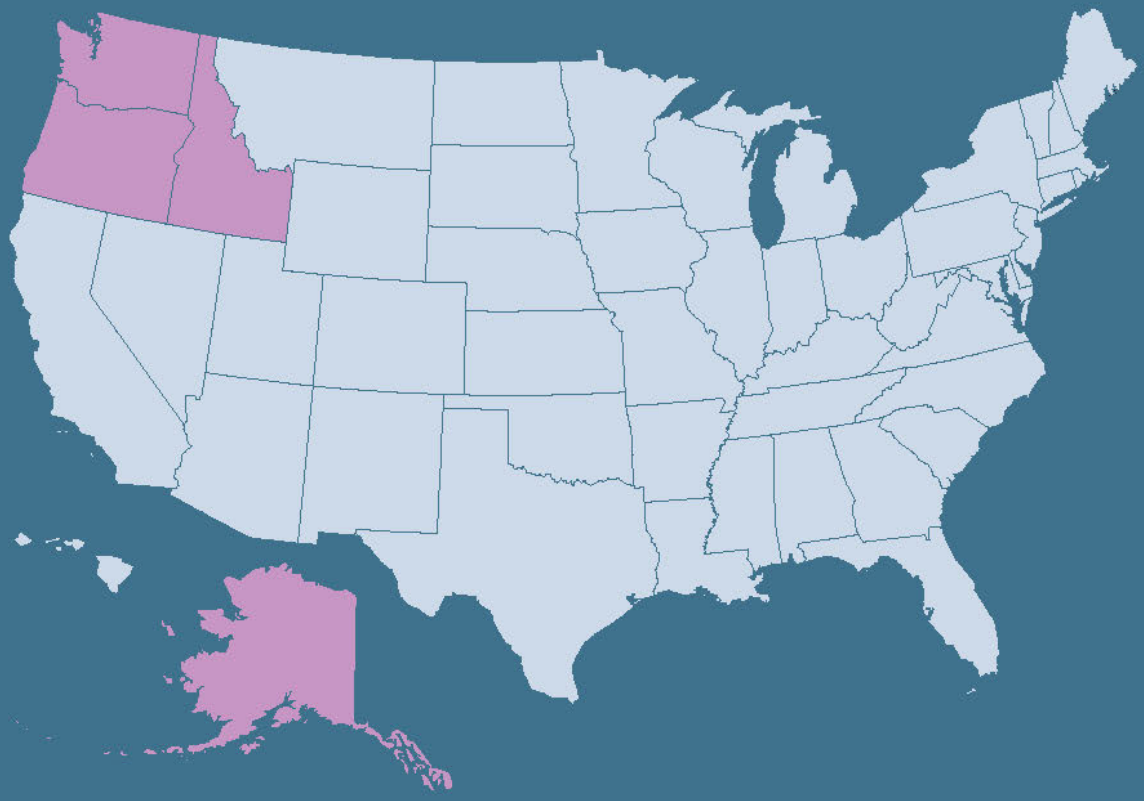
Region 10

STATE REPORTS

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2020



SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

State Reports – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement: Region 10 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 10.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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Contents: Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

As mandated by the STOP Act, the following state reports for Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington 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.

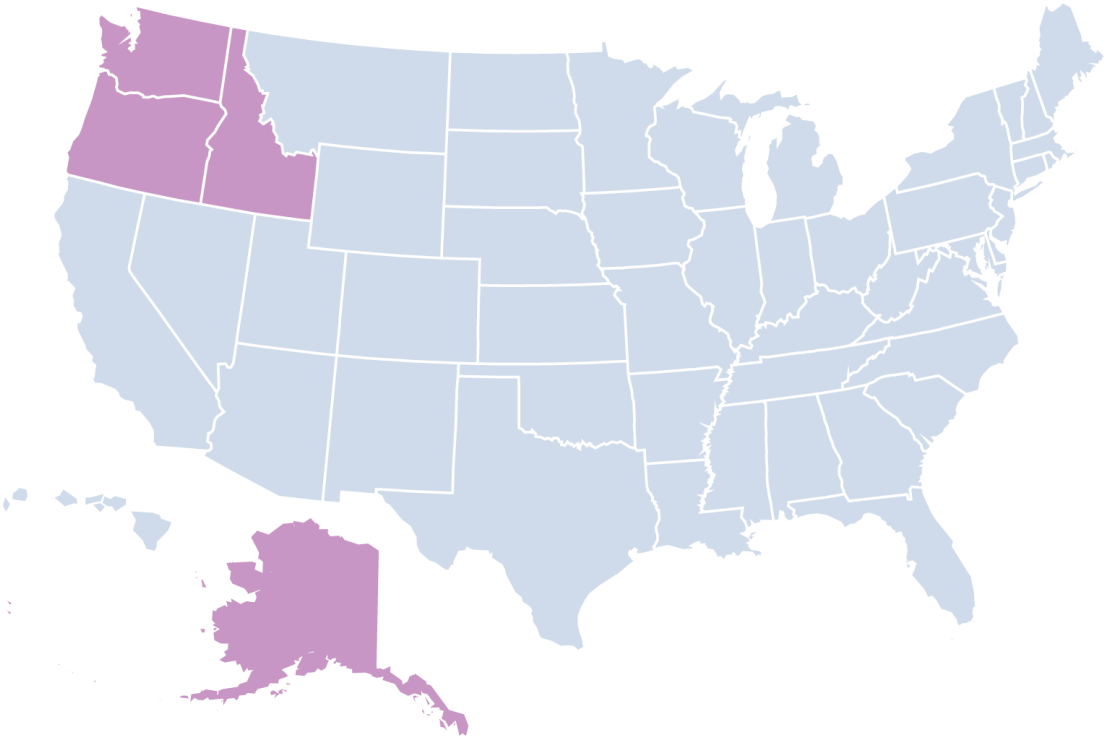
D. STOP Act State Survey data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey 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 10

Region Population: 14,005,257

Population Ages 12–20: 1,552,300

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	306,700 (19.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	183,500 (11.8%)

Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	145
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	8,826

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	16
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	41%

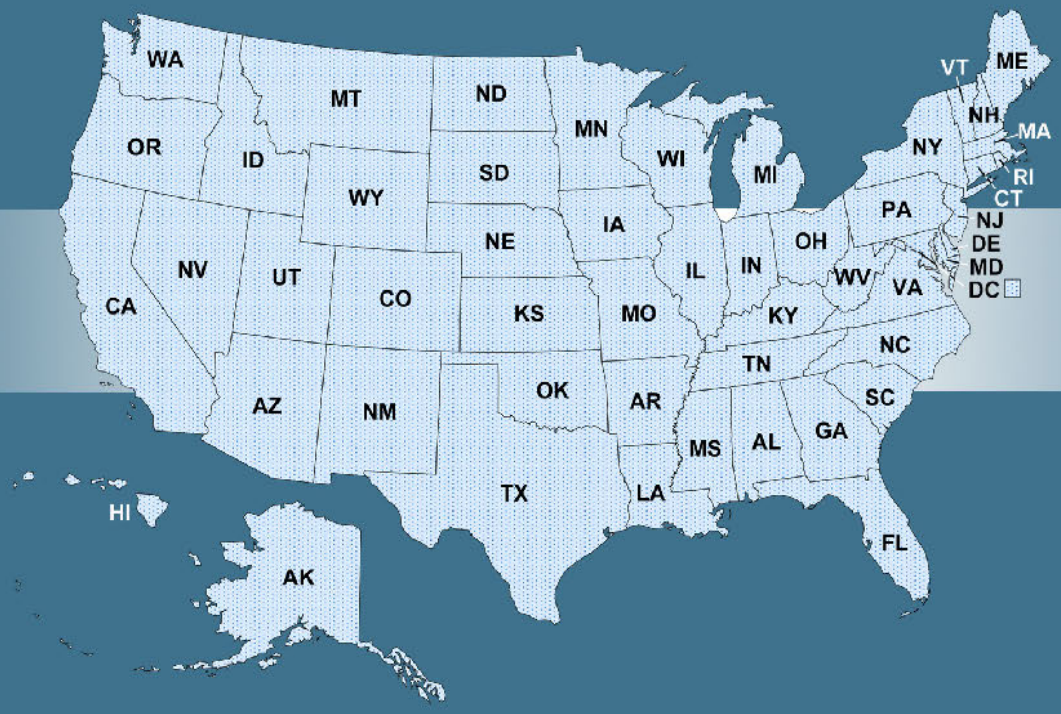
[1] Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may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

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

ALASKA 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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Alaska

State Population: 737,438

Population Ages 12–20: 87,900

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	17,200 (19.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	10,700 (12.2%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,700 (5.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,000 (3.4%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	4,300 (14.5%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	2,400 (7.9%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	11,200 (38.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	7,400 (25.2%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	14
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	843
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%	3
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	46%

[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 and Substance Abuse Service System[2]

The Alaska Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), within the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), is responsible for publicly funded mental health and substance abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery programs, and Alaska's psychiatric hospital. The mission of DBH is to promote an integrated and comprehensive behavioral health system based on sound policy, effective practices, and community partnerships.

The four facets of the continuum of care are: 1) Community Prevention and Education, 2) Behavioral Health Services, 3) Residential Services, and 4) Inpatient Services. To maximize quality of service and economies of scale, the continuum of care reflects the importance of relationships between providers in smaller and larger communities.

Alaska is geographically the largest state in the United States. Its behavioral health system reaches across a vast area of 570,374 square miles. The distance between small villages can range from as few as 15 miles to several hundred miles. A rural hub with access to behavioral health professionals is often only accessible from remote villages by plane or boat, and transportation can be unreliable due to extreme weather conditions. Urban areas and rural towns have more access to mental health professionals, yet statewide, Alaska is challenged with retention and recruitment of behavioral health professionals.

Prevention Overview

Within DHSS, two primary divisions manage prevention programs related to substance use and abuse. The Division of Public Health (DPH) manages all tobacco prevention programs across the state and DBH manages all alcohol, opioid, and other drug prevention programs, as well as promotion of good mental health, connectedness, and resiliency. Both divisions embrace the concepts of data-driven decision-making, community planning and community readiness, with focused attention on measurable outcomes at the program and the population level. DBH uses the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) model of community mobilization/planning. DPH uses the Mobilizing Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) framework. Both models for community planning are very similar in structure, with the same desired outcome, and both can provide the infrastructure communities need to move their health and wellness agendas forward.

Over the past two years, the addition of the federal Partnerships for Success Grant (PFS) has increased resources and strengthened the behavioral health prevention system. This federal award follows Alaska's receipt of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) in fiscal year (FY) 2010. The SPF Partnerships for Success (PFS) initiative is part of a comprehensive approach to substance abuse prevention in Alaska. This initiative will implement evidence-informed environmental strategies that can be sustained through local

[2] Extracted from FY 2018/2019 – (Alaska) 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: B. Planning Steps, 1. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

policy, practice, and systems change to prevent and reduce substance abuse problems in Alaskan communities. This initiative also supports increases in the number and capacity of Alaskan communities who are able to effectively address substance abuse. PFS is intended to help communities in Alaska develop and implement effective, data-driven, and culturally competent strategies that will have a measurable and sustained effect on nonmedical use of prescription opioids (NMUPO) and heroin use.

Current State Prevention System

The state-level infrastructure for substance abuse prevention resides mainly in DBH, except for tobacco prevention, which is addressed through the DPH. Enforcement of laws related to underage drinking is the responsibility of local law enforcement agencies, with offenders referred to the Division of Juvenile Justice as appropriate.

The DBH Prevention section staff includes a section manager, two program managers (overseeing the Alcohol Safety Action Program and Tobacco Enforcement/Synar), five program coordinators, a project assistant, and 21 direct service staff working specifically for the Alcohol Safety Action Program and therapeutic court projects. The section manages a budget of $16.723 million in state general fund, alcohol tax revenue, and federal grants. This funding supports substance use and abuse prevention, suicide prevention, mental health/wellness promotion, prevention and early intervention of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, and domestic violence and sexual assault prevention (especially in rural Alaska).

The Prevention section works with nonprofit organizations, school districts, tribal governments and/or health corporations, local village/municipal governments, and for-profit contractors who receive support from DBH Prevention. Each grant program is funded for a 3-5-year cycle, with a new competitive solicitation occurring every 3 years. The Rural Human Services Program awards are made on a 4-year cycle.

Prevention Strategies: Underage Drinking

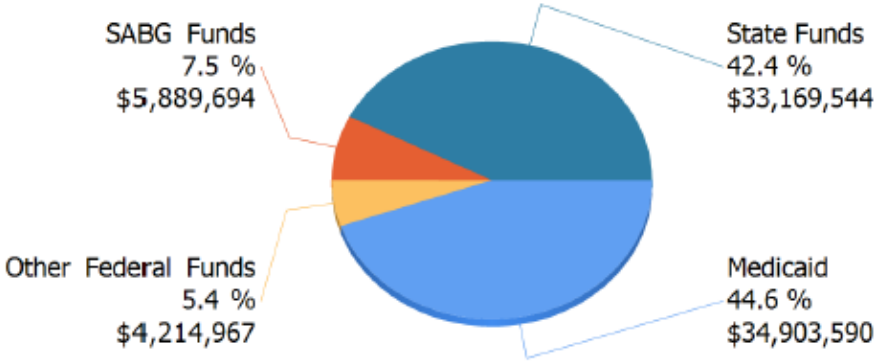
The Alaska Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking, a multidisciplinary workgroup of individuals and agencies working with youth and underage drinking issues, is currently working to update Alaska's Plan to Reduce and Prevent Underage Drinking. The new plan will provide a cleaner, more streamlined, and user-friendly format to provide Strategies to Prevent Underage Drinking. It is based on current prevention research and community work around underage drinking in Alaska. The intended users of this document are community-level prevention professionals across the state working in both rural and urban environments. The plan focuses on six strategies: 1) availability, 2) prevention, 3) treatment, 4) coordination, 5) social norms and culture, and 6) research.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Alaska used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, Medicaid funds and state funds account for the largest sources (44.6 percent and 42.4 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, Alaska designated reducing the percentage of high school students using alcohol as priority number 21 for use of SABG funds.[4]

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



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

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Alaska) 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 Alaska'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;
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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, in specified locations – see below
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	Yes, in specified locations – see below
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian/spouse is present or consents

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	Yes, in specified locations – see below
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	Yes, in specified locations – see below
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian/spouse is present or consents

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
Notes: Although the amendment creating the law enforcement exception was approved in July of 2005, the effective date for the exception was made retroactive to September 27, 2004. See 2005 Alaska Sess. Laws 72.	

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 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?	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?	Yes
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?	14
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?	No law
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	N/A
• Possession of alcohol	N/A
• Consumption of alcohol	N/A
The law applies to people under what age?	N/A
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	N/A
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	N/A
Maximum number of days	N/A

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	14

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?	40 (10 of which must be at night or in inclement weather)
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	1:00 AM
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 passengers under 21 except siblings, unless at least one passenger is parent, guardian, or person at least 21 years of age
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?	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?	Yes, in specified locations
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	Yes, in specified locations
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian/spouse supplies alcohol
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?	Licensees, Managers, 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

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

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)?	Yes, within 200 feet.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 200 feet.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits

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?	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

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
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	Knowledge: Host must have actual knowledge of party
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

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?	No
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)?	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 (All orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.)

Wine	Yes (All orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.)
Spirits	Yes (All orders must be in writing. Written information on fetal alcohol syndrome must be included in all shipments.)

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 76%)
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	$1.07
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	$2.50
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	$12.80
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	$2.50 per gallon for alcohol content of less than 21%.

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	Yes
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)	Yes
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 law
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 law
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 law

Alaska State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development / Alaska Alcohol and Marijuana Control Board	
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	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	Department of Public Safety
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
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	884
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
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	No
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	1,365
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Not applicable
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	Not applicable
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	Don't know
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	Don't know
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	Don't know
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable

Additional Clarification

Much of this information has not been compiled or is not shared by the other departments.

[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

Adult & Juvenile ASAP Programs

Number of youth served	405
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:
http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Pages/Prevention/programs/asap/default.aspx

Program Description: The Alaska Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) provides a risk/needs assessment (screening version), substance abuse screening, case management, and accountability for driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other alcohol/drug-related misdemeanor cases. ASAP screens cases referred from the district court into drinking/drugging risk categories, provides risk/needs assessments if needed, assesses risk for recidivism, and monitors cases throughout education and/or treatment requirements. Higher risk individuals are monitored more closely than those individuals at the lowest risk level. ASAP operates as a neutral link between the justice and behavioral health care delivery systems. This requires a close working relationship among all involved agencies: enforcement, prosecution, judicial, probation, corrections, rehabilitation, licensing, traffic records, and public information/education.

The benefits of ASAP monitoring include:

1. Increased accountability of offenders,
2. Reduced recidivism resulting from successful completion of required education or treatment,
3. Significant reductions in the amount of resources spent by prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges, attorneys, and corrections officers enforcing court-ordered conditions, and
4. Increased safety for victims and the larger community; offenders are more likely to receive treatment, make court appearances, and comply with other probation conditions.

Much like the adult program, the Juvenile Alcohol Safety Action Program (JASAP) receives referrals for those under age 18 who have 3 or more minor possession or consuming offenses, or who have a driving under the influence (DUI) type offense.

In Alaska, ASAP is an integral part of the criminal justice and behavioral health care service systems, providing invaluable and necessary monitoring and tracking of clients referred to substance abuse services throughout the state. Five probation officers and 5 community grantees handle traditional adult misdemeanor ASAP referrals; an additional 7 community grantees are funded to handle juvenile cases. In addition to the Anchorage office, adult and juvenile grant programs are located in Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai/Homer, Kotzebue, and Wasilla/Palmer. Juvenile-only programs are located in Anchorage, Dillingham, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Seward, Nome, and Bethel.

The ASAP program provides a standardized statewide network of alcohol screening and case management for cases referred by the criminal justice system. It offers a consistent process to ensure that clients complete required substance abuse education or treatment programs as prescribed by the courts. The ASAP programs, including the Anchorage office, monitor these cases to confirm with the court and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) when clients have completed court-ordered assignments.

In FY10, the ASAP program incorporated motivational interviewing (MI), an evidence-based practice, as a model for increasing the engagement of clients during their first encounter with ASAP staff. Through the use of MI-styled interviews, the expectation is that clients will be motivated to change their personal behaviors and attitudes related to alcohol and drug use, thereby increasing their completion and success rates following the receipt of required services. Beginning in FY17, all ASAP offices began using the Level of Services Inventory-screening version (LSI-sv) to determine a participant's risk to re-offend. Grantee ASAP offices are also responsible for engaging their community prevention coalition and for being involved in ASAP program outreach and education efforts in schools, community forums, and other appropriate venues.

The number of participants is underreported for this fiscal year because Title IV laws were recently rewritten to ensure fairness for youth who were seen as being over-punished previously (i.e., consequences for the same offenses were more severe than those received by adults). It is anticipated that referral numbers will increase in the coming year once law-enforcement develops an appropriate response to the changes in statute; however, there has been continued decrease in enforcement up to this point.

Alcohol & Drug Information Schools (ADIS)

Number of youth served	200
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: http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Pages/Prevention/programs/asap/default.aspx	

Program Description: Alcohol & Drug Information School (ADIS) programs provide education to first-time DWI, minor-consuming, and minor-in-possession offenders, as well as those who are convicted of other alcohol- and/or drug-related offenses and who do not meet American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria for a diagnosed substance use disorder. ADIS programs aim to reduce subsequent alcohol- and/or drug-related offenses and associated high-risk behaviors. Further, it aims to provide education about the effects of alcohol and drugs on driving and social behaviors, along with health and legal consequences. Each ADIS program conforms to the same standards and is approved and monitored by the Division of Behavioral Health. Programs are designed to be available to all Alaskans involved in alcohol- and/or drug-related offenses. Each adult or youth ADIS program uses an identical core curriculum that combines the most recent research in early intervention and prevention. Each program includes regionally specific information and is designed to be relevant to all segments of Alaska's diverse population while ensuring uniformity of the core ADIS program content statewide. The adult program uses a core curriculum developed by the Change Company and the State of Alaska. Adult ADIS programs are appropriate for all adults over age 18.

Those under 21 use the PRIME For Life curriculum. PRIME For Life, an evidence-based prevention and intervention program, helps people learn to reduce their risks of alcohol- and drug-related problems throughout life. The youth program, PRIME for Life-Under 21, is similar to the ADIS course, but was developed by the Prevention Research Institute (PRI) and is used for individuals who are between the ages of 14 years old and just under 21 years old. Numbers reflect the multiple providers: Volunteers of America Alaska Chapter, Alaska Native Justice Center, and

several ADIS providers are providing PRIME For Life courses to their younger participants. The number of participants is a duplicated count that includes JASAP participants, as these are almost exclusively from JASAP referrals.

Comprehensive Behavioral Health Prevention & Early Intervention

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: http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Pages/Prevention/default.aspx	

Program Description: This grant program funds a comprehensive array of promotion, prevention, and early intervention approaches that focus on community-designed and community-driven services. Services are based on concepts and program strategies that have proven to be effective in the prevention of behavioral health concerns. Grant dollars "blend, braid, and pool" resources and programming concepts into an integrated approach to behavioral health prevention. The program is aware that substance abuse, mental health, suicide, fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, family violence, juvenile delinquency, and other issues have shared risk and protective factors. Consequently, one of the program's goals is for communities to have the freedom to connect these issues, and to focus on what it will take to develop overall community health and wellness. Agencies throughout the state receive funding through this grant program in remote, rural, urban, and hub communities. Each community applying for these funds must use the SAMHSA Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) planning model to assess, plan, strategize, implement, and evaluate community-based services. Prevention strategies must be identified based on a clear assessment of local/regional data, and programs/practices must be data-driven. This model promotes a better connection between program selection and the critical issues facing the community, as evidenced by the available data.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

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: The State of Alaska partners with tribal health corporations to fund community-level prevention strategies driven by the needs of individual communities or regions. Currently, the state's prevention partners are Asa'carsarmiut, Fairbanks Native Association, Ketchikan Indian Community, Kodiak Area Native Association, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Village of Nulato, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Norton Sound Health Corporation, and Aleutian Pribilof Island Association. In addition, the state works in close partnership with the Alaska Native Health Consortium, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, and RurAL CAP. Representatives from the Alaska Native Justice Center previously served on the Alaska Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking.	
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	No
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies):	Not applicable
Agency(ies) within your state:	Not applicable
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
Best practice standards description: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

Our Comprehensive Prevention and Early Intervention grants allow local communities to work on data-driven, underage drinking prevention programs or other issues of importance to each local community. Many do work on underage drinking and involve media campaigns; all are local.

State Interagency Collaboration

A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities	Yes
Committee contact information:	
Name: Tony Piper	
Email: tony.piper@alaska.gov	
Address: 303 K. Street/ASAP, Anchorage, AK 99501	
Phone: 907-264-0500	
Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:	
Alcohol and Marijuana Control Board	
Alaska Court System (ACS)	
Alaska Mental Health Board	
Department of Education and Early Childhood	
Division of Juvenile Justice	
Department of Public Health/Injury Prevention Section	
University of Alaska Justice Center	
Office of Substance Misuse and Addiction Prevention	
Women's, Children's and Family Health	
Alcohol Safety Action Program	
A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Prevention/UnderagedrinkingUpdated.pdf	

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: The Division of Behavioral Health leads the Alaska Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking	
Plan can be accessed via: http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Prevention/UnderagedrinkingUpdated.pdf	
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	No
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Report can be accessed via: Not applicable	

Additional Clarification

Our last underage drinking plan update was developed in 2013, but is being updated.

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	$2,000,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/01/2018
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: 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	Yes
Fines	Yes
Fees	No data
Other: Comprehensive Prevention Behavioral Health Community Grants	Yes

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

The Comprehensive Prevention Behavioral Health Community grant program represents funding from the state's general fund (GF), alcohol tax funds, inter-agency receipts, and revenue from fines. Other sources of funding for underage drinking prevention include the SAPT Block Grant, which provides the funding for the Comprehensive Prevention Behavioral Health Community grants.

Additional Clarification

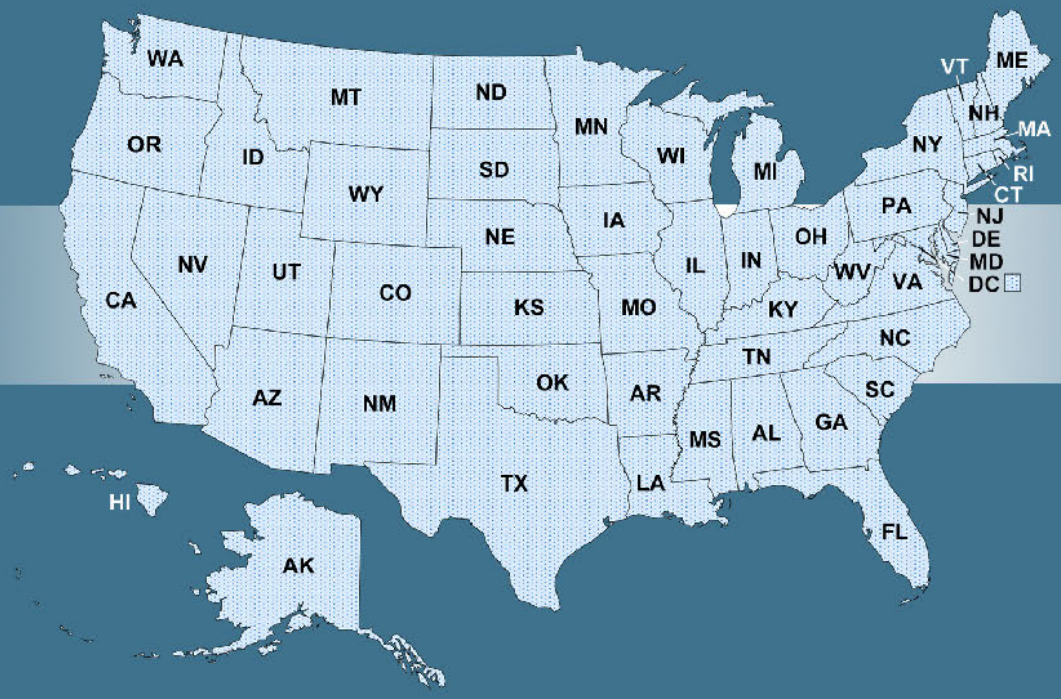
No data

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

IDAHO 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 *Idaho State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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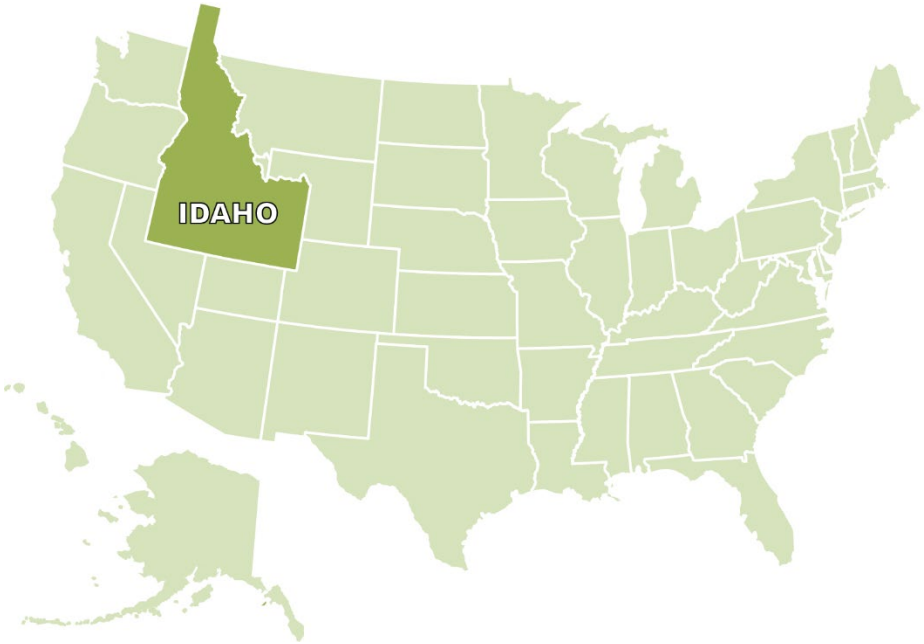


Idaho

State Population: 1,754,208

Population Ages 12–20: 212,300

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	30,600 (14.4%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	19,200 (9.1%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	900 (1.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	100 (0.2%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	11,000 (14.3%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	5,900 (7.7%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	18,700 (29.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	13,200 (21.1%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	22
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	1,376
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%	6
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	13%

[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.

Prevention Support System Overview[2]

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is the Single State Authority (SSA) for substance abuse in Idaho. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2014, the oversight of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) primary prevention funds was transferred to the Office of Drug Policy (ODP) within the Governor's office. ODP is responsible for the substance abuse prevention efforts, as well as drug policy, in the state of Idaho. In addition, the Office participates as a member of the State Behavioral Health Planning Council, the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission, the Idaho Conference on Alcohol and Drug Dependency, the Idaho Impaired Driving Task Force, and the Idaho Behavioral Health Board Leadership Committee. The Office also facilitates the Prescription Drug Workgroup, the Alcohol Health Outcomes Workgroup, and the Marijuana Use Workgroup to coordinate substance abuse prevention activities around these specific priority areas as identified by the state's needs assessment.

In April 2017, ODP convened and facilitated Idaho's first Opioid Misuse and Overdose Workgroup whose mission is to implement a comprehensive strategic plan regarding the emerging opioid epidemic in Idaho. These workgroups include representation from the Governor's Office, the Idaho Legislature, law enforcement agencies, health care providers, state licensing boards, healthcare associations, public health districts, family members, prevention organizations, prosecutors, and educators. The office also oversees and directs the work of the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) and the Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) Workgroup.

The SABG serves as the cornerstone of the state's substance abuse primary prevention efforts. Employing the 5-step Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), ODP plans prevention and early intervention services in the state, awards funding annually to providers through a competitive grant application process, and funds more than 45 community-based programs that offer a variety of evidence-based curricula for children, adolescents, parents/guardians, and families to reduce substance abuse related problems in the communities they serve. Grant applications are reviewed and the subrecipient awards made with input from Regional Review Committees comprised of substance abuse experts in each of Idaho's seven regions. In FY17, SABG subrecipients statewide included: state institutions of higher education, school districts, community coalitions, parent/youth organizations, and faith-based agencies. ODP monitors these grant awards, provides ongoing technical assistance to all subrecipient agencies and organizations, and oversees outcome evaluations for each program. ODP is also responsible for a prevention workforce training and development initiative designed to: 1) increase the number of Certified Prevention Specialists (CPS) in the state delivering prevention services; and 2) promote and train on evidence-based programs.

Additionally, ODP oversees the state's SPF-State Incentive Grant (SIG), which was awarded in 2013. Using SPF-SIG funds, ODP identified 17 community-based prevention coalitions for the provision of prevention programs with a focus on environmental strategies. All SPF-SIG-funded

[2] Extracted from FY 2018/2019 – (Idaho) 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.

coalitions and programs focus their efforts on addressing the prevention priority areas and indicators identified in the State Strategic Prevention Plan:

- Prescription Drug Use.
- One or both of the following: Alcohol Health Outcomes/Marijuana Use.

Substance Use Disorders Services

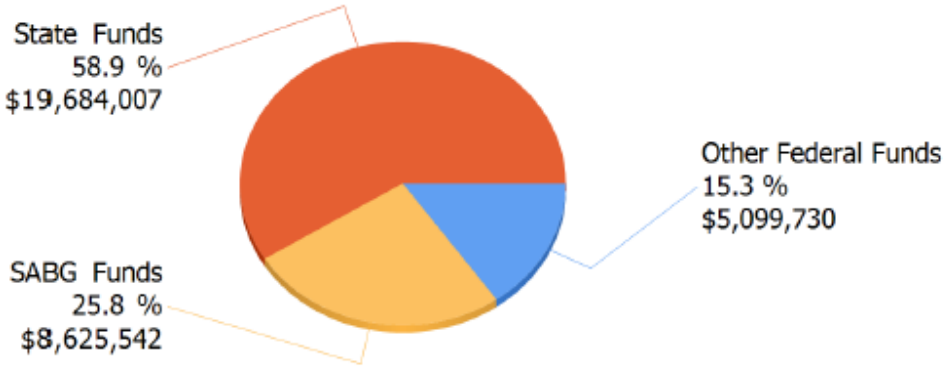
The State of Idaho has established a state agency/branch of government partnership for the delivery of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services. The Idaho Departments of Corrections, Health, and Welfare's Division of Behavioral Health and Juvenile Corrections as well as the Supreme Court's Problem-Solving Court Program comprise this partnership. The four entities coordinate populations served and all use the services of BPA Health to manage a community-based provider network that delivers treatment and recovery services.

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 Idaho used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, state funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (58.9 percent and 25.8 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, Idaho did not specifically identify underage drinking as a prevention priority for use of SABG funds [4]

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



[3] WebBGAS State Profile, 2019 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Idaho 2019.
[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Idaho) 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 Idaho'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, in specified locations – see below
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private residence if parent/guardian is present or consents
Notes: Idaho's exceptions relate specifically to the possession of beer or wine.	

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

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
Notes: Although Idaho does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined by APIS, between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2016, it had a statutory provision that made it unlawful "[f]or any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, serve, dispense, or consume beer, wine or other alcoholic liquor" such that "[a] person shall also be deemed to “possess” alcohol that has been consumed by the person, without regard to the place of consumption." Idaho Code § 23-949. 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?	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?	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?	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?	No
• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	N/A
• Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	N/A
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: Although the verbatim text of historical regulations is only available from January 1, 2002 forward, the published historical information for Idaho Admin. Code § 11.05.01.021 indicates that this regulation has been in force, unchanged, since March 31, 1995. As of March 8, 2007, retailers are only required to deliver documents to law enforcement that have been lost or voluntarily surrendered; however, when presented with identification documents that appear to be mutilated, altered, or fraudulent, they must contact law enforcement and refuse service.	

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

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	Yes
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	Not specified
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)?	14 years, 6 months, upon completion of driver education, instruction permit signed over to allow driving with adult over 21
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?	15
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	No unsupervised driving half hour after sunset
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 unrelated passenger under 17
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?	16 (Passenger restrictions expire 6 months after issuance of license; unsupervised night driving restrictions remain until age 16)

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
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?	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?	Yes
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	Not specified
What is the penalty for the first offense?	10-day suspension of alcohol license
What is the penalty for the second offense?	30-day suspension of alcohol license
What is the penalty for the third offense?	180-day suspension of alcohol license
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Not specified

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	19
Wine	19
Spirits	19
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

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	19
Wine	19
Spirits	19
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	

Beer	19
Wine	19
Spirits	19
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, on campus grounds. College or university has authority to override state restrictions.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, on campus grounds. College or university has authority to override state restrictions.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits
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 300 feet. Local government has authority to override state restrictions.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits

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?	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?	No
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	Prohibited
Wine	Unclear
Spirits	Prohibited
Notes: A licensee who holds a license for the retail sale of wine for consumption off the licensed premises may ship not more than two cases of wine, containing not more than nine liters per case, per shipment, for personal use and not for resale, directly to a resident of another state if the state to which the wine is sent allows residents of this state to receive wine sent from that state without payment of additional state tax, fees or charges. The sale shall be considered to have occurred 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?	Yes
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 5.00
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?	No
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	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. However, this state is a control state, and control states may impose additional restrictions on the sale of products that are not reflected in statute or regulation.
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	$0.15
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	$0.45 per gallon applies to beer over 5% alcohol. Beer with 5% or less alcohol is sold by license. Beer greater than 5% but less than 7.5% alcohol is sold by both license and the state.

Wine	
Control system for wine?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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?	Banned
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 and Hold (180 days)
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Spirits	Control
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	N/A
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	N/A
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	Banned
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 and Hold (180 days)
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No

Idaho State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Idaho State Police (ISP) Alcohol Beverage 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	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	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Idaho State Police Alcohol Beverage Control
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	25
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
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]	3,778
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	268
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	32
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	268
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	32
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	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	No data
Total amount in fines across all licensees	$147,300
Smallest fine imposed	$100

Largest fine imposed	$5,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	24
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	430
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	1
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	45
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	6
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018

Additional Clarification

38 1.D.2 – Some, but not all, local law enforcement agencies enforce such laws as they apply to direct ship.

[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

Project Alert

Number of youth served	1,525
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.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2794139/

URL for more program information: https://www.projectalert.com/

Program Description: Project ALERT is a school-based prevention program for middle or junior high school students that focuses on alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use. It seeks to prevent adolescent non-users from experimenting with these drugs, and to prevent youths who are already experimenting from becoming more regular users or abusers. Based on the social influence model of prevention, the program is designed to help motivate young people to avoid using drugs and to teach them the skills they need to understand and resist pro-drug social influences. The curriculum is comprised of 11 lessons in the first year and 3 lessons in the second year. Lessons involve small-group activities, question-and-answer sessions, role-playing, and the rehearsal of new skills to stimulate students' interest and participation. Content focuses on helping students understand the consequences of drug use, recognize the benefits of non-use, build norms against use, and identify and resist pro-drug pressures.

Positive Action

Number of youth served	7,878
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.blueprintsprograms.org/evaluation-abstract/positive-action

URL for more program information: https://www.positiveaction.net/

Program Description: Positive Action is an integrated and comprehensive curriculum-based program designed to improve academic achievement, school attendance, and problem behaviors (e.g., substance use, violence, suspensions, disruptive behaviors, dropping out, and sexual behavior). Additionally, it is designed to reduce family conflict and improve parent/child bonding and family cohesion. Positive Action's concepts are universal and effective for all populations and socioeconomic levels and ages. All materials are based on the same unifying broad concept (i.e., one feels good about oneself when taking positive actions, and there is a positive way to do everything) with 6 explanatory sub-concepts (i.e., positive actions for the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional areas) that elaborate on the overall theme. These positive actions are skills that one needs to achieve academically and in day-to-day life. Skills, or positive actions, are taught within 6 units and are the basis of all materials, providing coherence and consistency within the whole program. Program components include grade-specific toolkits for prekindergarten through 12th grade, with 15-minute scripted lessons. Also available are drug education kits, a conflict resolution kit, site-wide climate development kits for elementary and secondary school levels, a counselor's kit, a family kit, and a community kit. All components and their parts can stand alone or be seamlessly combined with any other components.

LifeSkills Training (LST)

Number of youth served	2,570
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.blueprintsprograms.org/evaluation-abstract/lifeskills-training-lst

URL for more program information: https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/

Program Description: LifeSkills Training (LST) is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use, along with violence, by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. LST is based on both the social influence and competence enhancement models of prevention. Consistent with this theoretical framework, LST addresses multiple risk and protective factors and teaches personal and social skills that build resilience and help youth navigate developmental tasks, including the skills necessary to understand and resist pro-drug influences. LST is designed to provide information relevant to the important life transitions that adolescents and young teens face, using culturally sensitive, developmentally suited, age-appropriate language and content. Facilitated discussion, structured small group activities, and role-playing scenarios are used to stimulate participation and promote the acquisition of skills. Separate LST programs are offered for elementary school (grades 3-6), middle school (grades 6-9), and high school (grades 9-12); research studies and outcomes reviewed for this summary involved middle school students.

Nurturing Parents Program

Number of youth served	188
Number of parents served	415
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: https://www.nurturingparenting.com/research/

URL for more program information: https://www.nurturingparenting.com/

Program Description: The Nurturing Parenting Programs (NPP) are family-based programs for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. NPP was developed to help families who have been identified by child welfare agencies for past child abuse and neglect or who are at high risk for child abuse and neglect. The goals of NPP are to increase parents' sense of self-worth, personal empowerment, empathy, bonding, and attachment; increase the use of alternative strategies to harsh and abusive disciplinary practices; increase parents' knowledge of age-appropriate developmental expectations; and reduce abuse and neglect rates. NPP instruction is based on psycho-educational and cognitive-behavioral approaches to learning and focuses on "re-parenting," or helping parents learn new patterns of parenting to replace their existing, learned, abusive patterns. By completing

questionnaires and participating in discussion, role-play, and audiovisual exercises, participants learn how to nurture themselves as individuals and, in turn, build their nurturing family and parenting skills as fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters. Participants develop their awareness, knowledge, and skills in 5 areas: (1) age-appropriate expectations; (2) empathy, bonding, and attachment; (3) nonviolent nurturing discipline; (4) self-awareness and self-worth; and (5) empowerment, autonomy, and healthy independence. Participating families attend sessions either at home or in a group format with other families. Group sessions combine concurrent separate experiences for parents and children with shared "family nurturing time." In home-based sessions, parents and children meet separately and jointly during a 90-minute lesson once per week for 15 weeks.

Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action

Number of youth served	88
Number of parents served	44
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: Not available

URL for more program information: https://www.activeparenting.com/

Program Description: Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action is a school- and community-based intervention for middle school-aged youth designed to increase protective factors that prevent and reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; irresponsible sexual behavior; and violence. Family, school, and peer bonding are important objectives. The program includes a parent and teen component. The parent component uses the curriculum from Active Parenting of Teens. This curriculum is based on Adlerian parenting theory, which advocates mutual respect among family members, parental guidance, and use of an authoritative (or democratic) style of parental leadership that facilitates behavioral correction. A teen component was developed to complement the parent component.

Active Parenting uses a family systems approach in which families attend sessions and learn skills. Each session includes time for parents and youth to meet in separate groups and time for all family members to meet together. Modules address parent/child communication, positive behavior management, interpersonal relationships for adolescents, ways for families to have fun together, enhancement of the adolescent's self-esteem, and factors that promote school success. Youth are taught about the negative social and physical effects of substance use, learn general life skills and social resistance skills, and are provided opportunities to practice these skills. Parents are taught skills to help reinforce their teen's skills training. During the youth/parent sessions, they participate in a family enrichment activity and receive a homework assignment to complete before the next session.

The program is offered in 6 weekly 2-hour sessions. Typical groups consist of 5 to 12 families. Sessions use videos, group discussion, and role-plays, plus high-energy activities for the teens. Two leaders are needed, one for the parent section and one for the teen section, and one of the two leaders also facilitates the combined parents and teens group.

Alcohol Compliance Checks

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.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3817047

URL for more program information: https://www.thecommunityguide.org/sites/default/files/assets/Alcohol-Laws-Prohibiting-Sales-to-Minors.pdf

Program Description: Alcohol compliance checks are a type of environmental prevention strategy that deters alcohol outlets from selling alcohol to underage youth. Law enforcement officials supervise undercover youth who attempt to purchase alcohol; if the attempt is successful, the establishment is penalized. Research has shown that compliance checks are thought to be most effective when they are frequent, well-publicized, and well-designed in addition to soliciting community support for checks and imposing penalties on the licensed establishment rather than just the server. (Source: https://mediasvr.saa.icfcloud.com/THMs/2014/AlcoholComplianceChecks_508.pdf)

Strengthening Families Program (SFP)

Number of youth served	102
Number of parents served	114
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report: https://www.strengtheningfamiliesprogram.org/docs/StrengthFPsamhsa.pdf

URL for more program information: http://www.strengtheningfamiliesprogram.org/

Program Description: The Strengthening Families Program (SFP) is a family skills training program designed to increase resilience and reduce risk factors for behavioral, emotional, academic, and social problems in youth ages 3 to 16. SFP comprises 3 life-skills courses delivered in 14 weekly, 2-hour sessions. Parenting skills sessions are designed to help parents learn to increase desired behaviors in children by using attention and rewards, clear communication, effective discipline, substance use education, problem solving, and limit setting. Children's LifeSkills sessions are designed to help children learn effective communication, understand their feelings, improve social and problem-solving skills, resist peer pressure, understand the consequences of substance use, and comply with parental rules. In the family life skills sessions, families engage in structured family activities, practice therapeutic child play, conduct family meetings, learn communication skills, practice effective discipline, reinforce positive behaviors in each other, and plan family activities together. Participation in ongoing family support groups and booster sessions is encouraged to increase generalization and use of skills learned.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND)

Number of youth served	512
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://tnd.usc.edu/?page_id=38

URL for more program information: http://tnd.usc.edu/

Program Description: Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND) is a drug use prevention program for high school youth. The current version of the curriculum is designed to help students develop self-control and communication skills, acquire resources that help them resist drug use, improve decision-making strategies, and develop the motivation to not use drugs. It is packaged in twelve 40-minute interactive sessions to be taught by teachers or health educators. The TND curriculum was developed for high-risk students in continuation or alternative high schools. It has also been tested among traditional high school students.

Be The Parents Underage Drinking Media Campaign

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: http://betheparents.org/

Program Description: Betheparents.org is a multifaceted media campaign delivered by the Governor's Office of Drug Policy. The campaign provides educational resources, stories, and information to parents using positive messaging to decrease underage drinking in Idaho. In state fiscal year 2018, Idaho capitalized on the Idaho Healthy Youth Survey (IHYS), a behavioral health survey, by pairing IHYS evaluation reports with a mini-grant opportunity to decrease the underage drinking indicators identified in school reports.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description:

1. ***Shoulder Tap Operations:*** During the "shoulder tap" operation, teens working with officers ask adults unknown to them to purchase alcohol. Eleven different adults purchased alcohol for the minors whom they had just met. The adults made no attempt to hide their actions, openly purchasing and handing the beer to minors in plain view. Several of the adults were purchasing beer for themselves and mentioned they too had asked adults to purchase alcohol for them when they were young. All of the adults were given misdemeanor citations for providing alcohol to a minor. (https://www.prevention.org/Resources/3362b537-d403-41e3-902b-2ada81082d92/APCShoulderTap.pdf)
2. ***Party Patrols:*** Teams of police officers dedicated to identifying and dispersing parties where underage drinking is occurring not only serve as a deterrent to such events, but also can reduce the number of youth who drive after drinking. Police identify party locations through hotline reports, complaints received from neighbors, keg registrations, or routine patrol. Once police establish probable cause and secure the perimeter of the location, they enter it; contact the host; identify those age 21 and over and those under 21 who have not been drinking, and release them; and process those under 21 who have been drinking. They also cite the adult(s) responsible for furnishing the alcohol. Arranging safe transportation for those who have been drinking is vitally important. (https://www.prev.org/Safer-Toolkit/Toolkit%20attachments/Party%20Patrols/17%20Party%20Patrol%20Protocols.doc)

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: The Partnership for Success Grant (PFS) and Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant (SABG) programs administered by the Office of Drug Policy (ODP) fund and collaborate with federally recognized tribal governments. The PFS grant focuses on vulnerable populations throughout the state of Idaho and American Indians in 3 of Idaho's 7 public health districts. The SABG funds the Nez Perce Tribe Students for Success Program for prevention activities, including Project Venture. Project Venture is an evidence-based program identified by ODP in state fiscal year 2017 in response to disparate alcohol health outcomes for this demographic in Idaho. ODP sustained the program through funding for implementation on the Nez Perce and Duck Valley Reservations and is offering training at no cost to all of the federally recognized tribes in Idaho. In addition to funding Project Venture, the SABG also has funded the White Bison Wellbriety Movement for the Nez Perce Tribe. White Bison offers sobriety, recovery, addictions prevention, and wellness/wellbriety learning resources to the Native American/Alaska Native community nationwide.	
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	Yes
Federal campaigns:	No
Regional and local media campaigns: Be the Parents	Yes
Local school district efforts:	No
Other:	No
State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	No
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 CSAP	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: State Epidemiology Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW)/Evidence-Based Practices Workgroup (EBPW)	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other:	No

Best practice standards description: Underage drinking prevention programs funded through the ODP's SPF and SABG grant programs must be evidence-based. Direct service providers and coalitions implement evidence-based programs and practices on Idaho's approved registries. ODP formed an EBPW in 2013 to begin establishing best practices for the state. The workgroup is comprised of various research professionals employed at several state agencies to determine if programs or practices not listed on the approved registries have enough established evidence of effectiveness to be considered evidence-based. Evidence-based programs are the state's best practice standards.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities	Don't know/No answer
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	Yes
Prepared by: Idaho ODP	
Plan can be accessed via: Plan can be accessed via email: info@odp.idaho.gov	
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Idaho ODP	
Report can be accessed via: Plan can be accessed via email: info@odp.idaho.gov	

Additional Clarification

While there is currently no formal state-level agency coordinating underage drinking prevention activities, the Idaho ODP has many partners that it works with on the prevention of underage drinking. Each entity listed may do work on its own or in collaboration with another state agency.
Idaho State Liquor Division
Alcohol Beverage Control
Idaho Air National Guard
Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs
Nez Perce Tribal Police
Duck Valley Tribe
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Community Coalitions of Idaho
State Department of Education
Idaho Association of Counties
Mayor Youth Advisories

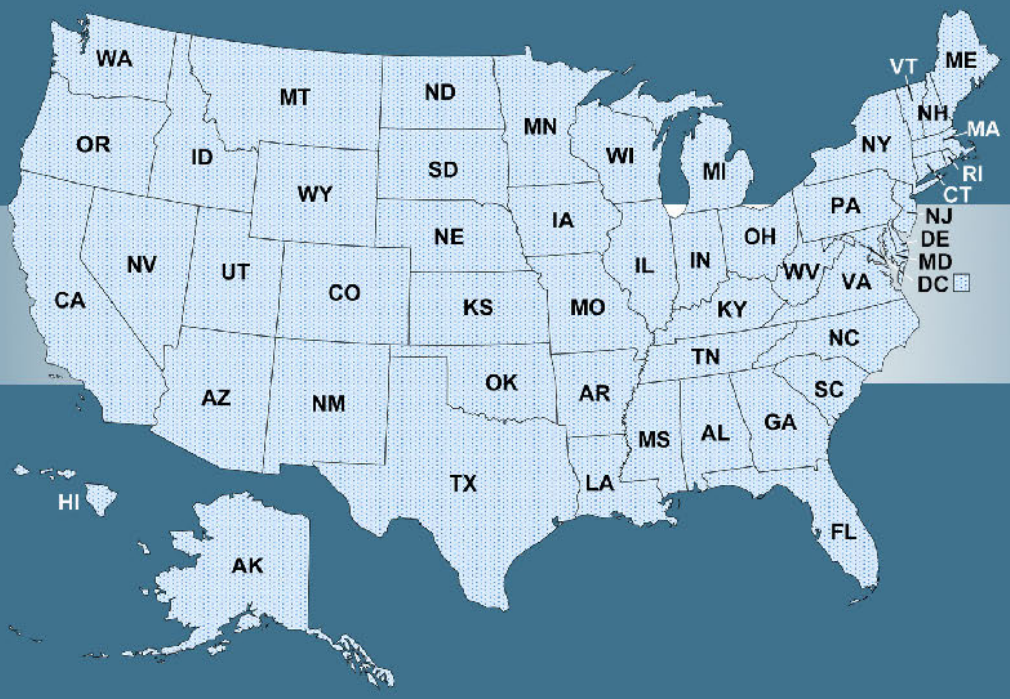
State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
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: 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: No data	No data
Description of funding streams and how they are used:	
No data	
Additional Clarification	
No data	

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

OREGON 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 *Oregon State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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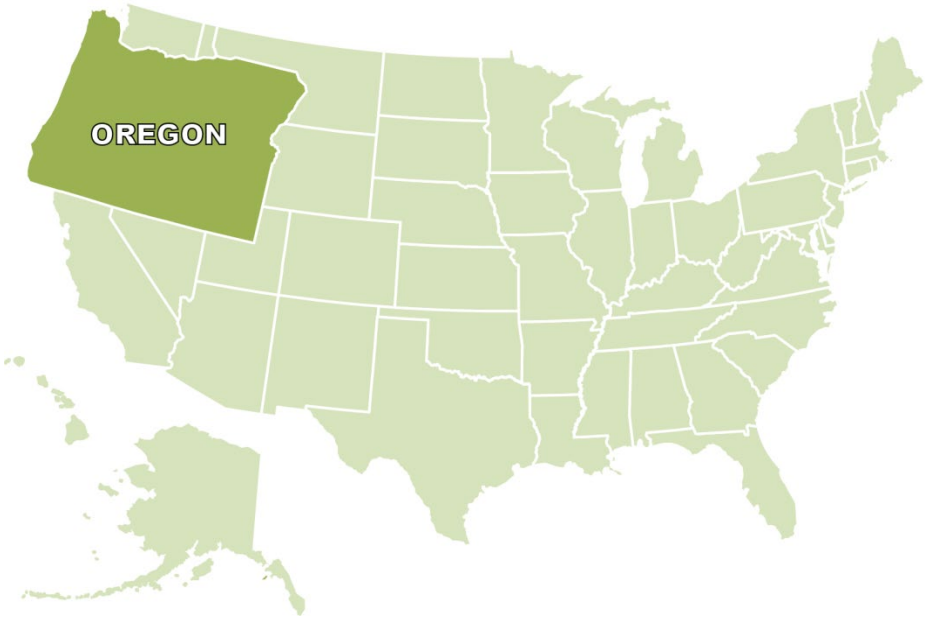


Oregon

State Population: 4,190,713

Population Ages 12–20: 439,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	91,900 (20.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	58,300 (13.3%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,300 (2.5%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,700 (1.3%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	25,300 (15.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	12,700 (7.8%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	63,300 (43.4%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	43,900 (30.1%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	38
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	2,311
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%	15
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	27%

[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 Systems Overview[2]

Until June 2015, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) had a separate Addictions and Mental Health Division (AMH). As of July 2015, OHA combined the Medicaid and AMH Divisions into the Health Systems Division (HSD). The HSD biennial budget of $15,963,729,519.00 will be managed in two parts. The Superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital now reports directly to the Director of the OHA. The Oregon State Hospital has a biennial budget of $995,681,956.00. The HSD manages the remaining federal and state funds. This new division includes member and provider services, compliance and regulation (including a contracting section), operations support, and a section devoted to data systems. HSD contracts with community providers including 36 community mental health programs and 16 Coordinated Care Organizations.

Local mental health authorities (LMHA) are typically comprised of the County Board of Commissioners, who are responsible for the management and oversight of the public system of care for mental illness, intellectual/developmental disabilities, and substance use disorders (SUDs) at the community level. Local mental health authorities must plan, develop, implement, and monitor services within the area served by the local mental health authority to ensure expected outcomes for consumers of services, within available resources.

Community mental health programs (CMHPs) provide care coordination and treatment for people with mental illness, intellectual/developmental disabilities, and SUDs. Core services include screening, assessment, and referral to providers and community organizations, as well as emergency or crisis services. All members of a community can access core services from community mental health programs, subject to the availability of funds. These safety net and crisis services play a key role in the overall behavioral health system.

Prevention

Oregon was awarded a Partnership for Success (PFS) Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) grant that focuses on underage drinking and high-risk drinking for 12 to 25-year-olds and prescription drug misuse and abuse among persons ages 12 to 25. Nine counties and 5 tribes were awarded funds to develop strategies addressing these priority areas. The SPF aims to build capacity for Oregon's prevention efforts by strengthening communities' capacity for environmental prevention strategies. The PFS allocation model was guided by the SPF Advisory Council and the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The SPF Advisory Council and SEOW were requirements and mechanisms to guide SPF-PFS subrecipient funding to reach high priority areas within the state. The PFS funding allocation model to 9 counties and 5 tribes will continue through spring 2019.

The six strategies of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) are used to categorize prevention planning and include alternatives, community-based processes, education, environmental,

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (Oregon) 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.

information dissemination, and problem identification and referral. CMHPs and tribes utilize data to select risk, protective, and causal factors to target specific problem behaviors. Oregon provides services in each of the Institute of Medicine-defined populations, including Universal, Selective, and Indicated, and OHA encourages the use of evidence-based and tribal best practices. OHA continues to provide dedicated prevention funding for all 31 CMHPs and nine federally recognized Native American tribes.

The SPF guides Oregon's prevention efforts, and has been integrated into the Local Plan that is required by all funded counties and tribes. As noted above, Oregon most recently was awarded an SPF-PFS grant that will focus on underage drinking and high-risk drinking for 12-to-25-year-olds and prescription drug misuse and abuse among persons ages 12 to 25. To catalyze change in the entire prevention system and assess the possible impact on different populations, the PFS allocation model will continue to allow SPF to reach high priority areas of need in all corners of the state. Details of this model will be identified by the revitalized SPF Advisory Council and the SEOW.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

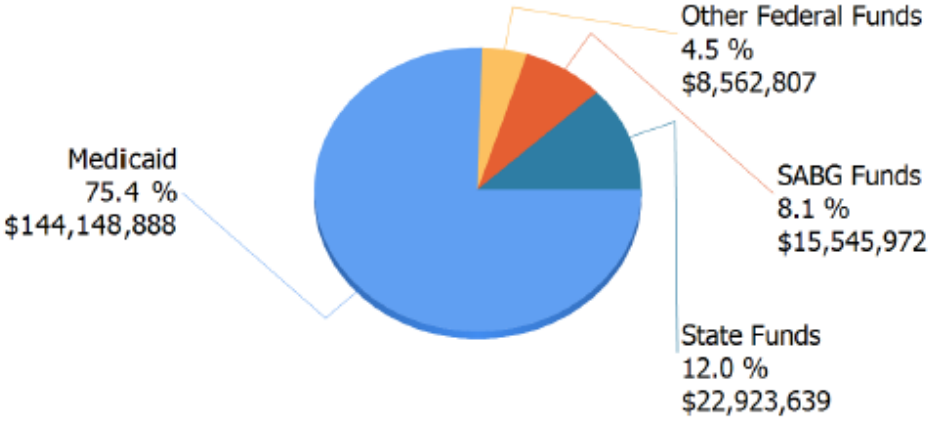
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds administered by SAMHSA. Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Oregon used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, Medicaid funds and state funds account for the largest sources (75.4 percent and 12.0 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, Oregon designated decreasing binge drinking among 8th and 11th graders as part of priority number five for use of SABG funds.[4]

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

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Oregon) 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 Oregon's 2019 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Oregon'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, in specified locations – see below
• Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private residence if parent/guardian is present or consents

Underage-Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
• Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents?	Yes, in specified locations – see below
• Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private residence if parent/guardian is present or consents

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
Notes: Although Oregon does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined by APIS, it does prohibit "personal possession" of an alcoholic beverage. "Personal possession" includes the "consumption of a bottle of such beverages, or any portion thereof or a drink of such beverages." Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.430. 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?	Yes
Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	No
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?	Yes
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?	No law
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	N/A
• Possession of alcohol	N/A
• Consumption of alcohol	N/A
The law applies to people under what age?	N/A
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	N/A
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	N/A
Maximum number of days	N/A

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

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 (with driver education; 100 hours without)
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?	Yes, officer may stop driver for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, for first six months, no passengers under 20 who are not immediate family members unless accompanied by parent or instructor. For second 6 months, not more than 3 passengers under 20 who are not immediate family members unless accompanied by parent or instructor.
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, in specified locations
• Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private residence if parent/guardian supplies alcohol
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?	19
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	20

Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, must look under the age of 26 years
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Required
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Prohibited
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Mandated

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?	Not specified
What is the penalty for the first offense?	10 days or $1,650 fine
What is the penalty for the second offense?	30 days or $4,950 fine
What is the penalty for the third offense?	30 days
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Cancellation
Note: If a licensee is a member of the Responsible Vendor Program, they may be eligible for lesser penalties.	

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)–Mandatory	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes–Mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Licensees, Managers, 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

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?	No

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)?	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?	No
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?	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?	Consumption
Property type covered by the law?	Residential/Outdoor/Other
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	Knowledge: Host must have actual knowledge of party

Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	No
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	Yes – Family members
Notes: Oregon's social host provision states that its prohibitions apply only to a person who is present and in control of the location at the time underage consumption occurs.	

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Permitted
Wine	Permitted
Spirits	Prohibited
Notes: An out-of-state direct shipper may deliver malt beverages to Oregon residents only if that state allows Oregon licensees to deliver malt beverages directly to a resident of that state.	

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Beer, 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?	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?	Yes
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: An out-of-state direct shipper may deliver malt beverages to Oregon residents only if that state allows Oregon licensees to deliver malt beverages directly to a resident of that state.	

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	More than 7.00
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (Maximum fine/jail, $6,250/1 year)
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?	Yes

Must warning information be given to purchaser?	Yes, active (requires an action by purchaser)
Is a deposit required?	No
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Yes (If the licensee ships via a for-hire carrier, the carrier must have been approved by the Commission prior to delivering malt beverages, wine or cider to any resident of Oregon.)
Wine	Yes (If the licensee ships via a for-hire carrier, the carrier must have been approved by the Commission prior to delivering malt beverages, wine or cider to any resident of Oregon.)
Spirits	No law

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No. However, this state is a control state, and control states may impose additional restrictions on the sale of products that are not reflected in statute or regulation.
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	$0.08
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?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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?	N/A
• General sales tax rate	N/A
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	N/A
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)	Restricted (Permitted before midnight.)
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	Banned
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 and Hold (14 days)
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Wine	Control
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	N/A
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	N/A
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
Spirits	Control
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	N/A
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	N/A
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
Notes: Licensees must make beer price lists available for Commission inspection.	

Oregon State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Oregon Liquor Control Commission	
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	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Oregon Liquor Control Commission
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
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	7
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
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]	17,032
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	919
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	142
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	510
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	89
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	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	131
Total amount in fines across all licensees	No data
Smallest fine imposed	$660

Largest fine imposed	$3,795
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	57
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	7
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
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	12/31/2018

Additional Clarification

Underage compliance checks or minor decoy operations in retail outlets are conducted by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) and local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. There is no mechanism to collect and gather the data at the state level for local efforts.

[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

Strategic Prevention Framework - Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS)

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: Annual evaluation reports are available by contacting luci.longoria@state.or.us	
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: The Strategic Prevention Framework - Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) is a discretionary grant from SAMHSA. It ensures that the state, counties, and tribes work together to use data-driven decision-making processes to develop effective prevention strategies and sustainable prevention infrastructure to address underage drinking among persons ages 12-20, high-risk drinking among persons ages 18-25, and prescription drug misuse/abuse among persons ages 12-25. Nine counties and 5 tribes are funded for the SPF-PFS project through June 2019.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Program (SAMHSA Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant)

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: Oregon promotes a comprehensive, community-wide approach grounded in evidence-based public heath practice, to prevent alcohol use, misuse, and related harms in communities. Oregon's

comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Prevention and Education Program (ADPEP) includes state and community interventions, mass-reach health communications, surveillance and evaluation, health-systems interventions, and administration and management functions.

Alcohol use is the third leading cause of preventable deaths among people in Oregon. Reducing excessive drinking, which includes underage drinking, is a priority in Oregon's State Health Improvement Plan. State interventions aim to create 1) community environments that reduce exposure to alcohol availability, and 2) marketing and promotions to discourage excessive drinking.

ADPEP funds counties and tribes to help plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based programs, practices, and strategies that prevent alcohol and other drug use. These strategies address community environments that reduce risk factors and increase protective factors associated with excessive 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: Each of Oregon's 9 federally recognized tribes are funded by SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant to address underage drinking. Five tribes are also funded by SAMHSA's SPF-PFS grant to reduce underage drinking and binge drinking among youth ages 18–25. The Public Health Division regularly meets with the Oregon Health Authority's Tribal Affairs Director to promote collaboration and communication between the Oregon Health Authority and tribal governments related to alcohol prevention. The State of Oregon, its tribes, and its counties host and coordinate meetings on a regular basis. Reducing underage drinking is a priority for the tribes in Oregon and many have goals to reduce youth binge drinking and current use of alcohol. Tribes are using a variety of strategies to address these issues. Community coalitions or strategic teams are used to mobilize communities to address underage drinking through policy and environmental prevention strategies. Oregon's Tribal Best Practice programs are often implemented to provide culturally relevant education, skills, and opportunities to support communication around alcohol.	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes
Description of program: Oregon has developed a 5-year strategic plan to reduce excessive drinking, which includes underage drinking. Two objectives of this plan directly incorporate work to reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing: 1. Increase the number of jurisdictions covered by alcohol marketing, promotion, and retail restrictions, such as limiting outlet density, price promotions, days or hours of sale, and point of purchase interventions. Environments that reduce exposure to alcohol availability, marketing, and promotion discourage excessive alcohol use. 2. Increase the number of colleges and universities with restrictions on alcohol promotion, sale, or sponsorship at college or university events.	
State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	Yes
Federal campaigns:	No
Regional and local media campaigns:	Yes
Local school district efforts:	No
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	Yes
Other:	No
State procures funding for TTHY	No
Pro bono	No
Donated air time	No
Earned media	No
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): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: Oregon Health Authority, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section of the Public Health Division	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other:	No

Best practice standards description: Oregon's legislature adopted SB 267 Evidence-Based Programs (EBP) into law in 2003, which requires 5 state agencies to gradually increase the amount of funding allocated (75 percent) to evidence-based drug and alcohol prevention programs. Oregon's Public Health Division, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section (HPCDP) uses best practice standards from the CDC's Guide to Community Preventive Services. The Community Preventive Services Task Force, an independent, non-federal, volunteer body of public health and prevention experts, recommends several evidence-based community strategies to reduce excessive drinking. The task force conducts a comprehensive meta-analysis of studies to determine recommended evidence-based population-level interventions. These evidence-based strategies are included HPCDP's 5-year strategic plan to address excessive drinking and harmful alcohol use, including the prevention of underage drinking. HPCDP funds counties, tribes, and Regional Health Equity Coalitions to implement evidence-based practices and strategies supported by CDC's Guide to Community Preventive Services, SAMHSA, and Oregon's Tribal Best Practices, which are best practices for Native American communities.

Additional Clarification

The following are practices based on evidence for Native American communities, as described by Oregon's Tribal Best Practices:

1. Science-validated programs evaluated using scientific methods—refers to those approaches based upon social science or behavioral science theories which were designed for non-Native communities. Some of these have been adapted to meet cultural needs.
2. Science-replicated programs implemented more than one time—refers to those science-based programs that have been implemented more than one time in Native communities or in non-Native communities.
3. Culturally-validated programs designed according to the "Indian Way"—refers to those approaches that are based on principles, laws, and values of specific American Indian communities. These historical/traditional "teachings" form the basis for the programs. They are culturally relevant and appropriate and designed according to the "Indian Way." They have been implemented according to culturally accepted practices and have been accepted as valid by the community itself. They have not been evaluated using the scientific method.
4. Culturally-replicated Native American programs passed on to others—refers to those programs that have been developed and implemented according to the "Indian Way" and have been passed on to others and continue to be implemented and utilized.

State Interagency Collaboration

A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities	Yes

Committee contact information:
Name: Luci Longoria
Email: luci.longoria@state.or.us
Address: 800 NE Oregon St., Suite 730 Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 971-673-1064

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:
Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division
Oregon Health Authority, Health Systems Division
Oregon Health Authority, Health Policy and Analytics
Oregon Youth Authority
Clackamas County Children, Family and Community Connections
Wasco County Prevention
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Lincoln County

A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities Yes
URL or other means of access: https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/AMHPAC/Pages/Subcommittee-BH.aspx

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
Prepared by: Strategic Plan of the Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section of the Public Health Division, Oregon Health Authority (2017 – 2025)
Plan can be accessed via:
http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/CHRONICDISEASE/Pages/Program-Information.aspx

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
Prepared by: STOP Act Survey Report
Report can be accessed via: No data

Additional Clarification

Oregon's Public Health Division is engaging a broad sector of statewide alcohol and drug partners to identify a sustainable means for an advisory body and mechanism for the planning and implementation of the Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Program.
The Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission is an independent state government agency that was created by the Oregon Legislature to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services (www.oregon.gov/adpc
http://www.oregon.gov/adpc/pages/index.aspx).

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$240,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
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	$657,746
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	05/21/2019
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: No data	
Estimate of state funds expended:	No data
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Beer and wine taxes are collected by the state and dispersed to cities, counties, and the General Fund. The Public Health Division includes a portion of the General Fund in grants to local communities to address the harmful effects of alcohol and excessive drinking, including underage drinking.

Additional Clarification

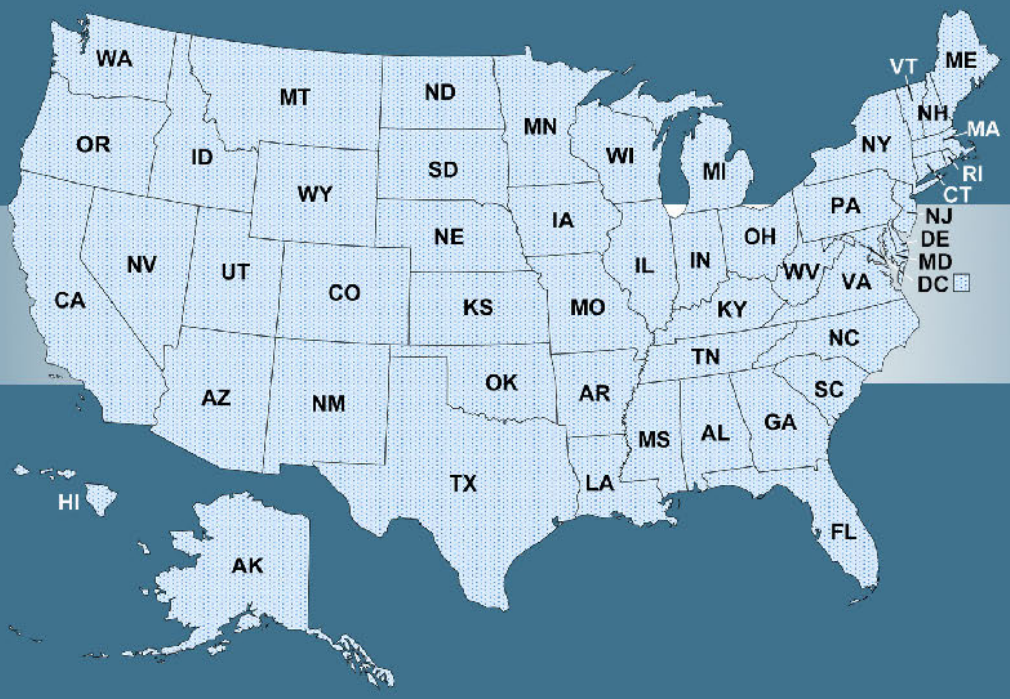
The federal funds that Oregon receives for alcohol and drug prevention through SAMHSA's SAPT Block Grant and SPF-PFS grants were not included in the expenditures above.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

WASHINGTON 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 *Washington State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement.* Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

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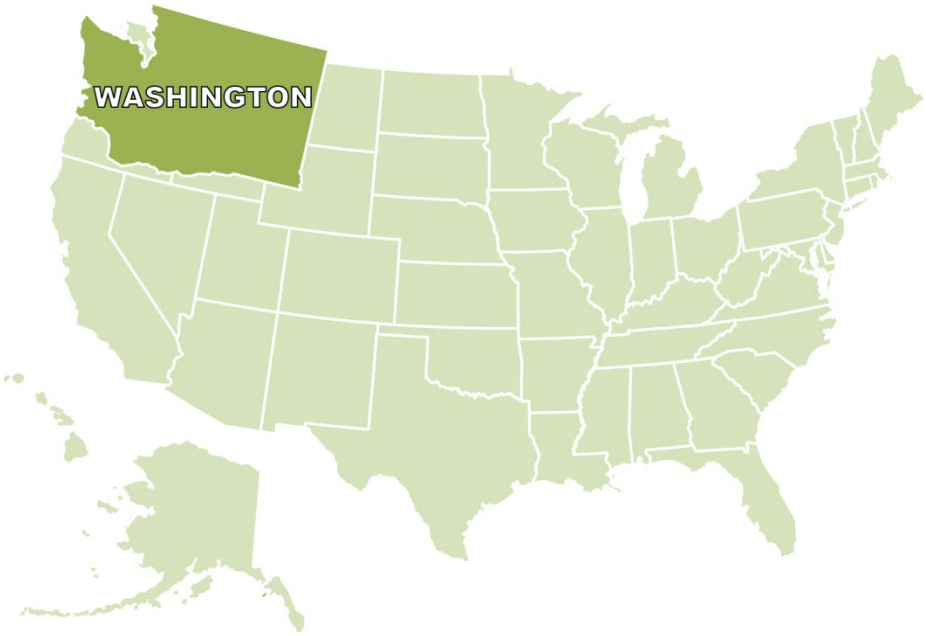


Washington

State Population: 7,535,591

Population Ages 12–20: 813,100

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	167,000 (20.5%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	95,300 (11.7%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	6,600 (2.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	1,300 (0.5%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	49,400 (17.3%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	27,400 (9.6%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	111,000 (40.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	66,500 (24.1%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	71
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	4,291
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%	15
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	21%

[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 Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) is one of Washington's largest state agencies and houses the majority of the state's social and behavioral health programs. In any given month, DSHS provides some type of shelter, care, protection, and/or support to 2.2 million of our state's 7 million people.

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 70.96A identifies DSHS as the Single State Agency (SSA) for planning and delivery of substance abuse prevention and treatment services.

DSHS has eight direct service administrations including the Behavioral Health Administration (BHA). The BHA focuses on transforming lives by supporting sustainable recovery, independence, and wellness. BHA will improve the safety and health of individuals, families, and communities by providing leadership in establishing and participating in partnerships. Together, DSHS will decrease poverty, improve the safety and health status of citizens, increase educational and employment success, and support people and communities in reaching their potential.

The Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) provides a broad range of community-based mental health (MH), substance use disorder (SUD), and pathological and problem gambling services using multiple funding sources to meet the broad behavioral health needs for the citizens of our state. In addition, DBHR sponsors recovery supports and the development of system of care networks. Some of the key services DBHR provides are:

- SUD prevention.
- Intervention.
- Outpatient SUD and MH services.
- Inpatient/residential SUD and MH services.
- SUD prevention services.
- MH promotion (funded with GF-State).
- Recovery support services.
- Pathological and problem gambling services.

As required by the Washington State Legislature, SUD and MH services were integrated into a behavioral health managed care benefit on April 1, 2016. This required the formation of regional Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs) that have at-risk contracts to deliver both SUD and MH services also known as Prepaid Inpatient Health Plans (PIHPs). The BHOs contract for direct services with local providers to provide an array of behavioral health services based on medical necessity, oversee the distribution of funds under the state-managed care plan, provide utilization management and other administrative functions, and develop quality improvement and enrollee protections for all Medicaid clients enrolled in the BHO system.

[2] Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2018/2019 – (Washington) 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.

The capitated managed care behavioral health system gives the BHOs the ability to design an integrated system of MH and SUD care and subcontract with networks of community behavioral health agencies capable of providing high quality service delivery, which are age-appropriate and culturally competent. This contractual structure is expected to improve behavioral health service outcomes and help to control the rate of financial growth while still requiring adherence to all state and federal requirements. BHOs may impose additional requirements on subcontractors as needed to ensure appropriate management oversight and flexibility in addressing local needs.

In addition to the managed care program for MH and SUD services, the BHOs hold the state-only and federal block grant contracts to serve those individuals who are not covered by Medicaid or to fund services that are not covered by Medicaid.

The BHOs also collaborate with Washington's Apple Health Medicaid-funded managed care program to ensure coordinated care for enrollees. The Apple Health managed care program provides a full array of medical services as well as MH services for those who do not need higher levels of care for MH services.

Prevention System

DBHR prioritizes funding for research-based strategies to prevent substance use, while at the same time recognizing the importance of local innovation to develop programs for specific populations and emerging problems.

Most services provided are structured evidence-based drug and alcohol prevention curriculum for youth and parenting classes for adults. Information dissemination efforts and alternative drug-free activities are permitted as part of comprehensive program plans. Services also include community organizing efforts and environmental strategies that impact policy, community norms, access and availability of substances, and enforcement of policies directed at substance use prevention.

DBHR leads and engages in several state-wide collaborative efforts that focus on workforce development; planning and data collection for youth and young adults; MH promotion; and prevention of underage drinking, youth marijuana use, prescription and opioid misuse and abuse. These include:

- Washington State's Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI), a strategic, data-informed, community coalition model aimed at bringing together key local stakeholders in high-need communities to provide infrastructure and support to successfully coordinate, assess, plan, implement and evaluate youth substance use prevention services needed in their community.
- DBHR contracts with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) for the placement of Prevention/Intervention (P/I) specialists in schools to provide universal, selective, and indicated prevention and intervention services.
- Tribes have the discretion to use currently allocated Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) prevention funds to support a Prevention Intervention Specialist (PIS). Tribes that have a PIS in place are implementing Project Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students, a model for prevention intervention (PI) used statewide.

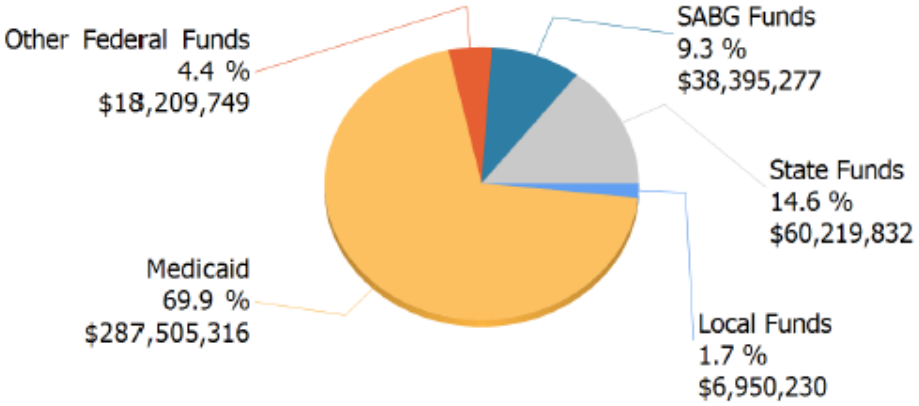
- Washington State's community-based organizations (CBOs) grantees serve high-need communities to provide quality and culturally competent replications of evidence-based, research-based, and promising substance use prevention programs.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through SABG funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Washington used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2019. As indicated, Medicaid funds and state funds account for the largest sources (69.9 percent and 14.6 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, Washington designated reducing underage and young adult substance use and misuse as the number one priority for use of SABG funds.[4]

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



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

[4] FY 2018/2019 – (Washington) 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 Washington'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?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

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

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
Notes: Although Washington does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined by APIS, it has a statutory provision that makes it unlawful for a minor to "be in a public place…while exhibiting the effects of having consumed liquor." Wash. Rev. Code § 66.44.270. Laws that punish minors for displaying "indicators of consumption" or for "exhibiting the effects" of having consumed alcohol, 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?	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?	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?	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?	No
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	Yes
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	365
Maximum number of days	365
Notes: In Washington, the driving privileges of a juvenile shall be revoked for one year, or until the juvenile reaches 17 years of age, whichever is longer.	

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
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?	1:00 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, first 6 months, no passengers under age 20 not in the immediate family; after 6 months, no more than 3 passengers under age of 20 not in the immediate family
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?	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?	Yes
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	18
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	20.75
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, must not be deceptively mature in appearance, shall not use a disguise or alter their appearance to look older
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Discretionary
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Permitted
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Mandated

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?	2 years
What is the penalty for the first offense?	5-day suspension or $500 fine
What is the penalty for the second offense?	7-day suspension
What is the penalty for the third offense?	30-day suspension
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Cancellation of license
Notes: List of mitigating and aggravating circumstances provided.	

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)–Mandatory	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes–Mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Managers, 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

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: There must be at least 2 adults 21 years of age or older on duty supervising the sale of spirits at the licensed premises. Wash. Rev. Code § 66.44.340	

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?	Yes

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 500 feet if the public elementary or secondary school objects after receiving written notice.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 500 feet if the public elementary or secondary school objects after receiving written notice.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, Wine, Spirits

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?	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?	No
Notes: In Reynolds v. Hicks, the court held that a social host who furnishes alcohol to a minor can be held liable for resulting harms to the minor who was furnished but is not liable for injuries caused by the minor to third parties.	

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?	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

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, 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?	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?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	No
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	No
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Notes: Licensed distilleries and craft distilleries may ship spirits in packages labeled as containing liquor and stating that recipient must be 21 years or older. Records containing names of purchasers must be kept on licensed premises.	

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	Equal to or more than 4.00
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (Maximum fine/jail, $5,000/1 year)
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (Maximum fine/jail, $5,000/1 year)
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?	Yes
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	Yes, active (requires an action by purchaser)
Is a deposit required?	No
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No
Notes: Under a special endorsement from the liquor control board, a grocery store licensee may sell malt liquor in containers no larger than five and one-half gallons. Research revealed no similar container size restriction imposed on other licensees. See Wash. Rev. Code § 66.28.200.	

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Yes (To sell via the Internet, a new license applicant must request internet sales privileges. Existing licensees must notify the board.)
Wine	Yes (To sell via the Internet, a new license applicant must request internet sales privileges. Existing licensees must notify the board.)
Spirits	Yes (To sell via the Internet, a new license applicant must request internet sales privileges. Existing licensees must notify the board.)

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	$0.76
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: APIS does not report taxes in states where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in state-run retail stores or through state-run wholesalers. The tax rate for Washington is reported beginning on December 8, 2011, when privatization began as a result of passage of Initiative 1183.	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	$0.87
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	
Notes: APIS does not report taxes in states where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in state-run retail stores or through state-run wholesalers. The tax rate for Washington is reported beginning on December 8, 2011, when privatization began as a result of passage of Initiative 1183.	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	$14.25
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	23.70%
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	17.00%
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)	17.00%
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	10.00%
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	37.50%
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	Yes

• General sales tax rate	6.50%
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	31.00%
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	
Notes: APIS does not report taxes in states where the index beverage is wholly or partially sold in state-run retail stores or through state-run wholesalers. The tax rates for Washington are reported beginning on December 8, 2011, when privatization began as a result of passage of Initiative 1183. The $14.25 per gallon Specific Excise Tax rate listed in the table is for off-premises sales of spirits. Washington imposes a Specific Excise Tax of $9.23 per gallon for on-premises sales of spirits.	

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	Yes
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?	Banned
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	Yes
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?	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?	Yes
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

Notes: APIS does not report wholesale pricing practices and restrictions in states where the index beverage is wholly or partially distributed through state-run wholesalers. Wholesale pricing practices and restrictions for Washington are reported beginning on December 8, 2011, when privatization began as a result of passage of Initiative 1183. No sales below cost for Beer and Spirits.

Washington State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (WSLCB)	
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	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	No
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]	18,528
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	3,692
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	545
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	Most checks are random, but the WSLCB data does not distinguish between random and planned.
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	Most checks are random, but the WSLCB data does not distinguish between random and planned.
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	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	453
Total amount in fines across all licensees	$298,115
Smallest fine imposed	$300
Largest fine imposed	$3,500
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	54
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	409
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	3
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2018

Additional Clarification

Most checks are random, but the WSLCB data does not distinguish between random and planned.

[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

Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI)

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: www.theAthenaForum.org/cpwi	

Program Description: Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI) is a community and school-based model for delivering prevention programs and strategies to reduce underage misuse and abuse of alcohol, marijuana, opioids, tobacco, and other drugs. This model uses a data-informed, community-level decision-making process to determine root social and emotional causes that predict problem behaviors.

CPWI services are targeted to high-need communities across Washington State. High-need communities are determined using a risk ranking process, identified through indicators of consequences associated with consumption (crime, truancy, behavioral health problems, lack of school success), as well as consumption and mental health data from Washington's student Healthy Youth Survey.

In the state fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2018, a total of 17,444 participants were served through the implementation of CPWI. Eighty-seven percent of participants in CPWI received evidence-based programs, and 563 prevention programs/strategies were implemented in CPWI communities. The total population reached was 2,843,604. As of December 2018, there are CPWI coalitions in 82 high-need communities across the state.

WA Healthy Youth 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: www.theAthenaForum.org/WHY	

Program Description: The WA Healthy Youth Coalition, a multi-agency, multi-partner group, provides cross-system coordination and leverages resources in support of underage drinking and marijuana abuse prevention efforts. Co-led by the state alcohol and drug agency (Washington State Health Care Authority - Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery [DBHR]) and the state's Liquor and Cannabis Board, the coalition also initiates and provides comments on communication efforts regarding underage drinking and policy initiatives.

College Coalition for Substance Abuse Prevention (CCSAP)

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: https://sites.uw.edu/ccsaprev	

Program Description: The College Coalition for Substance Abuse Prevention membership includes prevention professionals and other interested parties from institutions of higher education in Washington State, as well as representatives from key state partnerships. The CCSAP works to support substance abuse prevention efforts, cultures and environments that foster a continuum of healthy choices, and strategic direction for all college and university communities in Washington State.

Start Talking Now Website

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: www.StartTalkingNow.org	

Program Description: The Start Talking Now website is a resource dedicated to increasing awareness of the influential role parents and other adults play in young people's lives and of their important role in underage drinking and youth marijuana use prevention. The site features information about current trends in Washington State as well as information about consequences of substance use on youth, guidance for parents for talking about substance use, and many free materials that may be downloaded for use.

The program also has a Facebook page. The total reach (unique users) in 2018 was 6,529. The total number of impressions (i.e., how many times a message was seen) in 2018 was 10,984.

Out of the Picture

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: www.OutOfThePicture.org	

Program Description: Out of the Picture was a statewide campaign that leveraged a social norms messaging approach to educate and—with sustained implementation—impact behavior among target audiences to prevent

underage drinking. High school teens were reached with the Out of the Picture campaign, which was informed by research. A statewide media buy was not funded in 2018 for this campaign. The materials and microsite are available for partners to use locally.

The program also has a Facebook page. The total reach (unique users) in 2018 was 508. The total number of impressions (i.e., how many times a message was seen) in 2018 was 786.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description: During 2018, the DBHR worked on developing a young adult media campaign to address alcohol, while Washington's Department of Health was working on a young adult media campaign to address marijuana.

The umbrella branding for these efforts is "Not A Moment Wasted." The underage drinking prevention component is called "Rethink College Drinking." The www.NotAMomentWasted.org website launched in May 2019 with Rethink College Drinking media buys running for approximately 1 month (mid-May to Mid-June 2019). The campaign offers suggestions for healthy alternatives to using alcohol for stress, boredom, and socialization. The partner toolkit is available online at: https://thesocialpresskit.com/not-a-moment-wasted.

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: The DBHR provides direct funding to Washington's 29 federally recognized tribes to support services that prevent or treat substance abuse problems. Most of the tribes use these funds to support prevention efforts, including those that focus on underage drinking.	
State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes
Description of program: Funds are used to support the Start Talking Now website, which distributes information about underage drinking prevention. New information is posted to the site regularly and promoted across multiple networks.	
State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking	Yes
Federal campaigns: Talk. They Hear You.	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns: All 82 substance abuse prevention coalitions in the state that are part of the Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative are required to conduct public awareness campaigns. Many of those campaigns focus on underage drinking. The materials they use can be developed locally or selected from a list of campaigns that were developed by state and national partners. That list can be found at: www.theathenaforum.org/communication-strategies-guidelines-and-tools.	Yes
Local school district efforts:	No
Other:	No
State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	Yes
State commits state resources for TTHY	No
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Yes
Other:	No
State procures funding for TTHY	No
Pro bono	No
Donated air time	No
Earned media	No
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: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Washington State University, University of Washington Yes

Nongovernmental agency(ies): Scientific Evidence for Developing a Logic Model on Underage Drinking: A Reference Guide for Community Environmental Prevention - PIRE: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation Yes

Other: State of Oregon Yes

Best practice standards description: Washington's Evidence-based Program Workgroup (EBP Workgroup) determines a list of evidence-based practices and strategies from which our subrecipients for primary prevention services are permitted to select. The list is posted on The Athena Forum website. The EBP Workgroup is comprised of researchers and experts from DBHR, University of Washington's Social Development Research Group (SDRG), and Washington State University's Improving Prevention through Action Research Lab, with input from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. Programs and strategies on this list come from 3 primary resources: SAMHSA; a separate list of programs identified as evidence-based by the State of Oregon; and PIRE's Scientific Evidence for Developing a Logic Model on Underage Drinking: A Reference Guide for Community Environmental Prevention report.

Additional Clarification

NREPP was used for when Washington established best practices standards. NREPP has been replaced with the Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center.

State Interagency Collaboration

A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Yes

Committee contact information:

Name: Kasey Kates
Email: Kasey.Kates@hca.wa.gov
Address: 8th Ave SE, Olympia, WA 98504
Phone: (360) 725-2054

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Department of Health (DOH)
Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (HCA/DBHR)
Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB)
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC)
Washington State Patrol (WSP)
College Coalition for Substance Abuse Prevention (CCSAP)
Foundation for Healthy Generations
Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (NW-HIDTA)
Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators
Washington Association of Prevention Coalitions (WAPCo)
Washington Association of Substance Abuse & Violence (WASAVP)
Washington Poison Center

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

URL or other means of access: www.starttalkingnow.org/our-efforts/our-strategic-plan

Underage Drinking Reports

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

Prepared by: WA Healthy Youth Coalition. DBHR.

Plan can be accessed via: WA Healthy Youth Coalition:
www.theAthenaForum.org/sites/default/files/public/why_teams_2018_scope_and_action_plan_11_30_18.pdf

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: DBHR	
Report can be accessed via: See Assessment section of the SPE plan, which starts on page 24: www.theAthenaForum.org/SPEplan	

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$319,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2018
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	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
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: 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	Yes
Other: Not applicable	No
Description of funding streams and how they are used:	
Compliance efforts are funded from liquor and spirit license fees.	

Additional Clarification

No data

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No. PEP21-03-11-012 Released 2021
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA
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