

State Report

Arizona

This document is excerpted from:

The December 2015 Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking



Arizona

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts*

State Population: 6,626,624

Population Ages 12–20: 817,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	23.1	189,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.2	116,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.9	12,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	3.5	9,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	21.1	61,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	10.2	29,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	41.6	116,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	27.9	78,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		114
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		6,896
	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	12	5

* See Appendix C for data sources.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

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

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

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

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Note: Although Arizona does not prohibit internal possession as defined in this report, it has a statutory provision that makes it unlawful for a person under age 21 to have in the person’s body any spirituous liquor. Laws that prohibit minors from having alcohol in their bodies, but do so without reference to a blood, breath, or urine test, are not considered as prohibiting internal possession for purposes of this report.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

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

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) targeting minors

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

Provision(s) targeting retailers

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

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

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

- BAC limit: 0.00
- BAC level at or above the limit is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

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

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 18.

Type(s) of violation leading to driver’s license suspension, revocation, or denial

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to impose driver’s license sanction

- Discretionary

Length of suspension/revocation

- Minimum: 0 days
- Maximum: 180 days

Graduated Driver’s License

Learner stage

- Minimum entry age: 15 years, 6 months
- Minimum learner stage period: 6 months
- No minimum supervised driving requirement with driver education; 30 hours without (of which 10 must be at night)

Intermediate stage

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving
 - Prohibited after: 12 a.m.
 - No primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 18 who is not the driver’s sibling, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian
 - No primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

License stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 16 years, 6 months

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors

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

Compliance Check Protocols

Age of decoy

- Minimum: 15
- Maximum: 19

Appearance requirements

- Age-appropriate appearance: Limit use of cosmetics; no jewelry associated with adulthood (such as wedding or engagement ring); limit facial hair (no full beards or mustache); no receding hairlines; be of appropriate height and weight

ID possession

- Discretionary

Verbal exaggeration of age

- Prohibited

Decoy training

- Mandated—each decoy receives training and supervision from a sworn officer.

Note: Arizona allows compliance checks of establishments for which the law enforcement agency has received a complaint alleging the sale of liquor to an underage person or which have previously been cited for sale of liquor to an underage person.

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

- Time period/conditions: 2 years
- First offense: \$1,000 to \$2,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
- Second offense: \$2,000 to \$3,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
- Third offense: \$3,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension

Note: Mitigating or aggravating factors considered

Responsible Beverage Service***Voluntary beverage service training***

- Applies to both on-sale and off-sale establishments
- The law does not specify new or existing outlets

Incentive for training

- Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

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

Condition(s) that must be met in order for an underage person to sell alcoholic beverages

- Manager/supervisor is present.

Note: Off-sale retailers may employ persons who are at least 16 years old to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least 19 years old, package, or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

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

Distance Limitations for New Alcohol Outlets near Universities and Schools***Colleges and universities***

- No distance limitation

Primary and secondary schools

- Prohibitions against outlet siting:
 - Off-premises outlets: Yes—within 300 feet
 - On-premises outlets: Yes—within 300 feet
 - Alcohol products: Beer, wine, spirits

Note: Exceptions include (1) restaurants; (2) hotel-motels; (3) government; and (4) golf courses. Also, (5) case-by-case exemptions may apply for certain licenses within entertainment districts.

Dram Shop Liability

- Statutory liability exists.
- The courts recognize common law dram shop liability.

Social Host Liability Laws

- There is no statutory liability.
- The courts recognize common law social host liability.

Host Party Laws

Social host law is specifically limited to underage drinking parties.

- Action by underage guest that triggers violation: Possession, consumption
- Property type(s) covered by liability law: Residence, outdoor, other
- Standard for hosts' knowledge or action regarding the party: Negligence—host must have known or should have known of the event's occurrence
- Exception(s): Family, resident

Note: Arizona's social host provision applies to gatherings of two or more underage persons on unlicensed premises, where the person charged knows or should know that one or more of the underage persons is in possession of or consuming spirituous liquor.

Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol

Retailer interstate shipments are prohibited for all types of beverages.

Direct Sales/Shipments of Alcohol by Producers

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

Age verification requirements

- Producer must verify age of purchaser.
- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State approval/permit requirements

- Producer/shipper must obtain state permit.

Reporting requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name—for out-of-state sales only.
- Common carrier must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping label statement requirements

- Recipient must be 21.

Note: A licensed domestic farm winery that produces not more than 20,000 gallons of wine in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of that wine to consumers who order by telephone, mail, fax, or through the Internet. Farm wineries can deliver such purchases, subject to the rules applicable to the delivery of spirituous liquors by the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges. An independent contractor or the employee of an independent contractor is deemed to be an employee of the licensee when making a sale or delivery of spirituous liquor for the licensee. The rules governing the retail delivery of spirituous liquor require age verification at the point of delivery and recording of the recipient's name.

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: Permitted

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.16 per gallon

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.84 per gallon

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$3.00 per gallon

Drink Specials

- Free beverages: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings at one time: Not prohibited
- Multiple servings for same price as single serving: Not prohibited
- Reduced price, specified day or time: Not prohibited
- Unlimited beverages: Prohibited
- Increased volume: Not prohibited

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Arizona State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Arizona Department of Liquor	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
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	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	No
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
<i>Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies</i>	
Not applicable	
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by state law enforcement agencies	Yes
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	1,085
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	12/31/2013
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of retail licensees in state ³	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	10,000
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	277
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	88
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	12/31/2013
<i>State conducts random underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i>	
Number of licensees subject to random state compliance checks/decoy operations	No
Number of licensees that failed random state compliance checks	Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
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 minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the state ⁴	Yes
Total amount in fines across all licensees	158
Smallest fine imposed	\$221,325
Largest fine imposed	\$200
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	\$50,000
	12/31/2013

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state ⁵	0
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	0
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	0
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁶	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
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

Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (PAACE)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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:	http://www.paace.org

Program Description: PAACE addresses underage drinking by implementing community development strategies and providing community education and training on the risks, harms, and consequences of underage drinking for youth and adults. Activities include a life skills component to help youth decrease favorable attitudes toward substance (ab)use and increase knowledge of the perceived risks and harms of underage drinking. The number of clients served directly and indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 671 ending June 2013.

Campesinos Sin Fronteras

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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:	http://campesinosinfronteras.org

Program Description: Campesinos Sin Fronteras is implementing the Primero La Familia/Family First Program to address the high rates of alcohol abuse and controlled substance use in the rural areas of Yuma County, Arizona. The program increases and enhances parental involvement in community-based prevention and intervention targeting the serious risks and public health problems caused by the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances. The program uses multiple strategies to increase parental involvement, including peer education groups, parent and caregiver community mobilization, implementation of the South Yuma County Anti-Drug Coalition Subcommittee, youth leadership

development, and a family/community theater production. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 17,299 ending June 2013.	
La Frontera Center	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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:	http://www.lafronteraaz.org
Program Description: The program provides parent education to refugee families who have relocated in Tucson, Arizona. The education is for the purpose of preventing underage drinking among refugee youth. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 2,684 ending June 2013.	
MATFORCE	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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:	http://www.matforce.org
Program Description: Due to an overwhelming concern for substance abuse and its effects, MATFORCE, the Yavapai County Substance Abuse Coalition, was formed. The coalition consists of over 300 volunteers working on various projects to reduce substance abuse in Yavapai County. The coalition’s mission statement is: “With determination and integrity, we, the citizens of Yavapai County, commit to working in partnership to build healthier communities by striving to eliminate substance abuse and its effects.” The coalition’s five goal statements are to (1) support prevention programs for youth and families, (2) increase the capacity to intervene and treat, (3) address the problem of underage drinking, (4) influence public opinion and policy, and (5) reduce prescription drug abuse. MATFORCE consists of various committees and workgroups, each working on objectives of the specified goal statements. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 36,968 ending June 2013.	
Arizona Youth Partnership	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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:	http://www.azyp.org
Program Description: Arizona Youth Partnership is implementing Project GIFTS (Growing and Inspiring Families to Succeed) in three communities in Mohave County: Bullhead City, Kingman, and Lake Havasu City. The project combines two research-based programs proven to significantly reduce violence against self, the family, and the community. The two programs, Strengthening Families and Parent Pledge, educate parents on the social and judicial dangers of youth underage drinking. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 12,455 ending June 2013.	

