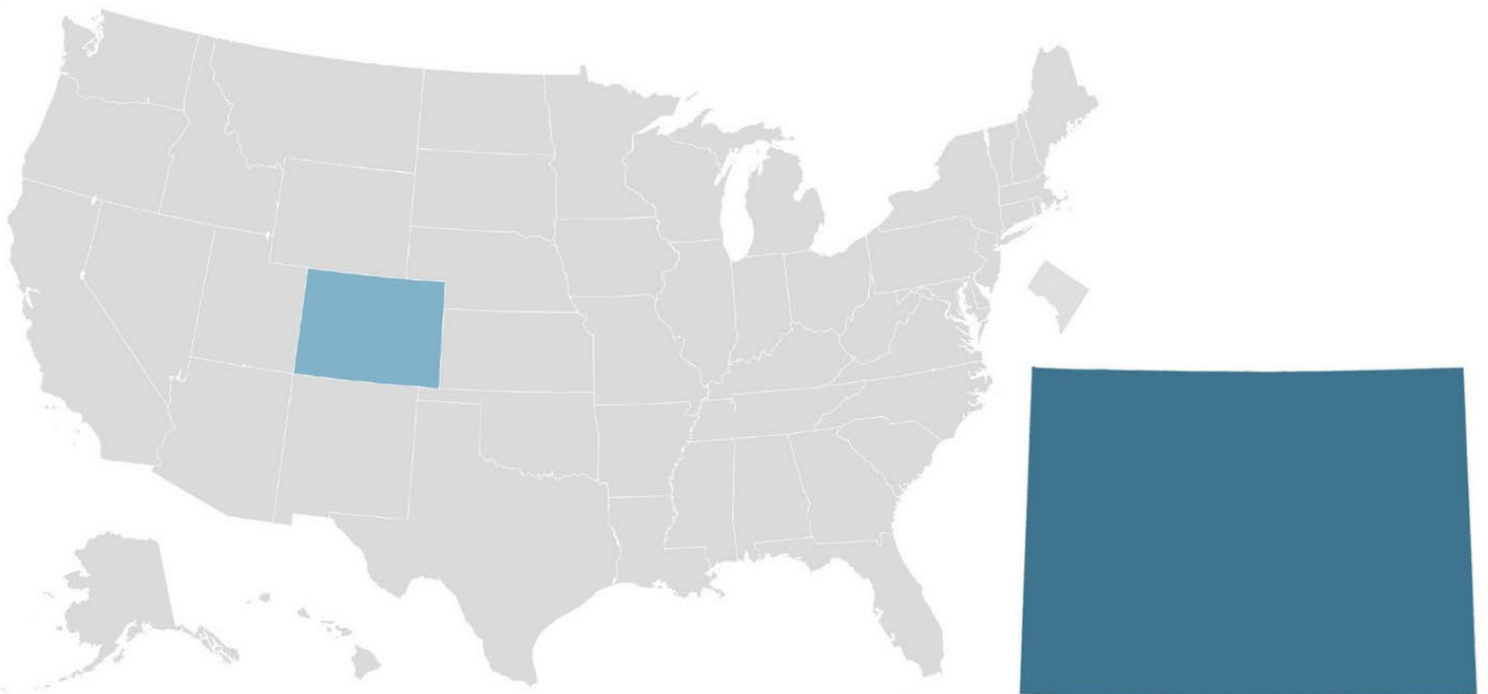




**SAMHSA**  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

**Colorado**

# 2022 STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT



**ICCPUD**

**THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)**

ICCPUD

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), 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), chaired by Miriam Delphin-Rittmon, Ph.D., 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 2020 and 2021. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2020. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2021. State survey data, collected in 2021, 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 2017 through 2020 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA’s Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2021). 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 (updated May 2022) served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2015–2019 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 2020 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15- to 20-year-old drivers. State legal policy data were obtained from the following sources: 1) the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) website (<https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/>); 2) legal research planned and managed by the ICCPUD.

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# COLORADO



**SAMHSA**  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)



## Colorado

**State Population: 5,807,719**

**Population Ages 12–20: 643,000**

Past-Month Alcohol Use	
<b>Ages 12–20</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	151,000 (23.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	95,000 (14.8%)
<b>Ages 12–14</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	6,000 (2.7%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	2,000 (0.9%)
<b>Ages 15–17</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	36,000 (17.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	21,000 (10.0%)
<b>Ages 18–20</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	109,000 (52.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	* (*%)
<b>Adults Ages 21+</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	2,734,000 (65.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	1,261,000 (30.3%)
Average Age of Initiation	
Average Age of Initiation	16.2
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21 <sup>1</sup>	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	73
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	4,216
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01% <sup>2</sup>	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	28
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	30%

\*Low precision; no estimate reported

<sup>1</sup> The Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application was updated May 2022 to reflect new methodology for calculating the average annual alcohol-attributable deaths, and it reflects national and state annual averages from 2015–2019.

<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>

The Colorado public behavioral health care system includes substance use and mental health services and is administered and funded primarily by three separate executive branch departments; the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (the state Medicaid authority), the Department of Human Services (CDHS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) (the single state authority for substance abuse prevention and treatment and the state mental health authority), and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) (the state public health authority). Other departments and state agencies such as the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA), Department of Corrections (DOC), CDHS Division of Child Welfare, and the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) provide and/or fund population-specific behavioral health services.

OBH regulates behavioral health facilities and programs, purchases behavioral health services, and provides valuable information for citizens through data collection and analysis. The Department of Human Services includes five Offices that directly administer services including behavioral health services. The Office of Adult, Aging and Disability Services administers programs for individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities and state-run Veteran nursing homes. The Office of Economic Security administers cash and food assistance and domestic violence programs. The Office of Early Childhood oversees childcare licenses and early childhood support programs including early childhood mental health programs for children and families. The Office of Children, Youth and Families administers child welfare and youth correctional services that include delivery of behavioral health services.

OBH administers the two state mental health hospitals, purchases mental health and substance use services through contracts with behavioral health providers, regulates the public behavioral health system, and provides training, technical assistance, evaluation, data analysis, prevention services, and administrative support to all behavioral health providers and relevant stakeholders.

OBH under CDHS executes the state's federal responsibilities as state mental health authority and single state substance use disorder authority and is responsible for the administration of the Mental Health Block Grant and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. OBH is responsible for administering, licensing, and regulating the provision of community-based public behavioral health services, specifically, substance use prevention, substance use treatment, and mental health treatment services. OBH licenses substance use disorder provider agencies in over 700 treatment sites; designates 18 community mental health centers (CMHC), 47 community mental health clinics; and designates 109 sites that can accept individuals under the mental health involuntary commitment statutes. OBH purchases behavioral health services for uninsured or underinsured individuals and invests in community programs to ensure a full continuum of behavioral health services from essential community providers. OBH reimburses or funds service capacity for individuals that do not qualify for Medicaid and are under 300% of the federal poverty line. Substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services are purchased through regional Managed Service Organizations (MSO) who in turn subcontract with licensed SUD provider agencies.

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2022/2023 – (Colorado) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, SABG, 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.

In addition to the purchasing and regulation of behavioral health services, OBH also formulates and implements policy governing public behavioral health services; coordinates with other human service agencies; develops performance standards, rules and regulations; conducts statewide research and program evaluation; and provides expert technical assistance, training, and consultation in the areas of public policy, finance, research and evaluation, prevention, and clinical treatment practices to support and enhance the provision of high quality behavioral health care.

### **Substance Use Prevention Services**

OBH developed three priority areas for primary prevention community-based programs, practices, and approaches: Prevention and delaying onset of first use for of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use. Changing community norms regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug use. Addressing population-based needs regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. Recently OBH completed the first statewide substance abuse, primary prevention needs assessment. This assessment brought together all of the state agencies listed above to look at current prevention work to identify need, gaps and eliminate duplication across state agency. This assessment has led to a cross agency strategic plan work group that will carry out the recommendations and shift the way prevention work is done in Colorado. Each state agency is identifying a niche in prevention work, eliminating current duplication across state prevention serving agencies. This group is also exploring developing a state prevention training system that will result in sharing resources and collaboration. The findings and recommendations have provided a road map in setting priorities for the current SAPT Block Grant funding cycle in Colorado. Three funding priorities were developed: funding evidence-based programming; 2) funding innovative programming for priority populations and lastly funding under resourced, high need communities as identified by data. The full prevention needs assessment can be found at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p03Ip4RBpZcCAKtxkZhgTHSTb2cEu0k5/view>

### **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 Colorado used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2021. As indicated, SABG funds and state funds account for the largest sources (43.48 percent and 39.62 percent, respectively).<sup>2</sup>

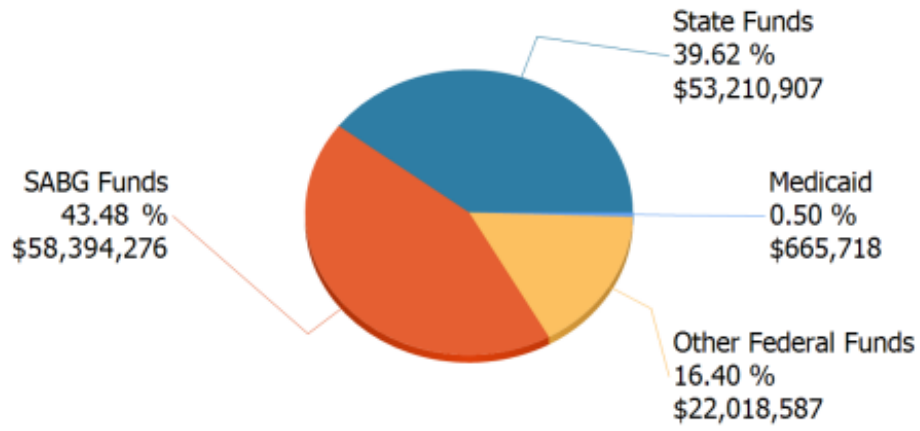
States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2022=2023, Colorado designated reducing substance use among youth, young adults, and their families as priority number seven for use of SABG funds.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> WebBGAS State Profile, 2021 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Colorado 2021.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2022/2023 – (Colorado) 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 Colorado's 2021 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment**



## State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Colorado'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 underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into six categories:

- underage possession or purchase of alcohol
- underage drinking and driving
- alcohol availability
- sales and delivery to consumers at home
- alcohol pricing
- enforcement policies

***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:

- enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations
- programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking
- state interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns
- state expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking



## Underage Possession or Purchase of Alcohol

Colorado-Underage Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?</li> <li>Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?</li> </ul>	Yes, in specified locations – see below No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents
Notes: Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors possess alcohol (in addition to the consent and presence of a parent or guardian).	

Colorado-Underage Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?</li> <li>Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents?</li> </ul>	Yes, in specified locations – see below No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents
Notes: Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors consume alcohol (in addition to the consent and presence of a parent or guardian).	

Colorado-Underage Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is internal possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?</li> <li>Is internal possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?</li> </ul>	Yes, in specified locations – see below No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents
Notes: Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors possess or consume alcohol (in addition to the consent and presence of a parent or guardian).	

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

Colorado-Underage False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
<b>Provisions Targeting Minors</b>	
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
<b>Provisions Targeting Suppliers</b>	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	Yes
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	No
<b>Retailer Support Provisions</b>	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	Yes
Do state statutes or regulations mandate that state driver’s licenses for persons under 21 be easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May the retailer seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	Yes
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?</li> </ul>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?</li> </ul>	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May the retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	Yes
Notes: In Colorado, the license revocation period for a first conviction of obtaining or attempting to obtain an alcoholic beverage by misrepresentation of age is 24 hours of public service, if ordered by the court, or three months.	

## Underage Drinking and Driving

Colorado-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?	0
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

Colorado-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
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

Colorado-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?	12
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?	Midnight

Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	No
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes. For the first 6 months, no passenger under 21 who is not an immediate family member unless accompanied by driver's parent or guardian; for the second 6 months, only one passenger under 21 who is not an immediate family member unless accompanied by driver's parent or guardian
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No
<b>License Stage</b>	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	17

### Alcohol Availability

<b>Colorado-Furnishing Alcohol to Minors</b>	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol?</li> <li>Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?</li> </ul>	Yes, in specified locations  No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private location, if parent/guardian supplies alcohol
<b>Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees</b>	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

<b>Colorado-Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)—Voluntary</b>	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits</li> </ul>	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other</li> </ul>	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons</li> </ul>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons</li> </ul>	No

Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Unspecified
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Unspecified

<b>Colorado-Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)—Mandatory</b>	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Licensee, manager, and server/seller
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)?	Off-premises
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Unspecified
Notes: A liquor-licensed drugstore that sells alcohol beverages must obtain certification as a responsible alcohol beverage vendor. A training program must be attended by the resident on-site owner (if applicable) or manager, and all employees selling alcohol beverages.	

<b>Colorado-Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)</b>	
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 when an underage person is selling beverages?	No

<b>Colorado-Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)</b>	
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 when an underage person is selling beverages?	Yes
Notes: Persons under 21 years of age employed to sell or dispense malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors are required to be supervised by another person who is on premise and has attained 21 years of age.	

Colorado-Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	Yes, within 500 feet.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 500 feet.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, wine, and spirits
Notes: Exception is "campus liquor complex."	
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	Yes, within 500 feet.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 500 feet.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, wine, and spirits

Colorado-Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	Yes (\$350,000 per person)
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 dram shop liability exist?	No

Colorado-Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	Yes (\$350,000 per person)
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

Colorado-Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	No
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

Colorado-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

Colorado-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

## Sales and Delivery to Consumers at Home

Colorado-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

Colorado-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?	Yes
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name?	Yes
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

Colorado-Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Permitted
Wine	Permitted
Spirits	Permitted
Notes: State permit required for all beverage types.	

Colorado- Direct to Consumer	
Is there a policy allowing on-premises retailers to deliver alcohol to a consumer at home?	No
Which on-premises retailers can provide delivery of alcoholic beverages?	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restaurant</li> </ul>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bar license</li> <li>• Third party license</li> </ul>	N/A N/A
<p>Which types of alcohol are permitted to be delivered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beer</li> <li>• Wine</li> <li>• Spirits</li> <li>• Mixed Drinks</li> </ul>	N/A N/A N/A N/A
<b>Requirements and Restrictions</b>	
<p>Are there restrictions in place addressing details of the delivery?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hours limited</li> <li>• Amount of alcohol limited</li> <li>• Food requirement</li> </ul>	N/A N/A N/A
<p>Are there certain requirements that the delivery person must meet?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be 21</li> <li>• Must check ID at point of delivery</li> <li>• Must receive payment regardless of delivery completion</li> </ul>	N/A N/A N/A

## Alcohol Pricing

Colorado-Alcohol Taxes	
<b>Beer</b>	
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)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	

Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
<b>Wine</b>	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	\$0.32
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
<b>Spirits</b>	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	\$2.28

Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
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)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
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	

Colorado-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

Colorado-Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
<b>Beer</b>	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law

Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	Yes, no sales below cost
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days maximum)
<b>Wine</b>	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	Yes, no sales below cost
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days maximum)
<b>Spirits</b>	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	Yes, no sales below cost
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes (30 days maximum)
Notes: Wholesalers may not sell below cost. A liquor-licensed drugstore may not purchase alcohol beverages on credit.	

### Enforcement Policies

Colorado-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?	20.5
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes; age-appropriate appearance with no age enhancements.
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?	Not specified

<b>Colorado-Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors</b>	
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?	One year
What is the penalty for the first offense?	Written warning, Assurance of Voluntary Compliance, or up to 15-day license suspension. Accepting a fine in lieu of actual suspension or holding a portion of the suspension time in abeyance are both at the discretion of the licensing authority.
What is the penalty for the second offense?	A 5- to 25-day license suspension. At the discretion of the licensing authority, licensee may pay fine in lieu of suspension or suspension may be held in abeyance if no fine was paid or suspension served at time of first offense.
What is the penalty for the third offense?	15- to 40-day license suspension
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	45-day license suspension or license revocation
Notes: List of aggravating and mitigating factors is provided. A two-year time period is allowed for the third and fourth offenses. All penalties are for compliance check violations only. Under first offense, the following is added: "...it is recommended that, where there are no aggravating circumstances, a licensee who has fulfilled the requirements of a Responsible Vendor pursuant to 44-3-1002, C.R.S. be issued a warning, Assurance of Voluntary Compliance, or up to five (5) days suspension on the first violation."	

## Colorado State Survey Responses

### State Agency Information

*Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:*  
Colorado Department of Revenue Liquor Enforcement Division

### Enforcement Strategies

<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Colorado Department of Revenue Liquor Enforcement Division
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	No

### Enforcement Statistics

<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession <sup>1</sup> by state law enforcement agencies	271
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	03/31/2021
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Yes
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations<sup>2</sup> to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state <sup>3</sup>	14,766
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	1,235
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	97
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	03/31/2021
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
<i>State conducts <b>random</b> underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i>	Yes
Number of licensees subject to <b>random</b> state compliance checks/decoy operations	Compliance checks are completed on a random basis unless it is complaint based, then the Division will conduct random checks in the town of the complaint to include the complaint location.
Number of licensees that failed <b>random</b> state compliance checks	97
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Yes, local law enforcement agencies conduct these

	activities, and the Division provides a website for them to report on them. However, there was no data submitted from local law enforcement this past year. We are attributing this to COVID.
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Yes, local law enforcement agencies conduct these activities, and the Division provides a website for them to report on them. However, there was no data submitted from local law enforcement this past year. We are attributing this to COVID.
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	

### Sanctions

<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state <sup>4</sup>	43
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$65,976.98
Smallest fine imposed	\$200
Largest fine imposed	\$6,558.04
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	03/31/2021

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state <sup>5</sup>	6
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	46
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	3
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	20
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	03/31/2021

<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed <sup>6</sup>	1
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	05/31/2021

### Additional Clarification

Regarding minor in possession arrests: Yes, but it is limited to only those local law enforcement agencies that voluntarily provide the data to the state; therefore, we cannot guarantee all metrics from local law enforcement have been accounted for.

Regarding random compliance checks: Compliance checks are completed on a random basis unless it is complaint based, then the Division will conduct random checks in the town of the complaint to include the complaint location.

Regarding local law enforcement compliance checks: Yes, local law enforcement agencies conduct these activities, and the Division provides a website for them to report on them. However, there was no data submitted from local law enforcement this past year. We are attributing this to COVID.

Additional clarifications:

1. Check Point and saturation patrols are conducted by local law enforcement and Colorado State Patrol.

2. Number of compliance checks will be lower than previous years due to COVID. Compliance checks were not conducted during the months of June, July, August, and September of 2020.

<sup>1</sup> Or having consumed or purchased per state statutes.

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

<sup>3</sup> Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include fines imposed by local agencies.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies.

**Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State**

**Substance Abuse Block Grant Prevention Set Aside**

Number of youth served	40,962
Number of parents served	12,272
Number of caregivers served	0
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	<a href="https://cdhs.colorado.gov/behavioral-health/substance-use-prevention-early-intervention/sabg">https://cdhs.colorado.gov/behavioral-health/substance-use-prevention-early-intervention/sabg</a>

**Program Description:** The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health, Community Programs (OBH) administers a portion of the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to fund primary prevention by providing universal, selective, and indicated prevention activities and services for persons not identified as needing treatment.

The SABG program's objective is to help plan, implement, and evaluate activities that prevent and treat substance use disorders. The SABG is authorized by section 1921 of Title XIX, Part B, Subpart II and III of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act. The PHS Act required the secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to create regulations as a precondition to making funds available to the states and other grantees under the SABG. Title 45 Code of Federal Regulations Part 96 was published on March 31, 1993, and The Tobacco Regulations for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Final Rule, 61 Federal Register 1492 was published on January 19, 1996.

SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's (CSAT) Performance Partnership Branch, in collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's (CSAP) Division of State Programs, administers the SABG. The federal block grant guidelines include primary prevention activities that are directed at individuals who do not require treatment for substance use disorder. Comprehensive primary prevention programs, policies, practices, and approaches target both general population and subgroups that are at high risk for substance misuse and abuse.

**Persistent Drunk Driving/Law Enforcement Assistance Funds Prevention Program**

Number of youth served	11,500
Number of parents served	21,000
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	In year 5/5 (next year) an evaluation report will be available.



