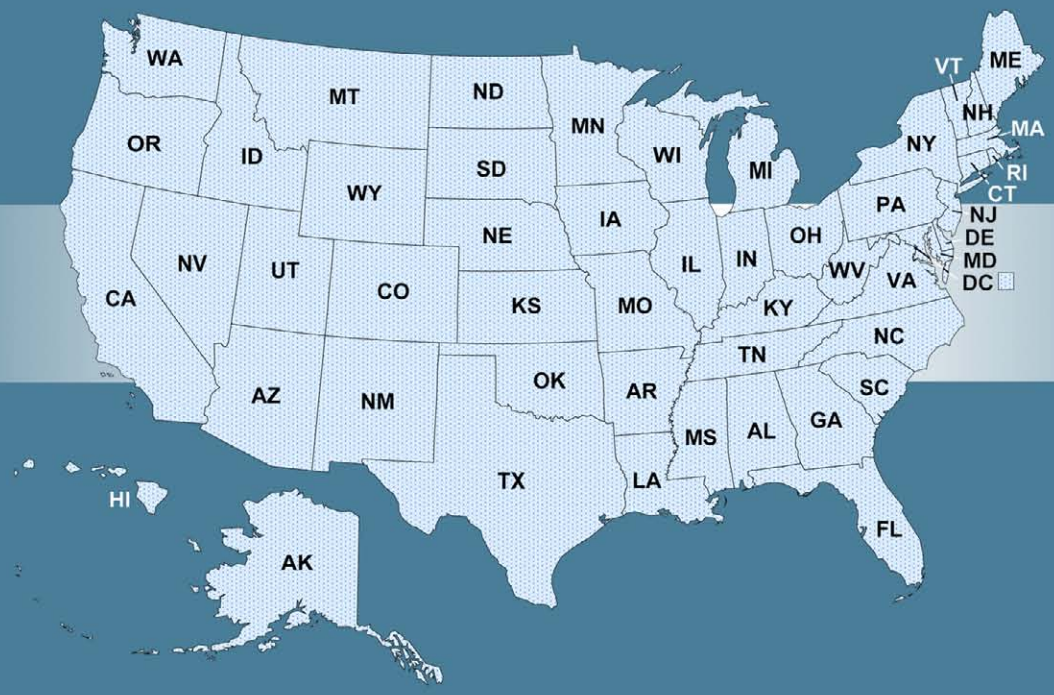
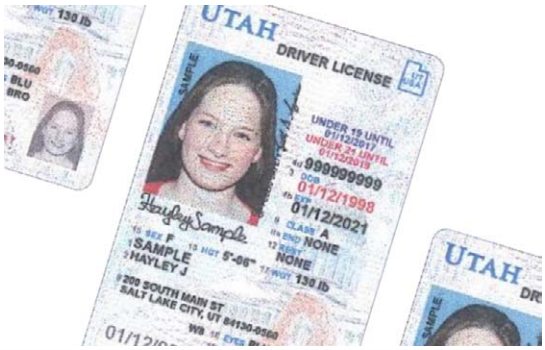
UTAH STATE REPORT

Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement

2018





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES·USA

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

This State Report is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), which was 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 Preventing Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), which is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Time period covered by this State Report: The 2018 State Report primarily includes data from calendar year 2017. The state legal data reflects the status of the law as of January 1, 2017. The state survey data was collected in 2017 and was drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