Coconino County Juvenile Court	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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: http://www.coconino.az.gov/courts.aspx?id=249	
Program Description: Coconino County Juvenile Court seeks to embed parent-inclusive processes into its work with parents who have children on probation in Flagstaff, Williams, and Page. Information from focus groups with parents of delinquent children and research about court-involved families will be integrated into a series of workshops for probation officers to assist them in building stronger working relationships with parents of their probationers. A parent guide and parenting tool box have been written for use by probation officers in working with parents. A new parent education and support group program will gather parents' input about the guide and tool box. Each strategy is designed to support parents in effectively helping their children to graduate from the Step Up probation process and become productive and healthier citizens. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 305 ending June 2013.	
Compass Health Care	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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: http://www.compasshc.org	
Program Description: The goal of the project is for the Community Prevention Coalition to target parents in Pima County through the development and implementation of multiple strategies that educate parents on the harms and consequences associated with youth alcohol and prescription drug use. The project teaches effective parenting skills and practices to engage parents in their child's life as a protective factor, in order to reduce youth risk of alcohol and prescription drug use. Parents become more informed on issues of youth alcohol use and the current prescription drug epidemic while learning to communicate with their youth in a way that positively impacts youth's choices, which ultimately prevents youth alcohol and prescription drug use. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 2,596,642 ending June 2013. Compass Health Care numbers (2,592,356 notably) include their media hits from multiple media advertisements, which is an indirect count.	
Jewish Family & Children's Services of Southern Arizona	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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: http://www.jfcstucson.org	
Program Description: Embracing Challenges Creating Opportunities (ECCO) is a family-centered program that provides individual, group, and family therapy to youth ages 13 to 18 and their families who have identified a substance use concern. The program seeks to increase youths' capacity to identify and manage signs of risk, and develop relapse prevention strategies/skills. ECCO focuses on identifying and	

building on client and family strengths, expanding coping skills, and developing healthy options for managing feelings and behaviors. Strategies include 8-week individual therapy, 8-week group therapy, family group therapy, conjoint youth/parent group therapy, and sober socialization activities. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 705 ending June 2013.

Parenting Arizona (PA)	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
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: http://www.parentingaz.org	

Program Description: Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC) – Parenting Arizona will impact 6,000 individuals both directly and indirectly by increasing and enhancing parental involvement in school and community. PA will have all Parent Resource Coordinators (PRCs) trained in substance abuse prevention to increase parental knowledge regarding serious risks and public health problems caused by substance abuse of alcohol and controlled substances. The number of clients served directly or indirectly (including youth, parents, and caregivers) was 18,836 ending June 2013.

Event Sponsorships SFY 13 (events listed below)	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: Events include Future for Kids and other events out of the Attorney General’s Office and Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

No data
 URL for more program information: No data

Program Description: No data

Additional Clarification

The programs provided in this section are RELATED to Underage Drinking. Each of the programs is a current SFY 2014 subgrantee, but data were collected up to June 2013.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	Yes
Description of collaboration: Arizona has intergovernmental agreements with the Gila River Indian Community and Pascua Yaqui Tribe to provide alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services. Arizona subcontracts to private nonprofit corporations (Regional Behavioral Health Authorities) that: (1) provide alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services directly to the San Carlos Apache Tribe, (2) provide alcohol-related prevention services to the Ak-Chin Indian Community and Hopi Nation, and (3) work collaboratively to write grants and develop capacity to deliver alcohol-related substance abuse prevention services with the Hualapai Nation. The Arizona Department of Liquor License and Control meets quarterly with three groups to discuss liquor-related concerns and solutions. Of the three groups, two represent all 22 of Arizona’s federally recognized tribal governments and are identified with an asterisk before the group name: *Indian Country Intelligence	

<p>Network (ICIN), Arizona Police Chiefs Association, and *Tribal Gaming Office (TGO). All licensed establishments on Tribal land in Arizona operate under Title 4 (Arizona liquor law).</p>	
<p><i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i></p> <p>Program description: Luz Southside Coalition – Juntos Podemos Program (in a southern neighborhood of Tucson) works with billboard companies in their neighborhood to limit billboards advertising alcohol. Luz has been instrumental in the removal of billboards, mostly advertising alcohol. Also, Luz has been successful in the denial of new liquor licenses on the south side of Tucson. The second component of Juntos Podemos involves media literacy and cultural competency with respect to the consumption of alcohol, through community presentations that tie alcohol consumption directly to cultural identity. The media literacy campaign educates community members about alcohol abuse for all ages and empowers community residents to attend liquor license hearings to oppose new licenses.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i></p> <p>Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:</p> <p>Federal agency(ies):</p> <p>Agency(ies) within your state: Arizona Department of Health Services - Division of Behavioral Health</p> <p>Nongovernmental agency(ies):</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Best practice standards description: Evidence-based practice (EBP) review teams are assembled annually to review and evaluate all Arizona Department of Health Services/Division of Behavioral Health Services subcontracted prevention programs to determine which are evidence based, using criteria recommended by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to fulfilling block grant requirements, the purpose of the EBP review is to provide an opportunity for learning and improvement among Arizona’s prevention community. Each EBP review team consists of a member of ADHS/DBHS, one to two provider representatives, a RBHA representative, and a research representative. Each team reviews eight to 12 programs. The definition of “program” within the ADHS/BHS RBHA system is “a set of prevention strategies, which address a common set of goals and objectives for a common target audience in one county.” This definition is broad and intended to serve as an umbrella to encompass many strategies used by a provider. The information viewed under this definition combines all prevention strategies, activities, and/or curriculum under one program. Reviewers use the program logic model, program descriptions, strategies, and outcomes to assess whether the overall program meets the criteria of being evidence based. The criteria to be considered evidence based are based on the SAMHSA National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) criteria. To be deemed an evidence-based practice, a program/strategy must meet the following criteria: (1) Included on federal lists or registries of evidence-based interventions, (2) reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals; and (3) documented effectiveness supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline 1: The intervention is based on a theory of change documented in a clear, logical, or conceptual mode. • Guideline 2: The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature. • Guideline 3: The intervention is supported by documentation that it has been effectively implemented in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects. • Guideline 4: The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review, local prevention practitioners, and key community leaders as appropriate, e.g., officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders within indigenous cultures. <p>In addition to the above guidelines, ground rules are set for how the groups formulate their expert judgments: (a) The team must come to a consensus for a “yes.” (b) No consensus is needed for a</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>

“no.” An “I don’t know,” “I’m not sure,” “I can’t judge this,” or “I need more information” is simply a “no.” (c) Program funding and jobs are not in jeopardy if a program receives a “no.” (d) Programs that would be “yes” due to Guideline 1 or 2 still must demonstrate a logical grounding.

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: Cindy Schaider
 E-mail: cindy.schaider@gmail.com
 Address: 317 East Cottonwood Lane, Suite A, Casa Grande, AZ 85130
 Phone: 520-836-5022

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Department of Public Safety
 Terros
 Compass Health Care
 Pima Prevention Partnership
 Codac
 CPSA
 Governor’s Office for Children Youth and Families
 SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)
 Gila River
 Cenpatico
 Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
 Phoenix Indian Center
 AZIHE
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe
 Drug Free AZ
 Administrative Office of the Courts
 AZ Youth Partnership
 Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care

A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities No
 URL or other means of access: Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
 Prepared by: Substance Abuse Prevention Committee of Arizona (SAPCA). SAPCA is a collaborative partnership between statewide organizations and communities to create a healthier Arizona free from substance abuse.
 Plan can be accessed via: Not available online. This document can be uploaded or sent via e-mail.

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
 Prepared by: Substance Abuse Prevention Committee of Arizona (SAPCA). SAPCA is a collaborative partnership between statewide organizations and communities to create a healthier Arizona free from substance abuse.
 Plan can be accessed via: Not available online. This document can be uploaded or sent via e-mail.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:
 Estimate of state funds expended Data not available

Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<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
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included:	Data not available
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

Taxes	Yes
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Arizona's Parents Commission receives a percentage of liquor sales taxes. The Parents Commission funds some RELATED underage drinking prevention programs (listed in Part 2: Section A).

Otherwise, most programs related to underage drinking prevention in Arizona are funded through grants and other sources, not state funds.

Additional Clarification

No data