately prior to a compliance check are not considered formal training.

Commercial Furnishing: Penalty Protocols

1. Time Period

Many States establish a time period for defining second, third, and subsequent offenses. If the subsequent offense occurs outside of this time period, the infraction is considered a first offense, and enhanced penalties for multiple offenses will not apply.

2. Number of Offenses

States define the minimum or maximum fine and days of suspension for each additional offense within the specified time period and/or the age of the youth (if applicable).

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)

1. Law Type

- **Mandatory**—States that require at least some alcohol servers/sellers, managers, and/or licensees to attend training.
- **Voluntary**—States that provide incentives to licensees for having their servers/sellers, managers, and/or licensed individuals participate in training programs.
- **No law**—States that have no statutory or regulatory provisions pertaining to mandatory or voluntary responsible beverage service training.

2. Mandatory States: Training Required

State provisions for mandatory programs vary widely in who must participate. The categories include licensees, managers, and servers/sellers, or combinations of these categories.

3. Voluntary States

States with voluntary programs may offer various types of incentives to encourage licensees to participate in responsible beverage service training programs. States may offer some or all of the following incentives:

- Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits.
- Discounts in dram shop liability insurance.
- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons.
- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons.

4. Application of RBS Training

Mandatory or voluntary RBS training provisions may apply to on-premises establishments, off-premises establishments, or both. They may apply to new licensees, existing licensees, or both. In some cases, States do not specify whether the provisions apply to either or both.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Servers and Bartenders

1. Minimum Ages

To serve

The minimum age specified for on-premises servers of beer, wine, and spirits.

To bartend

The minimum age specified for bartenders to sell or dispense beer, wine, and spirits.

2. Manager or Supervisor Must Be Present

A requirement that managers or supervisors be present when underage persons are serving or dispensing alcoholic beverages.

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

1. Minimum Age to Sell

Minimum age specified by statute or regulation for off-premises sellers of beer, wine, and spirits.

2. Manager or Supervisor Must Be Present

A requirement, beyond those otherwise mandated for all sellers in a jurisdiction, that a manager or supervisor be present when underage persons are selling alcoholic beverages.

Dram Shop Liability

States are coded for the existence of statutory dram shop liability and/or common law liability. A dram shop liability designation in a State report signifies that the State allows lawsuits by injured

third parties against alcohol retailers for the negligent furnishing of alcohol to a minors.

Common law liability assumes the following procedural and substantive rules:

- A negligence standard applies (i.e., the defendant was negligent because he/she did not act as a reasonable person would be expected to act in like circumstances). Plaintiffs do not need to show that the defendant acted intentionally, willfully, or with actual knowledge of the minor's underage status.
- Damages are not arbitrarily limited. If successful in establishing negligence, the plaintiff receives actual damages and has the possibility of seeking punitive damages.
- Plaintiffs can pursue claims against defendants without regard for the age of the person that furnished the alcohol and the age of the underage person furnished with alcohol.
- Plaintiffs must only establish that the minor was furnished alcohol and that furnishing contributed to injury without regard to the minor's intoxicated state at the time of the sale.

The plaintiff must establish the key elements of the lawsuit by the "preponderance of the evidence" rather than a more rigorous standard (such as the "beyond a reasonable doubt" usually applied in criminal cases).

A statutory liability "yes" code indicates that dram shop liability exists through statutory enactment. Three types of limitations are coded:

- Limitations on damages – statutory caps on the total dollar amount that may be recovered through a dram shop lawsuit.
- Limitations on who may be sued – factual requirement that persons furnishing alcohol are above a certain age, or that underage persons furnished with alcohol are below a certain age.
- Limits on elements or standards of proof – legislative requirements that plaintiffs prove additional facts or meet a more rigorous standard of proof than would normally apply in common law. These can include:
 - Requiring proof that the retailer had knowledge that the minor was underage or that the retailer "willfully served" the minor;
 - Allowing recovery only if the minor was intoxicated or obviously intoxicated at the time of furnishing;
 - Requiring "clear and convincing" evidence or "evidence beyond a reasonable doubt" for the plaintiff to prevail.

If no limitations are listed, the statute imposes common law standards.

A responsible beverage service (RBS) defense notation indicates that the dram shop statute has a provision that allows retailers to avoid liability. Affirmative defenses provide that retailers can avoid liability if they can demonstrate that they had implemented RBS Training programs and that the retailers' staff had followed RBS procedures at the time of the incidents. Complete defenses allow retailers to avoid liability by showing only that they attended RBS training.

Note that States may impose other restrictions on dram shop liability claims. This report does not track potentially additional limitations, including:

- The ability of minors who were furnished alcohol to sue the alcohol retailers for self-inflicted injuries, termed "first-party claims."
- The ability of the minors' companions to sue the retailers.

- The existence of various defenses (e.g., contributory or comparative negligence) or procedural requirements (e.g., notice provisions and shortened statute of limitation periods) that may affect the outcome of the litigation.

Social Host Liability

States are coded for the existence of statutory social host liability and/or common law liability. A social host liability designation in a State report signifies that the State allows lawsuits by injured third parties against social hosts for the negligent furnishing of alcohol to minors.

Common law liability assumes the following procedural and substantive rules:

- A negligence standard applies (i.e., defendants did not act as reasonable persons are expected to in like circumstances). Plaintiffs do not need to show that defendants acted intentionally, willfully, or with actual knowledge of the minors' underage status.
- Damages are not arbitrarily limited. If successful in establishing negligence, plaintiffs receive actual damages and can seek punitive damages.
- Plaintiffs must only establish that minors were furnished alcohol and that the furnishing contributed to the injury, without regard to the minors' intoxicated state at the time of furnishing.
- Plaintiffs must establish key elements of lawsuits by "preponderance of the evidence" rather than a more rigorous standard (e.g., "beyond a reasonable doubt" in criminal cases).

A statutory liability "yes" code indicates that social host liability exists through statutory enactment. Three types of limitations are coded:

- Limitations on damages – statutory caps on the total dollar amount that may be recovered through social host lawsuits.
- Limitations on who may be sued – factual requirement that persons furnishing alcohol are above or that underage persons furnished with alcohol are below a certain age.
- Limits on elements or standards of proof – legislative requirements that plaintiffs prove additional facts or meet a more rigorous standard of proof than would normally apply in common law. These can include:
 - Proof that social hosts had knowledge that minors were underage or that social hosts "willfully served" minors.
 - Allowing recovery only if minors were intoxicated at the time of furnishing.
 - Clear and convincing evidence or evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

If no limitations are listed, the statute imposes common law standards.

Note that States may impose other restrictions on social host liability claims. This report does not track potentially additional limitations, including:

- The ability of minors who were furnished alcohol to sue the social hosts for self-inflicted injuries – "first party claims."
- The ability of the minors' companions to sue the social hosts.
- The existence of various defenses (e.g., contributory or comparative negligence), or procedural requirements (e.g., notice provisions and shortened statute of limitation periods) that may affect the outcome of litigation.

Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties

1. Statutes Specific to Underage Parties or General Statutes

“Specific” statutes explicitly address underage drinking parties by making reference to the words “party,” “gathering,” “open house,” “hosting,” and similar terms with respect to property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the social host. “General” statutes prohibit individuals from allowing or permitting underage drinking on their properties generally, without reference to parties, gatherings, or a similar term. “General” laws have a broader scope than underage drinking parties (e.g., they may also prohibit adults from allowing minors to consume alcohol in settings other than the adult’s home), but are applicable to underage drinking parties.

2. Action by Underage Guests

This variable identifies the specific underlying activity by underage guests that triggers violations. Underage guests must possess, consume, and/or have the intention to possess or consume to trigger a violation.

3. Property Type

Jurisdictions vary regarding the types of property covered by host party laws, including residences, outdoor property, or other sorts of property such as a shed, garage, or other outbuilding, or a hotel or motel room, campground, or other public site.

4. Knowledge Standard

Host party statutes set varying thresholds for hosts’ knowledge or action regarding an underage drinking party on property they control. Liability is imposed by the State only if the knowledge standard set in the statute is satisfied. In this analysis, the varieties of knowledge standard include overt acts, actual knowledge, negligence (the host knew or should have known of the event’s occurrence), or recklessness which imposes liability where a host may not have acted with actual knowledge but instead with intentional disregard for the probable consequences of her or his actions.

5. Preventive Action Negates Violation

In some jurisdictions, preventative action of various sorts by the social host may negate State-imposed liability. This analysis only notes that some jurisdictions permit preventative action to negate violations, but does not identify the specific actions that would do so as those vary widely across jurisdictions.

6. Exceptions to Underage Guest Requirement

Some jurisdictions with host party laws have exceptions in their statutes for family members or other persons, or for other uses or settings involving the handling of alcoholic beverages.

Direct Shipments/Sales

1. Direct Sales/Shipments From Producers to Consumers Are Permitted, Specified by Beverage

Some producers are permitted to ship directly to individuals via common carriers. If permitted, the type(s) of alcoholic beverages allowed to be shipped are indicated (beer, wine, and/or

distilled spirits). Limitations on the amount that may be shipped or received and the types of producers who may ship are not recorded unless the limitations are so severe as to constitute a practical ban on direct shipments.

2. Age Verification Requirements

If a requirement is not listed, it does not exist for the particular jurisdiction:

- Purchasers must make mandatory trips to producers (for age verification purposes) before delivery can be authorized.⁴⁴
- Producers/shippers must verify age of purchasers prior to sale. (The relevant legal provision requires affirmative action to verify the ages of purchasers.)
- Common carriers (deliverers) must verify age of recipients prior to delivery. (The relevant legal provision requires affirmative action to verify the ages of the purchasers.)

3. State Approval/Permit Requirements

If a requirement is not listed, then it does not exist for the particular jurisdiction.

- Producers/manufacturers must obtain licenses or permits from a State agency prior to shipping directly to consumers.
- Common carriers must be approved by a State agency.

4. Recording/Reporting Requirements

If a requirement is not listed, then it does not exist for the particular jurisdiction.

- Producers/manufacturers must record/report purchasers' names for possible inspection by a State agency.
- Common carriers must record/report recipients' names for possible inspection by a State agency.

5. Shipping Label Requirements

There are two possible text requirements for the label used to ship alcohol to consumers. If a requirement is not listed, then it does not exist for the particular jurisdiction.

- Package contains alcohol.
- Recipient must be 21 years of age.

Keg Registration

1. Definition of a Keg

In most States, kegs are defined by minimum volume in gallons. In some States, an exact volume is specified; in other States, the volume may be defined as “greater than,” “greater than or equal to,” “less than” or “less than or equal to” some volume. In a small number of cases, no definition of keg is established by statute or regulation.

⁴⁴ Laws that require face-to-face transactions for all sales prior to delivery are treated as prohibitions on direct sales/shipments.

2. Prohibited

Some States stipulate that a person may not:

- Possess unregistered or unlabeled kegs.
- Destroy the label on a keg.

Where such prohibitions exist, statutes or regulations may specify a maximum penalty in terms of jail time, fine, or both.

3. Purchaser Information Collected

In some States, information on purchasers of kegs is collected at the time of sale. This information may include any combination of the following: (1) names; (2) driver's license or other government-issued identification number; or (3) addresses at which kegs will be consumed. Variations on how the information is gathered may include:

- The retailer is required to record purchasers' identification number or the forms of identification presented by purchasers together with the purchasers' names, addresses, and dates of birth.
- The purchasers' names and addresses must be recorded as they appear on identification produced by purchasers.

4. Warning Information to Purchaser

Some States require that warning information be presented to purchasers concerning violation of any laws related to keg registration. These warnings can address prohibitions such as serving alcohol to minors or failing to register kegs properly. The warning may be active (requiring an action on the part of the purchaser—e.g., signing a document) or passive (requiring no action on the part of the purchaser).

5. Deposit Required by Statute or Regulation

In addition to deposits that may be required by the vendor, some States require deposits as part of their keg registration policies. These deposits may be on the kegs themselves, the taper mechanisms used to serve the beer, or both, and are refundable when empty kegs and/or tappers are returned to the merchant. In some cases, multiple deposits may be specified depending on the size of the kegs.

6. Disposable Kegs

Disposable kegs (meant to be disposed of when empty) complicate keg registration laws, as they cannot be easily tagged or traced. Some States currently address disposable kegs by statute or regulation, and others do not.

Home Delivery

States may prohibit, permit, or permit with restrictions the delivery of beer, wine, and or spirits. States may also have no law regarding delivery of any or all of these beverages.

Variable 1a — Beer

1. Home Delivery of Beer is *Prohibited*
2. Home Delivery of Beer is *Restricted* (restrictions described in Beer Notes field)

3. Home Delivery of Beer is *Permitted*
4. No Law

Variable 1b — Wine

1. Home Delivery of Wine is *Prohibited*
2. Home Delivery of Wine is *Restricted* (Restrictions described in Wine Notes field)
3. Home Delivery of Wine is *Permitted*
4. No Law

Variable 1c — Spirits

1. Home Delivery of Spirits is *Prohibited*
2. Home Delivery of Spirits is *Restricted* (Restrictions described in Spirits Notes field)
3. Home Delivery of Spirits is *Permitted*
4. No Law

Alcohol Taxes

For this policy, taxes are reported for an *index beverage* that represents the largest market share for beer (5 percent alcohol by volume), wine (12 percent alcohol by volume), and spirits (40 percent alcohol by volume). Taxes are not reported for states where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in State-run retail stores or through State-run wholesalers. In these cases, the State sets a price that is some combination of cost, mark-up, and taxes. It is not possible to determine the dollar value assigned to each of these components. Such States are reported as CONTROL.

Beer

1. **Specific Excise Tax** – Tax per gallon on beer of 5 percent alcohol
2. **Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales)** – Tax on total receipts for beer of 5 percent alcohol
3. **Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales)** – Tax on total receipts for beer of 5 percent alcohol
4. **Notes include:**
 - A listing of taxes on beer in the range of 3.2 percent to 6 percent alcohol, in addition to those taxes reported in variables 1-3.
 - Whether ad valorem excise taxes are applied at the wholesale or retail level – only wholesale is noted. If there is no note, the tax is applied at retail.
 - A notation in States where sales tax is NOT levied when ad valorem excise taxes are levied. This notation gives the sales tax rate and the “sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem excise tax(es)” calculated as the on- and/or off-premises retail ad valorem excise tax minus the (unlevied) sales tax.

Wine

1. **Specific Excise Tax** – Tax per gallon on wine of 12 percent alcohol
2. **Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales)** – Tax on total receipts for wine of 12 percent alcohol

3. Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales) – Tax on total receipts for wine of 12 percent alcohol

4. Notes include:

- A listing of taxes on wine in the range of 6 percent to 24 percent alcohol in addition to those taxes reported in variables 5-7.
- Whether ad valorem excise taxes are applied at the wholesale or retail level – only wholesale is noted. If there is no note, the tax is applied at retail.
- This notation gives the sales tax rate and the “sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem excise tax(es)” calculated as the on- and/or off-premises retail ad valorem excise tax minus the (unlevied) sales tax.

Spirits

1. Specific Excise Tax – Tax per gallon on spirits of 40 percent alcohol

2. Ad Valorem Excise Tax (On-Premises Sales) – Tax on total receipts for spirits of 40 percent alcohol

3. Ad Valorem Excise Tax (Off-Premises Sales) – Tax on total receipts for spirits of 40 percent alcohol

4. Notes include:

- A listing of taxes on spirits in the range of 15 percent to 50 percent alcohol in addition to those taxes reported in variables 9-11.
- Whether ad valorem excise taxes are applied at the wholesale or retail level – only wholesale is noted. If there is no note, the tax is applied at retail.
- This notation gives the sales tax rate and the “sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem excise tax(es)” calculated as the on- and/or off-premises retail ad valorem excise tax minus the (unlevied) sales tax.

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials

Free Beverages

1. Prohibited
2. Not prohibited (notes identify States that allow a licensee to offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis *only*—e.g., on a birthday or anniversary, as compensation for poor services, etc.)

Multiple Servings at One Time

1. Prohibited
2. Not prohibited (if a State only prohibits “more than two servings” but allows the customer to possess two servings at one time, then this State is not counted as Not Prohibiting “multiple servings.” Also, drinks customarily sold in conjunction with another drink are each considered a separate drink. Notes identify States that do not prohibit multiple servings at one time, but place restrictions on this practice.)

Multiple Servings for a Single Serving Price (e.g., two-for-one, three-for-one)

1. Prohibited
2. Not prohibited (notes identify States that do not prohibit multiple servings for a single serving price, but place restrictions on this practice. There are currently no notes for this variable.)

Happy Hours—Reduced Price

1. Prohibited
2. Restricted (otes identify hours when happy hours—reduced price may not be offered)
3. Not prohibited

Unlimited Beverages for Fixed Price or Period (e.g., all-you-can-drink, beat-the-clock)

1. Prohibited
2. Not prohibited (Notes identify States that do not prohibit unlimited beverages for a fixed price or period, but place restrictions on this practice.)

Increased Volume Without Increase in Price

1. Prohibited
2. Not prohibited (Notes identify hours when double or triple shots for a single serving price may not be offered.)

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions

For this policy, an index beverage has been selected: beer (5 percent), wine (12 percent), and spirits (40 percent). If the index beverage is controlled, in whole or in part, by the State at the wholesale level, the State is coded as CONTROL, and no additional coding is displayed.

Beer, Wine, Spirits

1. *Pricing restrictions exist*
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (no further coding is provided)
2. *Volume Discounts*—wholesalers are allowed to offer a discount to retailers for the purchase of large quantities.
 - a. *Banned*—wholesalers are not allowed to offer a discount to retailers based on volume or quantity. The notes field briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - b. *Restricted*—there is a limit on the quantity for which a discount may be offered. The notes field briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - c. *Uncertain*—due to case law (on-going court cases affect the application of the volume discounts). The notes field briefly summarizes applicable court cases.
 - d. *No law*
3. *Minimum Markup, Maximum Discount*—wholesalers must establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers and/or are prohibited from selling any product below cost.
 - a. *Yes*—wholesalers may not sell below costs or must establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers. The notes field briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations. Collected laws include only those specific to beverage alcohol.
 - b. *Uncertain*—due to case law (ongoing court cases affect the application of minimum markup, maximum discount). The notes field briefly summarizes applicable court cases.
 - c. *No law*
4. *Post and Hold*—wholesalers must publicly “post” prices of their alcohol products (i.e., provide a list of prices to a State agency or notification to customers and the public for

review by the public, including retailers and competitors) and may not reduce these prices for a set amount of time.

- a. *Post and Hold*—both posting of prices and holding (i.e., not reducing) prices for a specified period of time is required. The notes field indicated the minimum “hold” time and briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - b. *Post*—posting is required but a “hold” period is not stated or is not clearly defined. The notes field briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - c. *Uncertain*—due to case law (ongoing court cases affect the application of post and hold). The notes field briefly summarizes applicable court cases.
 - d. *No law*
5. *Retailer Credit Permitted*—loans from wholesalers to retailers are permitted and/or the period of time required for retailers to pay invoices is specified.
- a. *Yes*—the notes field indicates the maximum time credit can be extended and briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - b. *No*—transactions must be in cash or payment is due prior to or at the time of delivery. The notes field briefly summarizes applicable statutes and regulations.
 - c. *Uncertain*—due to case law (ongoing court cases affect the application of retailer credit restrictions). The notes field briefly summarizes applicable court cases.
 - d. *No Law*

APPENDIX C: State Report Citations

For each State, overall population information is taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each State's population comprised of 12- to 20-year-olds is averaged from 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUHs); SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ); and *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH, special data analysis, 2011), as are facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use. The confidence intervals for these estimates are available from SAMHSA/CBHSQ/DPS on request. National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) data from 2001 through 2005 (CDC, NCHS, NVSS, 2001–2005) serves as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths among people who are younger than 21 years old, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) software provides the details presented for each State on years of potential life lost as a result of underage fatalities (http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DACH_ARDI/Default/Default.aspx). The National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) provides a Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), from which 2009 data were used to present statistics about fatalities among 15- to 20-year-old drivers.

Legal citations for the following policies can be obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) Web site. Go to <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. On the home page, click on the desired policy; on the policy page, click on the "data on a specific date" link. Scroll to the desired State, and click on the citation link in the citation column.

- Underage Possession of Alcohol
- Underage Consumption of Alcohol
- Internal Possession by Minors
- Underage Purchase of Alcohol
- False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol
- Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)
- Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose Laws")
- Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors
- Responsible Beverage Service
- Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers
- Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers
- Host Party Laws
- Keg Registration

Legal references for the following eight policies are listed below:

- Direct Shipments/Sales from Producers to Consumers
- Dram Shop Liability
- Drink Specials
- Graduated Drivers Licenses
- Home Delivery
- Social Host Liability
- Taxation of Alcohol
- Wholesale Pricing

Direct Shipment

Alabama

Ala. Code § 28-1-4.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 04.11.010; Alaska Stat. § 04.11.140; Alaska Stat. § 04.11.491; Alaska Stat. § 04.16.125; Alaska Admin. Code tit. 13, § 104.640, Alaska Admin. Code tit. 13, § 104.645.

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-101; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-203.04; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-205.04; Ariz. Admin. Code R19-1-221; Ariz. Admin. Code R15-3-403.

Arkansas

Ark. Code Ann. § 3-5-1602; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-106.

California

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23661.2; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23661.3.

Colorado

Col. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-104; Col. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-701.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-16; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-18; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-18a; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-19f.

Delaware

Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 501; Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 526.

District of Columbia

D.C. Code Ann. § 25-102; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-772.

Florida

Fla. Stat. Ann. § 561.14; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 561.54; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 561.545; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 564.02.

Georgia

Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-31; Ga. Code Ann. § 3-6-31; Ga. Code Ann. § 3-6-32; Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 560-2-9-.02.

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-33.1; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-33.6.

Idaho

Idaho Code § 23-1309; Idaho Code § 23-1309A; Idaho Code § 23-1314.

Illinois

235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-1; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-8; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-29; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-29.1; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-12; Ill Admin. Code tit. 86, § 420.100.

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-3-2-7; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-18-2; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-18-3; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-18-4; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-26-5; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-26-6; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-26-7; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-26-9; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-26-13.

Iowa

Iowa Code § 123.187; Iowa Code § 123.3; Iowa Code § 123.56; Iowa Code § 123.98.

Kansas

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-102; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-104; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-308a; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-350; Kan. Reg. 14-5-2; Kan. Reg. 14-11-23.

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 241.010; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.155; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 244.165 (The relevant subsections of these statutes have been held unconstitutional in the case of *Cherry Hill Vineyards, LLC v. Hudgins* (W.D.Ky. 2006) 488 F.Supp.2d 601, affirmed by *Cherry Hill Vineyards, LLC v. Lilly*, 553 F.3d 423, 424+ (6th Cir.(Ky.) Dec 24, 2008)).

Louisiana

La Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:85; La Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:359; La Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:369; La. Admin Code tit. 61, pt. I § 201.

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A § 1403-A; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2077; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2077-B; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2075.

Maryland

Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-101; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-102; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-103; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-104; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-105; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-106; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-107; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-108; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-109; Md. Ann. Code, art. 2B, § 7.5-110.

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138 § 19F; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138 § 22; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 830, § 62C.25.1.

Michigan

Mich. Stat. Ann. § 436.1203.

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 340A.417.

Mississippi

Miss. Code Ann. § 67-1-9; Miss. Code Ann. § 67-1-41; Miss. Code Ann. § 97-31-47.

Missouri

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.185.

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 16-4-901; Mont. Code Ann. § 16-4-903; Mont. Code Ann. § 16-4-906.

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103.01; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103.02; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103.03; Neb. Rev. St. § 53-103.23; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103.37; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103.38; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-123.11; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-123.15; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-124; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-130.01; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-192; Neb. Admin. R. & Regs. Tit. 237, Ch. 6, § 019; Neb. Admin. R. & Regs. Tit. 237, Ch. 7, § 002.

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.015; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.055; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.040; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.111; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.180; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.181; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.430; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.450; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.464; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.466; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.468; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.490; Nev. Admin. Code ch. 369, § 016.

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 175:1; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 178:14; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 178:27; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 178:29; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 179:5; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1102.04; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1103.02; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1104.01; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1104.02; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1104.05; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1105.01; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 1105.02.

New Jersey

N.J. Rev. Stat. § 33:1-2; N.J. Rev. Stat. § 33:1-10; 2004 N.J. Laws 102, § 2.

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-7A-3; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-7A-4; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-7A-8; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-6A-13.

New York

N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 79-c; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 79-d.

North Carolina

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-109; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1001; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1001.1; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1001.2; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1001.3; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1101; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1102; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1115; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.68; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.84.

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-16; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-17; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-19.

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4303.22; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4303.232; Ohio Admin. Code § 4301:1-1-25.

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 505; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 521; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 521.3.

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.282; Or. Rev. Stat. § 473.140; Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.404; Or. Admin. R. 845-006-0392; Or. Admin. R. 845-005-0424.

Pennsylvania

47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1-102; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-488; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5-505.2; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5-505.4; 40 Pa. Code § 5.103; 40 Pa. Code § 9.12; 40 Pa. Code § 9.144; 40 Pa. Code § 11.111; 40 Pa. Code § 11.211; 40 Pa. Code § 11.212.

South Carolina

S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-730; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-747; 7 S.C. Code Ann. Regs 200.2.

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 35-4-49; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-4-66; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-12A-1; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-12A-3; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-12A-4.

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-217.

Texas

Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 16.09; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 41.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 54.01; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 54.02; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 54.03; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 54.05; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 54.06; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 110.053; 16 Tex. Admin. Code § 41.23; 16 Tex. Admin. Code § 41.56.

Utah

Utah Code Ann. § 32A-12-201.

Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 66; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 239.

Virginia

Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-207; Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-209.1; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-70-220; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-70-225.

Washington

Wash. Rev. Code § 66.20.365; Wash. Rev. Code § 66.20.370; Wash. Rev. Code § 66.20.375; Wash. Rev. Code § 66.20.380; Wash. Rev. Code § 66.20.385; Wash. Rev. Code § 66.24.206.

West Virginia

W. Va. Code, § 60-8-6; W. Va. Code, § 60-8-6a; W. Va. Code, § 60-8-7; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-1-7; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-4-2; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-4-9.

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 125.53; Wis. Stat. § 125.535; Wis. Stat. § 139.035; Wis. Admin. Code § Tax 8.24.

Wyoming

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-2-204; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-4-412; 20 Wyo. Code Rev. Gen. R. § 16.

Dram Shop Liability

Alabama

Ala. Code § 6-5-71; *Jones v. BP Oil Co.*, 632 So. 2d 435 (Ala. 1993).

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 04.21.020; *Gonzales v. Safeway Stores*, 882 P.2d 389 (Alaska 1994).

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-311; *Schwab v. Matley*, 793 P.2d 1088 (Ariz. 1990); *Young v. DFW Corp.*, 908 P.2d 1 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1995).

Arkansas

Ark. Code § 16-126-103; Ark. Code § 16-126-104; Ark. Code § 16-126-105; *Cadillac Cowboy, Inc. v. Jackson*, 69 S.W. 3d 383 (Ark. 2002).

California

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25602.1; *Strang v. Cabrol*, 691 P.2d 1013 (Cal. 1984).

Colorado

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-801; *Sigman v. Seafood Ltd. P'ship*, 817 P.2d 527 (Colo. 1991); *Dickman v. Jackalope, Inc.*, 870 P.2d 1261 (Colo. Ct. App. 1994).

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-102; *Bohan v. Last*, 674 A. 2d 839 (Conn. 1996); *Ely v. Murphy*, 540 A.2d 54 (Conn. 1988); *Hayes v. Caspers*, 881 A.2d 428 (Conn. Ct. App.), app. denied, 276 Conn. 915 (2005); *Davenport v. Quinn*, 730 A.2d 1184 (Conn. App. Ct. 1999).

Delaware

McCall v. Villa Pizza Inc., 636 A.2d 912 (Del. 1994); *Acker v. S.W. Cantinas, Inc.*, 586 A.2d 1178 (Del. 1991).

District of Columbia

Rong Yao Zhou v. Jennifer Mall Restaurant, Inc., 534 A.2d 1268 (D.C.1987).

Florida

Fla. Stat. § 562.11; Fla. Stat. § 768.125; *Tobias v. Osorio*, 681 So. 2d 905 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1996).

Georgia

Ga. Code Ann. § 51-1-40; *Hulsey v. Northside Equities, Inc.*, 548 S.E.2d 41 (Ga. Ct. App. 2001), *aff'd*, 567 S.E.2d 4 (Ga. 2002).

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-78; *Reyes v. Kuboyama*, 870 P.2d 1281 (Haw.1994); *Ono v. Applegate*, 612 P. 2d 533 (Haw. 1980).

Idaho

Idaho Code § 23-808; *Mc Lean v. Maverik Country Stores, Inc.*, 135 P.3d 756 (Idaho 2006).

Illinois

235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-21; *Charles v. Seigfried*, 651 N.E.2d 154 (Ill. 1995).

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-5-10-15.5; *Merchants Nat. Bank v. Simrell's Sports Bar & Grill*, 741 N.E.2d 383 (Ind. Ct. App. 2000).

Iowa

Iowa Code § 123.92; Iowa Code § 123.49; *Hoth v. Meisner*, 548 N.W.2d 152 (Iowa 1996); *Kelly v. Sinclair Oil Corp.*, 476 N.W.2d 341 (Iowa 1991).

Kansas

Bland v. Scott, 112 P.3d 941 (Kan. 2005).

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 413.241; *DeStock # 14, Inc. v. Logsdon*, 993 S.W.2d 952 (Ky. 1999).

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.1; *Berg v. Zummo*, 786 So. 2d 708 (La. 2001).

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2503; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2505; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2506; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2507; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2508; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2509; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2511; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2515; *Jackson v. Tedd-Lait Post No. 5*, 723 A.2d 1220 (Me. 1999).

Maryland

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Massachusetts

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Michigan

Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1801; Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1815; *Longstreth v Gensel*, 377 N.W.2d 804 (Mich. 1985).

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 340A.801; Minn. Stat. § 340A.503.

Mississippi

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Missouri

Mo. Rev Stat. § 537.053; *Snodgras v. Martin & Bayley, Inc.*, 204 S.W.3d 638 (Mo. 2006).

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 27-1-710; *Rohlf s v. Klemen hagen, LLC*, 227 P.3d 42 (Mont. 2009).

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-401; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-402; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-403; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-404; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-405; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-406; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-407; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-408; *Pelzek v. American Legion*, 463 N.W.2d 321 (Neb. 1990).

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.1305; *Hinegardner v. Marcor Resorts, L.P.V.*, 844 P.2d 800 (Nev. 1992).

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:1, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:2, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:3, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:4, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:5, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:6, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:7, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 507-F:8.

New Jersey

N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2A:22A-5.

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 41-11-1; *Trujillo v. City of Albuquerque*, 965 P.2d 305 (N.M. 1998).

New York

N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law § 11-100.

North Carolina

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-120; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-122; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-123; *Estate of Mullis by Dixon v. Monroe Oil Co.*, 488 S.E.2d 830 (N.C. Ct. App. 1997), *aff'd*, 505 S.E.2d 131 (N.C. 1998).

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-06.1; N.D. Cent. Code § 32-21-02; *Thoring v. Bottonsek*, 350 N.W.2d 586 (N.D. 1984).

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code § 4399.18; Ohio Rev. Code § 4301.69; *Lesnau v. Andate Enters., Inc.*, 756 N.E.2d 97 (Ohio 2001).

Oklahoma

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Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.567; Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.565.

Pennsylvania

47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-493; *Matthews v. Konieczny*, 527 A.2d 508 (Pa. 1987).

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-4; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-5; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-6; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-7; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-8; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-9; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-14-12.

South Carolina

Norton v. Opening Break of Aiken, Inc., 443 S.E.2d 406 (S.C. Ct. App. 1994), *aff'd*, 462 S.E.2d 861 (S.C. 1995); *Whitlaw v. Kroger Co.*, 410 S.E.2d 251 (S.C. 1991).

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 35-4-78; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-11-1; *Baatz v. Arrow Bar*, 426 N.W.2d 298 (S.D. 1988); *Wildeboer v. South Dakota Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inc.*, 561 N.W.2d 666 (S.D. 1997).