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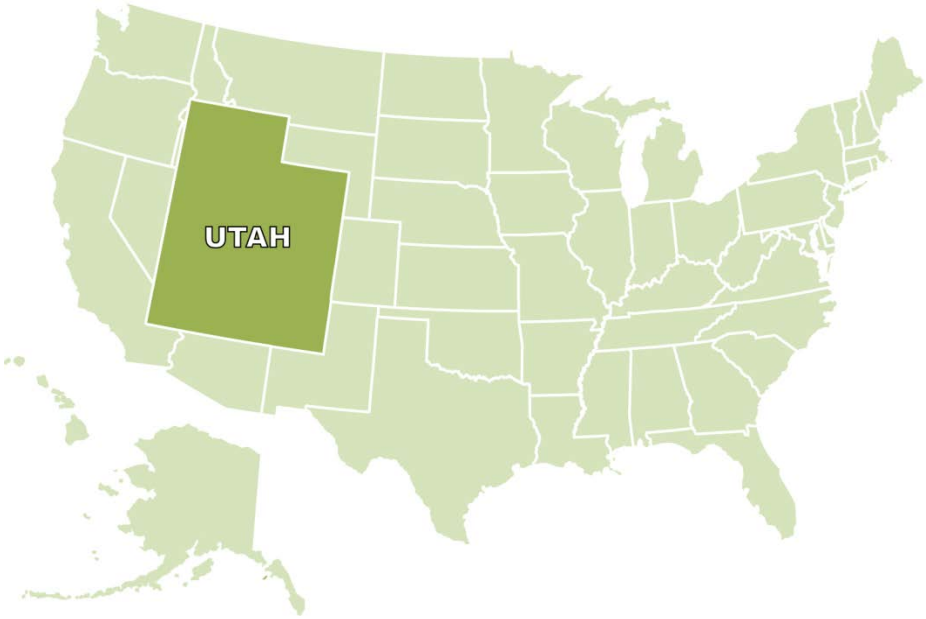


Utah

State Population: 3,051,217

Population Ages 12–20: 424,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use Among 12- to 20-Year-Olds	
Ages 12–20*	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	48,000 (11.3%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	2,000 (1.5%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	14,000 (9.7%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	32,000 (23.6%)
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	32
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	1,954
Fatal Crashes Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with BAC > 0.01	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with BAC > 0.01	3
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	6%

*Note that in previous years, the numbers and percentages for past-month binge drinking by age group were included in these profiles. These data are not included as a separate category this year. The definition of binge drinking used in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) changed in 2015 and insufficient state-level data using the new criteria exist. As more years of consistent data become available, the state profiles will include past-month binge drinking as a separate sub-group of past-month alcohol use. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUH-TrendBreak-2015.pdf.

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

Underage Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? • Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	 No No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

Underage Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? • Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	 No No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

Underage Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? • Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents?	 No No
Is there an exception based on location?	No

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

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?	Yes, through a judicial process
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?	No
Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	Yes
Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	Yes
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
• Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	Yes

• 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?	Yes
May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	Yes

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

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

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?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	Yes
The law applies to people under what age?	21
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Mandatory
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	365
Maximum number of days	365

Graduated Driver's Licenses	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians or other adults (other than instructors)?	15
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	40 (10 of which must be at night)
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	12 AM
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	Yes, officer may stop driver for night driving violation
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no passengers who are not immediate family members, unless accompanied by licensed driver 21 or older

Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No, officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for passenger restriction violation
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	17 (passenger restrictions are lifted at age 16 years, 6 months; unsupervised night driving restrictions remain until age 17)

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? • 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

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?	19
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, age-appropriate appearance with no age enhancements. Males will be clean shaven or have facial hair that is groomed and not excessive in length or appearance. Females will not wear excessive makeup or provocative attire. No jewelry on hands. Hats and clothing consistent with casual attire commonly worn by peer group.
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Required
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Prohibited
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Mandated

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?	3 years
What is the penalty for the first offense?	5- to 30-day suspension and/or $–$3,000 fine

What is the penalty for the second offense?	10- to 90-day suspension and/or $1,000–$9,000 fine
What is the penalty for the third offense?	15- to 120-day suspension up to revocation and/or $9,000–$25,000 fine
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Not specified
Note: List of mitigating and aggravating factors provided.	

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Managers, servers/sellers
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	N/A
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	N/A
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	N/A
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Both
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Both
Note: In Utah, the off-premises establishments subject to mandatory training are "off-premise beer retailers." "Off-premise beer retailers" are licensed to sell "beer," which in Utah is any product that contains not more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight (ABW) and is obtained by fermentation, infusion, or decoction of any malted grain.	

Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol–Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No
Note: Although employees must be at least 21 to sell "liquor" at off-sale establishments in Utah, persons between 16 and 21 may sell "beer" (defined as containing not more than 4% ABV or 3.2% ABW) on the premises of a beer retailer for off- premise consumption if under the supervision of a person 21 or older who is on the premises.	

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders–On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirements for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present?	No

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)?	Yes, within 200 feet
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 200 feet
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, wine, spirits

Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	Yes ($1,000,000 limit for one person and $2,000,000 limit for all injured parties per occurrence)
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	Yes (retailers that furnish beer only for off-premises consumption are exempt)
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	No
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	No
Note: Liability is strictly imposed for furnishing alcohol to an underage drinker. Evidence of retailer's negligence is not required.	

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	Yes
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	Yes ($1,000,000 limit for one person and $2,000,000 limit for all injured parties per occurrence)
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	Yes (social host must be 21 or older)
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	No
Does common law social host liability exist?	No

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?	Specific
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	Not specified
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
Note: In Utah, an individual may not knowingly conduct, aid, or allow an "underage drinking gathering." An "underage drinking gathering" means a gathering of two or more individuals: (a) at which an individual knowingly serves, aids in the service of, or allows the service of an alcoholic beverage to an underage person; and (b) to which an emergency response provider is required to respond, except for a response related solely to providing medical care at the location of the gathering. The definition does not otherwise specify a property type or an action by underage guest.	

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

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	No
What alcohol types may be shipped?	N/A
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	N/A
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	N/A
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	N/A
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer obtain state license or permit?	N/A
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	N/A
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacturer record/report purchaser's name?	N/A
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	N/A
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	N/A
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	N/A

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	Keg sales prohibited
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	No
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	No
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	No
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	No
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	No
Is a deposit required?	No

Does law cover disposable kegs?	No
Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	No
Wine	No
Spirits	No

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No. However, 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)?	N/A
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	N/A

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	
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
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 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
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2–6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant

• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6–14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• General sales tax rate	Not relevant
• Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15–50% alcohol spirits if applicable	

Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	Yes
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)	Yes (the status of full-day price reductions is uncertain)
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	Yes

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	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 time period?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
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 time period?	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 time period?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A

Utah State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:	
Utah Department of Public Safety/State Bureau of Investigation	
Enforcement Strategies	
State law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	No
Local law enforcement agencies use:	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	No
State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	
The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Utah State Legislature created the department by statute and charged it with the responsibility of conducting, licensing, and regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages in a manner and at prices which reasonably satisfy the public demand and protect the public interest, including the rights of citizens who do not wish to be involved with alcoholic beverages.	
The purpose of control is to make liquor available to those adults who choose to drink responsibly - but not to promote the sale of liquor. By keeping liquor out of the private marketplace, no economic incentives are created to maximize sales, open more liquor stores, or sell to underage persons. Instead, all policy incentives to promote moderation and to enforce existing liquor laws is enhanced.	
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
Enforcement Statistics	
State collects data on the number of minors found in possession	Yes
Number of minors found in possession[1] by state law enforcement agencies	139
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations[2] to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state[3]	2,750
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies **(including random checks)**	1,731
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	206
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	On-sale establishments only
*State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations*	Yes
Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations	All checks are random (1,731)
Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks	Same as above (206)

Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	1,784 (Reported for State FY 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	161 (Reported for State FY 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2016
Sanctions	
State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state[4]	134
Total amount in fines across all licensees	$164,205
Smallest fine imposed	$250
Largest fine imposed	$15,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016
State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state[5]	77
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	600
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	5
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016
State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed[6]	0 (zero)
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2016

Additional Clarification

The 139 'Minor In Possession' citations represent only those of the state's Department of Public Safety. Numbers from local law enforcement agencies were not reported.

[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

Parents Empowered (PE)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	336,306
Number of parents served	719,694
Number of caregivers served	719,694
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report:
http://www.parentsempowered.org
URL for more program information:
http://www.parentsempowered.org

Program Description: *Parents Empowered (PE)* is a statewide underage drinking prevention media program that targets parents with teenagers ages 10–16 years old to educate them on how to talk to their teens about

preventing underage drinking. The program provides talking points for parent/teen conversations about how to prevent and resist alcohol, and describes how to recognize behaviors associated with alcohol use. Media for dissemination includes (in English and Spanish) a website, newspaper, prevention bulletins, billboards, and radio and television ads. Community events are held at the local level through coalition efforts, and collateral information is distributed at each event. Press releases are sent out either quarterly or semi annually to various media outlets to inform them of changing statistics in the underage prevention drinking rates. This year, an estimated 1,056,000 individuals were able to view PE messages on social media or other media events.

Prime For Life Under 21

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	554
Number of parents served	138
Number of caregivers served	138
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: https://www.samhsa.gov/nrepp	
URL for more program information: http://www.primeforlife.org/	

Program Description: *Prime For Life Under 21 (PFL)* is designed to address and reduce underage drinking in at-risk youth who have been referred for a drinking offense. The program focuses on education and skills-building while helping participants understand the impact of risk factors (e.g., having favorable attitudes toward drug use and alcohol availability). The Prime For Life Under 21 program also allows for youth and parents to engage with the prevention networking system. *PFL* provides opportunities for parents to participate and provides support to the PFL program on a limited basis.

Personal Empowerment Program (PEP)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	298
Number of parents served	15
Number of caregivers served	15
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://www.southwestprevention.com/alcohol.html	
URL for more program information: http://www.southwestprevention.com/alcohol.html	

Program Description: The *Personal Empowerment Program (PEP)* is an education- and skill-based program that focuses on the risk of academic failure, low commitment to school, and early initiation of antisocial behavior to reduce substance abuse and other associated behavior. Middle- and high-school students from 11 schools in four school districts participate in the program each year.

Strengthening Families (SFP)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	224
Number of parents served	71
Number of caregivers served	71
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/landing.aspx	
URL for more program information: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/landing.aspx	

Program Description: *Strengthening Families (SFP)* is a family skills training program designed to increase

resilience and reduce risk factors for problem behavior associated with emotional, academic, and social problems and address the risk associated with drug use. Parents and children interact during specific segments to practice new skills of communication and problem-solving. SFP has three developmental segments for parents with children in three age groups: 5-9, 10-14, and 15-17 years old.

Guiding Good Choices (GGC)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	394
Number of parents served	125
Number of caregivers served	125
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	
http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/landing.aspx	
URL for more program information:	
http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/landing.aspx	

Program Description: *Guiding Good Choices (GGC)* is a drug use prevention program that provides parents of children in grades 4-8 (9 to 14 years old) 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 that shows that consistent, positive parental involvement is important to helping children resist substance use and other antisocial behaviors. Formerly known as Preparing for the Drug-Free Years, this program was revised in 2003 with more family activities and exercises. The current intervention has a five-session curriculum that addresses preventing substance abuse in the family, setting clear family expectations regarding drugs and alcohol, avoiding trouble, managing family conflict, and strengthening family bonds. Sessions are interactive and skills-based, with opportunities for parents to practice new skills and receive feedback. They also use video-based vignettes to demonstrate parenting skills. Parents receive a family guide containing family activities, discussion topics, skill-building exercises, and information on positive parenting.

Eliminate Alcohol Sales To Youth (EASY)

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	44
Number of parents served	264
Number of caregivers served	264
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	.
No URL is available for this report, but we have a PDF of the annual report and can send it upon request: Jill Sorensen E.A.S.Y. Program Coordinator Utah Department of Public Safety Highway Safety Office 5500 W Amelia Earhart Drive #155 Salt Lake City, UT 84116 801-903-7078	
URL for more program information:	No data

Program Description: *Eliminate Alcohol Sales To Youth (EASY)* is a universal alcohol compliance program that incorporates two phases of an intervention that: 1) trains clerks and cashiers in off-premise alcohol retail outlets throughout Utah in the laws regarding alcohol sales in general and preventing alcohol sales to youth; and 2) coordinates and monitors a Covert Underage Buyers (CUBS) program, where CUBS are allowed to go into stores and attempt to purchase alcohol without manipulation. Violators are fined and prosecuted according to local laws. The focus of this program is to eliminate alcohol sales to youth and therefore reduce alcohol availability to youth.

Communities That Care (CTC)

Program serves specific or general population	General population
Number of youth served	150,000
Number of parents served	150,000
Number of caregivers served	120 (coalition members)
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: http://www.communitiesthatcare.net/	
URL for more program information: http://www.communitiesthatcare.net/	

Program Description: *Communities That Care (CTC)* employs a proven, community-change process for reducing youth violence, alcohol and tobacco use, and delinquency through tested and effective programs and policies. CTC uses prevention science to promote healthy youth development. It guides local coalitions through a tested five-phase process. CTC promotes the well-being of youth using a developmental strategy that provides meaningful opportunities to develop skills and be recognized for that effort. A rigorous scientific trial demonstrates that CTC shows reductions in rates of youth violence, crime, alcohol, and tobacco use. Utah has approximately 12 CTC coalitions either in the process of being strategically developed or functioning throughout the Local Authority Network and associated counties.

Community/School Presentations

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	97,070
Number of parents served	262,450
Number of caregivers served	262,450
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information: https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents-in-brief/prevention-principles	

Program Description: Local county prevention staff and coalition members established an ongoing speaker's bureau to present and speak at schools and in the communities to inform parents and caregivers regarding risks associated with underage drinking and other drug use. The messages provide evidence-based prevention information and strategies using NIDA prevention principles and other sources of prevention science. The purpose is to educate the community about partnerships and resources that are available through the local substance abuse authority to address prevention issues using prevention science and a data-driven process to prioritize risks associated with underage drinking and substance abuse.

Why Try

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	209
Number of parents served	14
Number of caregivers served	14
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: https://www.whytry.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=148&Itemid=485	
URL for more program information: https://www.whytry.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=464	

Program Description: The *WhyTry* program teaches social and emotional principles to youth in a way they can understand and remember. *WhyTry* is based on sound empirical principles, including solution-focused brief therapy, social and emotional intelligence, and multisensory learning. *WhyTry's* multisensory learning approach teaches social, emotional, and leadership principles to students of all learning types, and includes the use of a series of visual analogies to illustrate each unit. The focus is on motivating and re-engaging students who may be struggling with challenges at home and in school. The *WhyTry* curriculum uses a series of 10 visual analogies that teach important life skills (e.g., decisions have consequences; dealing with with peer pressure; obeying laws and rules; plugging in to support systems).

Parenting with Love and Logic

Program serves specific or general population	Specific population
Number of youth served	160
Number of parents served	60
Number of caregivers served	60
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes

URL for evaluation report:
https://dsamh.utah.gov/pdf/epi/EBW%20Approved%20List%209.3.15.pdf
URL for more program information:
https://www.loveandlogic.com/parents/what-is-love-and-logic-for-parents

Program Description: *Parenting with Love & Logic (PPLL)* is a program is designed to target parents who may need to improve family management and parenting skills by focusing on and reducing risk factors such as poor family management and family conflict. The program is education- and skill-based for a classroom environment. Classes can be taught in elementary schools, local substance abuse authorities, and other locations as needed. *PPLL* provides a variety of simple and effective strategies for parenting children from birth to adulthood, and helps parents to develop strong parenting techniques and strategies and raise happy and well-behaved kids with a positive outlook on life. The *PPLL* approach to parenting is built around the science of developing respectful relationships. An authentic, loving connection between parents and their children is the root of a healthy, thriving relationship built on trust and understanding that helps children to develop healthy beliefs and clear standards. Children are allowed to make decisions, recover from mistakes, and experience the natural, logical consequences. When parenting techniques are balanced with sincere empathy, children are able to develop the life skills needed to navigate risks that lead to substance abuse and other negative behaviors.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program Description:

Protecting You Protecting Me (PYPM)—is an education-based alcohol use prevention program that uses a curriculum for children in grades 1-5 to educate, teach skills, and reduce alcohol use. The program is suited for a classroom environment and taught for 40-55 minutes once a week for 8 weeks.
(Website: https://www.loveandlogic.com/parents/what-is-love-and-logic-for-parents)

Governing Youth Council (GYC)—is a peer leadership program targeting youth ages 12-18 from regional secondary schools in nearly a third of the 29 counties in Utah. GYC focuses on leadership skills for youth to: mentor and guide peers in prevention science, present and/or speak to peers about substance abuse-related issues, and develop and implement alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs prevention activities through GYC groups.

Additional Clarification

No clarifications needed at this time.

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking	Yes

Description of collaboration: The state of Utah continues to collaborate with the six federally recognized tribal

governments in our state, namely, the Bannock, Goshute, Navajo, Paiute, Shoshone and Ute tribes to help prevent underage drinking and other issues associated with substance abuse. The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) meets with the Tribal Indian Issues Committee (TIIC) bimonthly to communicate how DSAMH can best serve their needs related to reducing substance abuse while preserving cultural traditions. (Please note that there are nine tribes represented at the TIIC from previous years of reporting, but only six of them are federally recognized)

The DSAMH also discusses the challenges related to limited resources based on access to the tribes and coordinating efforts due to the tribes sovereignty on federal lands. Collaboration with the state's six recognized tribes allows DSAMH to participate in their prevention efforts to reduce the risk of substance abuse, particularly underage drinking and mental health disparities. The DSAMH is also engaged in planning and discussing ways to develop a shared purpose and mission for TIIC and participates at several Native American conferences and celebrations each year, including the annual Native American Summit, sponsored by the Governor's office and the Utah Substance Abuse Fall Conference.

The DSAMH offers scholarships to the TIIC each year to strengthen the ongoing partnership and learn from the TIIC presenters as they provide traditional Native American strategies and solutions to substance abuse and mental health issues as part of the Fall Conference's prevention, treatment, and justice tracks. Vital prevention information on underage drinking, family conflict, and alcohol use/abuse is made available during these sessions.

DSAMH maintains a willingness and commitment to work with the six recognized Utah Tribes in collaborating on resources to reduce substance abuse issues within Native American culture and to increase community resources. These tribes are identified as sovereign nations; therefore, our collaborative efforts are limited to the extent we are allowed. We continue to seek additional opportunities to participate in the Governor's Native American Summit and other Native American conferences. The DSAMH recently collaborated with Indian Health Services in San Juan, Utah to respond to a contagion of youth suicide completions. Part of the discussion centered around addressing trauma and examining how it plays a role in substance abuse. As a result of these efforts, the Ute tribe recently applied for one of the DSAMH's mini grants to assist them in addressing prescription drug addiction. We are hopeful that the partnership will continue as we collaborate on reducing instances of prevalence with alcohol and other drug use.

The DSAMH's Local Substance Abuse Authority (LSAA) network provides trainings, resources, and statistics on risks related to underage drinking. Some underage drinking prevention objectives are also addressed during annual site visits and monitoring of Utah's 13 LSAAs. Several of the LSAA's have direct relationships with the Native American tribes in their area and provide or share resources and information for prevention and treatment.

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing	Yes

Description of program: *Parents Empowered (PE) Media Campaign (ParentsEmpowered.org)*—is a statewide media and education campaign funded by the Utah legislature that is in its 11th year of operation. *PE* is designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking in Utah by providing parents and guardians with information and education about the harmful effects of alcohol on the developing teen brain. It also provides proven skills for preventing underage alcohol use. The Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is the lead agency for the campaign and is working in partnership with other state agencies and organizations including the following: Attorney General's Office, Department of Health, Department of Public Safety/Highway Patrol and Highway Safety Office, DSAMH, Juvenile Court, State Office of Education, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)/Utah Chapter, Utah Prevention Network, and Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Advisory Coordinating Council, The Utah Local Substance Abuse Authority network that has over 40 coalitions who have joined with the DSAMH in prioritizing, preventing, and eliminating underage drinking.

PE was formed in 2006 in response to research compiled by the National Institutes of Health on how alcohol affects the developing teen brain (causing early addiction and

brain impairment). In response to this research, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) began an underage drinking initiative. HHS asked each state to form an eight-person Underage Drinking Prevention Team with representatives from each state agency affected by the problems caused by underage drinking (e.g., the Juvenile Courts, Substance Abuse, State Board of Education, Department of Health, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control). The president of MADD-Utah joined the team as a result of information he gained from a roundtable discussion in Washington, DC.

Teams from each of the 50 states met to discuss the problem of underage drinking and come up with solutions. Their first task was to hold town hall meetings in schools and community centers across their states, talk about the problems of underage drinking, and try to come up with strategies to prevent it. Utah held more town hall meetings than any other state at that time and had more attendees overall.

DSAMH continues to support the town hall initiative as one of the strategies to address underage drinking. Every other year, we work with more than 40 coalitions in the town hall concept to assist them with a small stipend and use their coalition resources to further engage their community in proven strategies that prevent underage drinking.

Utah has combined the strategies of the town hall meetings and the *PE* campaign to reach more parents and community leaders through its LSAAs and coalitions. Also, the DSAMH is working on an additional collaboration with the Utah State Board of Education to increase the reach and impact of *Prevention Dimensions*, a school-based prevention program we have used to help teachers engage students in prevention science for more than 10 years. This collaboration is designed to get more teachers and parents involved in the campaign to eliminate underage drinking.

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Center of Application Prevention Technology, and National Institute on Drug Abuse	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control, Department of Health, Local Substance Abuse Authority Network through the Utah Association of Counties, and the Utah State Board of Education	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies): R & R Partners, the advertising firm that manages the legislative portion of the funds to implement *PE* on an annual basis. R&R staff collaborates with the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee that consists of government agencies.	Yes
Other: The Utah Prevention Coalition Association and local coalitions.	Yes

Best practice standards description: Utah has adopted the *NIDA Guiding Principles* document and created the *Utah Guiding Principles*. This document outlines principles and guidelines for substance abuse prevention programs, strategies, and policies in Utah. It is designed to ensure that prevention resources are effective and appropriate. It was created in partnership with the DSAMH, the Utah Behavioral Healthcare Committee's Prevention Network, and the Utah State Office of Education, and includes research cited by SAMHSA and the NIDA publication *Preventing Drug Abuse Among Children and Adolescents.*

Before implementing any prevention program or activity, the substance abuse prevention coordinator in one of the 13 LSAAs in a county-aligned area must be contacted and consulted to help make sure an appropriate, effective, and consistent message is delivered in the participating community. Many LSAA plans are reviewed through an annual area plan review process.

Utah also follows CSAP Evidence-Based Guidelines for implementing evidence-based policies, programs, and

strategies. To ensure that all interventions are evidence-based, the DSAMH convened an Evidence-Based Workgroup to review proposed interventions. CSAP has created a guidance document which includes the following criteria for considering an intervention to be evidence-based:

Definition 1: It is included on Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health-approved federal lists or registries of evidence-based interventions.

Definition 2: It is reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals.

Definition 3: It has documented effectiveness supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts, as described in the following set of guidelines, all of which must be met. (Please note that all four of the following criteria must be met.):

- The intervention is based on a theory of change that is documented in a clear logic or conceptual model.
- The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature.
- 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 or credible and positive effects.
- 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.

By Utah code, the standards are promulgated by the Utah Department of Human Services through the DSAMH as authorized by Title 32B, Chapter 2, Part 4, Alcoholic Beverage and Substance Abuse Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account Act and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Rule R523-8. Evidence-Based Prevention Registry: the Evidence-Based Workgroup serves as the informed experts for Utah.

Utah collaborates with the Center of Application Prevention Technologies (CAPT) for technical assistance to ensure we are using the latest technology and web systems to track all prevention information related to prevention of underage drinking, DUI, alcohol consumption and other related issues.

Additional Clarification

No clarification needed at this time.

State Interagency Collaboration

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

Committee contact information:

Name: Doug Murakami
Email: dmurakami@utah.gov
Address: Utah Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1625 South 900 West, P.O. Box 30408, Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0408
Phone: 801-977-6820

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Attorney General's Office
Governor's Office and First lady's Uplift Families Project
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
Department of Health
Department of Public Safety/Highway Safety Office
Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Juvenile Justice Services
Law Enforcement (DEA, local law enforcement)
Utah State Board of Education
Local Substance Abuse Authority Network (Prevention Coordinator Representative)
University of Utah Addiction Center
Utah Poison Control Center

R&R Partners (Ad Agency that manages several government contracts for substance abuse prevention)

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: Utah Department of Alcoholic and Beverage Control, Utah Prevention Advisory Council
Plan can be accessed via: Plan is not posted on a website, but can be provided upon request:
Douglas Murakami
1625 South 900 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
dmurakami@utah.gov
(801) 977-6820
(or)
Sara Quintero
R&R Partners, Inc.
(801) 531-6877
Sara.quintero@rrpartners.com

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years	Yes

Prepared by: Department of Alcoholic and Beverage Control prepares an annual report. The plan is not posted on any website, but can be provided upon request by contacting: Doug Murakami at dmurakami@utah.gov or Ben Reaves at breave@utah.gov
Plan can be accessed via: Not available on any website.

Additional Clarification

DSAMH staff is available upon request to provide any needed clarifications.

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$64,459.44
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2016
Checkpoints and saturation patrols:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2016
Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$1,436,815, most of which is spent on a statewide underage drinking prevention media campaign, *PE*,that is mentioned in this survey.
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2017
K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:	
Estimate of state funds expended	$450,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2017
Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2017
Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2017
Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:	

Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2017
Other programs:	
Programs or strategies included: Truancy Program (Why Try) and Communities Empowering Parents	
Estimate of state funds expended:	$95,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	06/30/2016

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

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

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

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Beer tax money is distributed annually to municipalities and counties to be used partly to promote the prevention and reduction of alcohol consumption by minors. Some fines money is used to fund other programs through the Utah State Office of Education (e.g., *Prevention Dimensions*, a K-12 a school-based underage drinking prevention program).

Sales of alcoholic beverages generate approximately a 0.06 percent income tax that is used to help fund the *Parents Empowered* underage drinking prevention campaign. Income from sales of alcoholic beverages is also used to fund compliance checks of licensed establishments that serve alcoholic beverages to ensure minors are not served.

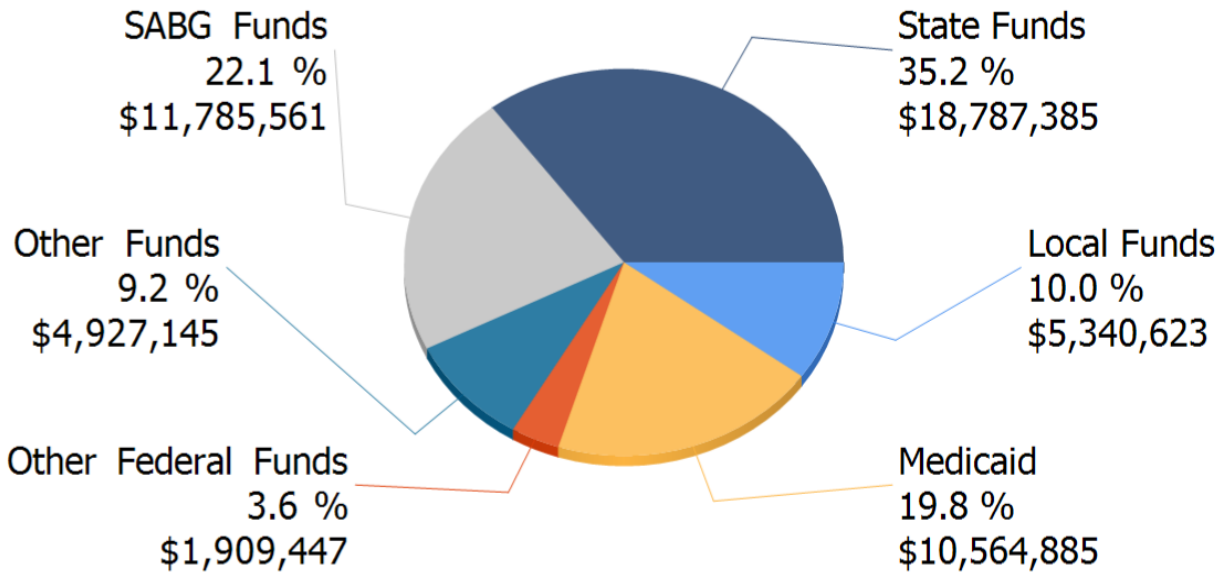
Additional Clarification

Prevention Dimensions (PD) was implemented during the state's FY17 (from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), and provides substance abuse education to students on a state level through a classroom-based curriculum. *PD* is delivered by trained teachers and provides knowledge and skills-based training on preventing and resisting alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. The curriculum is designed to reach K-6th grade students, but adaptations have been made to educate junior and high school aged youth as well. This year, 463 participants were trained at 21 different training sites. Sixteen of our 42 school districts participated in the program. Of the 463 teachers, 83 percent taught *PD* lessons during the month following the training, reaching an estimated 450,000 students.

In addition to the state expenditures on underage drinking prevention reported in the annual STOP Act Survey, all states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds, administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Utah used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2017. As indicated, state funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (35.2 percent and 22.1 percent respectively).[35]

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2018-2019, Utah designated reduction of underage drinking as part of the number one priority for use of SABG funds.[36]

Exhibit 1: Source of 2017 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



[35] WebBGAS State Profile, 2017 SABG and MHBG Reports– Utah 2017

[36] FY 2018/2019 – (Utah) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration