



Alabama

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 4,779,736
Population Ages 12–20: 590,000

| | Percentage | Number |
|--|------------|---------------|
| Ages 12–20 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 21.6 | 128,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 13.3 | 78,000 |
| Ages 12–14 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 5.8 | 10,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 2.8 | 5,000 |
| Ages 15–17 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 18.2 | 36,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 11.8 | 24,000 |
| Ages 18–20 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 38.4 | 81,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 23.7 | 50,000 |
| | | Number |
| Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21) | | 99 |
| Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21) | | 5,930 |

| | Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities | Number |
|--|---|---------------|
| Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01 | 18.0 | 26 |

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

Purchase is prohibited, but youth may purchase for law enforcement purposes.

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

- Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol is a criminal offense
- Penalty may include driver’s license suspension through a judicial procedure.

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- No statutory affirmative defense—statutes do not provide an affirmative defense related to retailer’s belief that the minor was 21 years of age or older..

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

BAC Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)

- BAC limit: 0.02
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose Laws”)

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

Type(s) of Violation Leading to Driver’s License Suspension, Revocation, or Denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- Minimum: 90 days
- Maximum: 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 30 hours without

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving
 - Prohibited after: 12 a.m.
 - No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger, excluding parent or guardian
 - No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 19

Appearance Requirements

- Males: No beard
- Females: No heavy makeup

ID Possession

- Required

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 4 years
- First offense: \$750 fine and no hearing
- Second offense: \$1,000 fine and no hearing
- Third offense: Hearing required

Note: Board has the authority to impose fines up to \$1,000 or invoke a suspension/revocation of up to 1 year.

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- Applies to both new and existing outlets

Incentives for Training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors
- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: Not specified
- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 21

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Note: A minor employee of an off-premises retail licensee may handle, transport, or sell beer or table wine, provided there is an adult employee in attendance at all times.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Wine: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders
- Spirits: 19 for servers and 21 for bartenders

Condition(s) That Must Be Met in order for an Underage Person To Sell Alcoholic Beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption.
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, other.
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Knowledge—host must have actual knowledge of the occurrence.
- Preventive action by the host negates the violation.

Note: Alabama's provision requires that the adult social host be in attendance at the gathering or party in order for a violation to occur. The "preventive action" provision in Alabama requires the prosecution to prove that the host failed to take preventive action.

Direct Sales/Shipments of Alcohol by Producers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are not permitted.

Keg Registration

Registration not required

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Home Delivery

- Beer: Prohibited
- Wine: Prohibited
- Spirits: Prohibited

Alcohol Tax

- Beer (5 percent alcohol): Specific excise tax is \$1.05 per gallon.
- Wine (12 percent alcohol): Control State
- Spirits (40 percent alcohol): Control State

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price at specified day or time: Not prohibited, but not permitted before 10 a.m. or after 9 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Not prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Control State

Alabama State Survey Responses

| State Agency Information | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board | |
| <i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> ABC Enforcement Agents work with local officers during investigations of licensed establishments, complaints, special details, and checkpoints. Although this primarily occurs when there is a special detail planned or a problem in the community, ABC Enforcement Agents work in communities on a daily basis and have contact with local officers while completing the numerous regulatory and law enforcement responsibilities with which they are charged. | |
| Enforcement Strategies | |
| <i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i> | |
| Cops in Shops | No |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | No |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | Yes |
| Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations | No |
| <i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i> | |
| Cops in Shops | No |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | No |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | No |
| Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations | No |
| <i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i> | |
| Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors | Alabama ABC Board |
| Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies | No |
| Enforcement Statistics | |
| <i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i> | |
| Number of minors found in possession ¹ by State law enforcement agencies | 1,058 |
| Number pertains to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies | No |
| <i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i> | |
| Data are collected on these activities | Yes |
| Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies | 4,977 |
| Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks | 544 |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| <i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i> | |
| Data are collected on these activities | No data |
| Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies | No data |
| Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks | No data |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | No data |
| Sanctions | |
| <i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i> | |
| Number of fines imposed by the State ³ | Data not collected |
| Total amount in fines across all licensees | Data not collected |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Data not collected |
| <i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i> | |
| Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴ | Data not collected |
| Total days of suspensions across all licensees | Data not collected |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Data not collected |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i> | No |
| Number of license revocations imposed ⁵ | Data not collected |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Data not collected |
| Additional Clarification | |
| No data | |

¹Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

²Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors

³Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

| Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking | |
|--|----------------|
| <i>Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative</i> | |
| Number of youth served | 300 |
| Number of parents served | 22 |
| Number of caregivers served | 4 |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| <p>Program description: The Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative implemented the Peer Reduction Of Underage Drinking Campaign (PROUD). This initiative addresses underage drinking in Dallas County, Alabama, by using environmental strategies to reduce the use of alcohol by underage drinkers in Dallas County. The PROUD Campaign reduces risk factors while increasing protective factors, and it also strengthens at-risk families. The Selma Dallas Prevention Collaborative collaborates with Cahaba Cares and the Selma PALS to host a “prevention camp” in the rural community.</p> | |
| <i>Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program</i> | |
| Number of youth served | 20 |
| Number of parents served | 8 |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| <p>Program description: The Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program targets 12- to 17-year-olds in Wetumpka who have aged out of existing summer youth programs that provide directed activities and academic enrichment as well as programs to reduce risk behavior patterns and strengthen protective community opportunities. The curriculum provides programs and education. School and community guests are invited to share in the children’s work. Bowling, swimming, skating, and outdoor activities are part of the program’s physical fitness activities. Board and group games are used to improve social interaction skills. Classes on underage drinking, anger management, healthy relationships, respect, motor vehicle safety, and drug awareness are also provided through the Teen Headquarters Alcohol Awareness Program and are taught by law enforcement personnel.</p> | |
| <i>Parents Who Host</i> | |
| Number of youth served | 3,500 |
| Number of parents served | 750 |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: Provides community education and media campaigns to address underage drinking and parental responsibility | |
| Alcohol Surveillance Departments in Millbrook and Wetumpka | |
| Number of youth served | 100 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: Off-duty contracted law enforcement personnel patrol police jurisdictions within each city to target areas where risk violations may occur. These areas include major intersections and areas where youth activity may increase risky motor vehicle operation. Data are provided on motor violations resulting in citations, arrests, or warnings in target geographic areas for patrol time periods. | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking | |
| It's Party Time | |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: No data | |
| Ripple Effects for Kids | |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: No data | |
| Too Good for Drugs | |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: No data | |
| Regional Information Clearinghouses | |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: Disseminates underage drinking literature to consumers, parents, and practitioners statewide | |
| Teen Board | |
| URL for more program information | No data |
| Program description: No data | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs | |
| State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking | No |
| Program description: Not applicable | |
| State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing | Yes |
| Program description: Underage drinking programs funded with State monies through the Department of Education consist of the school system's alternative education programs. The number served below signifies the total student populations in these settings around the State. Following are the programs offered through the Department of Education: | |

1. It's Party Time is a seven-session drug and alcohol prevention curriculum for students in the 6th grade and up. It is a simulator in the form of a board game that lets kids experience the financial, social, and health consequences of using tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. The curriculum is designed for a class of 30 students at a time. Each team is required to manage a budget, which includes selecting their home, automobile, and fun and leisure activities. They attempt to maintain their lifestyles while experiencing the consequences of their specific drug of choice. This program is located in Shelby County and targets at-risk students in grades 6-12. The program serves 12,604 people, and the evaluation was implemented during the 2010-2011 year.

2. Ripple Effects for Kids is a research-based tool to help children build resilience and handle the nonacademic issues that get in the way of school success. One-hundred and forty engaging, interactive, reading-based independent tutorials build key social-emotional abilities that are more connected to school success than intelligence quotient (IQ): self-understanding, empathy, impulse control, management of feelings, assertiveness, decisionmaking, and connection to community. The result is kids who know themselves, stand up for their beliefs, solve problems, feel for and connect with diverse others—and do well in school. The Ripple Effects for Kids program is located in Madison County and Talladega City, and targets at-risk students in grades K-12. The program serves 924 people in Madison County and 176 people in Talladega City for a total of 1,100 students. At this time, there is not a recorded evaluation available.

3. Too Good for Drugs teaches critically important life skills to students in grades K-8. It is a universal school-based prevention program that reduces risk factors and enhances protective factors related to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use as well as other problem behaviors among students. Too Good for Drugs provides the support and develops the skills students need to make good decisions when facing the increasing challenges of stress, peer pressure, and temptation. The program is held in the following counties and cities: Bibb County, Calhoun County, Chambers County, Chilton County, Cleburne County, Dale County, Dallas County, Etowah County, Henry County, Jefferson County, Lauderdale County, Alexander City, Arab City, Attalla City, Eufaula City, Florence City, Guntersville City, Haleyville City, Huntsville City, Mountain Brook City, and Sylacauga City. The program also targets at-risk students in grades K-12 and serves a total of 21,310 students. Too Good for Drugs' State baseline is 1,294 for 2009-2010 and data are currently being collected on the course.

4. Teen Board of West Alabama provides alcohol compliance checks. The theme of the program is "Parents Who Host Lose the Most." Services are provided to three high schools in Montgomery County; 20,000 people are served. This program is sponsored by the Council on Substance Abuse (COSA).

5. North and South Regional Information Clearinghouses: The North Regional Information Clearinghouse and the South Regional Information Clearinghouse are located in Anniston, AL, and Mobile, AL, respectively. Both disseminate underage drinking materials and resources to the general public, providers, and coalitions. Underage drinking curricula, videos, DVDs, pamphlets, brochures, and services are available through each Clearinghouse's staff members. A total of \$233,500 is spent on educating Alabama communities on underage drinking.

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i> | No |
| Best practice standards description: Not applicable | |

Additional Clarification

No data

| | |
|--|-----|
| State Interagency Collaboration | |
| <i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i> | Yes |
| <i>Committee contact information:</i> Name: SMSgt. Dave Peterson Email: david.peterson9@us.army.mi Address: 1750 Congressman W. Dickerson Drive (or PO Box 3711), Montgomery, AL 36109 Phone: 334-651-3031 | |

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> | |
| Juvenile Court—Elmore County Department of Human Studies University of Alabama—Rural Health Southwest Alabama Mental Health Center Department of Labor—Opportunity Industrialization Center Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ACADV) United States Armed Forces—Drug Demand Reduction North Regional Information Clearinghouse South Regional Information Clearinghouse Homeless Children Services—Montgomery Public Schools Fed. United States Air National Guard—Center for Youth HIV Prevention Education—Calhoun County Health Department Children’s Trust Fund of Alabama Partnership for a Drug Free Community Public Safety Alabama A&M University Department of Social Work Alabama Association of Child Care Agencies (AACCA)—Brewer Porch Children’s Center Alabama State Department of Education—Prevention Support Services Office of Institutional Development Association for the Advancement of Retired Persons (AARP) in Alabama Alabama Campaign to Prevention Teen Pregnancy Big Lots Consumer Advocate Mobile County Sheriff’s Office | |
| <i>A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> | No |
| URL or other means of access: Not applicable | |

| Underage Drinking Reports | |
|--|---------|
| <i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | Yes |
| Prepared by: Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (AEOW) | |
| Plan can be accessed via | No data |
| <i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | Yes |
| Prepared by: Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (AEOW) with the assistance of the following AEOW partners: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alabama Board of Pharmacy • Alabama Governor’s Office • Department of Human Resources • Mothers Against Drunk Driving • Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) • Department of Education • Pardons and Parole • Department of Youth Services • Department of Rehabilitation • Department of Public Health • Administrative Office of the Courts • Department of Revenue • Sentencing Commission | |
| Plan can be accessed via | No data |
| Additional Clarification | |
| AEOW annually prepares deliverables. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) program requests that all States receiving SEOW funding submit their project results to the program on a predetermined schedule. The submitted project results are called deliverables. The deliverables are the scheduled fulfillment to the grant. AEOW has submitted eight deliverables; following is a description of each. | |

1. **Progress Reporting**—AEOW provided monthly progress reports to the SEOW program administrator for the first 6 months (May to October 2006). After that, AEOW provided quarterly progress reports. Progress reports include the following contents:
 - A summary of accomplishments for the period
 - Planned activities for the next period
 - Problems encountered and their resolution
 - Any anticipated issues or problems with a proposed approach to their resolution
 - Any technical assistance (TA) requirements that are anticipated
 - Finance reports, including (but not limited to) analyses of projected expenditures against proposed budget
2. **Work Plan and Goal Statement**—AEOW produced a charter that describes its principles, functions, and organization. The charter states the goals and purpose of AEOW and includes a work plan that identifies the following issues:
 - An appropriate mission statement for the group.
 - The date of AEOW’s creation is April 11, 2006. The group will be a continuous workgroup subject to dissolution only with rescinding of Executive Order Number 23.
 - Chairperson/main point of contact for the group is the Director of Prevention Services/NPN from the Substance Abuse Services Division.
 - Specific activities that will be undertaken.
 - Proposed individual and organizational participants and their roles and responsibilities.
 - Sources and forms of data that will be used.
 - AEOW agreement deliverables.
 - Methods for measuring and monitoring progress and accomplishments.
3. **Sustainability Plan**—AEOW provided a document outlining steps taken and future plans for maintaining AEOW, updating and distributing State and community Epidemiological Profiles, and monitoring progress that included the following steps:
 - Reach consensus on how to do business and with whom:
 - Secure cooperative and collaborative interagency memoranda of understanding, executive directives, and/or other support documents from the top State executive whenever possible,
 - Include members from a variety of State agencies, nonprofit organizations, universities, private sectors, and citizens’ groups.
 - Constitute and structure the AEOW by function in a matrix-based team format.
 - Recognize all the AEOW members, partners, and leaders for their accomplishments:
 - Maintain members’ interests and identify a role for all participants.
 - Secure value-added (unpaid) staff from other agencies, universities, and nonprofits.
 - Build and strengthen interagency support and collaboration.
 - Define action items or products that have value for the AEOW membership.
 - Create a data inventory that supports other division grants.
 - Establish partnerships with stakeholders that ensure mutual benefits.
 - Establish and maintain interagency connections for cooperation and collaboration—namely, establish memoranda of understanding or memoranda of agreement that specify exactly how AEOW and stakeholders will collaborate.
 - Recognize the importance of community needs in AEOW deliberations:
 - Include needs-assessment language in the contract requirements to encourage communities that may be hesitant about working with data to embrace this important aspect of outcomes-based prevention.
 - Help local communities become more comfortable working with epidemiological data and provide training and TA for individuals at the local level.
 - Continually improve data infrastructure and data analysis capabilities:
 - Contact national and State data sources to assess whether and when data needs can be met.
 - Involve outside experts who can help overcome many of the analytic and political challenges associated with working across State agencies involved in a specific policy area.

- Coordinate AEW activities with those of the many State agencies involved in substance abuse prevention.
 - Establish an organizational structure that can be responsive to short-term data requests.
 - Work systematically to identify new data sources.
 - Analyze data as they become available to monitor emerging trends.
 - Identify data gaps and needs, and work diligently to pursue solutions to fill them.
 - Transform data into useful information and communicate those data to key groups using targeted messages.
 - Institutionalize the AEW:
 - Make AEW a formal subcommittee of ACPTSA.
 - Include AEW products in reports to the most senior State leadership.
 - Secure adequate and sustained funding for the AEW.
4. **State or Territory and Community Epidemiological Profiles**—AEW produced two Epidemiological Profiles that summarize and characterize the nature, magnitude, and distribution of substance use and related consequences in the State and communities. Understanding the nature and extent of the array of substance use and related consequences in the State and communities is critical as a first step for determining prevention priorities. The work of AEW is framed by an outcomes-based prevention model that grounds prevention in a solid understanding of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and related consequences. Following the outcomes-based prevention model, once priorities are established, prevention planners then identify the factors influencing the prioritized use patterns and consequences to align relevant and effective strategies to address them.
 5. **Submit Data Used for Epidemiological Profiles**—AEW provided the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Data Coordination and Consolidation Center (DCCC) with copies of or references to the sources of data and indicators used in the Epidemiological Profiles. The SEOW program administrator, the SEOW epidemiologist, and DCCC coordinated the methods and timing for the provision of data and references. DCCC is housed at SAMHSA’s headquarters in Rockville, MD.
 6. **Dissemination Plan**—AEW provided plans for dissemination of the State/- and community-level Epidemiological Profile and youth/adult consumption and consequences data to legislatures, prevention groups, private sectors, and the public, etc. The purpose of this dissemination plan is to provide target audiences with up-to-date substance use data trends and assist with data interpretation to inform their prevention programs and community groups. Four potential target audiences were identified: community coalitions, private sectors, State legislature, and media.
 7. **Substance Abuse Monitoring System**—AEW created a systematic and ongoing substance abuse monitoring State- and community-level database system. The database system can help inform assessment (“What do substance use and related consequences look like in the State and community?”), planning (“What are the current prevention priorities that emerge after needs assessment?”), and monitoring/evaluation activities (“How are we doing in our efforts to address these issues?”) to enhance substance abuse prevention. This database includes a key set of indicators that describe the magnitude and distribution of substance-related consequences and consumption patterns across the State and community. There are five inputs for each indicator: the name of the indicator, the most current value of the indicator, data source, frequency of data collection, and validity and reliability of using the variable. The data are mainly obtained from national surveys for adults, the PRIDE public school survey for youth, and other State/national resources. This comprehensive monitoring system will be used for tracking, communicating, and using data over time. In the future, an online monitoring database will be implemented to enable users to run queries and reports.
 8. **NOMs Community Data and Performance Measurement**—AEW submitted NOMs data at the community level where available and not prepopulated by SAMHSA. A template designed by SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) was used. A description of the methods to collect the NOMs, data collection tools, and approved methodologies from SAMHSA was included.

| State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking | |
|---|------------------|
| <i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | \$83,000 |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | 09/30/2010 |
| <i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i> | |
| Estimate of State funds expended | Data unavailable |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data unavailable |
| <i>Other programs:</i> | |
| Programs or strategies included | No data |
| Estimate of State funds expended | No data |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | No data |
| Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking | |
| <i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i> | |
| Taxes | No |
| Fines | No |
| Fees | No |
| Other | No data |
| <i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i> No data | |
| Additional Clarification | |
| No data | |