



Texas

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts

State Population: 25,145,561
Population Ages 12–20: 3,224,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	25.5	822,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	17.2	554,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	5.2	54,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2.7	29,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.4	229,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	13.5	144,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	48.6	539,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	34.4	382,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		Number 408
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		24,491

	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	32.0	180

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

Possession is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: In Texas, a minor may possess an alcoholic beverage if the minor is in the visible presence of his or her adult parent, guardian, or spouse.

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: In Texas, a minor may consume an alcoholic beverage if the minor is in the visible presence of his or her adult parent, guardian or spouse.

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

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

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) Targeting Minors

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

Provisions Targeting Retailers

- State provides incentives to retailers who use electronic scanners that read birthdate and other information digitally encoded on valid identification cards.
- Licenses for drivers under age 21 are easily distinguishable from those for drivers age 21 and older.
- Specific affirmative defense—the retailer inspected the false ID and came to a reasonable conclusion based on its appearance that it was valid.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

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

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

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

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

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

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority To Impose Driver’s License Sanction

- Mandatory

Length of Suspension/Revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner Stage

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner-stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 20 hours—10 of which must be at night

Intermediate Stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving
 - Prohibited after: 12 a.m.
 - No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one unrelated passenger under 21
 - No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License Stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 17

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Furnishing is prohibited with the following exception(s): EITHER

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

Note: In Texas, a person may purchase an alcoholic beverage for or give an alcoholic beverage to a minor if that person is the minor’s adult parent, guardian, or spouse, or is an adult in whose custody the minor has been committed by a court, and is visibly present when the minor possesses or consumes the alcoholic beverage.

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of Decoy

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 18

Appearance Requirements

- Youthful appearance
- Attire typical for teenagers in target area
- Male: No facial hair

ID Possession

- Discretionary

Verbal Exaggeration of Age

- Prohibited

Decoy Training

- Mandated—orientation meeting required

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 3 years
- First offense: 8- to 12-day suspension or \$300 per suspension day
- Second offense: 16- to 24-day suspension or \$300 per suspension day
- Third offense: 48-day suspension or license revocation/\$300 per suspension day

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary Beverage Service Training

- The law does not specify on- or off-sale establishments.
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets.

Incentive for Training

- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 16
- Wine: 16
- Spirits: 21

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

- Beer: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Wine: 18 for both servers and bartenders
- Spirits: 18 for both servers and bartenders

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may sue: Retailers may be held liable if they are 21 or over and furnish alcohol to a minor under age 18.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Note: Any retailer may be held liable for furnishing alcohol to individuals 18 or older who are obviously intoxicated to the extent that they present a clear danger to themselves or others at the time of furnishing. There is no common law liability when an underage person is 18 or over. It is unclear whether there is common law liability when a drinker is under 18. Licensees (but not their employees) are shielded from liability if the licensee requires all employees to attend responsible beverage service training; the employee who furnished the minor attended the training; and the licensee did not directly or indirectly encourage the employee to violate the law.

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on who may be sued: Social hosts may be held liable if they are 21 or over and furnish alcohol to a minor under 18.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Knowledge of underage status.

Note: There is no common law liability when an underage person is 18 or over. It is unclear whether there is common law liability when a drinker is under 18.

Host Party Laws

No State-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

Direct Sales/Shipments of Alcohol by Producers

Direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers are permitted for wine with the following restrictions:

Age Verification Requirements

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State Approval/Permit Requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain State permit.
- State must approve common carrier.

Reporting Requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping Label Statement Requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted—package store permittees must have a cartage permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.
- Wine: Permitted—package store permittees must have a cartage permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.

- Spirits: Permitted—package store permittees must have a cartage permit. Vehicles used to transport alcoholic beverages must be clearly marked.

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.20 per gallon—\$0.19 per gallon for alcohol content of 5 percent or less

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.20 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$2.40 per gallon
- Ad valorem excise tax (on-premises sales): 14 percent

General sales tax rate of 6.25 percent does not apply to onsite retail tax applicable to gross receipts of a mixed beverage permittee. The onsite ad valorem retail tax on a mixed beverage permittee is 14 percent. The “sales tax adjusted” onsite retail ad valorem rate is therefore 7.75 percent.

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited—licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis.
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Prohibited
- Reduced price at specified day or time: Not prohibited—not permitted after 11 p.m.
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Restricted—25 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Restricted—25 days maximum

Texas State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Texas Department of Public Safety	
<i>Methods by which local and State enforcement agencies coordinate their efforts to enforce laws prohibiting underage drinking:</i> The State agencies coordinate with local law enforcement by enforcing statutes related to minors in possession and providing alcohol to minors.	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary State agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	No data
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Unknown
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by State law enforcement agencies	1,912
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by State agencies	9,794
Number of licensees that failed State compliance checks	1,058
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	No data
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the State ³	505
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$1,255,700
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of suspensions imposed by the State ⁴	869
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	7,030
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	
Number of license revocations imposed ⁵	0

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Additional Clarification	
The responses to the enforcement section were provided by both the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Each agency plays different roles and conducts different enforcement activities, so responses may not be applicable to both agencies.	

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per State statutes

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

³ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies

⁴ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies

⁵ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs SPECIFIC TO Underage Drinking	
Community Coalition Partnerships - Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Communities Mobilizing for Change
URL for more program information:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Communities Mobilizing for Change
Program description: The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) funds community coalition partnerships to use CMCA's evidence-based curriculum for implementing strategies focused on underage drinking. CMCA is a community-organizing program designed to reduce teenagers' (ages 13 to 20) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. CMCA seeks both to limit youths' access to alcohol and to communicate a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable.	
Community Coalition Partnerships—Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Community Trials
URL for more program information:	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/SearchResultsNew.aspx?s=b&q=Community Trials
Program description: DSHS funds community coalition partnerships to use the Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking evidence-based curriculum for implementing strategies focused on underage drinking. Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking is a multicomponent community-based program developed to alter the alcohol use patterns and related problems of people of all ages. The program incorporates a set of environmental interventions that assist communities in:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using zoning and municipal regulations to restrict alcohol access via alcohol outlet density control. Enhancing responsible beverage service by training, testing, and assisting beverage servers and retailers in the development of policies and procedures to reduce intoxication and driving after drinking. 	

<p>3. Increasing law enforcement and sobriety checkpoints to raise actual and perceived risk of arrest for driving after drinking.</p> <p>4. Reducing youth access to alcohol by training alcohol retailers to avoid selling to minors and those who provide alcohol to minors.</p> <p>5. Forming the coalitions needed to implement and support the interventions that address each of these prevention components.</p>	
<p>Consequences of Underage Drinking—The Ultimate Reality</p>	
Number of youth served	10,000
Number of parents served	6,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	No data
<p>Program description: This program informs adults about the consequences of alcohol use under age 21. It lets them know where the alcohol is processed in the body, what it affects in the body, why the legal minimum age to drink is 21, the states of alcohol poisoning, the drug classification of alcohol as a central nervous system depressant, how the body sobers up, myths about getting sober, the consequences of women becoming intoxicated, the consequences of men becoming intoxicated, and the laws and associated charges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving while intoxicated 1st, 2nd, 3rd. • Intoxication manslaughter. • intoxication assault. • Operating a vehicle while intoxicated and with a child younger than age 15. • Driving under the influence of alcohol. • Who is responsible for serving alcohol at a party. • Public intoxication. • Minors and possession of alcohol. • Minors and consumption of alcohol. <p>Visuals aids related to the specific information listed above are used in the presentation of the information. This program is also provided to court-ordered teens and adults in Travis and Williamson counties.</p>	
<p>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program</p>	
Number of youth served	31,729
Number of parents served	0
Number of caregivers served	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	08/31/2010
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/index.cfm
	National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/index.cfm This is the first annual report of the National Evaluation
	National Evaluation of the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Randomized Community Trial: Year 2 Report. Winston-Salem, NC: Wake Forest University School of Medicine, August 2006. http://www.phsapps.wfubmc.edu/eudl2/Y2_Exec_Summary_FINAL_March.pdf

<p>URL for more program information: http://www.tabc.state.tx.us/grants/eudl_grants.asp</p> <p>http://www.tooyoungtodrink.com/</p>
<p>Program description: Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) is the only Federal initiative directed exclusively toward preventing underage drinking. The Federal program is administered by the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and involves using strategic goals to reduce the availability of alcoholic beverages to minors, defined as persons younger than 21 years old, throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. Territories. Statutory authority for the EUDL Program can be found in Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 5783.</p> <p>The EUDL grant is used by Texas to support activities in law enforcement, educational programs including specialized law enforcement training, and innovative methods for reaching youth. Most recently, funding has been used to encourage voluntary compliance from retailers, community members, and youth as well as enforce the zero tolerance laws and Alcoholic Beverage Code throughout the State of Texas. Law enforcement campaigns have been conducted to prevent the sale of alcohol to minors and enforce social hosting/3rd party provision laws. Educational and prevention campaigns have been conducted to educate youth on the laws and consequences of underage drinking as well as providing youth with examples of alternative solutions to underage drinking.</p>

<p>Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State: Programs RELATED TO Underage Drinking</p>
<p><i>LifeSkills Training (LST)</i> URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=109</p>
<p>Program description: LifeSkills Training (LST) is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. LST is based on both the social influence and the competence enhancement models of prevention. Consistent with this theoretical framework, LST addresses multiple risk and protective factors and teaches personal and social skills that build resilience and help youth navigate developmental tasks, including the skills necessary to understand and resist prodrug influences. LST is designed to provide information relevant to the important life transitions that adolescents and young teens face while using culturally sensitive and developmentally and age-appropriate language and content. Facilitated discussion, structured small group activities, and role-playing scenarios are used to stimulate participation and promote the acquisition of skills. Separate LST programs are offered for elementary school (grades 3 to 6), middle school (grades 6 to 9), and high school (grades 9 to 12); the research studies and outcomes reviewed for this summary involved middle school students.</p>
<p><i>Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND)</i> URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=21</p>
<p>Program description: Project TND is a drug use prevention program for high school youth. The current version of the curriculum is designed to help students develop self-control and communication skills, acquire resources that help them resist drug use, improve decisionmaking strategies, and develop the motivation not to use drugs. It is packaged in 12 40-minute interactive sessions to be taught by teachers or health educators. The TND curriculum was developed for high-risk students in continuation or alternative high schools. It has also been tested among traditional high school students.</p>
<p><i>Positive Action</i> URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=78</p>
<p><i>Curriculum-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program</i> URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=185</p>
<p><i>Project SUCCESS (Schools Using Coordinated Community Efforts to Strengthen Students)</i> URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=71</p>

Strengthening Families Program (SFP) URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=44
Creating Lasting Family Connections (CLFC) URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=82
Too Good for Drugs (TGFD) URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=75
Protecting You/Protecting Me (PY/PM) URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=95

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs	
<p><i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i></p> <p>Program description: DSHS funds Ysleta Del Sur to implement the CLFC curriculum. The State recognizes the substance abuse and underage drinking issues identified by Ysleta Del Sur within the Native American Tribe and sovereign Nation and provides funding, support, and technical assistance to ensure accessibility of services in the immediate community to address these issues. Additionally, the State funds a community coalition partnership in El Paso to provide additional focus on the overall issue of underage drinking, which affects the entire community. The Coalition is designed to implement evidence-based strategies to change social norms and policies that affect underage drinking. The Coalition is a resource for the community that also provides education and community awareness in addressing these issues.</p> <p>The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (“the Pueblo”) is a U.S. federally recognized Native American Tribe and sovereign Nation. The Pueblo is one of three Tribes located in Texas and the only Pueblo located in the State. The Tribal community, known as “Tigua,” was established in 1682 after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Since then, the Tribe has retained a significant presence in the El Paso region and has helped pave the way for the development of the area. The Tribe maintains its traditional political system and ceremonial practices and continues to flourish as a Pueblo community. Tribal enrollment is over 1,600 citizens. The Pueblo has been an active participant in the regional business community for almost 40 years. The Tribe strives to establish a business-friendly environment while addressing the unique needs and culture of the Pueblo. It owns and operates a diverse set of Tribal enterprises and corporations that provide employment for both Tribal members and the El Paso community. Income from these businesses is used to fund essential services, such as health care, education, law enforcement, Tribal courts, elder assistance, economic development, infrastructure improvements, and the general welfare of the Tribe. This system helps advance the Tribe toward self-determination and self-governance.</p>	Yes
<p><i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i></p> <p>Program description: Community Coalitions comprise a collaborative partnership that works toward the prevention and reduction of illegal and harmful use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs in Texas communities (with particular emphasis on reduction in youth use) by promoting and conducting community-based and evidence-based environmental prevention strategies that have an impact on the social, cultural, political, and economic processes of the community. Coalitions maximize the power of participating in groups through joint action and are critical when engaging in broad community actions to change public policy.</p> <p>The strategies conducted by the coalitions include social norms campaigns, educational campaigns, and media awareness campaigns to create awareness in communities of alcohol marketing and advertising that influence underage drinking. Community Coalition Partnerships also collaborate with the Prevention Resource Center in each of the 11 Health and Human Services regions throughout Texas to promote media awareness campaigns and activities. Both programs are funded by the Texas DSHS and are required to provide media awareness through radio and television public service announcements, billboards, and print ads in local newspapers; they must also report data on the specific activities conducted.</p> <p>DSHS also funds the Prevention Media Campaign and the Partnership for Drug-Free Texas, each of which works closely with other DSHS-funded programs to develop materials that include media and</p>	Yes

<p>print materials focused to directly address the issues and create awareness in communities throughout Texas. The Texas Department of Public Safety works with Sherry Mathews Advertising, Travis County Underage Drinking Program, and other nonprofit organizations to provide advertising on billboards, radio, and television.</p>	
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p> <p>Best practice standards description: DSHS requires all funded programs to use best practices in the selection of strategies and delivery of prevention services. The programs are required to use the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) five-step process, which is SAMHSA’s approach to prevention. The approach is built on community-based risk and protective factors and provides programs with a series of guiding principles that can be used at the community level to better determine the most appropriate evidence-based strategies and curricula for their communities.</p> <p>SPF steps include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting a community needs assessment. 2. Mobilizing and/or building capacity. 3. Developing a comprehensive strategic plan,. 4. Implementing evidence-based prevention programs and infrastructure development activities. 5. Monitoring and evaluating processes for effectiveness. <p>The Texas Department of Public Safety best practice standards include “zero tolerance” and “you can’t drink it, possess it, or be around it.” These are the Texas Department of Public Safety’s best practice operating standards for the enforcement of underage drinking laws. These best practices are not used to evaluate programs.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Additional Clarification</p> <p>The responses in this section were provided by DSHS and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Responses may not apply to both agencies due to differences in services, activities, and programs.</p>	

<p>State Interagency Collaboration</p>	
<p><i>A State-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><i>Committee contact information:</i></p> <p>Name: Mimi McKay Email: mimi.mckay@dshs.state.tx.us Address: Texas Department of State Health Services—Mental Health and Substance Abuse Division, Mail Code 2083, 909 W. 45th Street, Austin, TX 78751 Phone: 512-419-5804</p>	
<p><i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i></p> <p>Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission Texas Department of Public Safety Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Texas Juvenile Probation Commission Texas Department of Criminal Justice Texas Youth Commission Health and Human Service Commission Office of the Governor Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Department of State Health Services, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Division Texas Workforce Commission Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services Department of Aging and Disability Services Texas Adjutant General’s Department</p> <p><i>At-Large Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Neil Adelman, Add-Life Recovery • Dr. Mary Hill, Texas Statewide Initiative for Alcohol, Drugs, and Violence Prevention in Higher Education 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Gustavo Martinez, Interventions International • Eric Sanchez, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council • Dr. Marianne Taft Marcus, University of Texas—Houston Health Science Center School of Nursing 	
A Web site or other public source exists to describe committee activities	Yes
URL or other means of access: http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/ddrac/default.shtm	

Underage Drinking Reports	
State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	No
Prepared by	Not applicable
Plan can be accessed via	Not applicable
State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes
Prepared by: Texans Standing Tall, Inc. was contracted to prepare the report on behalf of the previously funded SPF Coalitions and DSHS. The Texas State Incentive Program Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Coalitions were funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention from 2004 through 2010. The report includes data provided by all the SPF coalitions funded under this project. The list of the coalitions is provided in the report.	
Plan can be accessed via: http://www.texansstandingtall.org/PDFs/2009SPFSIG_ReportCard.pdf	
Additional Clarification	
There will not be any future funds to prepare the underage drinking report. The report was prepared with funds from the Texas State Incentive Program Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Coalitions, which were funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention from 2004 through 2010. Funding for this program ended in fall 2010.	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks/decoy operations in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$2,310,182
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$35,074,672
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of State funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included: Eleven Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) work collaboratively with all DSHS-funded Community Coalition Partnerships and all youth prevention programs. The PRCs serve as libraries and materials clearinghouses and offer support to the programs by providing information, education, materials, and resources that focus on the prevention of underage drinking and other substance abuse. Additionally, the PRCs promote and support any activities conducted by DSHS-funded programs. Coordinated Training Sources provide training and technical assistance to	

all DSHS-funded prevention programs. This service allows for training of DSHS-funded program staff in the implementation of evidence-based curricula that focus on preventing underage drinking. Prevention Media Campaign provides a statewide media campaign designed to shape attitudes about the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. The campaign is designed to create awareness and engage the general community in the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use through television and radio public service announcements.	
Estimate of State funds expended	\$3,798,864
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/09/2010

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used: No data

Additional Clarification

Question A2: Checkpoints and saturation patrols that include the goal of reducing underage drinking. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission conducted one patrol activity in South Padre Island during Spring Break for a period of 2 weeks to deter underage drinking. The estimated associated costs for this one time activity total \$130,000 for travel and overtime.

Questions A3 and A5. The estimate of State funds provided in answer to question A3 for community-based programs to prevent underage drinking are funds allocated to Community Coalition Partnership (CCP) programs. These programs also provide services to institutions of higher education, as referenced in question A5. CCP program funds are not directed at one specific age group; they target the general population, which includes services to those in higher education institutions.

Section B: Additional Questions. The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission is a self-funded agency that uses grant funding to support prevention education. Only employee salaries are paid by State funds.