URL for more program information:

<https://cdhs.colorado.gov/persistent-drunk-driving-and-law-enforcement-assistance-funds>

**Program Description:** In 2017 the Prevention Persistent Drunk Driving (PDD) funds and Law Enforcement Assistance Funds (LEAF), two state cash fund allocations, were combined together to award three separate community coalition contracts, designated as No DUI Colorado Coalitions. Newly awarded contracts must support primary prevention efforts to prevent impaired driving and/or the local conditions that facilitate this behavior at all levels of the community, especially among young drivers. Awardees will employ comprehensive primary prevention programs and practices, including OBH's No DUI Colorado campaign strategies that target both general population and subgroups that are at high risk for substance misuse and abuse for those ages 15–34.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Fund is state funds financed from DUI offenses for community substance abuse prevention programs and projects. Monies allocated to the Office of Behavioral Health Prevention are used to establish a statewide program for the prevention of driving after drinking; train teachers, health professionals, and law enforcement in the dangers of driving after drinking; prepare and disseminate educational materials dealing with the effects of alcohol and other drugs on driving behavior; and prepare disseminating education curriculum materials for use at all levels of school. Pursuant to legislation passed in 1998, penalties were increased for high BAC and repeat DUI offenders.

Referred to as the Persistent Drunk Driver Act of 1998, this legislation defined the PDD and created the PDD Cash Fund, which is funded by a surcharge imposed on convicted DWAI/DUI offenders. Monies in the PDD fund are subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly with the scope of their use stipulated by statute. Overall, the primary purpose of the fund is to support programs that are intended to deter persistent drunk driving or intended to education the public, with particular emphasis on the education of young drivers, regarding the dangers of persistent drunk driving. In recent years the scope of the fund was expanded to include assisting indigent DUI offenders with the cost for required treatment or intervention services.

**Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment School-Based Health Center Project**

Number of youth served	3,000 youth
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:	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qgyxTWGza1jbMqd_9DyxC4E_nDTYufmA/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qgyxTWGza1jbMqd_9DyxC4E_nDTYufmA/view</a>

URL for more program information:

<https://cdhs.colorado.gov/screening-brief-intervention-and-referral-to-treatment-sbirt-school-based-health-center-sbhc>

**Program Description:** The adolescent Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) - School-Based Health Center (SBHC) Project is a five-year collaborative venture between the Colorado Department of Human Services - Office of Behavioral Health (CDHS-OBH) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Funding is being administered through the Office of Behavioral Health to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to CDPHE-funded school-based health centers (SBHC) around Colorado in order to

institutionalize SBIRT as a standard of care into existing CDPHE-funded SBHCs who are voluntarily participating in this project.

Adolescent SBIRT is a research-based approach to the identification of risky substance use and provides brief interventions and referral to treatment to those at risk of developing substance use problems. SBHCs are convenient medical clinics that offer health care to children and youth either in a school or near school grounds. SBHCs have primary care providers such as doctors, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants, as well as mental health providers.

This SBIRT-SBHC project funding is supporting SBHCs across the state by:

- Providing SBIRT universally and addressing student needs to reduce harms associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, as well as commonly reported mental health concerns.
- Reducing health disparities that impact youth substance misuse by applying Enhanced Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) Standards.
- Developing and implementing of SBIRT curricula, including training, technical assistance and evaluation components. OBH funding for this project runs from Sept. 10, 2017 through June 30, 2022. The funding was \$1,037,000 for the first year and has increased to \$1,348,000 annually.

**Tony Gramscas Youth Services (TGYS)**

Number of youth served	2,150
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:	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JUY6MXhw3sUgKG3283R3ExSHM8KoKf1x/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JUY6MXhw3sUgKG3283R3ExSHM8KoKf1x/view</a>
URL for more program information:	<a href="https://cdhs.colorado.gov/tony-gramscas-youth-services-program">https://cdhs.colorado.gov/tony-gramscas-youth-services-program</a>

**Program Description:** TGYS is a project of the Colorado Office of Children, Youth and Families, Division of Child Welfare. TGYS receives a percentage of general tax funds, tobacco master settlement funds, and marijuana tax funds. The project is currently funding 68 grantees with 86 programs, 15 of which have been funded to provide substance abuse prevention services/programs with a focus on marijuana use prevention, but also inclusive of underage drinking prevention. TGYS requires grantees to describe prevention work and evaluates program outcomes (i.e., numbers served, goal accomplishments) through survey results that are based on National Outcome Measure Survey (NOMs) as well as shared risk and protective factors.

**Communities that Care**

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:	<a href="https://cdphe.colorado.gov/prevention-and-wellness/injury-prevention/communities-that-care/youth-">https://cdphe.colorado.gov/prevention-and-wellness/injury-prevention/communities-that-care/youth-</a>

substance-abuse-  
prevention

**Program Description:** Communities That Care (CTC) is directed through the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Prevention Services Division, Violence and Injury Prevention. It is a population-based primary prevention program that utilizes community organization based in prevention science, addressing the risk and protective factors predictive of future substance misuse and violence. Thirty-four funded communities are focused on increasing the number of evidence-based programs and environmental change strategies currently taking place in their communities. Thirty are focused specifically on CTC, and four will implement evidence-based strategies identified to impact shared risk and protective factors.

\*\* Due to the environmental approach of the program, numbers served were not available for this report.

***Botvin LifeSkills Training Program Implementation in Colorado Supported by Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, University of Colorado Boulder***

Number of youth served	7,004
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:	No data

**Program Description:** Since 1996, the Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development project at the Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder, has been identifying evidence-based (or research-proven) programs for healthy youth development. For over 20 years, a team at the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV), CU Boulder, has helped replicate evidence-based programs around the country, including Botvin's LifeSkills Training (LST).

During 2020–2021, there were two projects that funded implementation of the LST program across 29 middle schools in Colorado. One project provides support to middle schools for three years and the other for four years. CSPV also initiated replication of LST High School with a small group of pilot schools during 2020–2021, providing support for two years. Through these LST implementation grants, CSPV helps schools to identify in which class to teach the program to all eligible students; ensures implementing teachers are trained by the program developer; monitors program fidelity through classroom observations, feedback surveys, and staff interviews/visits; and provides ongoing assistance and problem-solving to support high quality implementation.

During the 2020–2021 academic year, LST Middle School was provided to 6,373 students at 29 Colorado schools, and LST High School was provided to 631 students at five Colorado schools.

**Description of the LST Middle School program:**

Botvin LST Middle School program is a classroom-based universal prevention program designed to prevent adolescent tobacco, alcohol, marijuana use, and violence. LST contains 30 sessions to be taught over three years (15, 10, and 5 sessions), and additional violence prevention lessons also are available each year (3, 2, and 1 sessions). Three major program components teach students: (1) personal self-management skills, (2) social skills, and (3) information and resistance skills specifically related to drug use. Skills are taught using instruction, demonstration, feedback, reinforcement, and practice.

**Description of the LST High School program:**

Botvin LST High School program is a highly interactive, skills-based program designed to promote positive health and personal development for youth in grades 9 or 10. The LST High School program uses developmentally appropriate, collaborative learning strategies to help students achieve competency in the skills that have been shown to prevent substance use, violence, and other health risk behaviors. The program is provided in 10 sessions,

and the curriculum is designed to strengthen student abilities in personal self-management skills, general social skills, and drug resistance skills.

Center for the Study & Prevention of Violence, University of Colorado 483 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309 | 303-492-1032 | 303-492-2151 Fax <http://www.colorado.edu/cspv> | [blueprints@colorado.edu](mailto:blueprints@colorado.edu)

Below are links that list program results and evaluations of the LST program. Information for both LST Middle School and High School are included, but nearly all are for middle school. It has a great deal more research to support its success.

**Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State**

No data

**Additional Clarification**

Please note that Colorado uses a shared risk and protective factor approach to prevention programming. This means that while the programs listed above address underage drinking prevention, it is not the exclusive focus of any of these programs as they all work to address risk and protective factors that cut across behavioral health outcomes.

**Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs**

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Description of collaboration: Not applicable	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Description of program: Not applicable	
<i>State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking</i>	Yes
Federal campaigns: "Talk. They Hear You."	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns: Forward Together	Yes
Local school district efforts:	No
Other: Many community-based organizations have their own media campaigns, which use leverage local data and risk and protective factors that resonate within their community.	Yes
<i>State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."</i>	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	No
State commits state resources for TTHY	No
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Yes
Other:	No
<i>State procures funding for TTHY</i>	No
Pro bono	Not applicable
Donated air time	Not applicable
Earned media	Not applicable
Other:	Not applicable
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA, CDC	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies): Rise Above Colorado	Yes
Other:	No
Best practice standards description: We utilize SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Strategic Framework ( <a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf</a> )	

We also use a social determinants of health model as used by the CDC.  
(<https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm>)

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup provides data briefs that are used to inform campaigns and marketing efforts on both the state and local levels. (<https://www.coloradoseow.org/>)

Rise Above Colorado is a statewide organization that assists community based organizations in using social norming and positive messaging best practices. (<https://www.riseaboveco.org/>)

#### Additional Clarification

No data

#### State Interagency Collaboration

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

#### Committee contact information:

Name: Shaina Riciputi Swain  
Email: [Shaina.riciputi@du.edu](mailto:Shaina.riciputi@du.edu)  
Address: 2148 High Street, Denver, Colorado 80208-7100  
Phone: (303) 871-4088

#### Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Office of the Attorney General  
City of Evans Police Department  
Colorado Department of Human Services  
Natural Highs  
Governor's Office  
Colorado Senate  
Colorado House of Representatives  
Rise Above Colorado  
Denver Family Crisis Center  
Daniels Law Firm  
Centennial Mental Health Summit County  
Woodland Park Police Department Prowers County  
Colorado Municipal League University of Colorado  
Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Colorado Department of Corrections  
State Judicial Department  
Westminister Police Department  
Phoenix Multisport  
Colorado Department of Health and Environment  
Gold Belt Build a Generation

*A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities* Yes  
URL or other means of access: <https://coag.gov/task-force/> Please note that while this task force addresses underage drinking, it is not its sole focus.

#### Underage Drinking Reports

*State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years* Yes  
Prepared by: Colorado Health Institute and the Office of Behavioral Health within the Colorado Department of Human Services  
Plan can be accessed via: <https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/prevention-strategic-plan> Please note that while this plan addresses underage drinking, it is not the exclusive focus of it.

*State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years* Yes  
Prepared by: The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment administers the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey every two years. The 2019 results on tableau are available ([link below](#)) and fact sheets and info graphics will be available soon.

Report can be accessed via:

[https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/HSEBPublic/views/13\\_19HKCSHS\\_Tableau\\_05\\_21sizetest/Story1/monica.clancy@state.co.us/eba17518-5820-4ebc-b799-36d19aa88e43?:display\\_count=n&showVizHome=n&origin=viz\\_share\\_link&isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&embed=y](https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/HSEBPublic/views/13_19HKCSHS_Tableau_05_21sizetest/Story1/monica.clancy@state.co.us/eba17518-5820-4ebc-b799-36d19aa88e43?:display_count=n&showVizHome=n&origin=viz_share_link&isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&embed=y)

**Additional Clarification**

No data

**State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking**

*Compliance checks in retail outlets:*

Estimate of state funds expended	N/A
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	\$1.27 million
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2021

*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	Yes
Fees	No
Other: No data	No data

*Description of funding streams and how they are used:*

Funds for the Persistent Drunk Driving/ Law Enforcement Assistance Fund are derived from Fines paid by people convicted of a DUI. Portions of these prevention funds are used to prevent Underage drinking.

**Additional Clarification**

Enforcement expenditures:

1. The Liquor Enforcement Division uses SureScan Fake ID detection app technology to detect and prevent the use of false identification by underage persons. This is used during concerts, events, and Cops In Shops. The cost for a year subscription is \$3,840 per year.
2. During compliance checks, we use Callyo technology to record and actively listen as the minor operative attempts a purchase. Callyo costs the liquor Enforcement Division \$4,200 per year.
3. The total costs of compliance check operations are variable year over year due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, personnel costs, travel costs, gas prices, product prices, minor operative availability, administrative costs, and materials/equipment costs. At this time, we are unable to separate out the raw data at a task based level to give an accurate assessment.



**THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)**

ICCPUD