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-10-102; *Worley v. Weigel's, Inc.*, 919 S.W.2d 589 (Tenn. 1996).

Texas

Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 2.01; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 2.02; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 2.03.

Utah

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Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 501.

Virginia

Robinson v. Matt Mary Moran, Inc., 525 S.E.2d 253 (Va. 2000).

Washington

Crowe v. Gaston, 951 P.2d 1118 (Wash. 1998); *Schooley v. Pinch's Deli Market, Inc.*, 951 P.2d 749 (Wash. 1998).

West Virginia

Anderson v. Moulder, 394 S.E.2d 61 (W. Va. 1990).

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 125.035; *Meier v. Champ's Sport Bar & Grill*, 623 N.W.2d 94 (Wis. 2001).

Wyoming

Daniels v. Carpenter, 62 P.3d 555 (Wyo. 2003).

Drink Specials

Alabama

Ala. Admin. Code r. 20-X-6-.13.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 04.16.015.

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-244.

Arkansas

Ark. Reg. 006.02.1-1.79.

California

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23386; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25600; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 4, § 106.

Connecticut

Conn. Agencies Regs. § 30-6-A24b.

Delaware

4 Del. Admin. Code 2.

District of Columbia

D.C. Code Ann. § 25-741; D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 23, § 199.

Illinois

235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-28; Ill. Admin. Code tit. 11, § 100.280.

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-5-10-20.

Kansas

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2640; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2722; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-19-31; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-20-33; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-21-16.

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 244.050.

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:90; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:286.

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. § 28-A-709.

Massachusetts

Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204, § 4.03.

Michigan

Mich. Comp. Law § 436.2025; Mich. Admin. Code r. 436.1438.

Minnesota

Minn. R. 7515.0760.

Nebraska

237 Neb. Admin. Code ch. 6, § 019.

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 179:44.

New Jersey

N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 2-23.16.

New Mexico

N.M. Admin. Code tit. 15, § 10.51.

New York

N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 117-a.

North Carolina

N.C. Admin. Code tit. 4, r. 2S.0232.

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.22; Ohio Admin. Code § 4301:1-1-50.

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 537.

Oregon

Or. Admin. R. 845-006-0345; Or. Admin. R. 845-006-0425; Or. Admin. R. 845-007-0020.

Pennsylvania

40 Pa. Code § 13.102.

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-26; R.I. Admin. Code 11-4-8:4.

South Carolina

S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-160; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-6-4550.

Tennessee

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0100-01-.03.

Texas

Tex. Admin. Code tit. 16, § 45.103.

Utah

U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-1-105; U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-4-106; U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-4-307; U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-5-107; U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-10-206.

Vermont

Vt. Code R. 14-1-3.

Virginia

3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-50-160; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-50-30.

Washington

Wash. Admin. Code § 314-11-085; Wash. Admin. Code § 314-52-110.

Graduated Driver's License

Alabama

Ala. Code § 32-6-7.2, Ala. Code § 32-6-8.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 28.15.051, Alaska Stat. § 28.15.055, Alaska Stat. § 28.15.057.

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-3153, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-3154, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-3155, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-3174.

Arkansas

Ark. Code Ann. § 27-16-604, Ark. Code Ann. § 27-16-802, Ark. Code Ann. § 27-16-804, Ark. Code Ann. § 27-16-901.

California

Cal. Veh. Code § 12509, Cal. Veh. Code § 12814.6.

Colorado

Col. Rev. Stat. § 42-2-104, Co. Rev. Stat. § 42-2-106, Co. Rev. Stat. § 42-2-111, Co. Rev. Stat. § 42-2-105.5, Co. Rev. Stat. § 42-4-116.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 14-36, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 14-36g, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 14-36j.

Delaware

Del. Code Ann. Tit. 14 § 4125, Del. Code Ann. Tit. 21 § 2701, Del. Code Ann. Tit. 21 § 2710.

District of Columbia

DC Code Ann § 50-1401.01, DC Mun. Regs. Tit. 18 § 100.

Florida

Fl Stat. Ann. § 322.05, Fl Stat. Ann. § 322.1615, Fl Stat. Ann § 322.16.

Georgia

Ga. Stat. Ann. § 40-5-22, Ga. Stat. Ann. § 40-5-24.

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 286-102.6, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 286-104, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 286-108.4, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 286-110, Haw. Admin. R. § 19-139-3, Haw. Admin. R. § 19-139-12.

Idaho

Idaho Code § 49-110, Idaho Code § 49-303, Idaho Code § 49-307.

Illinois

625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-107, 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-103, 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-107.1, 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-110, Ill. Admin. Code tit. 92, § 1030.11, Ill. Admin. Code tit. 92, § 1030.65.

Indiana

Ind. Code § 9-24-3-2, Ind. Code § 9-24-7-1, Ind. Code § 9-24-7-3, Ind. Code § 9-24-7-4, Ind. Code § 9-24-11-3, Ind. Code § 9-24-11-3.3, Ind. Code § 31-37-3-2, Ind. Code § 31-37-3-3.5.

Iowa

Iowa Code § 321.180B.

Kansas

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-2,100, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-2,101, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-235d, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-237, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-239, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 8-240.

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §186.410, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 186.450, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 186.452, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §186.454.

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann § 32:405.1, La. Rev. Stat. Ann § 32:407, La. Rev. Stat. Ann § 32:408.

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29-A, §§ 1251, 1304, 1311, 1351.

Maryland

Md. Ann. Code, Transportation, §§ 16-103, 16-105, 16-111, 16-113, 21-1123; MD Trans. 11.17.14.13.

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 90, § 8, Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 90, § 8B.

Michigan

Mich. Comp. Laws § 257.310e.

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 171.04, Minn. Stat. § 171.05, Minn. Stat. § 171.055, Minn. Stat. § 609B.265.

Mississippi

Miss. Code Ann. § 37-25-7, Miss. Code Ann. § 63-1-9, Miss. Code Ann. § 63-1-21, Miss. Reg. 16 000 001, DS Policy 2.006 (alternatively cited as Miss. Admin. Code 31-3-3:2.006).

Missouri

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 302.060, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 302.130, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 302.178.

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 61-5-105, Mont. Code Ann. § 61-5-106, Mont. Code Ann. § 61-5-132, Mont. Code Ann. § 61-5-133, Mont. Admin. R. 10.13.313 (2008).

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-480, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-4,118.05, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-4,120.01, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-4,123.

Nevada

Nev. Stat. Ann. § 483.2521, Nev. Stat. Ann. § 483.2523, Nev. Stat. Ann. § 483.2525, Nev. Stat. Ann. § 483.280, Nev. Stat. Ann. § 484B.907.

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 263:14, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 263:16, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 263:17, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 263:19, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 263:25.

New Jersey

N.J. Rev. Stat. s. 39:3-10, N.J. Rev. Stat. s. 39:3-13, N.J. Rev. Stat. s. 39:3-13.4.

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 66-5-5, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 66-5-8.

New York

N.Y. Veh. & Traf. § 501, N.Y. Veh. & Traf. § 502, N.Y. Veh. & Traf. § 501-b, N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 15, § 1.5, N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 15, § 4.2, N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 15, § 4.4.

North Carolina

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-11.

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 39-06-03, N.D. Cent. Code § 39-06-04.

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4507.05, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4507.21, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4507.071.

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 47, § 6-105, Okla. Admin. Code 595:10-1-5.

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 807.060, Or. Rev. Stat. § 807.065, Or. Rev. Stat. § 807.122, Or. Rev. Stat. § 807.280.

Pennsylvania

75 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1503, 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1505.

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 31-10-3, R.I. Gen. Laws § 31-10-6, R.I. Gen. Laws § 31-10-20,

South Carolina

S.C. Code Ann. § 56-1-40, S.C. Code Ann. § 56-1-50, S.C. Code Ann. § 56-1-175.

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 32-12-11, S.D. Codified Laws § 32-12-12, S.D. Codified Laws § 32-12-17.

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-50-102, Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-50-311.

Texas

Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 521.201, Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 521.203, Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 521.204, Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 521.222, Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 545.424, Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 1001.101, Tex. Admin. Code tit. 37, § 15.5.

Utah

Utah Code Ann. § 41-8-2, Utah Code Ann. § 41-8-3, Utah Code Ann. § 53-3-204, Utah Code Ann. § 53-3-210.5, Utah Code Ann. § 53-3-211.

Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 23, § 607, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 23, § 614, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 23, § 617, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 23, § 678.

Virginia

Va. Code Ann. § 46.2-334, Va. Code Ann. § 46.2-334.01, Va. Code Ann. § 46.2-335, Va. Code Ann. § 46.2-335.2.

Washington

Wash. Rev. Code § 46.20.055, Wash. Rev. Code § 46.20.075.

West Virginia

W. Va. Code § 17B-2-3a, W. Va. Code § 17B-2-7.

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 343.06, Wis. Stat. § 343.07, Wis. Stat. § 343.085.

Wyoming

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-7-108, Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-7-110, Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-7-111.

Home Delivery**Alabama**

Ala. Code § 28-1-4; Ala. Code § 28-3A-25; Ala. Code § 28-4-111; Ala. Admin. Code r. 20-X-8-.04; Ala. Admin. Code r. 20-X-7-.08.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 04.11.150; Alaska Stat. § 04.21.080; Alaska Stat. § 04.16.125; Alaska Admin. Code tit. 13, § 104.645.

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-203; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-101; Ariz. Admin. Code. R 19-1-221.

Arkansas

Ark. Code. Ann. § 3-4-405; Ark. Admin. Reg. 006.02.1-1.6.

California

Cal. Bus.& Prof. Code § 23004; Cal. Bus.& Prof. Code § 25605; Cal. Code Regs. tit 4, § 17.

Colorado

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-46-107; Colo. Rev. Stat § 12-47-407; Colo. Rev. Stat § 12-47-408; 1 Colo. Code Regs. 203-2:47-426.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-1; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-19f; Conn. Agencies Regs. § 30-6-B20; Conn. Agencies Regs. § 30-6-B55.

Delaware

Del. Code. Ann. tit. 4, § 101; Del. Code. Ann. tit. 4, § 526; Del. Code. Ann. tit. 4, § 716; Del. Code. Ann. tit. 4, § 717; 4 Del. Admin. Code 33.

District of Columbia

D.C. Code Ann. § 25-101; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-112; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-722; D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 23, § 705.

Florida

Fla. Stat. ch. 561.01; Fla. Stat. ch. 561.14; Fla. Stat. ch. 561.57; Fla. Admin. Code r. 61A-1.013.

Georgia

Ga. Code Ann. § 3-1-2; Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 560-2-3-.03; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. r. 560-2-3-.09; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. r. 560-2-3-.10; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. r. 560-2-3-.14; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. r. 560-2-13-.029.26.11.

Illinois

235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-3.05; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-1.

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-3-4-6; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-5-3; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-9-9; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-10-4; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-10-7; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-14-4; Ind. Code § 7.1-3-15-3.

Iowa

Iowa Admin. Code r. 185-4.33; Iowa Admin. Code r. 185-17.1; Iowa Admin. Code r. 185-17.5.

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.240; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.250; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 244.350.

Maryland

MD Code Ann, Art. 2B, § 12-301; MD Regs. Code Comp. Treas. 03.02.01.03.

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws. ch. 138 § 15; Mass. Gen. Laws. ch. 138 § 22.

Michigan

Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203; Mich. Admin. Code R. 436.1011; Mich. Admin. Code R. 436.1515; Mich. Admin. Code R. 436.1527.

Minnesota

Minn. R. 7515.0580.

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. St. § 53-103.02; Neb. Rev. St. § 53-103.36; Neb. Rev. St. § 53-123.04; 237 Neb. Admin. Code ch. 6, § 019.

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 175:1; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 404.04.

New Jersey

N.J. Rev. Stat. § 33:1-1; N.J. Rev. Stat. § 33:1-12; N.J. Rev. Stat. § 33:1-28; N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 13:2-20.2; N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 13:2-20.3.

New York

N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 3; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 53-a; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 100; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 102; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 105; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. § 116; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 67.1.

North Carolina

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-1001; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-904.

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 505; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 534.

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.305; Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.186; Or. Admin. R. 845-005-0420; Or. Admin. R. 845-005-0424; Or. Admin. R. 845-006-0396.

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-1; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-1; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-3; R.I. Code 11-4-8:4, Rule 10.

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 35-4-66; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-4-74.

Tennessee

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0100-03-.10.

Texas

Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 1.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 22.01; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 22.03; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 43.03; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 43.05; Tex. Admin. Code tit. 16 § 35.3.

Utah

U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-12-201; U.C.A. 1953 § 32A-12-504.

Virginia

Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-212.1; 3 Va. Admin. Code 5-70-225.

Washington

Wash. Admin. Code 314-01-005; Wash. Admin. Code 314-03-020.

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 125.51.

Social Host Liability

Alabama

Ala. Code § 6-5-71; *Martin v. Watts*, 513 So. 2d 958 (Ala. 1987), also reported at 508 So. 2d 1136.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 04.21.020; *Chokwak v. Worley*, 912 P.2d 1248 (Alaska 1996).

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-301; *Estate of Hernandez v. Flavio*, 930 P.2d 1309 (Ariz. 1997); *Knoell v. Cerkenik-Anderson Travel Inc.*, 917 P.2d 689 (Ariz. 1996); *Young v. DFW Corp.*, 908 P.2d 1 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1995).

Arkansas

Ark. Code § 16-126-105; Ark. Code § 16-126-106; *Archer v. Sigma Tau Gamma Alpha Epsilon, Inc.*, 2010 Ark. 8, 2010 WL 129774 (Ark. 2010); *Alpha Zeta Chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity v. Sullivan*, 740 S.W.2d 127 (Ark. 1987).

California

Cal. Civ. Code § 1714.

Colorado

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-801; *Charlton v. Kimata*, 815 P.2d 946 (Colo. 1991); *Gonzalez v. Yancey*, 939 P.2d 525 (Colo. Ct. App. 1997).

Connecticut

Bohan v. Last, 674 A. 2d 839 (Conn. 1996); *Ely v. Murphy*, 540 A. 2d 54 (Conn. 1988); *Pike v. Bugbee*, 974 A.2d 743 (Conn. App. Ct. 2009).

Delaware

Shea v. Matassa, 918 A.2d 1090 (Del. Super. Ct. 2007).

District of Columbia

Wadley v. Aspillaga, 163 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.D.C. 2001), *aff'd*, *Wadley v. Int'l Telcoms. Satellite Org.*, 82 Fed. Appx. 227 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

Florida

Bankston v. Brennan, 507 So. 2d 1385 (Fla. 1987); *Trainor v. Estate of Hanson*, 740 So. 2d 1201 (Fla. Ct. App. 1999).

Georgia

Ga. Code Ann. § 51-1-40; *Riley v. H&H Operations, Inc.*, 436 S.E.2d 659 (Ga.1993).

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 663-41; *Faulk v. Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.*, 851 P.2d 332 (Haw. Ct. App. 1993).

Idaho

Idaho Code § 23-808; *Slade v. Smith's Management Corp.*, 808 P.2d 401 (Idaho 1991).

Illinois

Wakulich v. Mraz, 785 N.E.2d 843 (Ill. 2003); *Charles v. Seigfried*, 651 N.E.2d 154 (Ill. 1995).

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-5-10-15.5; *Culver v. McRoberts*, 192 F.3d 1095 (7th Cir. 1999).

Iowa

Iowa Code § 123.92; § 123.49; *Brenneman v. Stuelke* 654 N.W.2d 507 (Iowa 2002).

Kansas

Bland v. Scott, 112 P.3d 941 (Kan. 2005).

Kentucky

Estate of Vosnick v. RRJC, Inc., 225 F. Supp. 2d 737 (E.D. Ky. 2002).

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.1; *Gresham v. Davenport*, 537 So. 2d 1144 (La.1989); *Garcia on Behalf of Garcia v. Jennings*, 427 So. 2d 1329 (La. Ct. App. 1983).

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2503; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2505; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2506; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2507; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2508; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2509; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2511; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2515; *Jackson v. Tedd-Lait Post No. 5*, 723 A.2d 1220 (Me. 1999).

Maryland

Hebb v. Walker, 536 A.2d 113 (Md. Spec. Ct. App. 1988).

Massachusetts

McGuiggan v. New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 496 N.E.2d 141 (Mass. 1986); *O'Flynn v. Powers*, 646 N.E.2d 1091 (Mass. 1995); *Makynen v. Mustakangas*, 655 N.E.2d 1284 (Mass. App. Ct.), review denied, 657 N.E.2d 1273 (Mass. 1995).

Michigan

Longstreth v Gensel, 377 N.W.2d 804 (Mich. 1985).

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 340A.90; Minn. Stat. § 340A.801; Minn. Stat. § 340A.503.

Mississippi

Miss. Code Ann. § 67-3-73.

Missouri

Andres v. Alpha Kappa Lambda Fraternity, 730 S.W.2d 547 (Mo. 1987); *Coons v. Berry*, 304 S.W.3d 215 (Mo. Ct. App. 2009); *Ritchie v. Goodman*, 161 S.W.3d 851 (Mo. Ct. App. 2005), transfer denied (Mo. May 31, 2005).

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 27-1-710.

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-401; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-402; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-403; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-404; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-405; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-406; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-407; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-408; *Pelzek v. American Legion*, 463 N.W.2d 321 (Neb. 1990).

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.1305; *Hinegardner v. Marcor Resorts, L.P.V.*, 844 P.2d 800 (Nev.1992).

New Hampshire

Hickingbotham v. Burke, 662 A.2d 297 (N.H. 1995).

New Jersey

Componile v. Maybee, 641 A.2d 1143 (N.J. Super. Ct. Law. Div. 1994); *Linn v. Rand*, 356 A.2d 15 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1976); *A.B. v. Johnson*, Civ. Action No. 08-cv-5247, 2010 WL 5441650 (D.N.J., Dec. 23, 2010).

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 41-11-1; *Trujillo v. City of Albuquerque*, 965 P.2d 305 (N.M. 1998).

New York

N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law § 11-100.

North Carolina

Camalier v. Jeffries, 460 S.E.2d 133 (N.C. 1995); *Hart v. Ivey*, 420 S.E.2d 174 (N.C. 1992).

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-06.1; N.D. Cent. Code § 32-21-02.

Ohio

Mitseff v. Wheeler, 526 N.E.2d 798 (Ohio 1988); *Williams v. Veterans of Foreign Wars*, 650 N.E.2d 175 (Ohio Ct. App. 1994); Ohio Rev. Code § 4301.69.

Oklahoma

Teel v. Warren, 22 P.3d 234 (Okla. Civ. App Ct. 2001).

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.567.

Pennsylvania

Congini v. Portersville Valve Co., 470 A.2d 515 (Pa. 1983).

South Carolina

Marcum v. Bowden, 643 S.E.2d 85 (S.C. 2007).

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 35-11-1; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-11-2.

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-10-101; *Biscan v. Brown*, 160 S.W.3d 462 (Tenn. 2005).

Texas

Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 2.02; *Dorris v. Price*, 22 S.W.3d 42 (Tex. Ct. App. 2000).

Utah

Utah Code Ann. § 32A-14a-102; *Gilger v. Hernandez*, 997 P.2d 305 (Utah 2000).

Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 501; *Winney v. Ransom & Hastings, Inc.*, 542 A.2d 269 (Vt. 1988).

Virginia

Robinson v. Matt Mary Moran, Inc., 525 S.E.2d 253 (Va. 2000); *Williamson v. Old Brogue, Inc.*, 350 S.E.2d 621 (Va. 1986).

Washington

Reynolds v. Hicks, 951 P.2d 761 (Wash. 1998); *Crowe v. Gaston*, 951 P.2d 1118 (Wash. 1998).

West Virginia

Overbaugh v. McCutcheon, 396 S.E.2d 153 (W.Va. 1990).

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 125.035; *Nichols v. Progressive Northern Ins. Co.*, 746 N.W.2d 220 (Wis. 2008).

Wyoming

Daniels v. Carpenter, 62 P.3d 555 (Wyo. 2003).

Alcohol Tax

Alabama

Beer: Ala. Code § 28-3-1; Ala. Code § 28-3-184; Ala. Code § 28-3-190.

Alaska

Beer: Alaska Stat. § 04.21.080; Alaska Stat. § 43.60.010.

Wine: Alaska Stat. § 04.21.080; Alaska Stat. § 43.60.010.

Spirits: Alaska Stat. § 04.21.080; Alaska Stat. § 43.60.010.

Arizona

Beer: Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3001; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3052.

Wine: Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3001; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3052.

Spirits: Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3001; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 42-3052.

Arkansas

Beer: Ark. Code Ann. § 3-1-102; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-104; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-111; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-201.

Wine: Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-104; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-9-223; Ark. Admin. Code § 006 05 009, Rule GR-26.

Spirits: Ark. Code Ann. § 3-1-102; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-104; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-7-201; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-9-202; Ark. Code Ann. § 3-9-213; Ark. Admin. Code § 006 05 009, Rule GR-26.

California

Beer: Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23004; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23006; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32151; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32220.

Wine: Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23004; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23007; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32151; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32220.

Spirits: Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 23004; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32220; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 32201.

Colorado

Beer: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-103; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-503.

Wine: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-103; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-503.

Spirits: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-103; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-503.

Connecticut

Beer: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-433; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-435.

Wine: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-433; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-435.

Spirits: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-433; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-435.

Delaware

Beer: Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 101; Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 581.

Wine: Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 101; Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 581.

Spirits: Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 101; Del. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 581; 4 Del. Admin. Code 76.

District of Columbia

Beer: D.C. Code Ann. § 25-101; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-902; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002.02.

Wine: D.C. Code Ann. § 25-101; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-901; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002.02.

Spirits: D.C. Code Ann. § 25-101; D.C. Code Ann. § 25-901; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002; D.C. Code Ann. § 47-2002.02.

Florida

Beer: Fla. Stat. Ann. § 563.05.

Wine: Fla. Stat. Ann. § 564.06.

Spirits: Fla. Stat. Ann. § 564.06; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 565.12.

Georgia

Beer: Ga. Code Ann., § 3-1-2; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-5-60; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-5-80.

Wine: Ga. Code Ann., § 3-1-2; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-6-1; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-6-50.

Spirits: Ga. Code Ann., § 3-1-2; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-4-60; Ga. Code Ann., § 3-7-60.

Hawaii

Beer: Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-1; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-4.

Wine: Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-1; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-4.

Spirits: Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-1; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 244D-4.

Idaho

Beer: Idaho Code s. 23-1002; Idaho Code s. 23-1008; Idaho Code s. 23-1319; Idaho Admin. Code s. 35.01.09.011.

Illinois

Beer: 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-3.04; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-1.

Wine: 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-3.03; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-1.

Spirits: 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-3.02; 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-1; Ill. Admin. Code tit. 86, s. 420.10.

Indiana

Beer: Ind. Code § 7.1-1-3-5; Ind. Code § 7.1-1-3-6; Ind. Code § 7.1-4-2-1.

Wine: Ind. Code § 7.1-1-3-49; Ind. Code § 7.1-1-3-5; Ind. Code § 7.1-4-4-1; Ind. Code § 7.1-4-4-2

Spirits: Ind. Code § 7.1-1-3-21; Ind. Code § 7.1-4-3-1; Ind. Code § 7.1-4-4-2.

Iowa

Beer: Iowa Code § 123.130; Iowa Code § 123.136; Iowa Code § 123.3.

Wine: Iowa Code § 123.177; Iowa Code § 123.183; Iowa Code § 123.3.

Kansas

Beer: Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-102; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-501; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-4101; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2601; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2701; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a01; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a02; Kan. Admin. Regs. § 92-24-12.

Wine: Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-102; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-501; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-4101; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a01; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a02; Kan. Admin. Regs. § 92-24-12.

Spirits: Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-102; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-501; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-4101; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a01; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 79-41a02; Kan. Admin. Regs. § 92-24-12.

Kentucky

Beer: Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 241.010; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.720; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.884; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.310; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.340.

Wine: Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 241.010; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.720; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.884; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.310; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.340.

Spirits: Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 241.010; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.720; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.884; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.310; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 139.340.

Louisiana

Beer: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:241; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:341.

Wine: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:241; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:341; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:342.

Spirits La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:241; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:341.

Maine

Beer: Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 1652; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 1703; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 36, § 1811; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 1051.

Maryland

Beer: Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-101; Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-105.

Wine: Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-101; Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-105.

Spirits: Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-101; Md. Code Ann., Tax-Gen. § 5-105.

Massachusetts

Beer: Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 1; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 12; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 21; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 63A, § 1.

Wine: Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 1; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 12; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 21; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 63A, § 1.

Spirits: Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 1; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 12; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 21; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 63A, § 1.

Michigan

Beer: Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1105; Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1409.

Wine: Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1105; Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1113; Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1301.

Minnesota

Beer: Minn. Stat. § 295.75; Minn. Stat. § 297A.62; Minn. Stat. § 297G.01; Minn. Stat. § 297G.04; Minn. Stat. § 340A.101.

Wine: Minn. Stat. § 295.75; Minn. Stat. § 297A.62; Minn. Stat. § 297G.01; Minn. Stat. § 297G.04; Minn. Stat. § 340A.101.

Spirits: Minn. Stat. § 295.75; Minn. Stat. § 297A.62; Minn. Stat. § 297G.01; Minn. Stat. § 297G.04; Minn. Stat. § 340A.101.

Mississippi

Beer: Miss. Code Ann. § 27-71-301; Miss. Code Ann. § 27-71-307.

Missouri

Beer: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.020; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.490; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.520; 11 Mo. Code of State Regulations 70-2.080.

Wine: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.020; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.550; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.554; 11 Mo. Code of State Regulations 70-2.010.

Spirits: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.020; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.550.

Montana

Beer: Mont. Code Ann. § 16-1-102; Mont. Code Ann. § 16-1-106; Mont. Code Ann. § 16-1-406.

Nebraska

Beer: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-160.

Wine: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-160.

Spirits: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-103; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-160.

Nevada

Beer: Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.010; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.040; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.330.

Wine: Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.040; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.140; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.330; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.370.

Spirits: Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.040; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.140; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.330; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.333; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.370.

New Hampshire

Beer: N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 175:1; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 178:26; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 506.11.

New Jersey

Beer: N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:41-2; N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:43-1; N.J. Admin. Code tit. 18, § 18:3-2.1.
Wine: N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:41-2, N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:43-1; N.J. Admin. Code tit. 18, § 18:3-2.1.
Spirits: N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:41-2, N.J. Rev. Stat. § 54:43-1; N.J. Admin. Code tit. 18, § 18:3-2.1.

New Mexico

Beer: N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-2; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-5.
Wine: N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-2; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-5.
Spirits: N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-2; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 7-17-5.

New York

Beer: N.Y. Tax § 420; N.Y. Tax § 424.
Wine: N.Y. Tax § 420; N.Y. Tax § 424.
Spirits: N.Y. Tax § 420; N.Y. Tax § 424.

North Carolina

Beer: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-101; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.68; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.80.
Wine: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-101; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.68; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-113.80.

North Dakota

Beer: N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-03-07; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-02; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-03.
Wine: N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-03-07, N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-02; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-03.
Spirits: N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-03-07; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-02; N.D. Cent. Code § 57-39.6-03.

Ohio

Beer: Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.01; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.42; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4305.01; Ohio Admin. Code § 5703-17-01.
Wine: Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.01; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.43; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.432.

Oklahoma

Beer: Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 506; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 542; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 553; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-1-2; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-3-3; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-5-1.
Wine: Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 506; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 553; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-1-2; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-3-3; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-5-1.

Spirits: Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 506; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 553; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 576; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 579; OK Const. Art. 28, § 7; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-1-2; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-3-3; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-5-1; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-5-3; Okla. Admin. Code § 710:20-5-4.

Oregon

Beer: Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.001; Or. Rev. Stat. § 473.030.

Pennsylvania

Beer: 72 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 9002; 72 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 9003; 61 Pa. Code § 60.7; 61 Pa. Code § 74.11; 61 Pa. Code § 74.12.

Rhode Island

Beer: R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-1; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-10-1.
Wine: R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-1; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-10-1.
Spirits: R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-1; R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-10-1.

South Carolina

Beer: S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1010; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1020; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1030; S.C. Code of Regulations R. 7-701.
Wine: S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1010; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1020; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1030; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1050; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1310; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-21-1320; S.C. Code of Regulations R. 7-701.
Spirits: S.C. Code Ann. § 12-33-20; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-33-230; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-33-240; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-33-245; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-33-425; S.C. Code Ann. § 12-36-910; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-10; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-6-20.

South Dakota

Beer: S.D. Codified Laws § 35-1-1; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-5-3; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-5-3.2; S.D. Admin. R. 64:06:03:04.
Wine: S.D. Codified Laws § 35-1-1; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-5-2; S.D. Codified Laws § 35-5-3;
Spirits: S.D. Codified Laws § 35-5-6.1; S.D. Admin. R. 64:06:03:04.

Tennessee

Beer: Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-101; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-5-101; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-5-102; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-4-302; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-5-201; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-6-102; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-6-103; Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-202; Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-102;
Wine: Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-228.
Spirits: Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-101; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-302; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-303; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-4-102; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-4-301; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-4-302; Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-202; Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-228; Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1320-4-6-.04.

Texas

Beer: Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 1.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 203.01; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 201.41; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 201.42.

Wine: Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 1.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 201.02; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 201.04.

Spirits: Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 1.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code Ann. § 201.03; Tex. Tax Code Ann. § 151.051; Tex. Tax Code Ann. § 151.054; Tex. Tax Code Ann. § 183.001; Tex. Tax Code Ann. § 183.021; Tex. Admin. Code tit. 16, § 41.50; Tex. Admin. Code tit. 34, § 3.1001; Tex. Admin. Code tit. 34, § 3.289.

Vermont

Beer: Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 2; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 421; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9202; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9241; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9242; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9771.

Wine: Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 2; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 421; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9202; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9241; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9242; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, § 9771.

Virginia

Beer: Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-100; Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-236.

West Virginia

Beer: W. Va. Code § 11-16-3; W. Va. Code § 11-16-13; W. Va. Code § 60-1-5.

Wisconsin

Beer: Wis. Stat. § 125.02; Wis. Stat. § 139.02.

Wine: Wis. Stat. § 139.01; Wis. Stat. § 139.03.

Spirits: Wis. Stat. § 139.01; Wis. Stat. § 139.03; Wis. Stat. § 139.04; Wis. Stat. § 139.06.

Wyoming

Beer: Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-1-101; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-3-101.

Wholesale Pricing

Alabama

Ala.Code 1975 § 28-3-4; Ala.Code 1975 § 28-7-22; Ala. Admin. Code r. 20-X-8-.09.

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat § 4-242; Ariz. Rev. Stat § 4-243; Ariz. Admin. Code R19-1-226.

Arkansas

Ark. Admin. Code 006.02.2-2.29; Ark. Admin. Code 006.02.2-2.31.

California

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25000; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25001; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25002; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25003; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25509; Cal. Admin. Code tit. 4, § 105.

Colorado

Co. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-202; Co. Rev. Stat. § 12-47-308; 1 Colo. Code Regs. 203-2:47-322; 1 Colo. Code Regs. 203-2:47-323.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-48; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-63; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-64; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-64a; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-68; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-68i; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-68k; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-68l; Conn. Agencies Regs. § 30-6-A36; Conn. Agencies Regs. § 30-6-B12.

Delaware

Del.Code Ann. tit. 4 § 304; 4 Del. Admin. Code 2; 4 Del. Admin. Code 29; 4 Del. Admin. Code 56.

District of Columbia

DC Code Ann § 25-731; DC Code Ann § 25-735.

Florida

Fla. Stat. Ann. § 561.01; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 561.42; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 563.022; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 563.065; Fla. Admin. Code r. 61A-1.006; Fla. Admin. Code r. 61A-4.013; Fla. Admin. Code r. 61A-4.031; Fla. Admin. Code r. 61A-4.0461.

Georgia

Ga Comp. R. & Regs. 560-2-2-.13; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. 560-2-3-.09; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. 560-2-4-.07; Ga Comp. R. & Regs. 560-2-17-.02.

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-42.

Idaho

Idaho Code § 23-1001; Idaho Code § 23-1003; Idaho Code § 23-1029; Idaho Code § 23-1031.

Illinois

235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-5; Ill. Admin. Code tit. 11, § 100.90.

Indiana

Ind. Code § 7.1-5-5-7; Ind. Code § 7.1-5-10-12; Ind. Admin. Code tit. 905, r. 1-21-1; Ind. Admin. Code tit. 905, r. 1-31-1; Ind. Admin. Code tit. 905, r. 1-31-2.

Iowa

Iowa Code §123.45; Iowa Admin. Code 185-16.7(123); Iowa Admin. Code 185-14.5(123).

Kansas

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-702; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-703; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-728; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-1101; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2705; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 41-2707; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-13-13; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-14-8; Kan. Admin. Regs. 14-14-11.

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 243.170; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 244.040.

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:148; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:241; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:287; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 26:741; La. Admin Code. tit. 55, pt. VII, § 101; La. Admin Code. tit. 55, pt. VII, § 103; La. Admin Code. tit. 55, pt. VII, § 105; La. Admin Code. tit. 55, pt. VII, § 301; *Manuel v. State Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control*, 982 So.2d 316 (La. App. 3 Cir. 4/30/08), La. Atty. Gen. Op. No. 09-0135 (2009).

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 2; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 705; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 708; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 28-A, § 1408.

Maryland

MD Code, art. 2B, § 1-102; MD Code, art. 2B, § 12-103; MD Code, art. 2B, § 12-112; Md. Comp. Treas. 03.02.01.04; Md. Comp. Treas. 03.02.01.05; Md. Comp. Treas. 03.02.01.16.

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 1; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 25; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 25B; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 138, § 25C; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204 § 2.14; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204 § 3.02; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204 § 6.03; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204 § 6.04; Mass. Regs. Code tit. 204 § 6.05.

Michigan

Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1105; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1107; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1109; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1111; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1113; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.1113a; Mich. Comp. Laws. § 436.2013; Mich. Admin. Code r. 436.1625; Mich. Admin. Code r. 436.1726.

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 340A.308; Minn. Stat. § 340A.312; Minn. Stat. § 340A.318; Minn. R. 7515.0310.

Mississippi

Miss. Code Ann. § 67-3-5; Miss. Code Ann. § 67-3-45.

Missouri

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 311.265; Mo. Code Regs. Ann. tit. 11, § 70-2.010; Mo. Code Regs. Ann. tit. 11, § 70-2.190.

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 16-3-243; Mont. Code Ann. § 16-3-406; Mont. Admin. R. 42.13.109.

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. St. § 53-168; 237 Neb. Admin. Code ch. 6, § 018.

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. 369.040; Nev. Rev. Stat. 369.470; Nev. Rev. Stat. 369.485

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 179:11; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 179:13; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 179:33; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 506.01; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 506.04; N.H. Code Admin. R. Liq 506.13.

New Jersey

N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 2-24.1; N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 2-24.4; N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 2-24.6; N.J. Admin Code tit. 13, § 2-24.8.

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-3A-3; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-7A-9; N.M. Admin. Code 15.10.53.

New York

N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 101-aa; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 101-aaa; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 101-b; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 65.1; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 65.3; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 65.7; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 68.3; N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 9, § 70.1.

North Carolina

N.C. Admin. Code tit. 4, r. 2S.1009; N.C. Admin. Code tit. 4, r. 2T.0604; N.C. Admin. Code tit. 4, r. 2T.0705; N.C. Admin. Code tit. 4, r. 2T.0711.

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 5-01-11; N.D. Cent. Code § 5-04-12; N.D. Admin. Code § 81-12-01-08; N.D. Admin. Code § 81-12-01-09; N.D. Admin. Code § 81-12-01-12.

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.13; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4301.24; Ohio Admin. Code § 4301:1-1-03; Ohio Admin. Code § 4301:1-1-43; Ohio Admin. Code § 4301:1-1-73.

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 535; Okla. Stat. tit. 37, § 536; Okla. Admin. Code 45:10-3-13; Okla. Admin. Code 45:10-3-26; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-3-6; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-3-7; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-3-8; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-5-6; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-5-7; Okla. Admin. Code 45:30-5-8.

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.398; Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.485; Or. Rev. Stat. § 474.115; Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.490; Or. Admin. R. 845-010-0200; Or. Admin. R. 845-010-0210.

Pennsylvania

47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1-102; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-441; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-447; 47 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4-493; 40 Pa. Code § 9.95.

South Carolina

S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-30; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-40; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-735; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-4-940; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-6-1300; S.C. Code Ann. § 61-6-2430.

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 35-1-1; S.D. Codified Laws § 37-10A-1; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:03:02; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:03:03; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:03:04; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:03:09; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:03:10; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:04:02; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:08:01; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:08:12; S.D. Admin. R. 64:75:08:13.

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-3-404; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-4-102; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-5-101; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-6-104; Tenn. Code Ann. § 57-6-108; Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0100-06-.04.

Texas

Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 1.04; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 102.01; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 102.07; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 102.31; Tex. Alco. Bev. Code § 102.32.

Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 7, § 2; Vt. Admin. Code 14-1-3; Vt. Admin. Code 14-1-6; Vt. Admin. Code 14-1-8.

Virginia

Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-100; Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-216; Va. Code Ann. § 4.1-324; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-30-30; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-30-40; 3 Va. Admin. Code § 5-70-150.

West Virginia

W. Va. Code, § 11-16-3; W. Va. Code, § 11-16-6; W. Va. Code § 11-16-18; W. Va. Code, § 60-8-22; W. Va. Code, § 60-8-23; W. Va. Code, § 60-8-31; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-1-2; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-4-2; W. Va. Code St. R. § 175-4-4; W. Va. Code St. R. § 176-1-6.

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 100.30; Wis. Stat. § 125.33; Wis. Stat. § 125.54; Wis. Stat. § 125.69.

Wyoming

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-1-101; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-2-201; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-5-402; WY Rules and Regulations REV LD Ch. 20 § 8.

APPENDIX D: ICCPUD Members

Pamela S. Hyde, J.D. (Chair)

Administrator
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

**Regina M. Benjamin, M.D., M.B.A.,
VADM, USPHS**

Surgeon General
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Michael L. Brown

Director
Office of Impaired Driving and Occupant
Protection
National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation

Janet Collins, Ph.D.

Associate Director for Program
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Mary K. Engle, J.D.

Associate Director
Division of Advertising Practices, Bureau of
Consumer Protection
Federal Trade Commission

David Esquith

Acting Director
Office of Safe and Healthy Students
U.S. Department of Education

Melodee Hanes, J.D.

Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice

Peter Kemper, Ph.D.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Disability and
Aging
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning
and Evaluation
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Howard K. Koh, M.D., M.P.H.

Assistant Secretary for Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Warren E. Lockette, M.D.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Clinical and Program Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Health Affairs
U.S. Department of Defense

David K. Mineta, M.S.W.

Deputy Director of Demand Reduction
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Mary G. Ryan, J.D.

Deputy Administrator
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
U.S. Treasury Department

Bryan Samuels, M.P.P.

Commissioner
Administration on Children, Youth and
Families
Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Nora D. Volkow, M.D.

Director
National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Rose L. Weahkee, Ph.D.

Director, Division of Behavioral Health
Office of Clinical and Preventative Services
Indian Health Service
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

Kenneth R. Warren, Ph.D.

Acting Director
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and
Alcoholism
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services

APPENDIX E: Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

Federal and State Actions Regarding Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

Introduction⁴⁵

Caffeinated alcoholic beverages (CABs) are premixed beverages that combine alcohol, caffeine, and other stimulants. They may be malt- or distilled spirits-based and usually have higher alcohol content than beer (e.g., 5 percent to 12 percent on average for CABs and 4 percent to 5 percent for beer). The caffeine content in these beverages is usually not reported. Some CABs are packaged in cans of up to 23.5 ounces with alcohol content up to 12 percent, resulting in a product that contains between four and five standard servings of alcohol (FTC 2010).⁴⁶ CABs experienced rapid growth in popularity between 2002 (the first year of significant CAB production) and 2008; the two leading brands together experienced a 67-fold increase in sales, from 337,500 gallons to 22,905,000 gallons during this period.

CABs capitalized on the increasingly popular practice (particularly among youth) of mixing nonalcoholic energy drinks with alcoholic beverages. Energy drinks are beverages that typically contain caffeine, other plant-based stimulants, simple sugars, and other additives. They are very popular among youth and are regularly consumed by 31 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 34 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) funded studies in both animals and humans that elucidated the dangers of combining alcohol and caffeine. Based on these and other studies, the CDC (2010) reported:

- When alcoholic beverages are mixed with energy drinks, the caffeine in these drinks can mask the depressant effects of alcohol. At the same time, caffeine has no effect on the metabolism of alcohol by the liver and thus does not reduce breath alcohol concentrations or reduce the risk of alcohol-attributable harms.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol mixed with energy drinks are three times more likely to binge drink (based on breath alcohol levels) than drinkers who do not report mixing alcohol with energy drinks.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol with energy drinks are about twice as likely as drinkers who do not report mixing alcohol with energy drinks to report being taken advantage of sexually, to report taking advantage of someone else sexually, and to report riding with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol.

CABs have been heavily marketed in youth-friendly media (e.g., on web sites with downloadable images) and with youth-oriented graphics and messaging (e.g., connected with extreme sports or other risk-taking behaviors).

⁴⁵ CDC (no date). Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages Fact Sheet. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/cab.htm> (accessed October 21, 2011).

⁴⁶ FTC (2010). FTC sends warning letters to marketers of Caffeinated Alcohol Drinks, November 17, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2010/11/alcohol.shtm>.

This Appendix describes the actions taken by State and Federal agencies and officials to remove these products from the marketplace.

Action by State Attorneys General

State Attorneys General took the following actions to reduce access of CABs to underage and young adult drinkers.

May 2007: Twenty-nine State Attorneys General sent a letter to the Anheuser-Busch Company urging the company to discontinue the production and distribution of Spykes (a CAB containing 12 percent alcohol and marketed in 2-ounce containers). The Anheuser-Busch Company removed Spykes from the marketplace shortly thereafter in response to the concerns raised by the Attorneys General as well as by other public health, safety, and community groups.⁴⁷

August 2007: Thirty State Attorneys General sent a letter to the Alcohol and Tobacco Trade and Tax Bureau (TTB) requesting that the Bureau investigate the promotional claims made regarding CABs and to take appropriate enforcement action against manufacturers who make misleading health-related statements.⁴⁸

June 2008: Anheuser-Busch Company signed an agreement with 11 State Attorneys General to remove caffeine and other stimulants from Tilt and Bud Extra (the company's AEDs) and refrain from producing or marketing CABs in the future.⁴⁹

December 2008: MillerCoors Company signed a voluntary agreement with 13 State Attorneys General and the City and County of San Francisco to remove caffeine and other stimulants from Sparks (the market leader at that time) and refrain from marketing CABs in the future. The agreement includes restrictions on marketing the reformulated Sparks brand designed to reduce the product's appeal to underage drinkers.⁵⁰

September 2009: The Co-Chairs of the National Association of Attorneys General Youth Access to Alcohol Committee (on behalf of 17 State Attorneys General, the Attorney General of the Territory of Guam, and the City Attorney of San Francisco) sent a letter to Dr. Margaret A. Hamburg, Commissioner of the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) requesting Federal action to address the marketing and distribution of CABs.⁵¹ A letter to the NAAG Committee from five research scientists was included in the submission to FDA.⁵² The scientists' letter summarized research regarding the health and safety risks associated with CABs. The State Attorneys General letter concluded: "We ask the FDA to use its authority under the Federal Drug and Cosmetics Act to cause the immediate removal of [CABs] from the marketplace."

⁴⁷ Attorneys General letter to August A. Busch IV, President and Chief Executive Officer, Anheuser Busch company, Inc. May 10, 2007. Available at: <http://www.ct.gov/ag/lib/ag/children/attorneysgenerallettertoanheuserbuschrealcoholiceenergydrinks.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Attorneys General letter to John J. Manfreda, Administrator, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, August 20, 2007. Available at: http://www.doi.state.or.us/releases/pdf/yaa_ttb_letter_final_w_sigs_8172007.pdf

⁴⁹ In re: Anheuser Busch, Inc. Assurance of Voluntary Compliance and Voluntary Discontinuance, June 10, 2008. Available at: <http://www.oag.state.md.us/Reports/A-B%20AVC%20Final.pdf>.

⁵⁰ In re: MillerCoors. Assurance of Voluntary Compliance and Voluntary Discontinuance, December 18, 2008. Available at: http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/latest_news/releases/dec_2008/MillerCoors_AVC8.pdf

⁵¹ Attorneys General letter to Dr. Margaret A. Hamburg, Commissioner of the Federal Drug Administration, September 25, 2009. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/FoodIngredientsPackaging/UCM190371.pdf>

⁵² Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages Letter to FDA from Scientists (September 21, 2009). Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/FoodIngredientsPackaging/UCM190372.pdf>

Federal Actions To Remove CABs from the Marketplace

Federal Drug Administration (FDA)

On November 13, 2009, the FDA sent letters notifying nearly 30 CAB producers of FDA's intent to examine the safety and legality of their products.⁵³ The letters requested that the companies submit evidence that the use of caffeine in alcoholic beverages is Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) under applicable provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act and FDA regulations. It also alerted them that if FDA determined that the use of caffeine in alcoholic beverages is not GRAS, or subject to a relevant exception, that the FDA would take action to remove the products from the marketplace. A sample of the letters was posted on the FDA website, together with the letters from the State Attorneys General and the research scientists.⁵⁴

On November 17, 2010, FDA, after completing its investigation and review, sent Warning Letters to four producers of malt-based CABs (Phusion Projects, maker of Four Loko; United Brands, producer of Joose; Charge Beverages Corporation, producer of Core; New Century Brewing Company, producer of Moonshot). The letters informed the companies of the FDA's conclusion that their products were adulterated under relevant statutes and regulations and instructing the companies to take appropriate action to correct the violation of law and to insure that there are no recurrences.⁵⁵

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

On October 6, 2009, following an investigation, the FTC entered into a consent agreement with Constellation Brands, producers of Wide Eye, a distilled spirits-based CAB. The company agreed not to make any representation that the consumers of Wide Eye would remain alert or that the caffeine and other stimulants in the product would counteract the effects of alcohol.⁵⁶

On November 17, 2010, FTC sent notices of potential illegal marketing to the same four companies that received Warning Letters from the FDA. The notices alerted the companies that their marketing of CABs may constitute an unfair or deceptive practice or act under the Federal Trade Commission Act. The letter documented specific incidents involving underage persons who were injured as a result of consuming the companies' products.⁵⁷

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)

On November 18, 2010, the TTB sent letters to the same four companies producing malt-based CABs that received warning letters from the FDA and FTC. The letters alerted the companies that products that are adulterated under the statutes and regulations enforced by the FDA are mislabeled under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and requesting the companies to advise TTB of steps taken to correct the violations within 15 days.⁵⁸

⁵³ FDA (2009). FDA to Examine the Safety of Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages. Consumer Updates, November 13, 2009. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm190364.htm>.

⁵⁴ <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/FoodIngredientsPackaging/UCM190371.pdf>

⁵⁵ FDA (2010). Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages, November 17, 2010. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodIngredientsPackaging/ucm190366.htm>.

⁵⁶ FTC (2009). In the matter of Constellation Brands, Inc. a corporation. FTC file No. 092 3035, October 6, 2009. Available at: <http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0923035/index.shtm>

⁵⁷ FTC (2010). FTC sends warning letters to marketers of Caffeinated Alcohol Drinks, November 17, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2010/11/alcohol.shtm>.

⁵⁸ TTB (2010). Alcohol beverages with added caffeine, November 18, 2010. Available at: http://www.ttb.gov/main_pages/caffeine-added.shtml

CAB Producers Remove Products from the Marketplace

In response to the FDA, FTC, and TTB letters and notices, the four companies ceased production of CABs. In some States, the CABs were removed from retail outlets and wholesale facilities pursuant to immediate actions taken by State agencies and officials. In other States the producers were allowed to deplete the existing stocks of their products. The producers reformulated their products to remove caffeine and other stimulants and then reintroduced them shortly after the Federal action. Other malt-based CAB producers have followed their lead and ceased production of these products. By the summer of 2011, it appeared that, with few (if any) exceptions, malt-based CABs were no longer available in the United States. However, distilled spirits-based CABs are still available in many locations.

The events leading up to the discontinuance of malt-based CABs in the market place demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinating action between Federal and State officials and among Federal agencies. These potentially dangerous products that posed risks to youth and young adults because of their link to binge drinking are no longer available as a result of this collaboration.

APPENDIX F: DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for Alcohol Abuse and Dependence⁵⁹

Alcohol Abuse

(A) A maladaptive pattern of drinking, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by at least one of the following occurring within a 12-month period:

- Recurrent use of alcohol resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home (e.g., repeated absences or poor work performance related to alcohol use; alcohol-related absences, suspensions, or expulsions from school; neglect of children or household).
- Recurrent alcohol use in situations in which it is physically hazardous (e.g., driving an automobile or operating a machine when impaired by alcohol use).
- Recurrent alcohol-related legal problems (e.g., arrests for alcohol-related disorderly conduct).
 - Continued alcohol use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of alcohol (e.g., arguments with spouse about consequences of intoxication).

(B) Never met criteria for alcohol dependence.

Alcohol Dependence

(A) A maladaptive pattern of drinking, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by three or more of the following occurring at any time in the same 12-month period:

- Need for markedly increased amounts of alcohol to achieve intoxication or desired effect; or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of alcohol.
- The characteristic withdrawal syndrome for alcohol (or a closely related substance) or drinking to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.
- Persistent desire or one or more unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control drinking.
- Drinking in larger amounts or over a longer period than intended.
- Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of drinking.
- A great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain, to use, or to recover from the effects of drinking.
 - Continued drinking despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to be caused or exacerbated by drinking.

⁵⁹ American Psychiatric Association (APA). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition., text revision. Washington, DC: APA, 2000.

(B) No duration criterion separately specified, but several dependence criteria must occur repeatedly as specified by duration qualifiers associated with criteria (e.g., “persistent,” “continued”).

APPENDIX G: Abbreviations

Federal Departments and Agencies

Department of Defense	DoD
Department of Education	ED
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	OSDFS
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	OESE
Department of Health and Human Services	HHS
Administration for Children and Families	ACF
Family and Youth Service Bureau	FYSB
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	AHRQ
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
Center for Medicaid Services	CMS
Health Resources and Services Administration	HRSA
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	NIAAA
National Institute on Drug Abuse	NIDA
Office of Public Health and Science	OPHS
Office of the Surgeon General	OSG
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA
Center for Mental Health Services	CMHS
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	CSAP
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	CSAT
Office of Applied Studies	OAS
Department of Justice	DoJ
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP
Office of Justice Programs	OJP
Department of Labor	DOL
Employment Training Administration	ETA
Office of Youth Services	OYS
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA
Office of National Drug Control Policy	ONDCP
Department of Transportation	DOT
National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration	NHTSA

Federal Programs and Agencies

Access to Recovery	ATR
Addiction Technology Transfer Center	ATTC
Administration for Children and Families	ACF
Agency for Health Care Research and Quality	AHRQ
Alcohol Policy Information System	APIS
Basic Center Program	BCP
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	BRFSS

Birth Control and Alcohol Awareness: Negotiating Choices Effectively Project	BALANCE
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality	CBHSQ
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	CMS
Center for Mental Health Services	CMHS
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America	CADCA
Drug Abuse Resistance Education	DARE
Department of Defense	DoD
Department of Education	ED
Department of Health and Human Services	HHS
Department of Justice	DoJ
Department of Labor	DOL
Department of Transportation	DOT
Drug and Alcohol Services Information System	DASIS
Drug Free Communities Program	DFC
Employment Training Administration	ETA
Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws	EUDL
Family and Youth Services Bureau	FYSB
Fatality Analysis Reporting System	FARS
Federal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	FASD
Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Schools Program	GRAAP
Health Resources and Services Administration	HRSA
Institute of Medicine	IOM
Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking	ICCPUD
International Association of Chiefs of Police	IACP
Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services	I-SATS
Iowa Strengthening Families Program	ISFP
Local Educational Agencies	LEAs
Monitoring the Future Survey	MTF
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	MADD
National Academy of Sciences	NAS
National Alcohol Screening Day	NASD
National Association for Children of Alcoholics	NACoA
National Association of School Resource Officers	NASRO
National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions	NESARC
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	NHANES
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	NHTSA
National Institutes of Health	NIH
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	NIAAA
National Liquor Law Enforcement Association	NLLEA
National Organizations for Youth Safety	NOYS
National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices	NREPP
National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services	N-SSATS

National Survey on Drug Use and Health	NSDUH
Network for Employees of Traffic Safety	NETS
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP
Office of National Drug Control Policy	ONDCP
Office of Surgeon General	OSG
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	ASPE
Outreach to Children of Parents in Treatment	OCPT
Partnership for Drug-Free America	PDFA
Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System	PNSS
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	PRAMS
Protecting You/Protecting Me	PYPM
Public Service Announcements	PSAs
Recording Artists, Actors and Athletes Against Drunk Driving	RADD
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	RWJ
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	SDFSCA
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment	SBIRT
School Health Policies and Programs Study	SHPPS
State Incentive Grant Program	SIG
Strategic Prevention Framework	SPF
Street Outreach Program	SOP
Students Against Destructive Decisions	SADD
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	SAPT BG
Targeted Capacity Expansion Program	TCE
Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management	TEAM
Too Smart to Start	TSTS
Transitional Living Program	TLP
Treatment Episode Data Set	TEDS
Treatment Improvement Protocols	TIPS
Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law	UPPL
Uniform Facility Data	UFDS
Virginia Commonwealth University	VCU
Youth Offender Demonstration Project	YODP
Young Offender Reentry Program	YORP
Youth Opportunity Grants	YOGs
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	YRBS
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	YRBSS

APPENDIX H: References

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