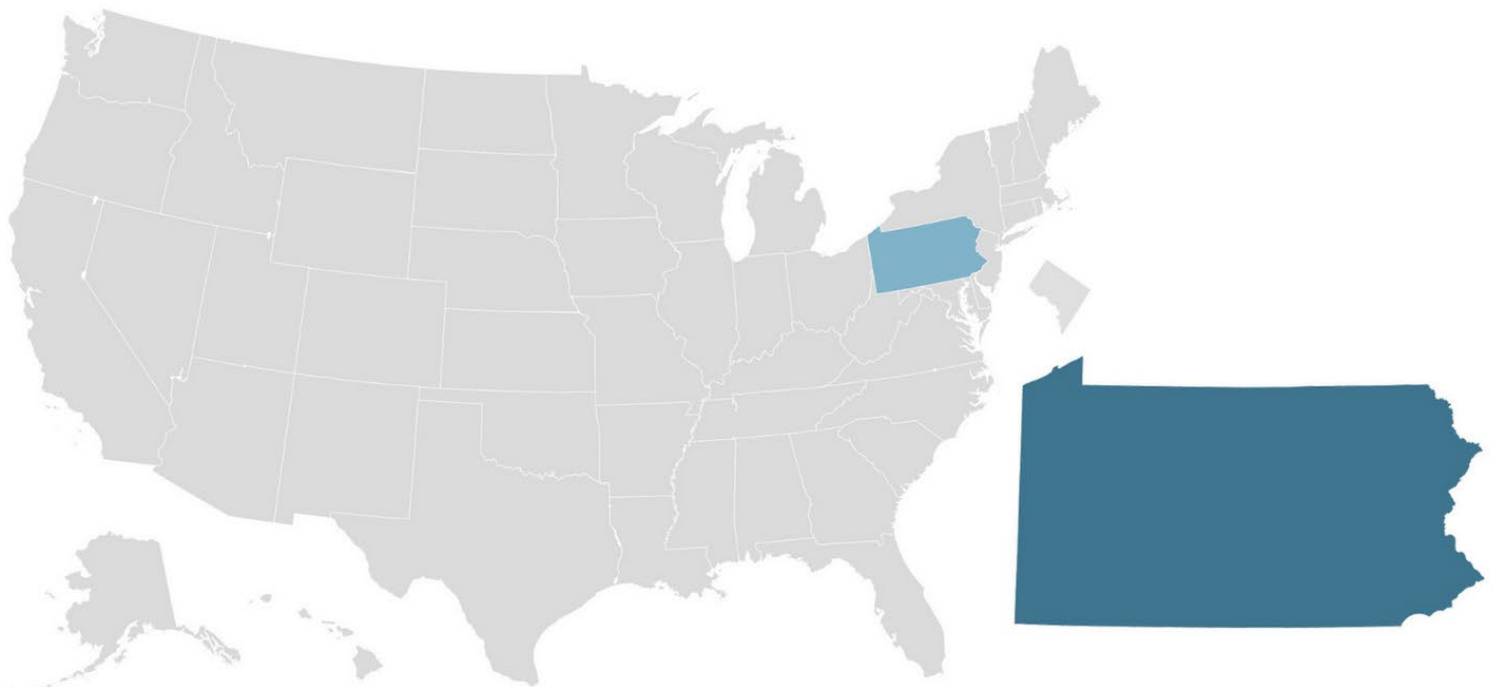




SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Pennsylvania

2022 STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT



ICCPUD

**THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (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.

Recommended Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA; 2022). *2022 Pennsylvania State Report – Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement*. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

Staff Chair and Point of Contact, ICCPUD:

Robert M. Vincent, MS.Ed

Associate Administrator for Alcohol Prevention and Treatment Policy

ICCPUD Staff Chair

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

Office of the Director

Phone: (240) 276-1582

Email: Robert.Vincent@samhsa.hhs.gov

Pennsylvania Governor’s Designated Contact for STOP Act State Survey:

Grace Kindt

Prevention Section Chief

Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs

Phone: (717) 736-7458

Email: sadkindt@pa.gov



PENNSYLVANIA



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



Pennsylvania

State Population: 12,783,254

Population Ages 12–20: 1,369,000

| Past-Month Alcohol Use | |
|---|-------------------|
| Ages 12–20 | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 214,000 (15.6%) |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 126,000 (9.2%) |
| Ages 12–14 | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 8,000 (1.7%) |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 6,000 (1.2%) |
| Ages 15–17 | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 66,000 (14.5%) |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 35,000 (7.6%) |
| Ages 18–20 | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 140,000 (30.6%) |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage) | 85,000 (18.7%) |
| Adults Ages 21+ | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use – (Percentage) | 5,676,000 (59.7%) |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – (Percentage) | 2,610,000 (27.5%) |
| Average Age of Initiation | |
| Average Age of Initiation | 16.3 |
| Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21 ¹ | |
| Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21) | 152 |
| Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21) | 8,838 |
| Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01% ² | |
| Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01% | 21 |
| Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver | 18% |

¹ 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.

