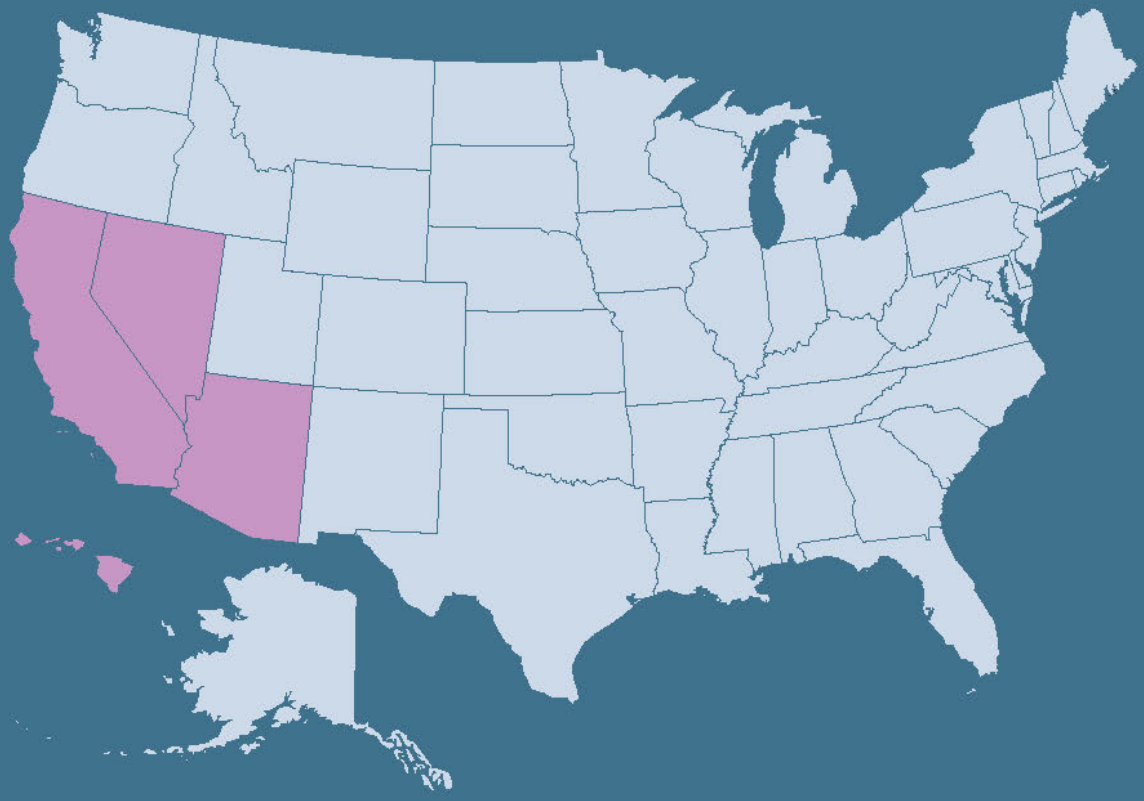
Region 9

STATE REPORTS

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020



SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

State Reports – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement: Region 9 includes a report on each state in the region. These *State Reports* are required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report "on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking." As directed by the STOP Act, the *State Reports* were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

In 2020, the *State Reports* for each of the ten HHS regions are being published together. For more information about the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) efforts in each HHS region, go to https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/regional-administrators.

Time Period Covered by these *State Reports*: These *State Reports* primarily include data from calendar year 2019. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2018. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2019. State survey data, collected in 2019, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

Source of Data: For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state's population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2015 through 2018 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2018). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ's Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2006–10 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2018 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15-to 20-year-old drivers.

Recommended Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA; 2020). *State Reports – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement: Region 9.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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Contents: Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada)

As mandated by the STOP Act, the following state reports for Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada detail each state's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking.

A **regional profile** showing combined data on underage drinking is provided on the next page.

Each state report contains:

A. State population and underage alcohol consumption data;

B. Summary of the state's behavioral health and substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery systems, including expenditures for substance abuse prevention and treatment;

C. State laws and policies: These 26 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into four categories:

(1) Laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol;

(2) Laws targeting underage drinking and driving;

(3) Laws targeting alcohol suppliers; and

(4) Laws affecting alcohol pricing.

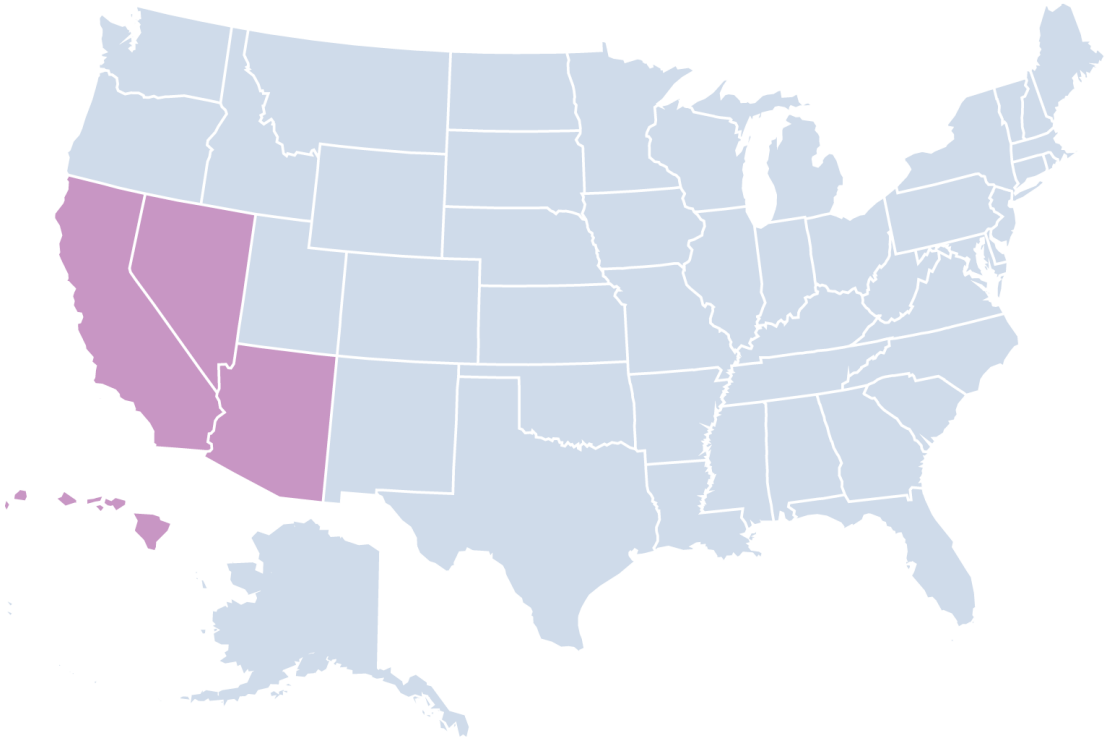
D. STOP Act State Survey data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

(1) Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations;

(2) Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking;

(3) State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns; and

(4) State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.



Region 9

Region Population: 50,978,500

Population Ages 12–20: 5,978,900

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,069,600 (17.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	638,800 (10.7%)

Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	670
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	40,355

Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) > 0.01%[1]	
Number of Fatalities Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01	47
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	48%

[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

SAMHSA
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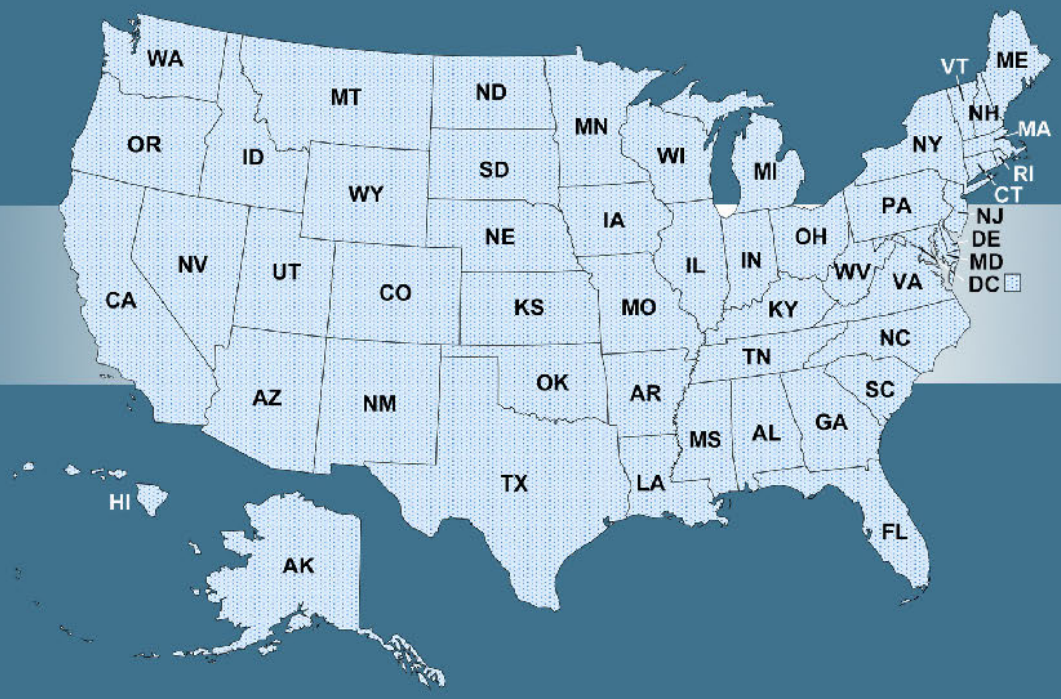
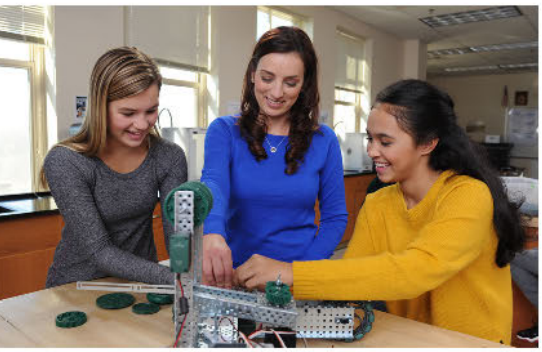
ARIZONA STATE REPORT

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020





SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report "on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking." As directed by the STOP Act, the *State Reports* were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

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Recommended Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA; 2020). 2020 *Arizona State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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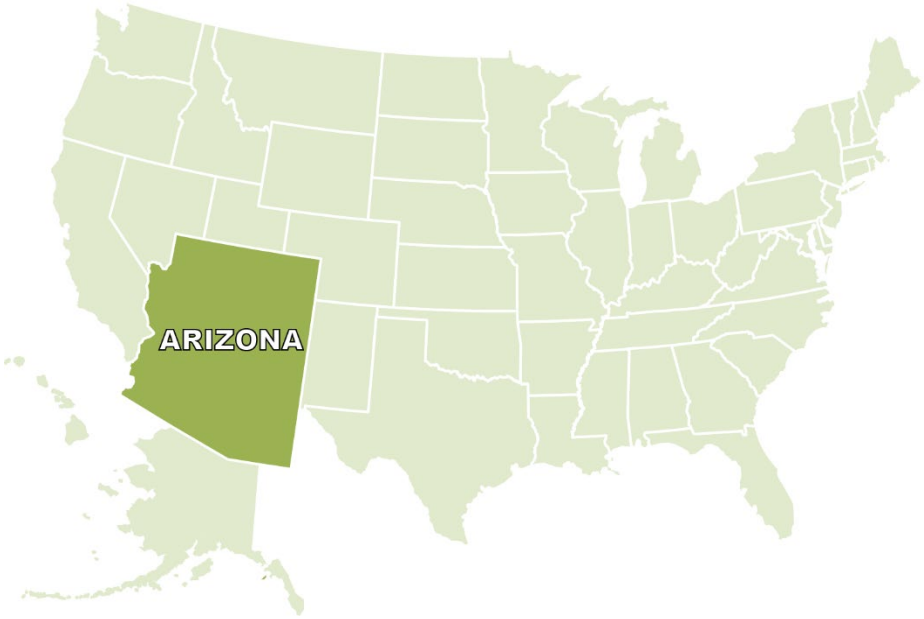


Arizona

State Population: 7,171,646

Population Ages 12–20: 829,500

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	130,800 (15.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	75,200 (9.1%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	7,900 (3.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,100 (1.2%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	31,100 (10.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	18,400 (6.3%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	91,800 (33.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	53,700 (19.4%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	114
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	6,896
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01%[1]	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	17
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	15%

[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

Behavioral Health Services[2]

Arizona has a long history of implementing significant and innovative initiatives related to integration and care coordination in the provision of physical and behavioral health services. Through an administrative initiative to integrate the management of physical and behavioral health services as of July 1, 2016, the Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services (ADHS/DBHS) and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) merged to integrate the implementation and oversight of federally funded behavioral and physical care services. Since 1982, when it became the first statewide Medicaid-managed care system in the nation, AHCCCS has operated under a federal 1115 Research and Demonstration Waiver that allows for a public-private partnership in the operation of a mandatory managed care model. As of January 1, 2017, AHCCCS provides coverage to approximately 1.9 million members in in three distinct geographical service areas (GSAs) throughout Arizona. The integration of ADHS/DBHS and AHCCCS builds stronger and better-informed delivery of behavioral and physical health services through Arizona's Medicaid and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) programs.

In addition to overseeing the managed care organizations that provide Medicaid-funded physical health care services, AHCCCS serves as the Single State Authority on substance abuse. AHCCCS will be the agency responsible for matters related to behavioral health and substance abuse and will provide oversight, coordination, planning, administration, regulation, and monitoring of all facets of the public behavioral health system in Arizona. Through this integration, the staff responsible for the application, implementation, and oversight of SAMHSA block and discretionary grants remain in one unit for coordination of care. These positions include the State Opioid Treatment Authority/Opioid Treatment Network, Women's Treatment Network, National Prevention Network, and National Treatment Network representatives in the System of Care and Grant Unit within Division of Health Care Management. The integration of physical and behavioral health services in one state agency puts AHCCCS in position to improve treatment outcomes for members in Arizona.

AHCCCS currently contracts with three Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHAs) to administer integrated managed care delivery services in three distinct GSAs throughout the state. This regionalized system allows local communities to provide services in a manner appropriate to meet the unique needs of members and their families. AHCCCS requires RBHAs to maintain a comprehensive network of behavioral health providers that deliver prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitative services to a variety of populations including children and adolescents, adults with serious mental illnesses (SMI), adults with general mental health disorders (GMH), and persons with substance use disorders/substance abuse (SUDs/SA).

In addition to RBHAs, the state has Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) with five of Arizona's American Indian Tribes to deliver behavioral health services to persons living on and

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (Arizona) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

off the reservation. Gila River Indian Community, Navajo Nation, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of Arizona each have an IGA for both Medicaid- and state-subsidized services. Colorado River Indian Tribe has an IGA for state-subsidized services only. The American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN), may choose to receive services through either the contracted health plans or the American Indian Health Program (AIHP), and members who, as required by federal law, qualify for Federal Emergency Services (FES), which provides only emergency services.

Additionally, AHCCCS has developed a collaborative partnership with multiple state agencies to increase the effectiveness of behavioral health treatment and prevention services across the state. Some of the state agencies include the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith, and Family (GOYFF), the Department of Economic Security (DES), the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), and others.

In addition to the RBHAs and tribes receiving prevention funding, AHCCCS expanded our contractors to include the GOYFF. In 2015, Arizona collaborated with the GOYFF to leverage substance abuse prevention efforts statewide to meet the needs of individuals in need of primary substance abuse prevention. The GOYFF expanded the primary prevention scope to media campaigns, middle school and high school programs, etc.

AHCCCS leverages the managed care services through these contracts to provide access to care for SUD prevention, treatment, and recovery support services through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funding. The SABG supports primary prevention services and treatment services for members with SUDs It is used to plan, implement, and evaluate activities to prevent and treat SUDs.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

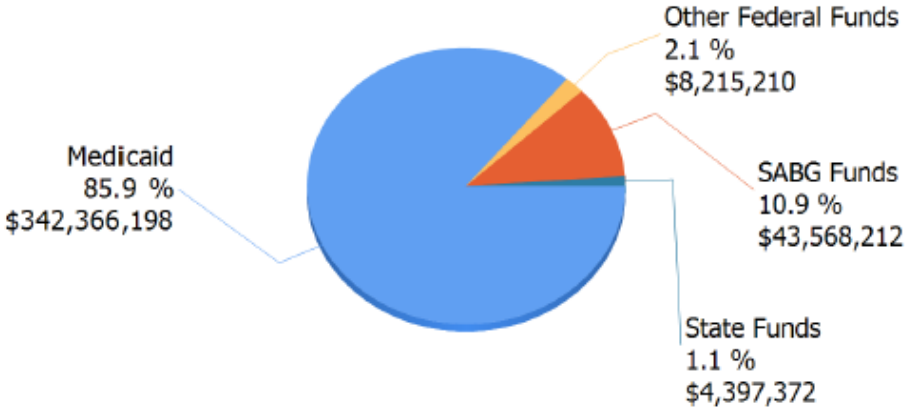
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through SABG funds administered by SAMHSA. Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Arizona used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, Medicaid funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (85.9 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively).[3]

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2018–2019, Arizona designated increasing the percentage of those under age 18 diagnosed and treated for substance use disorders as the number one priority for use of SABG funds.[4]

[3] WebBGAS State Profile, 2019 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Arizona 2019.

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Arizona) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

Exhibit 1: Sources of Arizona's 2019 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Arizona's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. The following sections address these measures:

State Laws and Policies: These 26 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into four categories:

1. Laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol;
2. Laws targeting underage drinking and driving;
3. Laws targeting alcohol suppliers; and
4. Laws affecting alcohol pricing.

STOP Act State Survey Data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

1. Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking.
3. State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns.
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage-Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	No
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

Underage-Internal Possession	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A
Notes: Although Arizona does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined by APIS, beginning on May 23, 2002, it has a statutory provision that makes it unlawful, "[f]or a person under the age of twenty-one years to have in the person's body any spirituous liquor." Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-244. Laws that prohibit minors from having alcohol in their bodies, but which do so without reference to a blood, breath, or urine test, are not considered as prohibiting Internal Possession as defined by APIS.	

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	No
• Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

Underage-Purchase and Attempted Purchase	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	Yes

Underage-False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
Provisions Targeting Minors	
Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited?	Yes
Does the use of a false ID result in minor's driver's license suspension?	Yes, through a judicial process and an administrative process
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	No
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	No
Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	Yes

Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	No
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	Yes
• Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.00%
Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)?	Yes
What is the minimum age to which the limit applies?	Not specified
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)	
Is there a "use/lose" law that suspends or revokes a minor's driving privileges for alcohol violations?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	Yes
The law applies to people under what age?	18
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Discretionary
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	0
Maximum number of days	180

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	15 years, 6 months
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	0 (with driver education; 30 hours without (10 of which must be at night))

Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	12:00 AM
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no more than one passenger under 18 who is not driver's sibling, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for passenger restriction violation
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol?	No
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

Compliance Check Protocols	
Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	Yes
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	No data
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	19
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	No data
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	No data
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	No data
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	No data

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	No data
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	N/A

What is the penalty for the second offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the third offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)–Voluntary	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes–Voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	No
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	No
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	Yes
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	No
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Both
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Not specified

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	16
Wine	16
Spirits	16
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	Yes
Notes: Prior to August 9, 2017, off-sale retailers could employ persons who were at least 16 years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who was at least 19 years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sold primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor. As of August 9, 2017, the age of the supervising person need only be 18 years of age.	

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	Yes, within 300 feet.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 300 feet.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits
Notes: Exceptions are 1) restaurants; 2) hotel-motels; 3) government; and, 4) golf courses. In addition, case-by-case exemptions may apply for certain licenses within entertainment districts.	

Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	No
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	No
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	No
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	Yes

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	No
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	N/A
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	N/A
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	N/A
Does common law social host liability exist?	Yes

Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	Yes
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	Specific
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	Possession/Consumption
Property type covered by the law?	Residential/Outdoor/Other
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	Negligence: Host knew or should have known of the party
Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	No
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	Yes – Family members and residents of household
Notes: Arizona's social host provision applies to gatherings of two or more underage persons on unlicensed premises, where the person charged knows or should know that one or more of the underage persons is in possession of or consuming spirituous liquor.	

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Prohibited
Wine	Prohibited
Spirits	Prohibited

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Wine, Distilled Spirits
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	Yes
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer record/report purchaser's name?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	Yes
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Notes: A farm winery that produces not more than 20,000 gallons of wine and a craft distillery that produces not more than 1,189 gallons of distilled spirits in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of their product to consumers who order by telephone, mail, fax or through the internet.	

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	No law
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	No law
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	No law
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No law
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	No law
Is a deposit required?	No law
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No law

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Yes
Wine	Yes
Spirits	Yes

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	N/A
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	N/A

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	$0.16
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	$0.84
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant

• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	$3.00
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	No
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	No
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Spirits	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No

Arizona State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control	
Enforcement Strategies	
State law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
Local law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	No
State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	Yes
Number of minors found in possession[1] by state law enforcement agencies	421
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	07/01/2017
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations[2] to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	14,000 licensed establishments
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	118 locations
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	32 failed
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	No
Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	Not applicable
Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
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	
State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors	No
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	Not applicable
Total amount in fines across all licensees	Not applicable
Smallest fine imposed	Not applicable

Largest fine imposed	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	No data
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018

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] Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.
[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

DIG YA Coalition (Development in Gila County for Young Adults)

Number of youth served	400 per year
Number of parents served	200 per year
Number of caregivers served	100 per year
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: This youth underage drinking coalition functions in Globe/Miami and surrounding areas to lower underage drinking in the 16 to 20-year-old population. This coalition works in conjunction with the Copper Basin Coalition, a substance abuse coalition started in 2006 as a DFC-funded coalition. The DIG YA coalition also is partnering with the Miami, Arizona Police Department to increase bar/restaurant checks, use point-of-sale materials, and increase community awareness. The bar checks increase law enforcement's ability to conduct positive interactions with patrons and licensees to garner voluntary compliance with Arizona Liquor Statutes. The coalition meets monthly to discuss prevention messages and develop their action plan. Their goals include encouraging peer-based youth outreach, increasing knowledge about the new Arizona Social Host law, empowering parents and business patrons to contact appropriate authorities on alcohol issues, facilitating youth focus groups, disseminating information via local events and social media, and many others. Some of the activities completed include presentations at high school assemblies, Prom Night events, National Night Out, and others.

Copper Corridor Coalition

Number of youth served	240
Number of parents served	100
Number of caregivers served	100
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: This coalition is in the first year of DFC funding. It serves the Copper Corridor, which includes 9 towns along Highways 77 and 177 (located in Gila and Pinal Counties), including Superior, Kearny, Hayden, Winkelman, Duddleyville, Aravapia, Mammoth, San Manuel, and Oracle. All of these are very small towns with very few services available and limited access to resources (i.e., towns with only 1 grocery store and no public transportation). The survival of these small towns over the years is largely due to mining and ranching. Family and ethnic culture in this area is very strong. As the economy fluctuates with the price of copper, mining jobs are either plentiful or miners encounter lay-offs. The instability of employment and financial security is associated with increases in the use of substances as a means to cope with stress. One of the goals of the Copper Corridor Coalition is to lower underage drinking. The coalition has created a marketing strategy and uses social media to provide information about the risks, harms, and consequences of alcohol use. Information sessions for parents and youth are held in each of the 9 communities. Sessions focus on the adolescent brain and consequences of youth alcohol use. School-based events are held within the corridor and peer messages are developed and shared on a peer-to-peer basis. Liquor bottle locks will be distributed to community members.

YADAH – Young Adult Development Association of Havasu

Number of youth served	500
Number of parents served	600
Number of caregivers served	200
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: This coalition started as a DFC-funded coalition; however, the funding ended last year. It is a community substance abuse coalition that focuses on prescription drugs, marijuana, and underage drinking, and serves the Lake Havasu City area of Mohave County. The city has easy access to the Colorado river; therefore, it is home to the International World Jet Ski Final Races, multiple professional fishing tournaments, custom boat regattas, the Western Winter Blast pyrotechnics convention, Havasu 95 Speedway, the Havasu Triathlon, the Havasu Half Marathon, and the Havasu Island Hot Air Balloon Fest and Fair. Lake Havasu City has been dubbed the "personal watercraft capital of the world." The spring brings college and high school students to celebrate spring break and Memorial Day weekend. As a result, it is customary for hotels to be at full capacity from March through May. This shows the community norm of a "party" atmosphere. The coalition brings education to the schools and parents about the risks, harms, and consequences of underage drinking. The first annual Do Hobbies Not Habits event was brought to Lake Havasu showing youth and young adults other healthy alternatives available to them in the Lake Havasu area. Liquor bottle locks and information are distributed to parents and caregivers. Information is disseminated during school events, community events, and on social media. Sidewalk surveys and focus groups have been completed to gather data on this program.

MAPPED – Mohave Area Partnership Promoting Educated Decisions

Number of youth served	500
Number of parents served	600
Number of caregivers served	200
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: MAPPED is a substance abuse coalition whose goals include lowering underage drinking. This coalition serves Bullhead City and the surrounding area of Mohave County. This community is on one side of the Colorado River; while Laughlin, Nevada is on the other side. This community tends to have a "party" atmosphere due to the large amount of water sports, spring break visitors, and summer activities, as well as gambling establishments across the river. MAPPED brings education to schools and parents about the risks, harms, and consequences of underage drinking. Liquor bottle locks and information are distributed to parents and caregivers. Information is disseminated during school events, community events, and on social media. Sidewalk surveys and focus groups have been completed to gather data on this program.

Stand with Me, Be Drug Free® curriculum

Number of youth served	1,684
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	43
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: Stand with Me, Be Drug Free® (SWMBDF) is an evidence-informed, interactive curriculum for students in grades 6 through 8. It was developed using science from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and SAMHSA. The curriculum focuses on scientific facts and the theme of Stay Healthy™. The SWMBDF® program focuses on the student's future goals and making positive choices to support those goals. The primary purpose is to provide school-based alcohol and drug prevention education for youth ages 12 to 14. Teaching methods include a mix of direct instruction, inquiry-based learning, and game-based learning.

What do you Know? Alcohol ® on-line curricula

Number of youth served	148
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	2
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: What do you Know? Marijuana, Alcohol, Vaping and Prescription Drugs® online curricula uses 4 interactive, computer-based teaching modules. This curriculum is evidence-informed and is implemented with 6th grade students. The curricula was developed using scientific, age-appropriate information from NIDA, CDC, and SAMHSA. For the STOP grant, we utilize the alcohol-focused module with 12- to 13-year-olds.

AlcoholEdu®

Number of youth served	639
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	21
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: AlcoholEdu® provides alcohol prevention education and is an evidence-based online, interactive curriculum for 9th grade students ages 14 to 15.

Drug and Alcohol Impact Panels

Number of youth served	75
Number of parents served	15
Number of caregivers served	1
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: Drug and Alcohol Impact Panels are offered for at-risk teens ages 13 to 20 and their parents. Participants are referred by schools and courts or through a probation process. This program is offered in a community setting, including our local community college. The primary purpose is to provide education about the dangers of alcohol use and abuse through direct instruction and personal examples from guest speakers.

Trauma-Informed Care for Educators and School Systems

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	500
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: Trauma-informed care for educators and school systems aims to teach school districts about trauma and the effect it has on behavior and brain development. It also teaches behavior management, prevention, and de-escalation strategies that promote safety, relationship building, and success celebration for the student. There is a focus on what the resiliency research tells us about creating relationships and promoting self-worth and/or purpose. The section on mindfulness is helpful for not only calm classrooms, but also self-regulation. This is important, as youth substance abuse is often related to mental health concerns, such as anxiety, that lead to self-medication. The overall program helps education systems understand and meet the needs of their youth and promote healthy relationships and success-building, which ultimately helps youth abstain from substances.

This intervention strategy also can be provided by general community and social service practitioners upon completion of training. To date, there have been the following trainings: Flagstaff Unified School District, Williams Unified School District, Tuba City Boarding School, NACA Suicide Prevention Conference, Coconino County Adult Probation, CCC&Y Board Meeting and CCC&Y committee meeting, as well as quick overviews for the School Superintendents at the County Superintendent meeting and for the Coconino County Board of Supervisors.

Guadalupe Prevention Partnership

Number of youth served	55
Number of parents served	165
Number of caregivers served	No data
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: Guadalupe Prevention Partnership (GPP) was formed in May 2009 through a grant (SABG) from SAMHSA with the primary goal of targeting underage drinking. Since its inception, GPP has strived to educate the community about alcohol and substance abuse through community workshops, events, and youth groups. It also collaborates with other tribal departments and outside agencies to build its capacity to provide non-profit prevention services.

Vision: To build an effective prevention program that will be sustained through mutual efforts of community members, supporting health agencies, and tribal departments.

Mission: To provide culturally appropriate alcohol and substance abuse primary prevention services that will promote personal growth, healthy choices, and healthy living for the community members of Guadalupe.

Some GPP-related events and programs have included:

Dia del Nino

Traditional Food and Medicine Classes

Red Ribbon Spooktacular

Mother Daughter Tea

Semalulukut Community Garden

Allere Summer Camp

Lutu'uria Youth Group

Guadalupe Community Partnership

National Prevention Week: Sticker Shock Campaign at two local liquor stores

Blessing Project

Narcan training and disbursement in community

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

***The Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention*—**In 2017–2018, the Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention provided approximately $4 million in funding to 23 non-profit agencies and coalitions across Arizona. Eighteen of these programs are providing evidence-based and evidence-informed programs that increase and/or enhance parental involvement and increase education about the serious risks and public health problems caused by the abuse of alcohol. Programs are encouraged to collaborate and coordinate with various community partners to enhance programs, services, engagement, and participation. The following subgrantees provide education about the risks and public health problems caused by the abuse of alcohol and increase and enhance parental involvement through a variety of programs and community-based activities focused on the risks and harms of underage drinking: Amistades; Apache County Drug-Free Alliance; Arizona Youth Partnership; Campensinos Sin Fronteras; Casa Grande Alliance; Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc.; ChildHelp; Constructing Circles of Peace; Child and Family Resources; Community Bridges, Inc.; Friendly House, Inc.; Graham County Substance Abuse; Improving Chandler Area Neighborhoods (ICAN); La Frontera; MATFORCE; NotMYKid; Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (PAACE); Portable, Practical Educational Preparation (PPEP); Phoenix Indian Center, Inc.; Pima Prevention Partnership; Southwest Behavioral Health Services; Terros, Inc.; and Touchstone Health Services. These programs focus on 1) increasing knowledge of risks associated with alcohol and controlled substance abuse; 2) decreasing favorable attitudes toward underage drinking; 3) increasing parent/child communication about alcohol and drug use; 4) enhancing parent and child engagement in community activities designed to prevent or reduce underage drinking; and 5) equipping youth, parents, and families with the skills, tools, strategies, and resources to prevent underage drinking (http://substanceabuse.az.gov/substance-abuse/substance-abuse/parents-commission).

***Arizona Department of Liquor License and Control*—**The Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) works in partnership with the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family to help protect Arizona's youth by providing education to youth and their families about the dangers of underage drinking. The DLLC collaborates with coalitions, schools, and establishments that sell alcohol to educate them on underage alcohol purchasing trends, Social Host Ordinances, and the overall dangers associated with underage drinking. The DLLC also developed and coordinates a multi-faceted program to train new Covert Underage Buyers (CUBs; https://azliquor.gov/index.cfm).

***High School Health and Wellness (HSHW)*—**The High School Health and Wellness (HSHW) grant program is a primary prevention substance abuse program designed by the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family to implement strategies to prevent substance abuse among Arizona youth in accordance with the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG). The intent of the program is to provide programs and services for high school students that prevent the onset of the use of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs by youth and to foster the development of social and physical environments that promote healthy and drug-free lifestyles. Primary prevention programs, practices, and strategies are directed at individuals who have not been determined to require treatment for substance abuse. Funded programs target both the general population and subgroups that are at high risk for substance abuse (http://substanceabuse.az.gov http://substanceabuse.az.gov/itmatters).

Arizona It Matters Campaign—The Arizona Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) developed the Arizona It Matters campaign to encourage parents to engage in meaningful conversation with their children about the harmful effects of underage drinking and substance use. The GOYFF worked with Lavidge to develop this platform, using the It Matters program as a foundation, with variations that allow for discussion around three key issues: underage drinking, marijuana, and prescription drug use. Since its launch, the GOYFF has added Overcome Awkward and I've Got Something Better to the It Matters foundation. Overcome Awkward strives to ease the discomfort some parents feel about discussing substance use with their youth by providing messaging that communicates the importance of having these conversations. A Parent Talk Kit is available online to aid them in navigating that challenging discussion. The I've Got Something Better campaign not only educates teens about the risks of drinking and drug use, but also provides alternatives and encourages protective offsets, including the development of life skills and the promotion of participation in meaningful, healthy activities. Note: High schools and some state agencies have adopted the GOYFF's It Matters foundation. Some have developed their own

marketing around the campaign. The links below reflect 2 examples: http://www.itmattersarizona.org/drinking.php and https://www.azdhs.gov/itmatters/.
Arizona Partnership for Success—The SAMHSA SPF-PFS grant was awarded to the Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services in 2013. The administration of the grant transitioned to the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System in 2016. The SPF-PFS grant was designed to foster coordination and collaboration with coalitions, providers, and substance abuse prevention services. Substance abuse prevention programming provided by the grant targeted underage drinking among youth ages 12-20 and misuse and abuse of prescription medications for individuals ages 12-25. In addition to collaborating with coalitions, the Arizona PFS collaborated with 4 institutions of higher learning, 3 Tribal Nations, the Department of Veterans' Services, and the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group.

Yuma County Anti-Drug Coalition-Yuma Family YMCA—Program goals are to increase perception of harm related to alcohol use, increase public knowledge and awareness of the harmful effects of marijuana use, and strengthen community collaboration on alcohol, marijuana, and opioid prevention efforts in Yuma County.

Arizona Youth Partnership – Ajo—Goals of the program are to maintain an effective coalition, increase youth leadership and efficacy skills, increase youth and community members' perceptions of risks and harms in youth use of alcohol, and increase community members' perceptions of the harmful effects of marijuana and of the risks and harms in misuse/abuse of prescription medication.

Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health System (SEABHS) / Douglas Coalition—The program aims to reduce youth access to alcohol, reduce misuse and abuse of medications, and enhance the functioning of the Coalition.

Southern Arizona Aids Foundation (SAAF) Youth Empowerment and LGBTQ Leadership (YELL) Coalition / Tucson—Program goals are to maintain a coalition focusing on substance use and the LGBTQAI community, and increase the perception of harm related to alcohol use and of harm specific to prescription medication misuse.

Be Awesome / Maricopa—Program seeks to reduce underage drinking in Maricopa, increase the perception of harm and risk of marijuana use by youth, and increase coalition leadership.

Maricopa County Urban Indian Coalition of AZ (UICAZ)—Overall program goal is to reduce alcohol, marijuana, prescription drug, and other drug use among American Indian youth in Maricopa County. Through education, information dissemination, alternatives, problem identification and referral, and community-based process strategies, this coalition works with youth, adults, and families to decrease favorable attitudes towards these substances (https://www.facebook.com/UrbanIndianCoalitionofArizona).

Helping Enrich African American Lives (HEAAL) Coalition—Goal is to increase the health and wellness of African American individuals, families, and others in Maricopa County with regard to the use of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs among youth. Through education, information dissemination, community-based process, problem identification and referral, and alternatives, this program aims to increase awareness about perceived harm of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs among youth (https://www.tcdccorp.org/programs/heaal-substance-abuse-suicide-awareness/).

SafeOut LGBTQ Youth Coalition—Through education, information dissemination, community-based process, problem identification and referral, and alternatives, this program aims to increase awareness of perceived harm associated with underage drinking, binge drinking, and problem drinking among LGBTQ youth and young adults ages 13-26 in Maricopa County (https://safeoutaz.org/).

Arizona Youth Partnership (AZYP)—AZYP targeted the rural communities of Ajo, Catalina, Marana and Sahuarita located in Pima County for the SPF-PFS. Project has focused on underage drinking and prescription drug misuse for ages 12–25. The contract ended as of September 29, 2018, but AZYP received additional dollars under a no-cost extension to continue work on their goals and objectives for an additional 6 months. Some of the continued challenges include the isolated nature of these communities and the disparity between new families with a high

median income and longstanding families with lower incomes, lack of parental involvement in volunteer activities related to schools, and little or no local resources.

Casa Grande Alliance, Inc. (CGA)—CGA is the fiscal agent for the Pinal County Substance Abuse Council (PCSAC). PCSAC membership entails key stakeholders and leaders from 5 prevention coalitions throughout Pinal County: Pinal County Substance Abuse Council, Apache Junction Drug Prevention Coalition, Eloy Governor's Alliance Against Drugs Coalition, Be Awesome Youth Coalition, and Casa Grande Alliance. CGA is working with the SPF-PFS grant. This project focuses on underage drinking and prescription drug misuse for youth ages 12-25. The contract ended September 29, 2018. One of the needs is the re-education of the community on the location of medication drop boxes. Further, easy access can help build upon prevention efforts previously done through the RX Initiative. The PFS project can build upon and strengthen existing efforts in these areas. Overall, they found that youth do not believe substance use is risky or harmful and they are not having conversations with their parents or guardians about the dangers or consequences of substance use. Additionally, these are rural communities and there are challenges with access because there are very few or no local resources available. CGA, Inc. increased the amount of information being disseminated to youth and adults, which increased community awareness and education through presentations to youth and adults as well as youth social norms campaigns.

Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services (SEABHS)—SEABHS, part of the SPF-PFS grant, focuses on underage drinking and prescription drug misuse among individuals aged 12-25. The contract ended as of September 29, 2018. The area of concentration is Graham County, which is a mining and farming community with 7 school districts and 1 community college. Approximately 12% of the population identifies as having military status. SEABHS concentrates its efforts on 1) youth living in military families and their parents, and 2) college-aged individuals. SEABHS was able to work with some schools that they previously had not been engaged in these services. As a result, they have built a stronger relationship with their community partners and schools. They also have established a strong working relationship with Eastern Arizona College. As a result of this work, the college implemented a mandatory online underage drinking program for their students in fall 2018, and both Campus Police and Campus Health Services are distributing materials and providing information to educate students.

Additional Clarification

No data

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: Arizona works with tribes primarily through designated Tribal Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (TRBHAs). TRBHAs received federal grant funds through Arizona's Single State Agency (SSA), the Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). These TRBHAs take part in AHCCCS monitoring meetings, participate in trainings, implement prevention programming, and are active members in other programming throughout the state, as appropriate.	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes
Description of program: Hwal'bay hmany did Giv'ek Coalition One of their goals is to reduce underage drinking. Liquor bottle locks and information are distributed to parents and caregivers. Information is disseminated during school and community events.	
State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	Yes
Federal campaigns: Red Ribbon, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD); "Talk, They Hear You."	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns: Draw the Line; It's a Party Foul to Provide Alcohol to a Minor	Yes
Local school district efforts: SADD	Yes
Other:	No

State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	No
State commits state resources for TTHY	Yes
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Yes
Other:	No
State procures funding for TTHY	Yes
Pro bono	Yes
Donated air time	Yes
Earned media	Yes
Other:	No
State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: AZ Substance Abuse Epidemiological Workgroup, Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies): Local coalition best practice review efforts	Yes
Other:	No

Best practice standards description: The state works with various advisory councils to develop best practices for the state based on state-specific information, and the state also uses national best practices lists and registries, such as Blueprints for information.

Additional Clarification

No data

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 website 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	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: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission - the results of the latest Arizona Youth Survey described underage drinking in the state.	
Report can be accessed via: http://azcjc.gov/content/arizona-youth-survey	

Additional Clarification

The state is currently undergoing strategic prevention plan development, and underage drinking will be one of the main focuses of the Strategic Plan. A recently conducted needs assessment shows that underage drinking is still a high priority for the state's prevention efforts.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:

Estimate of state funds expended	$0 - grant monies used
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$0 - grant monies used
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Other programs:	
Programs or strategies included: Data not available	
Estimate of state funds expended:	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	Data not available

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other: Not applicable	No

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Not applicable

Additional Clarification

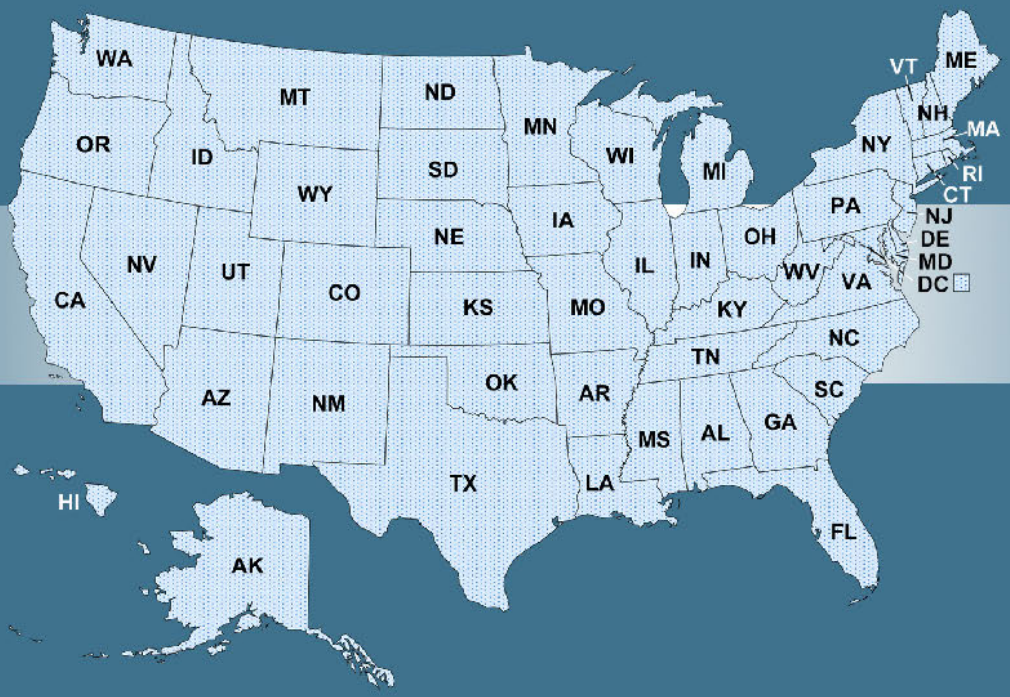
No data

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

CALIFORNIA STATE REPORT

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES·USA

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report "on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking." As directed by the STOP Act, the *State Reports* were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Time Period Covered by this *State Report*: This *State Report* primarily includes data from calendar year 2019. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2018. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2019. State survey data, collected in 2019, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

Source of Data: For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state's population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2015 through 2018 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2018). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ's Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2006–10 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2018 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15-to 20-year-old drivers.

Recommended Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA; 2020). 2020 *California State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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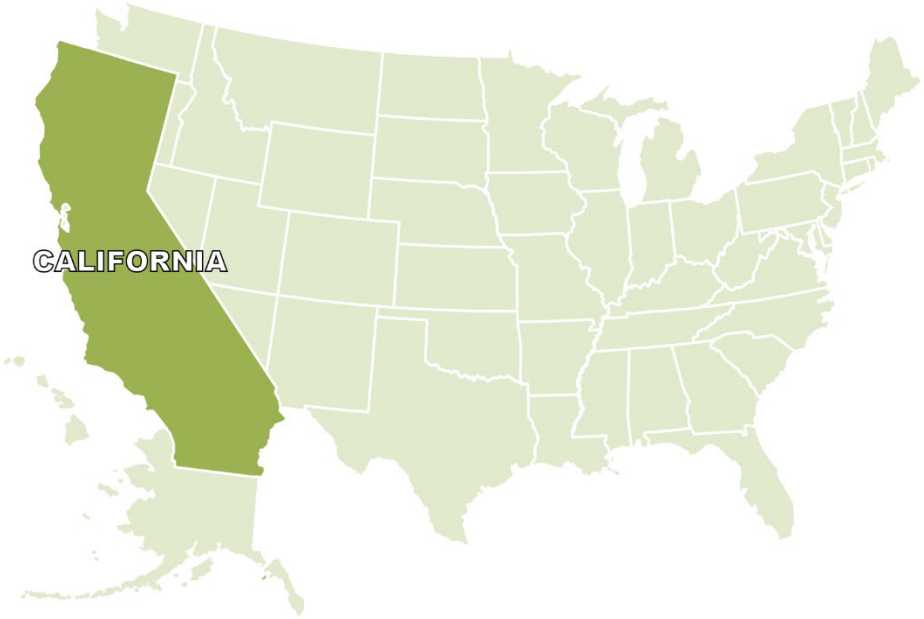


California

State Population: 39,557,045

Population Ages 12–20: 4,673,500

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	846,500 (18.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	512,100 (11.0%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	41,600 (2.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	17,400 (1.2%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	222,000 (14.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	123,900 (7.9%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	583,000 (35.5%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	370,700 (22.6%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	503
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	30,247
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01%[1]	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	73
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	18%

[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

Substance Use Disorder Prevention, Early Identification, and Recovery Support Systems[2]

The California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is one of 16 departments in the California Health and Human Services (CHHS) Agency. CHHS is a cabinet-level agency that reports to the Governor. DHCS is organized into the following areas; Policy and Program Support, Health Care Programs, and Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services (MHSUDS) with 34 divisions and ten offices.

DHCS is designated as the Single State Agency (SSA) responsible for administering and coordinating efforts for substance use disorder (SUD) prevention, treatment, and recovery services. DHCS is also the primary state agency responsible for interagency coordination of these services. DHCS has the responsibility for state leadership on SUD and community mental health. The DHCS Director and the MHSUDS Deputy Director are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

SUD prevention, early intervention, treatment, and recovery services are provided to patients through a partnership between California and its 58 counties, which are the sub-state planning areas. DHCS contracts with counties for SUD services to be provided by locally administered and locally controlled substance use programs. DHCS provides leadership and coordination in the planning, capacity building, development, implementation, and evaluation of a comprehensive statewide prevention, treatment, and recovery system. DHCS uses each of the 58 county alcohol and drug programs as brokers of service, and the counties in turn provide services to clients directly, or by contracting with local service providers. DHCS ensures compliance with federal requirements through periodic county monitoring visits.

State Prevention Services

The Policy and Prevention Branch (PPB) develops and maintains a comprehensive, statewide prevention system that averts and reduces alcohol and other drug-related problems, thereby improving the health, safety, and economic conditions of California residents by:

- Modifying social norms and conditions to counter the adverse consequences resulting from alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) availability, manufacturing, distribution, promotion, sale, and use.
- Effectively addressing at-risk and underserved populations and their environments.
- Collecting, analyzing and reporting statewide ATOD-related data which is used to determine future ATOD prevention needs as well as evaluate past performance.
- When applicable, implementing research-based programs that further improve understanding and effective implementation of prevention strategies.

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (California) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

Primary prevention serves populations at three levels of risk:
1. Universal, for the general public.
2. Selective, for sub-populations at higher than average risk for substance use.
3. Indicated, for those already using alcohol or other drugs or engaging in other high-risk behaviors, but not yet defined as in need of treatment.

Approximately four million persons receive primary prevention services annually. These services include the following populations: youth/minors (elementary, middle school, high school); parents/families; military including youth in military families; economically disadvantaged individuals; college students; adults/older adults; persons using substances; delinquent/violent youth, women, and children; children of substance abusers; foster youth; youth in the juvenile justice system; tribal youth; and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) population. The populations are those determined to be most in need by each county, through their Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) planning process.

Substance Use Services: Youth

DHCS allocates approximately $7.3 million per year in Adolescent Treatment Program funding to counties to provide substance abuse treatment, early intervention, and recovery services. The focus of the services varies depending on local need and priorities. Generally, services include residential treatment for adolescents in group home settings, services for youth transitioning into the community after discharge from institutional facilities, outpatient programs in the community, and services at school sites. The target population for youth treatment is individuals ages 12-17. The following services are provided:
- Outreach.
- Early intervention.
- Low intensive outpatient treatment.
- High-intensive outpatient treatment (or day treatment).
- Residential treatment and recovery in group home settings and juvenile detention facilities.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

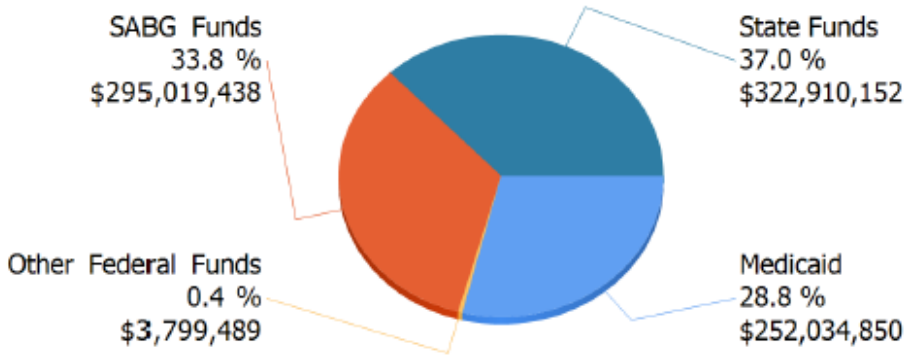
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that California used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, state funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (37.0 percent and 33.8 percent, respectively).[3]

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2018–2019, California designated prevention of substance use, including implementing activities contributing to delay of the age of

[3] WebBGAS State Profile, 2019 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – California 2019.

onset, as the number one priority, and building an infrastructure for youth SUD services as priority number seven for use of SABG funds.[4]

Exhibit 1: Sources of California's 2019 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



[4] FY 2018/2019 – (California) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details California's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. The following sections address these measures:

State Laws and Policies: These 26 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into four categories:

1. Laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol;
2. Laws targeting underage drinking and driving;
3. Laws targeting alcohol suppliers; and
4. Laws affecting alcohol pricing.

STOP Act State Survey Data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

1. Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking.
3. State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns.
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage-Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	Yes
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	Yes
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes
Notes: California's "Any Private Location" exception excludes possession in motor vehicles. California's statute regarding possession of alcohol by a person under the age of 21 years includes an exception for "responsible adult relative" but does not specify which relatives are included. APIS interprets the phrase “responsible adult relative” as including a spouse.	

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A

Underage-Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A

Underage-Purchase and Attempted Purchase	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	Yes

Underage-False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
Provisions Targeting Minors	
Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited?	Yes
Does the use of a false ID result in minor’s driver’s license suspension?	Yes, through a judicial process
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	Yes
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	No
Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	No
Are state driver’s licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes

May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	Yes
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	Yes
• Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.01%
Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)?	Yes
What is the minimum age to which the limit applies?	Not specified
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)	
Is there a "use/lose" law that suspends or revokes a minor's driving privileges for alcohol violations?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	No
The law applies to people under what age?	21
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Mandatory
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	365
Maximum number of days	365

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	15 years, 6 months
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	50 (10 of which must be at night)

Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	11:00 PM
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no passengers under 20, unless accompanied by a parent, guardian, instructor or licensed driver over 25
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for passenger restriction violation
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol?	No
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

Compliance Check Protocols	
Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	Yes
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	Not specified
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	19
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, 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. Male: No facial hair, really short hair, balding or receding hairline. Female: Minimal makeup, no provocative clothing.
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Discretionary
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Prohibited

Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Not specified

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	Yes
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	3 years
What is the penalty for the first offense?	15-day-license suspension
What is the penalty for the second offense?	25-day-license suspension
What is the penalty for the third offense?	License revocation
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Not specified
Notes: Retailer has option to accept fine in lieu of suspension. List of aggravating and mitigating factors provided.	

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)–Voluntary	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes–Voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	No
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	No
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	Yes
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	No
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Not specified
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Not specified
Notes: Although the effective date of California's enacting legislation establishing a mandatory beverage service training program was January 1, 2018, the program does not become fully implemented and enforceable until July 1, 2021. Note that prior to January 1, 2018, California had only a voluntary beverage service training program.	

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	None
Wine	None
Spirits	None
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	Yes

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18

Wine	18
Spirits	18
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	Yes, within 1 ½ miles of universities with enrollments of 1,000 or more students of which 500 or more reside on the university's grounds.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 1 ½ miles of universities with enrollments of 1,000 or more students of which 500 or more reside on the university's grounds.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Wine, Spirits (Does not include products of 4% ABV or less.)
Notes: Exceptions to the college restriction exist for numerous individual colleges and universities.	
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A

Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	No
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	No
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	Yes (Minor must be obviously intoxicated at time of alcohol furnishing.)
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	No

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	No
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	No
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	Yes (Knowledge of underage status.)
Does common law social host liability exist?	No

Notes: In Ennabe v. Manosa, the court held that a social host who sold alcoholic beverages to a minor who was obviously intoxicated may be liable for injuries caused to third parties. In its ruling, the court held that a "sale" of alcohol was defined as "any transaction" for "any consideration."

Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	No law
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	N/A
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	N/A
Property type covered by the law?	N/A
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	N/A
Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	N/A
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	N/A
Notes: As of January 1, 2004, a California statute imposes social host liability in circumstances that are more limited than for other laws included in this table. The California law applies only if the underage person is under 18 years old, has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.05% or greater, was permitted to drive a vehicle, and was found to have caused a traffic collision while driving. See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658.2.	

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Prohibited
Wine	Unclear
Spirits	Prohibited
Notes: An individual or retail licensee in a state that affords California retail licensees or individuals an equal reciprocal shipping privilege, may ship, for personal use and not for resale, no more than 2 cases of wine (no more than 9 liters each case) per month to any adult resident in this state. Delivery of a shipment pursuant to this subdivision shall not be deemed to constitute a sale in this state.	

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Wine
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	No
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer record/report purchaser's name?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	No

Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	Equal to or more than 6.00
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (Maximum fine/jail, $1,000/6 months)
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	No
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	Yes
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	Yes
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	Not required
Is a deposit required?	No
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Yes
Wine	Yes
Spirits	Yes

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	Yes
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	Yes (more than 60%)
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	No

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	$0.20
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant

Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	$0.20
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	$3.30
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant

• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	No
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	No
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	No
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	Post
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)
Spirits	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)

California State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC)	
Enforcement Strategies	
State law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
Local law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws	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	Not applicable
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	Yes
Number of minors found in possession[1] by state law enforcement agencies	1,872
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations[2] to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	79,200
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	1,872
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	Yes
Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations	Unknown
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	Unknown
Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,872
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Sanctions	
State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	721
Total amount in fines across all licensees	$2,009,188

Smallest fine imposed	No data
Largest fine imposed	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	Not applicable
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Not applicable
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	181
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018

Additional Clarification

The data ABC has provided comes from the Annual Workload Summary posted on the ABC public website at http://www.abc.ca.gov/. Much of the data from enforcement activities is lumped into one general overall number and is not broken into specifics for underage drinking; however, there is some data that identifies enforcement of underage drinking laws.
ABC provided numbers in this report to give an idea of how many locations they visited, but those visits may not have been specifically for underage drinking violations. The purpose of the site visits was to observe potential alcoholic beverage law violations and to identify areas for improvement.

Note for Part 1, Section C. (1.C.1) - data provided is for overall fines; it is not specific to underage persons.
Note for Part 1, Section C. (1.C.5) - data provided is for overall revocations; it is not specific to underage persons.
It is unknown how many of the state compliance checks were conducted randomly, but the California ABC visited 38,436 licensed premises.
In addition to information provided, the California Highway Patrol also collects specified data related to underage drinking. The following data covers California Highway Patrol enforcement efforts during the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018:
284 citations for a driver under the age of 21 with .01% to less than .05% blood alcohol concentration (BAC)
259 citations for a driver under the age of 21 driving with .05% BAC or greater
34 citations for a driver under age 21 with alcohol in the vehicle
22 citations for a passenger under 21 in possession of alcohol
17 citations for a minor in possession of alcohol

[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] Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.
[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

California Highway Patrol - "Every 15 Minutes"

Number of youth served	130,000
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: http://www.chp.ca.gov/programs-services/programs/youth-programs/every-15-minutes	

Program Description: The "Every 15 Minutes" program is a 2-day program focusing on high school juniors and seniors. It challenges them to think about drinking, driving, personal safety, the responsibility of making mature decisions, and the impact their decisions have on family, friends, their community, and many others.

California Highway Patrol - "Start Smart"

Number of youth served	34,333
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: www.chp.ca.gov/programs-services/programs/youth-programs/start-smart-driving-smart-to-stay-safe	

Program Description: Start Smart is aimed at helping newly licensed or soon to be licensed teenage drivers (ages 15-19) become more aware of the responsibilities that accompany the privilege of being a licensed California driver. Newly licensed teenage drivers and their parents/guardians are invited to attend and participate in a free 2-hour Start Smart class hosted at a local California Highway Patrol (CHP) office. CHP officers have candid conversations with drivers, parents, and guardians that focus on collision avoidance techniques and collision causing elements, such as excessive speed, DUI, and distracted driving. Start Smart makes new drivers aware of their responsibilities related to driving and teaches precautions for enhanced safety, such as the importance of seat belts, how to handle unsafe passengers in the vehicle, and what to do in the event of a collision.

Community Prevention Initiative (CPI)

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://ca-cpi.org/products-and-publications/cpi-publications/	
URL for more program information: www.ca-cpi.org	

Program Description: CPI provides no-cost training and technical assistance (TTA) in substance use disorder prevention. Administered by the Center for Applied Research Solutions (CARS), CPI is funded by the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and provides TTA support for planning and prevention services that include a broad community perspective. CPI also focuses on reducing and managing community-level risks and problems directly attributable to and/or collaterally resulting from the manufacture, distribution, availability, promotion, sale, and use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. During 2018, consultation and training services aimed at mitigating problems associated with underage and excessive alcohol use included:

- Updates to the Responsible Beverage Service training based on new ABC laws, and
- Compilation and distribution of 3 county and statewide indicator toolkits to collect data on 1) the level of drug and alcohol consumption, 2) consequences of drug and alcohol use, and 3) contributing factors related to drug and alcohol use.

Reports were generated and shared with 13 counties and the state. The CPI project also provides written products to support knowledge transfer of successful, evidence-based prevention strategies targeting underage drinking and binge drinking. These publications are available online and include:

- Policy strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking
- Social Host Ordinances: An approach to prevent underage drinking
- College presidents forum on underage and binge drinking: One community's success story
- Binge drinking: Community action to reduce binge drinking

Friday Night Live/California Friday Night Live Partnership

Number of youth served	43,000
Number of parents served	No data

Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: https://fridaynightlive.tcoe.org/our-programs
URL for more program information: www.fridaynightlive.org

Program Description: Friday Night Live (FNL) is a youth development program predicated on youth and adults working in partnership to influence underage drinking and other related issues that are relevant to the well-being of themselves and their communities. FNL Programs:

- Encourage young people to develop programs that are meaningful;
- Promote messages through shared experiences;
- Encourage peer-oriented programming (youth-driven and youth-led);
- Encourage goals that are focused, action-oriented, and innovative;
- Encourage and empower young people as active leaders and community resources;
- Appeal to diverse ethnic, racial, and social groups;
- Encourage youth to care about each other and their environment; and
- Provide conferences and trainings for young people to develop leadership skills.

Many FNL programs engage youth in environmental prevention efforts to reduce underage drinking. Additionally, the California FNL Partnership collaborates with the Interagency Prevention Advisory Council every other year to provide support and leadership to town hall meetings on underage drinking.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description: No data

Additional Clarification

No data

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: California Highway Patrol (CHP) commands conduct underage drinking outreach and educational efforts with Tribal Governments.
Community Prevention Initiative (CPI) provides TTA to federally recognized tribes across the state of California. Assistance is based on requested need. These may include requests to build capacity to address excessive alcohol issues, assistance identifying appropriate prevention strategies, and identification of evaluation support. In 2018, CPI provided support to the Yurok Tribe Social Services Department and Native American health staff from Yurok Health by providing a coalition/community partnership alcohol prevention education from a culturally relevant Native American perspective for Yurok communities, families, and youth. CPI also provided support to Foothill Indian Education Alliance members from 8 counties (Modoc, Shasta, Placer, Sutter, Lassen, Sacramento, El Dorado, and Amador) on how to implement strategies to address underage drinking, including facts about alcohol and other drugs, supports, and resources.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing — Yes

Description of program: California Friday Night Live (FNL) Partnership has 6 programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing, including:

- Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies (TRACE)—this program was created in partnership with California's ABC to connect adult provision of alcohol to accountability in situations where alcohol led to an emergency. FNL participants educate merchants, law enforcement, and parents. They also promote social host ordinance policy at the same time.

- Lee Law—participants evaluate liquor store signage and seek local policy to reduce or prohibit the signage.
- Responsible Alcohol Merchant Awards (RAMA)—youth educate merchants on how to improve the environment of their stores in a way that deters or discourages youth alcohol use and access.
- Store Makeovers—performed to restrict/reduce youth access to alcohol in stores. Makeovers are an option for merchants who have too many advertisements both inside and/or outside of the store, or if products should be moved (i.e. a beer pyramid placed right next to the candy aisle or the entryway).
- "Count Me In!"—campaign uses customizable tools such as videos, print materials, pledges, postcards, bumper stickers, and social media skins to change underage drinking norms. FNL participants reach out to young people, parents, alcohol merchants, and community members to recruit their support in the battle against underage drinking.
- "Not on My Watch" (NOMW)—aims to reduce underage access to alcohol by empowering families to institute a family alcohol policy and put up a lawn sign in front of their house stating they will not support or supply alcohol to minors in their home.
- Healthy Stores for a Healthy Community (HSHC)—housed in the California Department of Public Health's California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP). The campaign is a statewide collaboration between tobacco use prevention, alcohol prevention, and nutrition partners. Goals are to improve the health of Californians through changes in community stores and to educate retailers about the influence of in-store product marketing on consumption of unhealthy products. This long-term effort explores ways in which the retail environment can be used as a force to build healthier communities and neighborhoods. This campaign offers the opportunity to mobilize public health advocates around an environment and build critical mass to leverage social norm change.

State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	Yes
Federal campaigns: SAMSHA Prevention Week, Town Hall Meetings, "Talk. They Hear You"	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns: "Not On My Watch"	Yes
Local school district efforts:	Yes
Other:	No
State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	No
State commits state resources for TTHY	No
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	No
Other: DHCS contracts to provide prevention services to 58 counties. Counties then designate whether TTHY campaign aligns with their local needs.	Yes
State procures funding for TTHY	Yes
Pro bono	Yes
Donated air time	No
Earned media	Yes
Other:	No
State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies):	No
Agency(ies) within your state: DHCS, Alcohol & Beverage Control, Office of Traffic Safety	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No

Other: No

Best practice standards description: 1) DHCS requires counties to use the SPF to (a) ensure data-informed programmatic decision making, (b) encourage the implementation of evidence-based programs, and (c) program evaluation to determine which efforts to sustain. Fidelity of evidence-based programs is maintained by providing individualized and community-based TTA. 2) The California State University (CSU) has a system-wide committee: the Alcohol Policy Implementation Steering Committee is a 9-member student council (members appointed by the Vice President for Student Affairs). The council meets regularly to provide guidance to CSU campuses regarding effective policy implementation practices and leadership on system-wide efforts.

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: Julie Munoz
Email: julie.munoz@dhcs.ca.gov
Address: 1500 Capitol Avenue, MS 2622, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916-713-8604

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

AAA of Southern California
Attorney General's Office
California Community College
California Conservation Corps
California Department of Veteran Affairs
California Highway Patrol
California National Guard
California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
California Department of Education
California Department of Health Care Services
California Department of Motor Vehicles
California Department of Public Health
California Department of Rehabilitation
California State University Office of the Chancellor
University of California Office of the President
California Office of Traffic Safety

Additional Agencies/organizations:

A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities Yes

URL or other means of access: https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/IPAC.aspx

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes

Prepared by: DHCS
Plan can be accessed via:
https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/publications/Documents/SNAP_2017_Report_FINAL.pdf

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes

Prepared by: DHCS
Report can be accessed via:
https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/publications/Documents/SNAP_2017_Report_FINAL.pdf

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$4,890,423
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$550,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$1,290,089
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Other programs:	
Programs or strategies included: Data not available	
Estimate of state funds expended:	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	Data not available

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other: Grants	Yes

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Funding for programs included under community-based and K-12 expenditures comes from grants administered by the California Office of Traffic Safety (OTS), through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Additional Clarification

Funding for checkpoints/saturation patrols comes from grants administered by the California OTS, through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. State funds are utilized initially and then reimbursed by OTS.

In addition to the expenditures reported above, California allocated $188,464,022 towards SUD Treatment and $52,299,706 for Primary SUD Prevention this year.

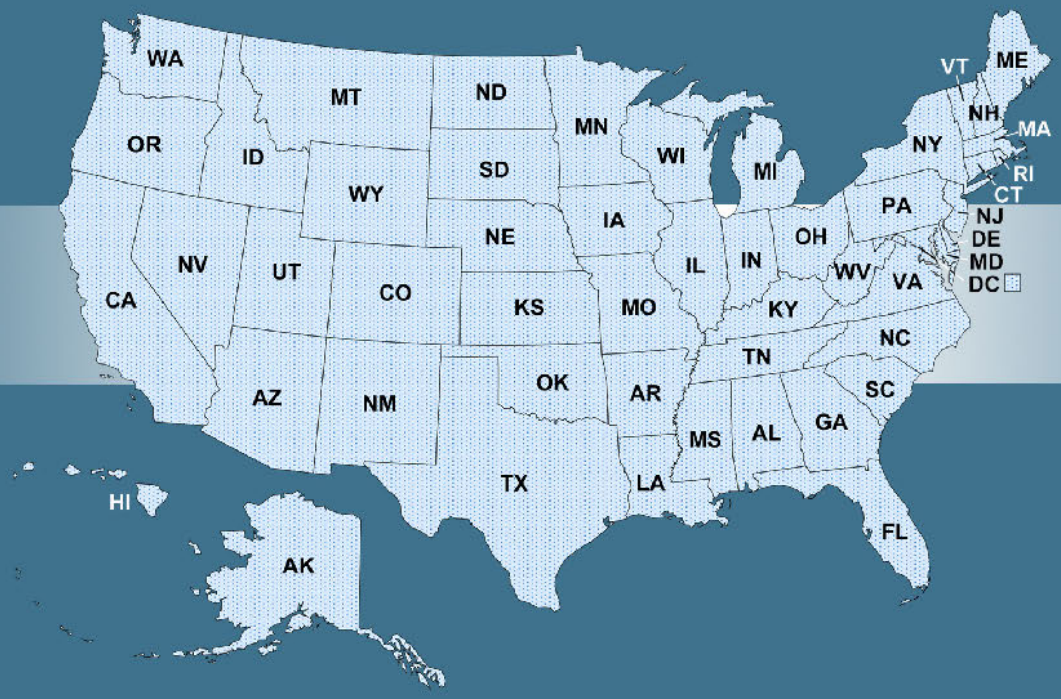
The expenditures reported above for community-based and K-12 expenditures came from Start Smart, the California Highway Patrol community-based program, and Every 15 Minutes (E15), a K-12 program.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

HAWAII STATE REPORT

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020



SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report "on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking." As directed by the STOP Act, the *State Reports* were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Time Period Covered by this *State Report*: This *State Report* primarily includes data from calendar year 2019. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2018. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2019. State survey data, collected in 2019, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

Source of Data: For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state's population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2015 through 2018 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2018). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ's Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2006–10 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2018 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15-to 20-year-old drivers.

Recommended Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA; 2020). 2020 *Hawaii State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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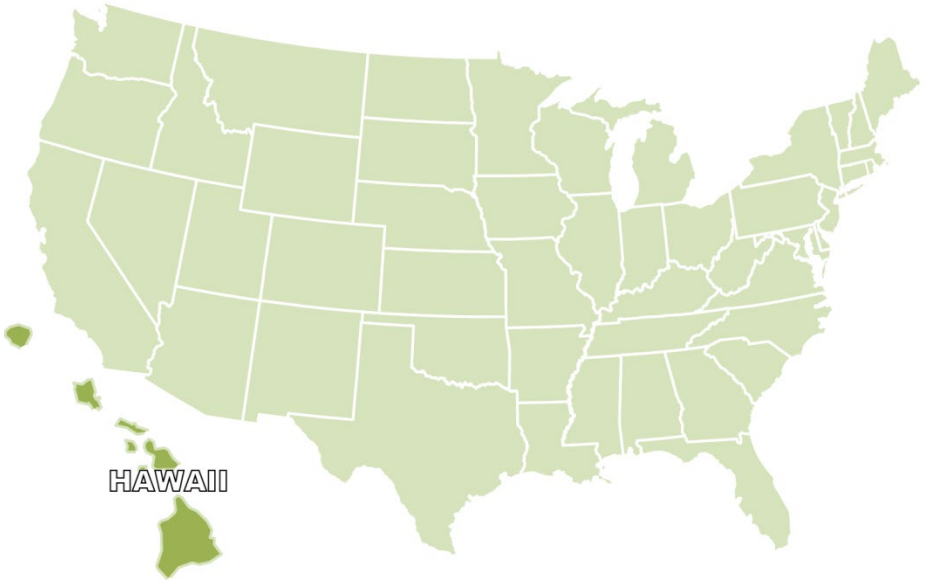


Hawaii

State Population: 1,420,491

Population Ages 12–20: 141,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	25,100 (17.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	15,200 (10.8%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,000 (2.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	700 (1.4%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	7,200 (14.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,400 (7.1%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	16,900 (37.5%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	11,100 (24.8%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	11
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	680
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01%[1]	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	2
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	20%

[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

Substance Abuse Service System Overview[2]

The Hawaii State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) is the Single State Agency (SSA) that manages the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) for Hawaii. ADAD's efforts are designed to promote a statewide culturally appropriate, comprehensive system of substance abuse services to meet the treatment and recovery needs of individuals and families and to address the prevention needs of communities.

ADAD is under the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH), Behavioral Health Administration (BHA). BHA also includes the Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD). While mental health and substance abuse services are organizationally under the DOH-BHA umbrella, ADAD's operations are not integrated with AMHD and CAMHD, and ADAD is physically sited in separate and distant locations from the mental health divisions. Also, while mental health services for adults and children are administered by separate divisions, ADAD oversees and funds substance abuse services for both adults and adolescents.

ADAD is the primary source of public substance abuse treatment funds in Hawaii. Some substance abuse treatment services are publicly funded through the Hawaii Medicaid 1115 waiver program called QUEST, which is administered by the Department of Human Services. Each QUEST managed care plan determines the substance abuse treatment providers with which it will contract. Treatment services are provided to QUEST clients within the limits of the benefits in the plan.

ADAD's major functions include: grants and contracts management; monitoring implementation of treatment services and prevention activities; clinical consultation; accreditation of substance abuse treatment programs; training and certification of substance abuse counselors and program administrators; policy development; planning and coordination of services; needs assessments for substance abuse services; and information systems management. Lingering effects of the economic recession and previous state budget deficits resulted in significant statewide budget cuts and required reductions in state funding for contracted services and loss of positions. Staff turnover, attrition, and difficulties in filling positions continue to adversely affect ADAD's operations.

ADAD utilizes the state procurement process to direct available block grant and state funds to support the provision of services for the substance abuse continuum of care. In planning for substance abuse services, ADAD focuses on four substate planning areas that are consistent with the state's island counties. Oahu (City and County of Honolulu) is the major substate planning area that comprises 69.5 percent of the state's population of 1,428,557 as of July 1, 2016, based on estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. The other three substate planning areas consist of the neighbor island counties of Hawaii, Maui (which includes the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai), and Kauai.

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (Hawaii) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, SABG, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

Treatment Services – Youth

ADAD-contracted treatment services for adolescents consist of school- and community-based substance abuse treatment supported by state general funds. School-based treatment services are provided at nearly all of the public middle and high schools in each of the state's four counties. The school-based treatment allows for 1-8 hours per week of outpatient treatment. The community-based treatment allows for 1-9 hours per week of intensive outpatient and 1-8 hours per week of outpatient treatment services and cultural and recreational activities.

Substance Abuse Prevention Services – Youth

Programs and service activities related to reducing minors' use of and access to tobacco and alcohol overseen by ADAD include compliance support activities and public education and policy development focusing on limiting youth access to alcohol, strictly enforcing underage drinking laws, and promoting zero tolerance for underage drinking while creating positive outlets for youth. In addition, to support the required Synar Amendment Compliance and Enforcement activities, ADAD has a contractual agreement with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for field enforcement of FDA regulations [21 CFR 897014 (a) and (b)] prohibiting tobacco and tobacco product sales to minors and carrying out inspection of retail outlets throughout the state using FDA Commissioned Officers and underage volunteers in controlled, observed undercover buy operations.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

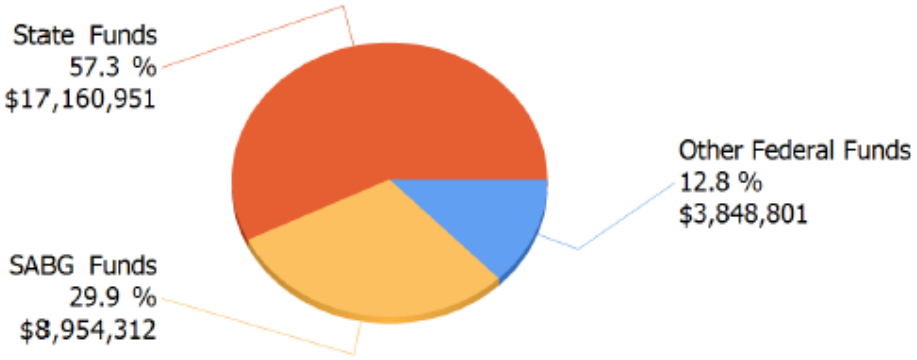
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Hawaii used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, state funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (57.3 percent and 29.9 percent, respectively).[3]

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2018–2019, Hawaii designated services to children of pregnant women and women with dependent children (up to the age of 12) with substance abuse treatment needs as priority number one for use of SABG funds, and prevention of the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by youth as priority number four.[4]

[3] WebBGAS State Profile, 2019 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Hawaii 2019.

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Hawaii) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

Exhibit 1: Sources of Hawaii's 2019 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Hawaii's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. The following sections address these measures.

State Laws and Policies: These 26 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into four categories:

1. Laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol;
2. Laws targeting underage drinking and driving;
3. Laws targeting alcohol suppliers; and
4. Laws affecting alcohol pricing.

STOP Act State Survey Data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

1. Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking.
3. State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns.
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage-Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	No
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	No
• Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location

Underage-Internal Possession	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A
Notes: Although Hawaii does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined by APIS, beginning on June 19, 2006, it has a statutory provision that states that, "[n]o minor shall consume or purchase liquor and no minor shall consume or have liquor in the minor's possession or custody in any public place, public gathering, or public amusement, at any public beach or public park, or in any motor vehicle on a public highway" and that “"consume" or 'consumption' includes the ingestion of liquor." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-101.5. Laws that prohibit minors from having alcohol in their bodies, but which do so without reference to a blood, breath, or urine test, are not considered as prohibiting Internal Possession as defined by APIS.	

Underage-Purchase and Attempted Purchase	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	Yes

Underage-False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
Provisions Targeting Minors	
Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited?	Yes
Does the use of a false ID result in minor’s driver’s license suspension?	Yes, through a judicial process
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	No
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	No

Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	No
Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	No
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	No
• Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	Yes
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No
Notes: In Hawaii, the retailer has a defense to a charge of furnishing to a minor if, in making the sale or allowing the consumption of liquor by a minor, the retailer was misled by the appearance of the minor and the attending circumstances into honestly believing that the minor was of legal age, and if the retailer can prove that he or she acted in good faith.	

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.02%
Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)?	Yes
What is the minimum age to which the limit applies?	Not specified
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)–For Ages 17 and Under	
Is there a "use/lose" law that suspends or revokes a minor's driving privileges for alcohol violations?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	Yes
The law applies to people under what age?	18
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Discretionary
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	180
Maximum number of days	Not specified

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	15 years, 6 months
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	50 (10 of which must be at night)
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	11:00 PM
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	Yes, officer may stop driver for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no more than one passenger under 18, except household members, unless accompanied by parent or guardian
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	Yes, officer may stop driver for passenger restrictions violation
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol?	Yes
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

Compliance Check Protocols	
Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	No data
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	N/A
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	N/A
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	N/A
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	N/A

May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	N/A
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	N/A

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	No data
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the second offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the third offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	No law
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	N/A
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	N/A
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	N/A
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	N/A

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	Yes
Notes: Liquor can be sold by persons 18 to 20 years of age only in licensed establishments where selling or serving the intoxicating liquor is part of the minor's employment, and where there is proper supervision of these minor employees to ensure that the minors shall not consume the intoxicating liquor.	

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18

What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	Yes
Notes: Liquor can be sold or served by persons 18 to 20 years of age only in licensed establishments where selling or serving the intoxicating liquor is part of the minor's employment, and where there is proper supervision of these minor employees to ensure that the minors shall not consume the intoxicating liquor. Persons below the age of 18 years may sell or serve liquor in individually specified licensed establishments found to be otherwise suitable by the liquor commission in which an approved program of job training and employment for dining room waiters and waitresses is being conducted in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, the state community college system, or a federally sponsored personnel development and training program, under arrangements that ensure proper control and supervision of employees.	

Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 500 feet, if 40% of registered voters or property owners within area protest.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits
Notes: Exceptions are 1) designated resort areas; 2) hotel or condominium hotel liquor licenses.	

Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	No
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	N/A
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	N/A
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	N/A
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	Yes

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	No
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	Yes (Social host must be 21 years of age or older.)

Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	No
Does common law social host liability exist?	No

Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	Yes
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	General
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	Possession
Property type covered by the law?	Residential/Outdoor/Other
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	Recklessness: Host must act with intentional disregard for probable consequence of actions
Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	No
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	Yes – Family members

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Unclear
Wine	Unclear
Spirits	Unclear
Notes: 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 five gallons. Only one permit is allowed per household. It is unclear whether an out-of-state retailer may ship the alcohol directly to the permittee for his or her personal use. Haw. Rev. Stat. § 281-33.1	

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Wine
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	No
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer record/report purchaser's name?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	No
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes

Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Notes: 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 five gallons. Only one permit is allowed per household.	

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	No law
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	No law
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	No law
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No law
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	No law
Is a deposit required?	No law
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No law

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	No law
Wine	No law
Spirits	No law

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	N/A
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	N/A

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	$0.93
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No

• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Notes: $0.54 per gallon for containers of 7 gallons or more.	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	$1.38
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	$5.98
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant

• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	No
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	No
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	No
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)
Spirits	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law

Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days)

Hawaii State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
The State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division is a state agency; however, it is not the primary agency responsible for enforcing underage drinking laws. The local county police departments and county liquor control boards (Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai) have the primary responsibility for enforcing laws regarding underage drinking.	
Enforcement Strategies	
State law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	No
Local law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	The County of Hawaii from last year's survey answered this question. The other Liquor Control Boards did not provide any information to this survey question.
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	Yes
Number of minors found in possession[1] by state law enforcement agencies	190
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/30/2017
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations[2] to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	1,127
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	291
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	38
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	Yes
Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations	106
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	26
Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	185

Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	12
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
Sanctions	
State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	8
Total amount in fines across all licensees	$15,000
Smallest fine imposed	$1,000
Largest fine imposed	$2,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	Not applicable
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Not applicable
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2018

Additional Clarification

The collection and consolidation of this data is challenging, as each County Liquor Control Board operates differently and the data is inconsistent. The latest (2017) Uniform Crime Report from the Attorney General's Office has the most recent data on alcohol-related crimes for juveniles, which includes driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and disorderly conduct. The County's Liquor Control Board together with each county's Police Department minimally conducts compliance checks on an as needed basis and if funding allows. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division does provide funding to the Office of Public Health Studies to conduct off-premises compliance checks for the island of Oahu only. The funding source to conduct the compliance checks is the State General funds.

[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] Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.
[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

Hawaii Partnerships to Prevent Underage Drinking Coalition (HPPUD) and HPPUD Community Action Team (to prevent underage drinking as it relates to sexual violence prevention)

Number of youth served	3
Number of parents served	19
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: www.hppud.org, facebook/instagram@hppudoahu, twitter@hppud	

Program Description: Coalition efforts include activities on community outreach, policy advocacy; coordination of public educational and informational resources specific to prevention, and early intervention.

Maui Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: The Maui Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition aims to prevent and reduce youth substance use by using data-driven prevention strategies designed to help young people thrive and progress in the community and society without the detrimental effects of substance use and misuse.

Community Works 96744

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not appllcable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: Community Works 96744 aims to prevent youth substance abuse, strengthen community collaboration, and improve overall health.

EWAlution 96706

Number of youth served	
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	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: EWAlution 96706 aims to reduce and prevent substance abuse in Ewa Beach through community collaboration and positive action.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description: No data

Additional Clarification

No data

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	No recognized tribal governments
Description of collaboration: Not applicable	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes
Description of program: The Maui Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition (MUDP) conducts a Community Alcohol Outlet Environmental Scan designed to give their community a perspective on alcohol outlets and their alcohol advertising. Scan results determine the potential risks that these alcohol outlets may pose to the community. The MUDP arranges the environmental scan according to the four P's of marketing: Place, Promotion, Product, and Price.	
State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	Don't know/No answer

Federal campaigns:	Not applicable
Regional and local media campaigns:	Not applicable
Local school district efforts:	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	Not applicable
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	Not applicable
State commits state resources for TTHY	Not applicable
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State procures funding for TTHY	Not applicable
Pro bono	Not applicable
Donated air time	Not applicable
Earned media	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state:	No
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other: Evidence Based Workgroup Inventory of Environmental Strategies	Yes

Best practice standards description: The Center on the Family at the University of Hawaii received permission from the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) via representatives Humphrey Costello and Rodney Wambeam to update the catalog of environmental substance abuse prevention strategies for use with our PFS project under contract to the Hawaii Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. This catalog focuses solely on underage drinking prevention environmental strategies for Hawaii's PFS and presents the findings in an easy-to-use- format intended for the Hawaii underage drinking prevention coalitions and other prevention planners and providers.

Additional Clarification

No data

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 website 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	Not sure
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	Not sure
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Report can be accessed via: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$604,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	09/29/2018
K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Other programs:	
Programs or strategies included: Compliance checks for the island of Oahu	
Estimate of state funds expended:	$130,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	06/28/2019

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:	
Taxes	No
Fines	Yes
Fees	Yes
Other: State General Funds, Partnership for Success Funds (Discretionary)	Yes

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

The Honolulu Liquor Commission earmarks fines and fees collected to conduct compliance checks and/or underage drinking prevention at the discretion of the Liquor Control Board. If the amount is over the $25,000 threshold, the Liquor Commission's request for these prevention efforts would go to the City Council for approval. As stated earlier, the State General Fund allocates money to the Office of Public Health Studies to conduct compliance checks on the island of Oahu. In addition, a majority of state funds (general and SAPT funds) allocate funding to run evidence-based and innovative interventions that address underage drinking prevention. Our PFS (discretionary) grant allocates funds to 4 coalitions (described above) to address underage drinking using the SPF model.

Additional Clarification

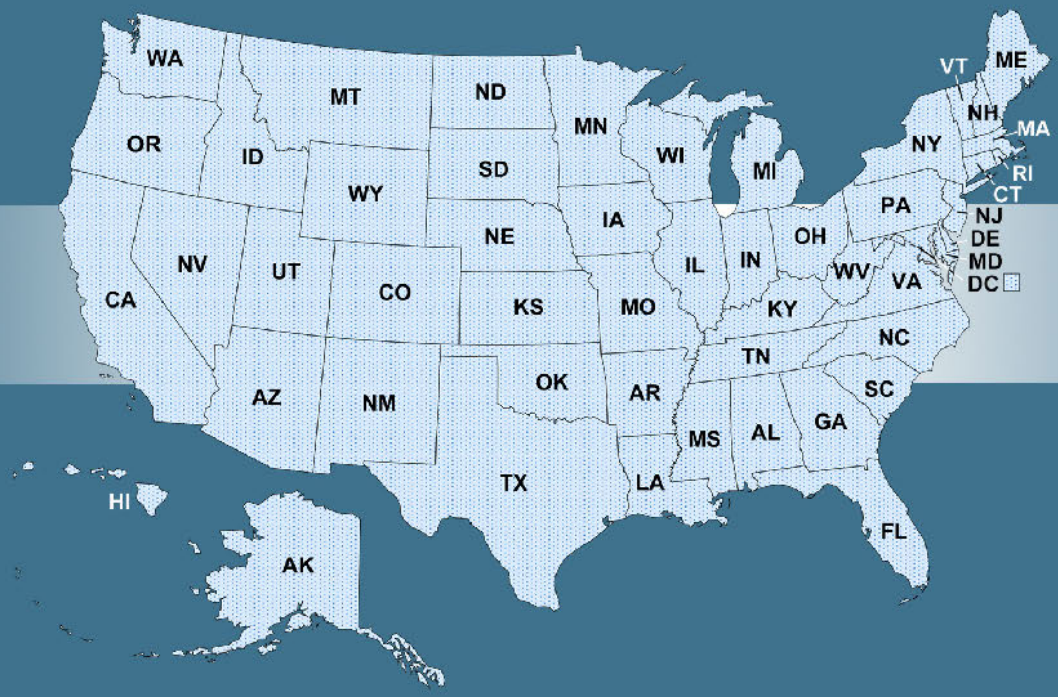
No data

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

NEVADA STATE REPORT

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020



SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report "on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking." As directed by the STOP Act, the *State Reports* were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Time Period Covered by this *State Report*: This *State Report* primarily includes data from calendar year 2019. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2018. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2019. State survey data, collected in 2019, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

Source of Data: For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state's population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2015 through 2018 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2018). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ's Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2006–10 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2018 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15-to 20-year-old drivers.

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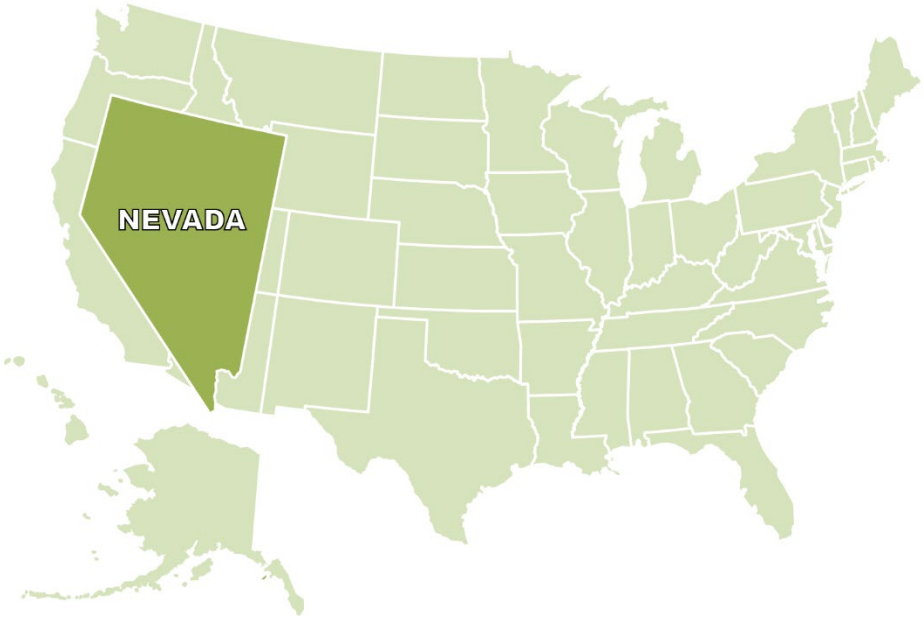


Nevada

State Population: 3,034,392

Population Ages 12–20: 334,900

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	67,200 (20.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	36,300 (10.8%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	6,300 (5.4%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,500 (3.0%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	20,400 (18.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	11,100 (10.2%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	40,400 (37.3%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	21,600 (20.0%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	42
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	2,543
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01%[1]	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	7
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	18%

[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

Behavioral Health System Overview[2]

The State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) operates six divisions to include Aging and Disability Services (ADSD); Child and Family Services (DCFS); Health Care Financing and Policy (DHCFP–Nevada Medicaid); Public and Behavioral Health; Welfare and Supportive Services; and the Public Defender. Nevada is one of three states in the United States that operates the public behavioral health system for its vulnerable residents. In 2013, the Mental Health and Developmental Services Division merged with the State Health Division to become the Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH), under the DHHS. This merger brought both the Substance Abuse Single State Authority (SSA) and the State Mental Health Administrator (SMHA) under the same Division, allowing for greater collaboration and integration of behavioral health policies, budgeting, and service-delivery.

DPBH is responsible for the operation of state-funded outpatient community mental health programs, psychiatric inpatient programs, mental health forensic services, and substance abuse prevention and treatment. Through the DPBH Mental Health and Substance Abuse and Prevention Agencies (SAPTA), Nevada has been working to establish an integrated system of care with our substance use disorder (SUD) and mental health (MH) treatment systems to be able to address the needs of individuals with co-occurring disorders.

Substance Abuse Services

The mission of SAPTA is to reduce the impact of substance abuse in Nevada. This is accomplished through the identification of the alcohol and drug abuse needs of Nevadans and by supporting a continuum of services including prevention, early intervention, treatment, and recovery support. SAPTA provides regulatory oversight and funding for community-based public and nonprofit organizations. SAPTA is also responsible for the development and implementation of a state plan for prevention and treatment, coordination of state and federal funding, and development of standards for the certification of prevention and treatment programs. SAPTA's services are unique when compared to the public adult and children's mental health services—all of SAPTA's prevention and treatment services are provided in the community by private nonprofit providers. SAPTA provides no direct services.

SAPTA certifies and funds 19 substance abuse treatment providers at 55 sites throughout the state. SAPTA also certifies 60 other organizations that provide treatment services in the state. These certified and/or funded programs provide a continuum of care and recovery support services ranging from withdrawal management, crisis triage centers, comprehensive evaluations, residential treatment, outpatient counseling, transitional housing, specialty court services, medication-assisted treatment (MAT), targeted case management, and programs for special populations including adolescents, pregnant and parenting women, and the homeless.

In addition, SAPTA funds 12 community prevention coalitions serving all 17 Nevada counties. The coalitions are responsible for collecting local data and developing a needs assessment and

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (Nevada) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

strategic plan for the communities they serve. The final document produced is called the Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan (CCPP).

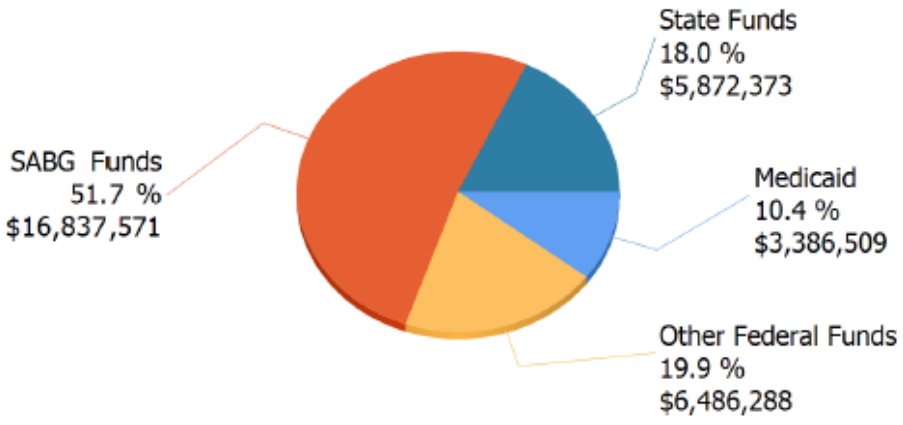
The coalitions also perform community organization work in relation to various issues such as underage drinking, methamphetamine prevention, opioid awareness, mental health promotion, and more. This work is accomplished through issue-oriented coalition development, media efforts, and a number of environmental strategies. SAPTA flows block grant funds to the coalitions and those funds are granted through the coalitions to evidence-based prevention efforts in the community based on the coalition's CCPP. This system ensures that funds are allocated according to the demonstrated need in the specific community.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Nevada used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, SABG funds and other federal funds account for the largest sources (51.7 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively).[3]

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2018–2019, Nevada designated substance abuse prevention and early intervention, including the decrease of alcohol use among middle school students, as part of priority number five for use of SABG funds.[4]

Exhibit 1: Sources of Nevada's 2019 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



[3] WebBGAS State Profile, 2019 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Nevada 2019.

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Nevada) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Nevada's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. The following sections address these measures.

State Laws and Policies: These 26 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into four categories:

1. Laws addressing minors in possession of alcohol;
2. Laws targeting underage drinking and driving;
3. Laws targeting alcohol suppliers; and
4. Laws affecting alcohol pricing.

STOP Act State Survey Data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

1. Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking.
3. State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns.
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage-Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	Yes
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	Yes
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A

Underage-Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
• Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A

Underage-Purchase and Attempted Purchase	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	No

Underage-False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
Provisions Targeting Minors	
Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited?	Yes
Does the use of a false ID result in minor's driver's license suspension?	No
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	Yes
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	Yes
Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	No
Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	No
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes

• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	Yes
• Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.02%
Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)?	Yes
What is the minimum age to which the limit applies?	Not specified
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)	
Is there a "use/lose" law that suspends or revokes a minor's driving privileges for alcohol violations?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	No
The law applies to people under what age?	18
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Mandatory
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	90
Maximum number of days	730

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	15 years, 6 months
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	50 (10 of which must be at night)
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	10:00 PM

Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no passengers under 18 unless they are immediate family members
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for passenger restriction violation
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	18 (Passenger restrictions expire after 6 months; unsupervised night driving restrictions remain until age 18)
Notes: 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	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol?	Yes
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

Compliance Check Protocols	
Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	No data
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	N/A
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	N/A
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	N/A
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	N/A
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	N/A
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	N/A

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	No data
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the second offense?	N/A

What is the penalty for the third offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)–Mandatory	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes–Mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Servers/Sellers
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	N/A
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	N/A
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	N/A
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Both
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Both
Notes: 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 will not be fully implemented and enforceable until July 1, 2007 (with a 30-day grace period). The applicability of Nevada's "alcoholic beverage awareness program" to on-sale retailers is limited to establishments located in a jurisdiction that: (a) is located in a county whose population is 100,000 or more; or (b) is located 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. In addition, prior to July 1, 2011, the applicability to off-sale retailers was limited to establishments in counties whose populations were 400,000 or more. Beginning July 1, 2011 this applicability is limited to off-sale retail establishments in counties whose populations are 700,000 or more.	

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	16
Wine	16
Spirits	16
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	Yes

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21

Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A

Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	No
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	N/A
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	N/A
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	N/A
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	No

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	No
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	No
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	Yes (Knowingly furnishing a minor or knowingly allowing a minor to consume alcohol on premises that social host controls.)
Does common law social host liability exist?	No

Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	No law
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	N/A
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	N/A
Property type covered by the law?	N/A
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	N/A
Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	N/A
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	N/A

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Unclear
Wine	Unclear
Spirits	Unclear
Notes: A person may import from another state 1 gallon or less of alcohol per month or 12 cases or less of wine per year for personal use. It is Unclear whether an out-of-state retailer may ship alcohol directly to the consumer for personal use. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 369.490	

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Beer, Wine, Distilled Spirits
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	No
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer record/report purchaser's name?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	Yes
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	No

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	No law
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	No law
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	No law
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	No law
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No law
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	No law
Is a deposit required?	No law
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No law

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	No law
Wine	No law
Spirits	No law
Notes: Regulated by county and city governments.	

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	Yes
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	Yes (more than 80%)
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	No

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	$0.16
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	$0.70
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant

• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	$3.60
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	Distilled spirits over 14% and up to 22% are taxed at $1.30 per gallon.
Notes: An additional excise tax of $1.50 per gallon may be imposed on all liquor containing an alcohol content of more than 22% 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.	

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	No
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	No
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No

Unlimited beverages for fixed price	No
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (41 days)
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (41 days)
Spirits	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (41 days)

Nevada State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
In Nevada, there is no state agency or alcohol and beverage control (ABC). The primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws is our local law enforcement throughout the state.	
Enforcement Strategies	
State law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
Local law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws	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	Not applicable
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	Don't know
Number of minors found in possession[1] by state law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations[2] to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	The most current online data report from City Business License in Clark County shows there were approx. 2,250 new licenses between 1/1/18 – 12/31/18.
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	52 data collected in 2018
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	27
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	08/25/2018
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Off-sale establishments only
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	Yes
Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations	23 (Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department [LVMPD] Special Investigation Unit; 2018)
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	No data
Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	26

Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	14
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	08/25/2018
Sanctions	
State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Smallest fine imposed	No data
Largest fine imposed	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	Not applicable
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Not applicable
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	No
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

Nevada does not have a state-level alcohol beverage control agency. Formerly, the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds awarded by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services were granted to local law enforcement agencies to conduct EUDL operations including Alcohol Sale to Minors Compliance Checks, Third Party Purchaser ('shoulder tap' operations), Juvenile Party Dispersals, Fake ID Intervention, Saturation Patrols, and Juvenile Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Prevention. However, these funds are no longer available to Nevada. Recently, prevention coalitions have focused on changing local policies to combat underage drinking. Since 2010, the following prevention measures have been enacted in Clark County, which includes Las Vegas:

1. Tavern Limited Licenses require all alcohol owners/sellers to obtain a work card confirming Underage Alcohol Management and Control Training and background check clearance;
2. Mandatory alcohol server training;
3. A ban on any new package stores on Fremont Street (high density area);
4. Restrictions on alcohol advertising in windows;
5. A ban on open glass and aluminum liquor containers;
6. A ban on the sale of hard liquor minis;
7. A ban on beer with alcohol content of 11 percent or more;
8. A ban on the sale of malt liquor or beer in 32-ounce containers;
9. Prohibition of the opening of any packaged liquor on the Fremont Street Experience mall;
10. A ban on those under age 21 from entering lounge areas unless accompanied by adult 21 years or older;
11. Enactment of curfew law for youth under age 21; and
12. Stricter enforcement of liquor sale violations.

In addition, there are 10 local community coalitions in Nevada that work with community partners to reduce underage drinking across the state.

[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] Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.
[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

Botvin LifeSkills Training

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/evaluation-studies/
URL for more program information: http://www.lifeskillstraining.com/

Program Description: Botvin LifeSkills Training is designed for elementary, middle/junior high school, and high school students. It can be implemented in any classroom setting that is conducive to learning, and the curriculum can be taught in school, community, faith-based, summer school, and after-school settings. It has been evaluated and proven to be effective with:

- White middle-class students
- Ethnic minority students (primarily African-American and Hispanic)
- Inner-city urban populations
- Suburban populations
- Rural populations

LifeSkills Training promotes healthy alternatives to risky behavior through activities designed to:

- Teach students the necessary skills to resist social (peer) pressures to smoke, drink, and use drugs
- Help students to develop greater self-esteem and self-confidence
- Enable students to effectively cope with anxiety
- Increase their knowledge of the immediate consequences of substance abuse
- Enhance cognitive and behavioral competency to reduce and prevent a variety of health risk behaviors

SMART Moves

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable

URL for more program information: https://www.bgca.org/programs/health-wellness/smart-moves

Program Description: SMART Moves uses a team approach that involves club staff, peer leaders, parents, and community representatives. Young people ages 6 to 15 engage in discussions and role plays, practice resilience and refusal skills, develop assertiveness, strengthen decision-making skills, and analyze media and peer influence. The ultimate goal is to promote abstinence from substance abuse and adolescent sexual involvement through the practice of responsible behavior. This program has been evaluated.

Positive Action

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: https://positiveaction.net/research/outcomes/alcohol
URL for more program information: https://www.positiveaction.net/applications/alcohol-use-prevention

Program Description: Positive Action is an effective alcohol use prevention program. It features lessons that explicitly address the health and social consequences of alcohol use. Students learn healthful personal habits that discourage substance use and encourage a healthy lifestyle. Students also learn how alcohol can directly affect

their self-concept and quickly learn that alcohol use is a negative action that will produce negative feelings. These topics are addressed holistically, cover the health implications of alcohol, and provide important tools and strategies to handle peer and social pressure to drink alcohol.

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=138	
URL for more program information: https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=138	

Program Description: Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) is a preventive intervention for college students designed to help students make better decisions about using alcohol. The program is rated Effective. BASICS is aimed at college students ages 18-24 who drink alcohol heavily and have experienced or are at-risk for alcohol-related problems, such as poor class attendance, missed assignments, accidents, sexual assault, and violence. BASICS uses brief, limited interventions designed to prompt students to change their drinking patterns and prompt behavioral changes in the early years of college. The brief interventions aim to modify the participants' responses to peers in alcohol-related situations.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description: No data

Additional Clarification

No data

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: Nevada funds a statewide Native American coalition to carry out prevention activities and provides a liaison to the tribal entities where outreach is made to address any unmet needs of specific tribes. The state also participates in an intertribal council on health, reports on its activities, provides the opportunity for the tribes to ask questions, and serves as a partner in planning activities that affect the tribes.	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	No
Description of program: Not applicable	
State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	No
Federal campaigns:	Not applicable
Regional and local media campaigns:	Not applicable
Local school district efforts:	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	Not applicable
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	Not applicable
State commits state resources for TTHY	Not applicable
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State procures funding for TTHY	Not applicable
Pro bono	Not applicable
Donated air time	Not applicable

Earned media	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: SAPTA	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other:	No

Best practice standards description: Each year, Nevada aims to improve best practices. We provide technical assistance training and set new policies. We encourage implementation of best practices, evidence-based practices, and promising practices. All funded entities are encouraged to implement programs and practices to fidelity while collecting data and outcome measures. Nevada also is funding more evidence- and outcome-based programs.

Additional Clarification

In regard to the question about programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing, laws prohibit direct advertising to minors.

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	
Additional Agencies/organizations:	
A website 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: SAPTA	
Plan can be accessed via: http://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/ClinicalSAPTA/Home - SAPTA/	
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Not sure
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Report can be accessed via: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

Not applicable

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Not applicable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
Other programs:	
Programs or strategies included: Not applicable	
Estimate of state funds expended:	Not applicable
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	Yes
Other: No data	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

We receive funds from the liquor tax and state general funds. We also receive some federal funds to address underage drinking but are currently not tracking the portion that is specific to underage drinking. We bundle prevention funding together to support the prevention of multiple substances, including tobacco, marijuana, alcohol, and other drugs. The strategies vary based on community need and community expenditure wishes, and can include information dissemination, education, problem identification and referral, alternative activities, environmental strategies, and community-based processes.

Additional Clarification

Not applicable

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