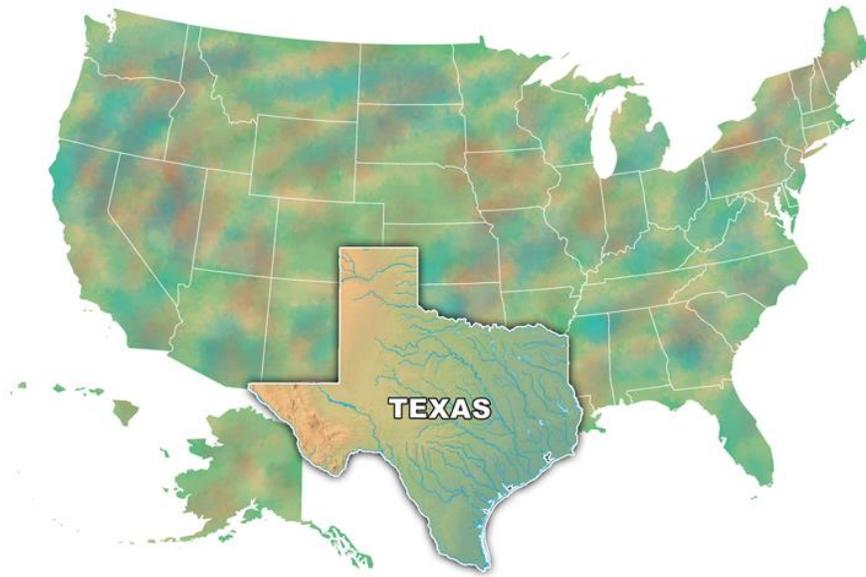


State Report

Texas

This document is excerpted from:

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



Texas

State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts*

State Population: 26,448,193
 Population Ages 12–20: 3,376,000

	Percentage	Number
Ages 12–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	22.7	766,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	14.4	486,000
Ages 12–14		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	4.3	49,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	2	23,000
Ages 15–17		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	18.8	209,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	10.6	118,000
Ages 18–20		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	44.9	508,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	30.4	345,000
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)		372
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)		22,574
	Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities	Number
Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01	38	69

* See Appendix C for data sources.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession of Alcohol

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

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

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

Underage Consumption of Alcohol

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

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

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

Internal Possession by Minors

Internal possession is not explicitly prohibited.

Underage Purchase of Alcohol

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

False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol

Provision(s) targeting minors

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

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

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

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

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

- Underage purchase
- Underage possession
- Underage consumption

Authority to impose driver’s license sanction

- Mandatory

Length of suspension/revocation

- 30 days

Graduated Driver’s License***Learner stage***

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner stage period: 6 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 30 hours, 10 of which must be at night

Intermediate stage

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

License stage

- Minimum age to lift restrictions: 18

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers**Furnishing of Alcohol to Minors**

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

- Parent/guardian OR
- Spouse

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

Compliance Check Protocols***Age of decoy***

- Minimum: Not specified
- Maximum: 18

Appearance requirements

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

ID possession

- Discretionary

Verbal exaggeration of age

- Prohibited

Decoy training

- Mandated—orientation meeting required

Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

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

Responsible Beverage Service

Voluntary beverage service training

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

Incentive for training

- Protection against license revocation for sales to minors

Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers

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

Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers

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

Distance Limitations for New Alcohol Outlets near Universities and Schools

Colleges and universities

- No distance limitation

Primary and secondary schools

- No distance limitation

Dram Shop Liability

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

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

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

Social Host Liability Laws

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

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

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

Host Party Laws

No state-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

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

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

State approval/permit requirements

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

Reporting requirements

- Producer must record/report purchaser's name.

Shipping label statement requirements

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

Keg Registration

Registration is not required.

Home Delivery

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

Alcohol Pricing Policies

Alcohol Tax

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.19 per gallon
- Additional taxes: \$0.20 per gallon for alcohol content of more than 5 percent

- Ad valorem excise tax (on-premises retail): 14.95 percent
 - Sales tax does NOT apply
 - Sales tax: 6.25 percent
 - Sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem rate: 8.70

Note: In Texas, holders of a wine and beer retailer’s permit or a beer retail dealer’s license are subject to the state sales tax of 6.25 percent rather than the Ad Valorem Excise Tax On-Premises rates.