² 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.

Drug and Alcohol Programs Overview¹

Until 2010, the responsibilities outlined in the Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act, Act 1972-63, were conducted by the Department of Health through its Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs (BDAP) within the Office of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. However, Act 2010-50 created a Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP), which was established in July 2012, appointing a Secretary answerable directly to the governor and shifting all the duties to the new Department. With the creation of the Department, additional infrastructure changes were made, including the establishment of three distinct Bureaus. In 2021, reorganization at the DDAP resulted in changes to the original departmental design. Effective October 27, 2021, the three Bureaus now exist as the Bureau of Quality Assurance and Administration, the Bureau of Program Licensure, and the Bureau of County Program Oversight.

The Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act requires the Department to develop a State Plan for the control, prevention, intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, research, education and training aspects of substance use disorder and dependence problems. DDAP is designated as the Single State Authority (SSA) to plan and allocate the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG). The Department, in administering the SABG, allocates state and federal funds to forty-seven administrative units called Single County Authorities (SCAs) that are awarded grants based on population statistics, competitive awards, and other factors. Additional funds are generated via other state dollars, county funds, fees, private sources, or third-party insurance coverage, etc. Given the limited dollars available to the SCAs for administration, prevention, intervention, treatment, and treatment-related services, SCAs routinely partner with private and public organizations to support the continued development and implementation of new and innovative strategies for addressing substance use problems.

The Department is also responsible for the licensing of freestanding substance use disorder treatment facilities which is done through its Bureau of Program Licensure. This responsibility is carried out under the power and duties contained in Articles IX and X of the Public Welfare Code (62 P.S. § 901-922, 1001-1059), as transferred to the Department by Reorganization Plans 1977-2 (71 P.S. § 751-25) and 1981-4 (71 P.S. § 751-31). Standards for licensing freestanding treatment facilities are provided in 28 Pa. Code Chapter 709.

Prevention

The Bureau of County Program Oversight's Division of Prevention and Treatment within DDAP, has the primary responsibility to provide for the development, oversight and management of substance misuse prevention services throughout Pennsylvania. The Division of Prevention and Treatment strives to increase the implementation of prevention programs, age-appropriate strategies, policies and practices that are outcome-based on research proving effectiveness and/or best practices within the substance misuse prevention field. The major focus is to reduce risk factors associated with substance use and promote protective factors and the development of healthy lifestyles that positively impact individuals, communities, families, and schools.

¹ Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2022/2023 – (Pennsylvania) 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.

DDAP funds these efforts through grant agreements with SCAs throughout the commonwealth. SCAs are required to utilize all six Federal Strategies. All SCA-funded prevention services must be outlined in the SCA's Prevention Action Plan, including the funding sources used to support the program services. SCAs complete a written Prevention Action Plan, and SCAs are also required to outline their plans within the prevention data system. In these plans, SCAs must identify the prevention programs or strategies they will implement, the services they will provide based on Minimum Data Set service codes, the population that will be reached, and what Institute of Medicine (IOM) prevention classifications are being addressed for each program or strategy. All SCA-funded prevention services must be reported in the prevention data system.

Treatment

The Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs' (DDAP) Treatment Division is responsible for program planning and the development of standards, policies, guidelines, service descriptions and outcome data for the clinical functions of the substance abuse case management and treatment systems. In addition, the Division is responsible for the program planning, development, implementation and oversight of standards, policies, guidelines, service descriptions and outcome data for compulsive and problem gambling services.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

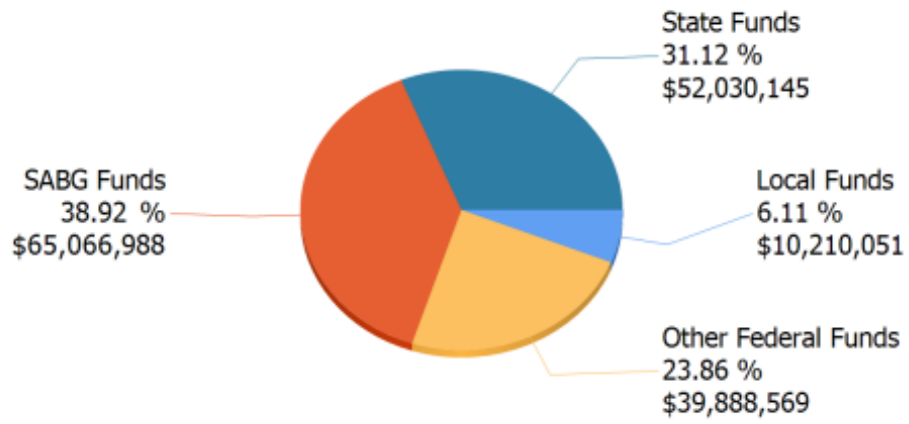
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through SABG funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Pennsylvania used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2021. As indicated, SABG funds and state funds account for the largest sources (38.92 percent and 31.12 percent, respectively).²

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, Pennsylvania designated delivery of effective systems and programs to prevent youth use and misuse of alcohol and drugs as priority number one for use of SABG funds.³

² WebBGAS State Profile, 2021 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Pennsylvania 2021.

³ FY 2022/2023 – (Pennsylvania) 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 Pennsylvania’s 2021 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Pennsylvania'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

| Pennsylvania-Underage Possession | |
|---|-----|
| Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? | No |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | No |

| Pennsylvania-Underage Consumption | |
|--|-----|
| Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? | No |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | No |

| Pennsylvania-Underage Internal Possession | |
|--|--------|
| Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | No law |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is internal possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? | N/A |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is internal possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? | N/A |
| Is there an exception based on location? | N/A |

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

| Pennsylvania-Underage False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol | |
|---|-----|
| Provisions Targeting Minors | |
| Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited? | Yes |
| Does the use of a false ID result in minor's driver's license suspension? | No |

| Provisions Targeting Suppliers | |
|---|-----|
| Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited? | Yes |
| Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited? | Yes |
| Retailer Support Provisions | |
| Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs? | 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? | No |
| May the retailer seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid? | No |
| Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer? | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)? | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)? | No |
| Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID? | No |
| May the retailer detain a minor who used a false ID? | No |

Underage Drinking and Driving

| Pennsylvania-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 |
| 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 |
| Pennsylvania-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 |

| Pennsylvania-Graduated Driver's Licenses | |
|--|--|
| Learner Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians or other adults (other than instructors)? | 16 |
| What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage? | 6 |
| What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians or adults before advancing to intermediate stage? | 65 (10 of which must be at night) |
| Intermediate Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision? | 16 years, 6 months |
| For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin? | 11:00 PM |
| Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense? | Yes |
| Are there restrictions on passengers? | Yes. First 6 months, no more than one passenger under the age of 18 not in the immediate family, and after 6 months, no more than three unrelated passengers under 18, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. |
| Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense? | Yes |
| License Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions? | 17 years, 6 months |

Alcohol Availability

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

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

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

| | |
|--|------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons | N/A |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons | N/A |
| Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)? | Both |
| Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees? | Both |

| Pennsylvania-Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores) | |
|---|----|
| What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments? | |
| Beer | 18 |
| Wine | 18 |
| Spirits | 18 |
| Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages? | No |
| Notes: In Pennsylvania, a minor who is 17 years of age who is a high school graduate or who is declared to have attained his or her academic potential by the chief administrator of his or her school district is deemed to be a minor of 18 years of age for purposes of the laws relating to the employment of minors by retail licensees. | |

| Pennsylvania-Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars) | |
|---|----|
| What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments? | |
| Beer | 18 |
| Wine | 18 |
| Spirits | 18 |
| What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments? | |
| Beer | 18 |
| Wine | 18 |
| Spirits | 18 |
| Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages? | No |
| Notes: In Pennsylvania, a minor who is 17 years of age who is a high school graduate or who is declared to have attained his or her academic potential by the chief administrator of his or her school district is deemed to be a minor of 18 years of age for purposes of the laws relating to the employment of minors by retail licensees. | |

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

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

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

| Pennsylvania-Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties | |
|---|--|
| Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties? | Yes |
| Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property? | General |
| What action by underage guest triggers a violation? | Possession |
| Property type covered by the law? | Residential/outdoor/other |
| What level of knowledge by the host is required? | Knowledge (Host must have actual knowledge of party) |

| | |
|---|----|
| Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable? | No |
| Are there any exceptions for underage guests? | No |

| Pennsylvania-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 |

| Pennsylvania-High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages | |
|--|--|
| Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages? | Yes; also, this state is a control state, and control states may impose additional restrictions on the sale of products that are not reflected in statute or regulation. |
| Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)? | Yes (95 percent or more) |
| Are there exceptions to restrictions? | Yes (limited distillery licenses) |
| Notes: State liquor stores may not stock 190 proof or more, which is equivalent to 95 percent alcohol by volume. | |

Sales and Delivery to Consumers at Home

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

| Pennsylvania-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? | Yes (a direct shipper shall require proof of age of the recipient, in a manner or format approved by the board, before wine is shipped to a resident of Pennsylvania) |
| 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? | Yes |
| Recording/reporting requirements | |
| Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name? | Yes |
| Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name? | Yes |
| Shipping label requirements | |
| Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"? | Yes |
| Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"? | Yes |
| Notes: Limited distilleries (distilleries that do not produce more than 100,000 gallons of distilled liquor per year) may ship wine and distilled liquor to retail customers via a transporter-for-hire or in a vehicle properly registered with the liquor control Board. | |

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

| Pennsylvania- 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? | |

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

Alcohol Pricing

| Pennsylvania-Alcohol Taxes | |
|---|--------------|
| Beer | |
| Control system for beer? | No |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer | \$0.08 |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| 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"> • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| 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"> • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable | |
| Wine | |
| Control system for wine? | Yes |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine | Not relevant |
| 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? | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | |
| 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? | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | |
| Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable | |
| Spirits | |
| Control system for spirits? | Yes |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits | Not relevant |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 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? | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | |
| 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? | Not relevant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | |
| Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable | |

| Pennsylvania-Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials | |
|---|---|
| Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials? | |
| Free beverages | No |
| Multiple servings at one time | No |
| Multiple servings for same price as single serving | Yes |
| Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours) | Restricted (Limited to four hours per day and no more than 14 hours per week. Discounts may not be offered after midnight.) |
| Unlimited beverages for fixed price | Yes |
| Increased volume without increase in price | Yes |

| Pennsylvania-Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions | |
|---|------|
| | |
| Beer | |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | None |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | No |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | No Law |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | No |
| Wine | Control System |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | N/A |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | N/A |
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | N/A |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | N/A |
| Spirits | Control System |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | N/A |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | N/A |
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | N/A |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | N/A |

Enforcement Policies

| Pennsylvania-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 |
| Are there appearance requirements for the decoy? | Yes, age-appropriate dress and appearance |
| Does decoy carry ID during compliance check? | Discretionary |
| May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age? | Permitted |
| Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified? | Mandated |

| Pennsylvania-Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors | |
|---|--|
| Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor? | Yes |
| What is the time period for defining second, third, and subsequent offenses? | Four years |
| What is the penalty for the first offense? | \$50 to \$1,000 fine and/or license suspension/revocation |
| What is the penalty for the second offense? | \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine and/or license suspension/revocation |
| What is the penalty for the third offense? | License suspension or revocation |
| What is the penalty for the fourth offense? | N/A |

Pennsylvania State Survey Responses

| State Agency Information | |
|--|--|
| <i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> | |
| PA State Police - Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement | |
| Enforcement Strategies | |
| <i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i> | |
| Cops in Shops | No |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | No |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | Yes |
| Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations | Yes |
| <i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i> | |
| Cops in Shops | Yes |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | No |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | No |
| Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations | No |
| <i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i> | Yes |
| Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors | PA State Police - Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement |
| 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 ¹ by state law enforcement agencies | 5,136 |
| Number pertains to the 12 months ending | 12/31/2020 |
| Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies | Yes |
| <i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² 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 ³ | 16,076 |
| Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks) | 306 |
| Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks | 71 |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 12/31/2020 |
| Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments | Both on- and off-sale establishments |
| <i>State conducts random underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i> | Yes |
| Number of licensees subject to random state compliance checks/decoy operations | 171 |
| Number of licensees that failed random state compliance checks | 45 |
| <i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i> | No |
| Data are collected on these activities | No |
| Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies | Not applicable |
| Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks | Not applicable |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Not applicable |
| Sanctions | |
| <i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors</i> | Yes |
| Number of fines imposed by the state ⁴ | No data |
| Total amount in fines across all licensees | No data |
| Smallest fine imposed | \$500 |
| Largest fine imposed | \$3,200 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 12/31/2020 |
| <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 ⁵ | No data |
| Total days of suspensions across all licensees | No data |
| Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days) | No data |
| Longest period of suspension imposed (in days) | No data |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | No data |
| <i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i> | Yes |
| Number of license revocations imposed ⁶ | 0 |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | 12/31/2020 |

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per state statutes.

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

³ Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.

⁴ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies.

⁵ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies.

⁶ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Project Northland

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 639 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information: | http://www.hazelden.org/web/go/projectnorthland |

Program Description: Project Northland is a multilevel intervention involving students, peers, parents, and the community in programs designed to delay the age at which adolescents begin drinking, reduce alcohol use among those already drinking, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems among young drinkers. The program is administered weekly to adolescents in grades 6–8 and has a specific theme within each grade level that is incorporated into the parent, peer, and community components. The sixth-grade home-based program targets communication about adolescent alcohol use utilizing student-parent homework assignments, in-class group discussions, and a community-wide task force. The seventh-grade peer- and teacher-led curriculum focuses on resistance skills and normative expectations regarding teen alcohol use and is implemented through discussions, games, problem-solving tasks, and role-plays. During the first half of the eighth grade in the Powerlines peer-led program, students learn about community dynamics related to alcohol use prevention through small-group and classroom interactive activities. During the second half, they work on community-based projects and hold a mock town meeting to make community policy recommendations to prevent teen alcohol use.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Class Action | |
| Number of youth served | 611 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |

URL for more program information: <https://www.hazelden.org/store/item/142118?Class-Action-Implementation-Collection-2nd-Edition>

Program Description: Class Action is the second phase of the Project Northland alcohol-use prevention curriculum series. Class Action (for grades 11–12) and Project Northland (for grades 6–8) are designed to delay the onset of alcohol use, reduce use among youths who have already tried alcohol, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems experienced by young drinkers. Class Action draws on the social influence theory of behavior change using interactive, peer-led sessions to explore the real-world legal and social consequences of substance abuse. The curriculum consists of 8 to 10 group sessions in which students divide into teams to research, prepare, and present mock civil cases involving hypothetical persons harmed as a result of underage drinking. Using a casebook along with audiotaped affidavits and depositions, teens review relevant statutes and case law to build legal cases they then present to a jury of their peers. Case topics include drinking and driving, fetal alcohol syndrome, drinking and violence, date rape, drinking and vandalism, and school alcohol policies. Students also research community issues around alcohol use and become involved in local events to support community awareness of the problem of underage drinking.

Alcohol: True Stories (Hosted by Matt Damon)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 1,574 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information: | http://www.wordscanwork.com/ |

Program Description: Alcohol: True Stories (hosted by Matt Damon) is a multimedia intervention designed to prevent or reduce alcohol use among young people in grades 5–12 by positively changing the attitudes of youth and their parents and other caregivers in regard to youth drinking. The intervention features a 20-minute video that tells the stories of four adolescents' experiences with alcohol. Story topics include drinking and driving, lost opportunities, addiction, alcohol-related violence, and the effects of alcohol use on relationships. Through the four stories, the video addresses reasons that motivate young people to drink: to fit in, ease social interaction, relieve stress, have fun, and support an addiction. The young people profiled describe the consequences of underage drinking and the benefits of waiting to drink alcohol until after reaching legal age, and they offer healthy coping strategies for stressful life events and methods to avoid drinking alcohol. The video is accompanied by a discussion guide designed to provoke candid conversation regarding alcohol use and to help youth internalize anti-underage drinking messages and think critically about their own decision-making regarding alcohol use.

Alcohol Literacy Challenge

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 408 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | Yes |
| URL for evaluation report: | https://alcoholliteracychallenge.com/images/pdf/Alcohol_Literacy_Challenge_Research%20_Findings.pdf |
| URL for more program information: | https://alcoholliteracychallenge.com/ |

Program Description: Alcohol Literacy Challenge (ALC) is a brief classroom-based program designed to alter alcohol expectancies and reduce the quantity and frequency of alcohol use among middle school, high school, and college students. Alcohol expectancies are an individual's beliefs about the anticipated effects of alcohol use, including those that are positive (e.g., increased sociability, reduced tension) and negative (e.g., impairments to mental and behavioral functioning, increased aggressiveness or risk-taking). ALC aims to correct erroneous beliefs about the effects of alcohol, decreasing positive and increasing negative expectancies.

Project ALERT

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 5,065 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | Yes |
| URL for evaluation report: | https://www.projectalert.com/collections/resources-links-supplements/research |
| URL for more program information: | https://www.projectalert.com/ |

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

LifeSkills Training

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 15,916 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | Yes |
| URL for evaluation report: | https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/evaluation-studies/ |
| URL for more program information: | https://lifeskillstraining.com/ |

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 model 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 developing the skills necessary to understand and resist pro-drug influences. LST is designed to provide information relevant to the important life transitions that adolescents and young teens face using culturally sensitive and age-appropriate language and content. Facilitated discussion, structured small-group activities, and role-play scenarios are used to stimulate participation and promote the acquisition of skills.

Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10–14

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Number of youth served | 506 |
| Number of parents served | 491 |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | Yes |
| URL for evaluation report: | https://www.extension.iastate.edu/sfp10-14/research |
| URL for more program information: | https://www.extension.iastate.edu/sfp10-14/ |

Program Description: Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10–14 (SFP 10–14) is a family skills training intervention designed to enhance school success and reduce youth substance use and aggression among 10- to 14-year-olds. The program includes seven 2-hour sessions and four optional booster sessions in which parents and youth meet separately for instruction during the first hour and together for family activities during the second hour. Sessions provide instruction for parents on understanding the risk factors for substance use, enhancing parent-child bonding, monitoring compliance with parental guidelines and imposing appropriate consequences, managing anger and family conflict, and fostering positive child involvement in family tasks. Children receive instruction on resisting peer influences to use substances.

Power of Parents

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | No data |
| Number of parents served | 193 |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information: | https://www.madd.org/the-solution/power-of-parents/ |

Program Description: The Power of Parents program targets parents of school-aged children. Parent workshops provide an opportunity to talk to parents and provide them with the Parent Handbook, a resource for continuing the conversation with their children. Workshops last less than 30 minutes. Objectives are to talk about (1) the problem of teen drinking; (2) the role of peers in the problem of teen drinking; (3) the role of adults in the problem of teen drinking; (4) the role of parents and MADD in preventing teen drinking; and (5) the handbook itself and about what parents can do today, tomorrow, and in the future to prevent teen drinking.

Too Good for Drugs

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Number of youth served | 47,029 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | Yes |
| URL for evaluation report: | https://toogoodprograms.org/pages/evidence-base |
| URL for more program information: | https://toogoodprograms.org/ |

Program Description: Too Good for Drugs (TGFD) is a school-based, K-12 prevention program that builds on students' resiliency by teaching them how to be socially competent and autonomous problem-solvers. The program is designed to benefit everyone in the school by providing needed education in social and emotional competencies and by reducing risk factors and building protective factors that affect students in these age groups. TGFD focuses on developing personal and interpersonal skills to resist peer pressure, goal setting, decision-making, bonding with others, having respect for self and others, managing emotions, effective communication, and social interactions. The program also provides information about the negative consequences of drug use and the benefits of a nonviolent, drug-free lifestyle.

Underage Drinking Programs

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Number of youth served | 147 |
| 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: These are generic programs used to raise awareness and educate individuals who have been convicted of underage drinking and to provide intervention services when needed.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Know When. Know How.

Know When. Know How. is a statewide, research-based education and prevention media campaign targeted at Pennsylvania parents of children ages 8 through 12. The campaign was developed and is disseminated by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. The objective of the campaign is to prevent underage drinking by providing information and tools for parents so they can engage their children in discussion before trial or use of alcohol even begins (URL: <https://knowwhenknowhow.org/>).

Parents Who Host, Lose the Most

This public awareness program was developed by the Drug-Free Action Alliance and is supported by Pennsylvania Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs and Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board grants. It educates communities and parents about the financial as well as health and safety risks of serving alcohol at teen parties. The program is implemented at state and local levels, concentrating on celebratory times for youth such as homecoming, holidays, prom, graduation, and other times when underage drinking parties are prevalent. It encourages parents and the entire community to send a unified message that teen alcohol consumption is unhealthy, unsafe, and unacceptable (URL: <https://preventionactionalliance.org/about/programs/parents-who-host-lose-the-most/>).

Project Sticker Shock

Project Sticker Shock is designed to capitalize on community activism, cooperative efforts, and collective responsibilities to combat underage drinking and its related problems, such as adults providing alcohol to minors. Youth visit participating licensed beverage distributors and place stickers on cases of alcoholic beverages. The stickers warn that it is illegal to buy or provide alcohol for anyone under 21 (website not available).

Responsible Alcohol Management Program

The goal of the Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) is to help licensees and their employees serve alcohol responsibly. It was created by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and offers practical advice for licensees operating restaurants, hotels, clubs, distributors, and even special occasion permit holders. RAMP explains how to detect signs of impairment and intoxication and effectively cut off service to a customer who has had too much to drink; identify underage individuals; detect altered, counterfeit, and borrowed identification; avoid unnecessary liability; and help reduce alcohol-related problems in the community (URL: <http://www.lcb.pa.gov/Education/RAMP/Pages/default.aspx>).

Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol

Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) is a community organizing program designed to reduce youth (ages 13–20) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. CMCA seeks to limit youth access to alcohol and to communicate a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable. It employs a range of social organizing techniques to address legal, institutional, social, and health issues related to underage drinking. Goals of these organizing efforts are to eliminate illegal alcohol sales to minors, obstruct the provision of alcohol to youth, and ultimately reduce alcohol use by teens. The program involves community members in seeking and achieving changes in local public policies and the practices of community institutions that can affect youth access to alcohol.

Guiding Good Choices

Guiding Good Choices (GGC) is a drug use prevention program that provides parents of children in grades 4–8 (ages 9–14) with the knowledge and skills needed to guide their children through early adolescence. It seeks to strengthen and clarify family expectations for behavior, enhance the conditions that promote bonding within the family, and teach skills that allow children to resist drug use successfully. GGC is based on research showing that consistent, positive parental involvement is important to helping children resist substance use and other antisocial behaviors. The current intervention is a five-session curriculum that addresses preventing substance abuse in the family, setting clear family expectations about drugs and alcohol, avoiding trouble, managing family conflict, and strengthening family bonds (URL: <https://www.communitiesthatcare.net/programs/ggc/>).

Strong African American Families

Strong African American Families (SAAF) is a program designed for youth aged 10–14 and their caregivers. The goal of SAAF is to build on the strengths of African American families and support parents and youth during the transition from early adolescence to the teen years with a specific emphasis on helping young people avoid risky and dangerous behaviors such as substance use (URL: <https://cfr.uga.edu/saaf-programs/saaf/>).

Keepin' It REAL

Keepin' It REAL is a multicultural, school-based substance use prevention program for students ages 12–14. It uses a 10-lesson curriculum taught by trained classroom teachers in 45-minute sessions over 10 weeks, with booster sessions delivered in the following school year. The curriculum is designed to help students assess the risks associated with substance abuse, enhance decision-making and resistance strategies, improve anti-drug normative beliefs and attitudes, and reduce substance use. The curriculum places special emphasis on resistance strategies represented in the acronym REAL: Refuse offers to use substances, Explain why you do not want to use substances, Avoid situations in which substances are used, and Leave situations in which substances are used (URL: <https://real-prevention.com/keepin-it-real/>).

All Stars

All Stars is a school-based program for middle school students ages 11–14 designed to prevent and delay the onset of high-risk behaviors, such as drug use, violence, and premature sexual activity. The program focuses on five topics important to preventing high-risk behaviors: (1) developing positive ideals that do not fit with high-risk behavior; (2) creating a belief in conventional norms; (3) building strong personal commitments to avoid high-risk behaviors; (4) bonding with school, prosocial institutions, and family; and (5) increasing positive parental attentiveness, such as positive communication and parental monitoring. The All Stars curriculum includes highly interactive group activities, games and art projects, small-group discussions, one-on-one sessions, a parent component, optional online activities and worksheets, and a celebration ceremony (URL: www.allstarsprevention.com).

Positive Action

Positive Action is an integrated and comprehensive program designed to improve academic achievement, school attendance, and problem behaviors, such as substance use, violence, suspensions, disruptive behaviors, dropping out, and sexual behavior. It also is designed to improve parent-child bonding, family cohesion, and family conflict. Positive Action has materials for schools, homes, and community agencies. All materials are based on a single unifying broad concept (one feels good about oneself when taking positive actions) with six explanatory subconcepts (positive actions for the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional areas) that elaborate on the overall theme (URL: <https://www.positiveaction.net/>).

Keep a Clear Mind

Keep a Clear Mind is a parent-child, take-home program in drug education for students in grades 4, 5, and 6. Each child receives four activity books (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, good choices), four student incentives (bumper sticker, bookmark, pencil, bracelet or key chain), and five parent newsletters. Students take the activity books home (one book per week) and do the program with their parents. They receive a student incentive (bumper sticker, bookmark, etc.) for showing their teacher that their parents have signed indicating they have worked with their child to complete the activity book. After four weeks of activity books, the newsletters are sent home (one per week or one every other week; URL: http://www.keepaclearmind.com/keep_a_clear_mind.php).

Project Towards No Drug Abuse

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (TND) is a drug use prevention program for high school youth. The curriculum is designed to help students develop self-control and communication skills, acquire resources that help them resist drug/alcohol use, improve decision-making strategies, and develop the motivation to not use drugs/alcohol. It is packaged in 12 40-minute interactive sessions to be taught by teachers or health educators (URL: <http://tnd.usc.edu/>).

Protecting You/Protecting Me

Protecting You/Protecting Me (PY/PM) is a 5-year, classroom-based alcohol use prevention and vehicle safety program for elementary school students in grades 1–5 (ages 6–11) and high school students in grades 11 and 12. The program aims to reduce alcohol-related injuries and death among children and youth due to underage alcohol use and riding in vehicles with drivers who are not alcohol-free. PY/PM lessons and activities focus on teaching children about (1) how the brain continues to develop throughout childhood and adolescence, what alcohol does to the developing brain, and why it is important for children to protect their brains; (2) vehicle safety, particularly what children can do to protect themselves if they have to ride with someone who is not alcohol-free; and (3) life skills, including decision-making, stress management, media awareness, resistance strategies, and communication. Parent take-home activities are offered for all 40 lessons. PY/PM's interactive and effective teaching processes include role-plays, small-group and classroom discussions, reading, writing, storytelling, art, and music (website not available).

Alcohol-Wise

This online alcohol class is designed for incoming first-year or transfer students as an alcohol prevention education program. It can also be used as an intervention course: the study's findings were positive for college freshmen and sophomores alike, showing a statistically significant change in drinking behavior and attitudes among both groups. Alcohol-Wise provides normative drinking information, harm reduction strategies, and alcohol education (URL: <https://web.3rdmil.com/>).

AlcoholEdu for High School

AlcoholEdu for High School is an online, interactive, alcohol education and prevention course designed to increase alcohol-related knowledge, discourage acceptance of underage drinking, and prevent or decrease alcohol use and its related negative consequences (URL: <https://everfi.com/courses/k-12/alcholedu-awareness-prevention-high-school/>).

“CHOICES”

The PA State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement provides an educational program called “CHOICES.” This program, which is directed toward middle school, high school, or college-age individuals, is presented by Liquor Enforcement Officers and is tailored to the respective group. “CHOICES” discusses the law, penalties, peer pressure, and consequences of choosing to participate or associate with the underage consumption of alcohol (URL: <https://www.psp.pa.gov/LCE/Pages/About-Us.aspx>).

PA Students Against Destructive Decisions

The PA DUI Association serves as the affiliate agency for Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD). The PA DUI Association supports the efforts of PA SADD by funding a State Affiliate Coordinator and providing support for technical assistance and programmatic support to over 500 registered school-based chapters in Pennsylvania working to implement teen-led, peer-to-peer prevention programming in schools and public awareness events (URL: <https://padui.org/sadd/>).

Alcohol Awareness for Student Leaders and Influencers Training

Alcohol Awareness for Student Leaders and Influencers Training arms student leaders with information on how to guide their peers to make informed, smarter decisions about alcohol and reduce underage and dangerous drinking. Designed for college and university students, the 2-hour training session addresses issues including: adolescent brain development and its role in decision-making and impulse control; criminal, academic, social, health and safety consequences of underage and high-risk drinking; the alcohol content of different drinks and how many drinks it takes, on average, to reach different blood alcohol content levels; signs and symptoms of alcohol poisoning; and Pennsylvania’s medical amnesty law and the legal protections it offers anyone under 21 who was drinking but contacts authorities to seek medical attention for someone in danger of suffering alcohol poisoning (URL: <https://www.lcb.pa.gov/Education/Programs/Pages/Alcohol-Awareness-for-Student-Leaders.aspx>).

PLCB Alcohol Awareness Poster Contest

The PA Liquor Control Board's Alcohol Awareness Poster Contest is an annual artwork competition focusing on the prevention of underage drinking and healthy alternatives to alcohol use. Open to Pennsylvania students in grades K-12, the contest provides a creative and fun way for students to depict positive alternatives to underage drinking, such as getting involved in sports, playing games, or volunteering in the community, to name a few. By designing posters, students send an important message to their peers (URL: <https://www.lcb.pa.gov/Education/Programs/Pages/Poster-Contest.aspx>).

Additional Clarification

Program data on numbers of youth/parents served are from state fiscal year 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i> | No recognized tribal governments |
| 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: | No |
| Local school district efforts: | No |
| Other: Know When. Know How.; Parents Who Host, Lose the Most | 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 | No |
| Other: State provides funding to county grantees some of whom utilize the campaign | Yes |
| <i>State procures funding for TTHY</i> | Yes |
| Pro bono | No |
| Donated air time | No |
| Earned media | No |
| Other: County grantees and prevention organizations use federal, state, or other local funding for paid media | Yes |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i> | No |
| Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards: | |
| Federal agency(ies): | Not applicable |
| Agency(ies) within your state: | Not applicable |
| Nongovernmental agency(ies): | Not applicable |
| Other: | Not applicable |
| Best practice standards description: | Not applicable |

Additional Clarification
No data

State Interagency Collaboration

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i> | No |
|--|----|

Committee contact information:
Not applicable

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:
Not applicable

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> | Not applicable |
| URL or other means of access: | Not applicable |

Underage Drinking Reports

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | No |
| Prepared by: | Not applicable |
| Plan can be accessed via: | Not applicable |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | Yes |
| Prepared by: | Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Act 85 Biennial Report to the Pennsylvania General Assembly on Underage and High-Risk Drinking |
| Report can be accessed via: | https://www.lcb.pa.gov/About-Us/News-and-Reports/Documents/Act%2085%20Report_2021_Linked.pdf |

Additional Clarification
No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

| | |
|---|------------|
| <i>Compliance checks in retail outlets:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | 231,014.70 |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | 12/31/2020 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | No data |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | No data |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |

Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

Other programs:

Programs or strategies included: Data not available

Estimate of state funds expended: Data not available

Estimate based on the 12 months ending: Data not available

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Taxes | No |
| Fines | No |
| Fees | No |
| Other: Profits from the Liquor Control Board's sales to retail & licensee customers | Yes |

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

The PA Liquor Control Board (PLCB) utilizes profits from their Fine Wine & Good Spirits stores and from licensee-direct sales through distribution centers as the predominant funding source for all PLCB activities, which includes the PLCB's Bureau of Alcohol Education. The Bureau of Alcohol Education provides a comprehensive program to prevent underage and dangerous drinking, including:

- Alcohol Education grants to reduce underage and dangerous drinking
- An annual poster contest for children in kindergarten through 12th grade
- An education and prevention campaign — Know When. Know How. — targeting underage drinking
- The distribution of educational materials, either by request or by exhibiting at and participating in health fairs, conferences, and similar programs
- An award-winning training program for resident assistants and student leaders on college campuses
- Partnership-building with communities and organizations across Pennsylvania committed to the prevention of alcohol misuse and underage drinking

Additional Clarification

Age compliance: 306 checks x \$150.99 (average hourly rate of \$50.33) x 3 officers x 5 hours = \$231,014.70



ICCPUD

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