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$0.20 per gallon
- Ad valorem excise tax (on-premises retail): 14.95 percent
 - Sales tax does NOT apply
 - Sales tax: 6.25 percent
 - Sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem rate: 8.70

Note: In Texas, the holder of a wine and beer retailer’s permit is subject to the state sales tax rate of 6.25 percent rather than the Ad Valorem Excise Tax On-Premises rates.

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Specific excise tax: \$2.40 per gallon
- Ad valorem excise tax (on-premises retail): 14.95 percent
 - Sales tax does NOT apply
 - Sales tax: 6.25 percent
 - Sales tax adjusted retail ad valorem rate: 8.7 percent

Drink Specials

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

Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

Beer (5 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Not permitted

Wine (12 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Restricted—25 days maximum

Spirits (40 percent alcohol)

- Retailer credit: Restricted—25 days maximum

Texas State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Yes Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
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 1,841
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state ³	47,606
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	8,940
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	1,029
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
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>	
Number of licensees subject to random state compliance checks/decoy operations	Yes 0
Number of licensees that failed random state compliance checks	0
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Data not available
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Data not available
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2013

Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state ⁴	414
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$963,000
Smallest fine imposed	\$900
Largest fine imposed	\$13,500
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	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	178
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	1,709
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	1
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	60
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	4
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	
Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Universal, Selective, Indicated Programs	
Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	1,165,266
Number of parents served	259,942
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
<p>Program Description: DSHS funds over 130 programs that serve universal, selective, and indicated target populations across Texas. Youth Prevention Universal (YPU) programs provide universal prevention services for youth that preclude the onset of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) use and foster development of social and physical environments that promote healthy and drug-free lifestyles. Individuals participate in the universal prevention programs without regard to individual risk factors. The primary population is youth ages 6–18 (1st–12th grades) from the general population (e.g., all students in a school). The secondary population may include parents, grandparents, guardians, and siblings of the youth participants or all members of the general community. Youth Prevention Selective (YPS) programs provide selective prevention services for youth that preclude the onset of ATOD use by those youth and foster development of social and physical environments that promote healthy and drug-free lifestyles. Participants for the selective prevention programs are youth who have been determined to be at risk for substance use. The primary population is youth ages 6–18 (1st–12th grades). Participants are at high risk for substance use because they are exhibiting, or are subject to, risk factors that increase their chances of developing a drug abuse problem, such as school failure, interpersonal</p>	

social problems, delinquency, or other antisocial behaviors, or they have parents who use drugs. The secondary population may include parents, grandparents, guardians, and siblings of the youth participants. Youth Prevention Indicated (YPI) programs prevent or interrupt the onset or progression of substance use for youth and young adults who exhibit early signs of substance use and other related problem behaviors associated with substance use. The eligible primary population includes youth ages 11–17 (6th–12th grades) and young adults 18–21 years old who are in high school and meet the program and curriculum criteria. These individuals may or may not be using substances, but may exhibit risk factors such as school failure, interpersonal social problems, delinquency, or other antisocial behaviors, or psychological problems, such as depression or suicidal behaviors that increase their chances of developing a substance abuse problem. The individuals identified at this stage, although showing signs of early substance use, have not reached the point where a clinical diagnosis of substance use disorder can be made. The comprehensive indicated prevention programs must conduct an indicated prevention screening that identifies the youth participant’s risk and protective factors in five domains: individual, family, school, peer relationships, and community. The provider must facilitate access to services not within the scope of prevention if the youth participant and/or family member needs a more intensive level of service. In addition, indicated prevention counseling should be provided to the youth in order to meet their needs with an indicated service plan that identifies the goals for each youth. The secondary population may include parents, grandparents, guardians, and siblings of the youth participants.

The YPU, YPS, and YPI programs provide a comprehensive approach that is inclusive of the six effective Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) strategies: prevention education, drug-free alternative activities, information dissemination, problem identification and referral, community-based process, and environmental and social policy. One of these strategies is prevention education, which provides an evidence-based curriculum with structured sessions. The 10 approved curricula used to serve these at-risk and high-risk youth include the following: All Stars, Creating Lasting Family Connections, Curriculum-Based Support Group, LifeSkills Training, Positive Action, Project Towards No Drug Abuse, Reconnecting Youth, Strengthening Families 6-16, Strengthening Families 10-14, and Too Good For Drugs. The outcomes are focused on ATOD prevention for many of these curricula, which include underage drinking. The programs were funded through a competitive procurement process for FY2014. These programs are delivered in schools and communities across the state by Certified Prevention Specialists or Associate Prevention Specialists who deliver the curriculum approved by the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

The program must conduct alcohol and other drugs (AOD) presentations for youth and adults in school and/or community settings. AOD presentations must have an educational goal and objective specific to the presentation topic to prevent or reduce AOD among youth and adults. Presentation topics must include the state’s three prevention priorities: alcohol (underage drinking), marijuana, and prescription drugs. AOD alternative activities are facilitated by prevention program staff and include an educational goal and objective to prevent or reduce substance use/abuse. AOD alternative activities must create awareness of the health consequences of substance use/abuse, must be substance free and age-appropriate, and must teach and/or reinforce skills that promote a healthy and substance-free lifestyle. AOD alternative activities must serve as an alternative to activities that might otherwise lead to AOD use.

Department of State Health Services Community Coalition Partnerships (CCPs)

Program serves specific or general population	General population
Number of youth served	Not applicable
Number of parents served	Not applicable
Number of caregivers served	Not applicable
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: DSHS funds 44 community coalitions across Texas whose primary focus is alcohol and underage drinking. Alcohol use is the number one choice of substances of abuse for underage youth according to the Texas School Survey and the National Household Survey. Underage

drinking is the focus for the 44 coalitions that provide effective environmental strategies addressing community change through policies, attitudes, behaviors, and laws. The purpose of many of these coalitions is to prevent and reduce underage drinking across Texas. Eligible populations include the primary population of adolescents and young adults ages 18–25 in colleges and universities and the secondary population of the general population across the lifespan within a community. The environmental strategies must target communities based on identified gaps in services as shown by the data collected to assess the needs of the community(ies). Services may target a specific zip code, neighborhood, city, or county. The priorities in Texas for these community coalitions include alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug abuse. Many of the coalitions are involved in media awareness activities including public service announcements, billboards, editorials, press releases, television, social norm campaigns, and task force meetings. Task force members from the community come from various sectors including youth; parents; law enforcement faith-based providers; business communities; media; schools; civic and volunteer groups; health care professionals; organizations that serve youth, young adults, and are involved in reducing substance abuse; etc. The task forces meet monthly or quarterly to determine priorities for their catchment area. They begin by conducting a needs assessment to determine trends and consumption patterns in their community. Coalitions implement evidence-based environmental strategies and activities that target policy and social norm changes in the targeted community(ies). The coalitions conduct a community needs assessment and develop a summary that includes region-specific data on substance use consumption patterns, consequences, and risk factors; emotional and behavioral prevalence data; population and cultural-specific effects; and data about assets that protect against substance use and promote emotional well-being. The summary also includes data that identify trends in incidence and prevalence of alcohol use, misuse, and abuse, and related problems for the targeted community(ies). It identifies trends in incidence and prevalence of the secondary focus, which may be marijuana or prescription drug use, misuse, and abuse, and related problems for the targeted community(ies). It also includes data that demonstrate the prioritized risk and protective factors based on a risk assessment that captures the specific cultural and demographics characteristics of the targeted community(ies). This identifies who their target population will be in regard to alcohol including underage drinking. Coalitions work with schools, universities, medical facilities, hospitals, emergency rooms, and substance abuse treatment facilities, and look at local data from these areas including the Texas School Survey, National Household survey, and local community surveys as well,

A total of \$2,310,182 were awarded through a competitive procurement process in FY2014.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	65,972
Number of parents served	851
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://www.ojdp-dctat.org	
URL for more program information: http://www.tabc.state.tx.us	

Program Description: EUDL is the only federal initiative directed exclusively at preventing underage drinking. The program is administered by the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and involves using strategic goals to reduce the availability of alcoholic beverages to minors, defined as persons younger than 21 years old, throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. Territories. Statutory authority for the EUDL Program can be found in Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 5783.

Texas uses the EUDL grant to support activities in law enforcement, educational programs including specialized law enforcement training, and innovative methods for reaching youth. Most recently, funding has been used to encourage voluntary compliance from retailers, community members, and youth, as well as to enforce the zero tolerance laws and Alcoholic Beverage Code throughout the state. Law enforcement campaigns have been conducted to prevent the sale of alcohol to minors and enforce social hosting/third-party provision laws. Educational and prevention campaigns have been conducted to educate youth on the laws and consequences of underage drinking as well as provide youth with examples of alternative solutions to underage drinking.

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	
No data	
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: The Department of State Health Services meets with two of the federally recognized tribes annually. Discussions and collaboration continue with local substance abuse and mental health providers and tribal leaders. A Memorandum of Understanding between the tribes and DSHS is currently in draft. Currently, the Department funds the Ysleta Del Sur Tigua Tribe to provide prevention services to the indicated population. They implement a comprehensive program with the six effective Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) strategies. The prevention education strategy includes a structured evidence-based curriculum approved on NREPP.	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Description of program: No data	
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 's CSAP	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state:	No
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other:	No
Best practice standards description: CSAP has provided the states with tools to implement the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) system provides an opportunity for Texas grantees to receive training around the SPF steps. These steps have been incorporated within the procurement application and the scopes of work for the prevention contracts. Both the prevention resource centers (PRCs) and the community coalition partnerships (CCPs) begin their services by conducting a regional and community needs assessment to determine the need within their catchment area. The data collection component has now been incorporated within the scope of the regional PRC, and a position has been allocated to analyze the data. The PRCs will work with local entities such as universities, emergency rooms, and hospitals to determine the trends and consumption rates in order to move forward with effective environmental strategies within their area. Many of the coalitions also incorporate environmental strategies by working with a task force to mobilize community sectors to work toward a change in policy, behaviors, attitudes, and laws. Because the task force meets on a monthly or quarterly basis, it is able to report on change that has occurred once action has been taken. Community surveys will also be conducted in order to report the information from nontraditional target populations that reside within the area. This information will be compiled to help assist with the priorities for the region. The coalitions will focus on alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug abuse based on regional needs assessments, treatment admission rates for youth in treatment facilities in Texas, and data from the Texas School Survey. Evidence-based programs for youth are currently being implemented at over 133 sites and will include two family-focused curricula: (1) Strengthening Families and (2) Creative Lasting Family Connections. Also in use are another eight curricula: (1) LifeSkills Training, (2) Project Toward No Drug Use, (3) Curriculum Based Support Groups, (4) Reconnecting Youth, (5) All Stars, (6) Positive Action, (7) Too Good For Drugs, and (8) Strengthening Families. A comprehensive approach includes the six effective CSAP strategies: prevention education, information dissemination, alternative activities, problem identification and referral, community-based process, and environmental/social policy, which are incorporated in the program design of the YPU, YPS, and YPI programs.	

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

<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
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>	Yes
Prepared by: See the response provided by Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). Plan can be accessed via: TxDOT Annual Report, https://www.txdot.gov/apps/eGrants/eGrantsHelp/index.html and the Texas TxDOT Texas Highway Safety Plan: https://www.txdot.gov/apps/eGrants/eGrantsHelp/index.html	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: See TxDOT. Contact Frank Saenz at 512-416-2235. Plan can be accessed via: No data	

Additional Clarification	
The Department of State Health Services oversees the Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee (DDRAC), which has established an memorandum of understanding with over 16 state agencies. The 77th Texas Legislature (2001) passed Senate Bill 558 establishing the Committee with a mandate to develop comprehensive statewide strategy and legislative recommendations that will reduce drug demand in Texas. The statute mandates that 16 state agencies participate in this effort, as well as five at-large members from different geographical areas within the state. The focus in the past has been prevention, treatment, and enforcement. Priorities for the current year appear to be prescription drug abuse and neonatal abstinence syndrome. The overall effort can be located at http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/ddrac/default.shtm .	

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$520,945
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
<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	\$50,044,390
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	08/31/2014
<i>K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$35,089,977
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	08/31/2014
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$18,785
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2013
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	

Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included:	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	No data

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other:	No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

No data

Additional Clarification

One source of funding is the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG).