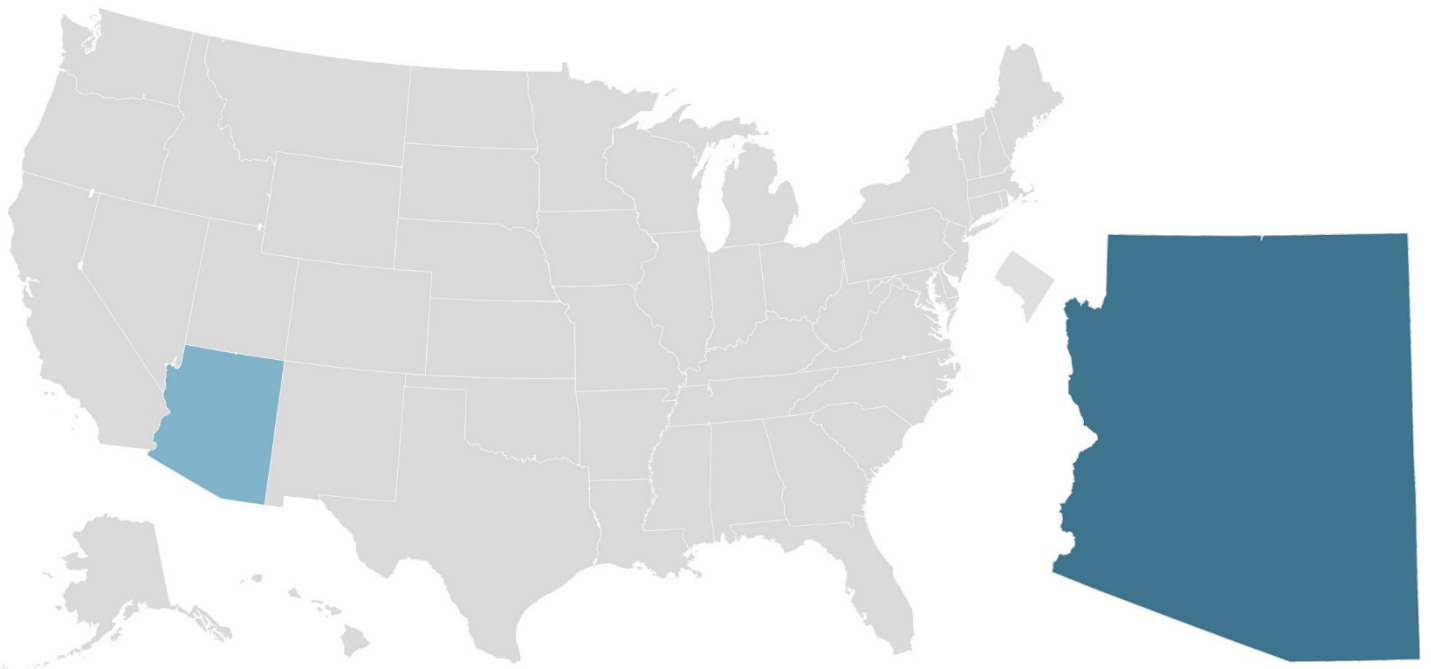




**SAMHSA**  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

**Arizona**

# 2021 STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT



**ICCPUD**

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

ICCPUD

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

**Time Period Covered by this *State Report*:** This *State Report* primarily includes data from calendar year 2020. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2019. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2020. State survey data, collected in 2020, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

**Source of Data:** For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state’s population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2016 through 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2020). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ’s Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2011–2015 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis’s Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2019 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15- to 20-year-old drivers.

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# ARIZONA



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



## Arizona

**State Population: 7,278,717**

**Population Ages 12–20: 845,000**

Past-Month Alcohol Use	
<b>Ages 12–20</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	134,000 (15.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	79,000 (9.4%)
<b>Ages 12–14</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	6,000 (2.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,000 (1.1%)
<b>Ages 15–17</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	31,000 (11%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	18,000 (6.4%)
<b>Ages 18–20</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	97,000 (33.6%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	58,000 (20.2%)
<b>Adults Ages 18 +</b>	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	(53.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	(23.1%)
Age of Initiation of Alcohol Use	
Average Age of Initiation	16.2
Alcohol-Related Deaths	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	79
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	4,753
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01% <sup>1</sup>	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with BAC > 0.01%	21
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	(20%)

<sup>1</sup> Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

## Behavioral Health Services<sup>3</sup>

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the single state Medicaid agency for the State of Arizona. In that capacity, it is responsible for operating the Title XIX and Title XXI programs through the State's 1115 Research and Demonstration Waiver, which was granted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. As of January 1, 2019, AHCCCS provides coverage to approximately 1.9 million members in Arizona. AHCCCS' mission "reaching across Arizona to provide comprehensive, quality health care to those in need" is implemented through the vision of "shaping tomorrow's managed care...from today's experience, quality, and innovation."

AHCCCS contracts with Managed Care Organizations (MCO's) that are responsible for providing physical, behavioral, and long-term care services. AHCCCS also operates the American Indian Health Program (AIHP), a fee-for-service program that is responsible for care for American Indian members who select AIHP. AHCCCS also has five unique intergovernmental agreements with Tribal Regional Health Authorities (TRBHAs) for the coordination of behavioral health services for American Indian members enrolled with a TRBHA. AHCCCS has over 81,000 active providers in Arizona, including but not limited to individual medical and behavioral health practitioners, therapy disciplines, institutions, durable medical equipment companies, and transportation entities.

On October 1, 2018, AHCCCS took the largest step to date toward this strategic goal of fully integrated care delivery when 1.6 million members were enrolled in one of seven integrated AHCCCS Complete Care (ACC) health plans and American Indian Health Plans (AIHP). ACC plans and AIHP provide a comprehensive network of providers to deliver all covered physical and behavioral health services to child and adult members not determined to have a Serious Mental Illness (SMI). The ACC plans and AIHP also provide services for members with Children's Rehabilitative Services (CRS) conditions. ACC plans and AIHP are able to address the whole health needs of Arizona's Medicaid population.

The YH19-0001 AHCCCS Complete Care Request for Proposal (ACC RFP) awarded in March of 2018 resulted in seven awarded ACC plans across the state in three Geographic Service Areas: North, Central, and South. Three of these ACC plans are affiliated with current AHCCCS Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHA) and were required to align the RBHA and ACC contracts under one organization.

### Substance Abuse

In addition to overseeing the managed care organizations that provide Medicaid-funded physical health care services, AHCCCS serves as the single state authority on substance abuse. AHCCCS is the agency responsible for matters related to behavioral health and substance abuse and provides oversight, coordination, planning, administration, regulations, and monitoring of all facets of the public behavioral health system in Arizona. Through this integration, the staff responsible for the application, implementation, and oversight of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) block and discretionary grants are all part of the

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<sup>3</sup> Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2020/2021 – (Arizona) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

Division of Grants Administration (DGA) for coordination of care. These positions include the State Opioid Treatment Authority/Opioid Treatment Network, Women’s Treatment Network, National Prevention Network and National Treatment Network representatives, Project Directors/Coordinators, etc.

In addition to the RBHAs and tribes receiving prevention funding for community-based primary prevention services, AHCCCS expanded our contractors to the Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith, and Family (GOYFF). In 2015, Arizona collaborated with the GOYFF to leverage substance abuse prevention efforts statewide. The GOYFF expanded the primary prevention scope to media campaigns and school-based programs within Arizona’s middle and high schools.

AHCCCS leverages the managed care services through these contracts to provide access to care for substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support services through the Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG) funding. The SABG supports primary prevention services and treatment services for members with substance use disorders. It is used to plan, implement, and evaluate activities to prevent and treat substance use disorders. Grant funds are also used to provide early intervention services for HIV and tuberculosis disease in high-risk substance users. SABG funds are used to ensure access to treatment and long-term recovery support services for (in order of priority):

- a) Pregnant women/teenagers who use drugs by injection.
- b) Pregnant women/teenagers who use substances.
- c) Other persons who use drugs by injection.
- d) Substance-using women and teenagers with dependent children and their families, including females who are attempting to regain custody of their children.
- e) All other individuals with a substance use disorder, regardless of gender or route of use, (as funding is available).

### Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

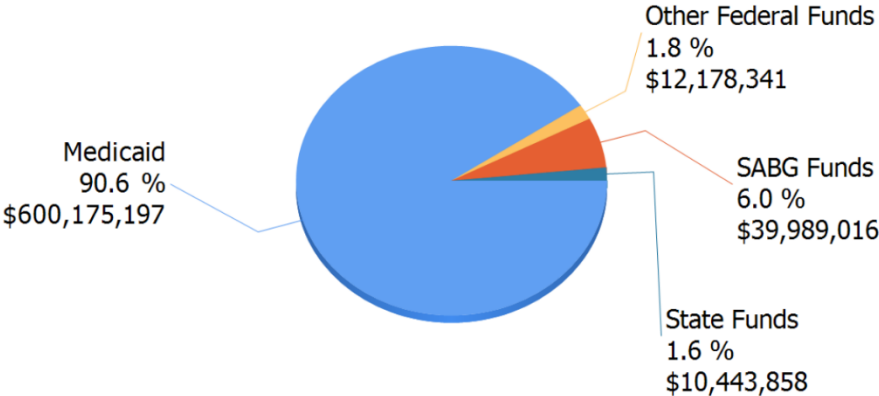
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through SABG funds administered by SAMHSA. Exhibit 1 shows the sources that Arizona used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2020. As indicated, Medicaid funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (90.6 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively).<sup>4</sup>

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2020–2021, Arizona designated reducing the number of underage persons at high risk for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as the number one priority for use of SABG funds. Decreasing the percentage of youth reporting past month alcohol use was designated the number two priority.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> WebBGAS State Profile, 2020 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Arizona 2020.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2020/2021 – (Arizona) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, CSAT, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

**Exhibit 1: Sources of Arizona’s 2020 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment**



## State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Arizona’s performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking.

The following sections address these measures:

***State Laws and Policies:*** These underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into six categories:

1. Underage possession or purchase of alcohol.
2. Underage drinking and driving.
3. Alcohol availability.
4. Sales and delivery to consumers at home.
5. Alcohol pricing.
6. Enforcement policies.

***STOP Act State Survey Data:*** The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

1. Enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations.
2. Programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking.
3. State interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns.
4. State expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking.

## Underage Possession or Purchase of Alcohol

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

Underage Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is internal possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?</li> <li>• Is internal possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?</li> </ul>	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A
Notes: Although Arizona does not prohibit Internal Possession as defined in this report, the state has a statutory provision that makes it unlawful, "[f]or a person under the age of twenty-one years to have in the person's body any spirituous liquor." Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 4-244. Laws that prohibit minors from having alcohol in their bodies, but which do so without reference to a blood, breath, or urine test, are not considered as prohibiting Internal Possession as defined in this report.	

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

### Underage Drinking and Driving

<b>Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)</b>	
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

<b>Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws)</b>	
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?	18
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Discretionary
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	0
Maximum number of days	180

<b>Graduated Driver's Licenses</b>	
<b>Learner Stage</b>	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians, or other adults (other than instructors)?	15 years, 6 months
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?	0 with driver education; 30 hours without (10 of which must be at night)
<b>Intermediate Stage</b>	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	12:00 AM
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	No
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes; no more than one passenger under 18 who is not driver's sibling, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	No
<b>License Stage</b>	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	16 years, 6 months

## Alcohol Availability

<b>Furnishing Alcohol to Minors</b>	
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?	No
	No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?</li> </ul>	
Is there an exception based on location?	No
<b>Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees</b>	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No

<b>Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)</b>	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits</li> </ul>	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other</li> </ul>	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons</li> </ul>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons</li> </ul>	No
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Both
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Unspecified

<b>Minimum Age for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)</b>	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	16
Wine	16
Spirits	16
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	Yes
Notes: The supervising person need only be 18 years of age.	

<b>Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)</b>	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18

What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	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 300 feet
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 300 feet
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, wine, spirits
Notes: Exceptions are 1) restaurants; 2) hotel-motels; 3) government; and, 4) golf courses. In addition, case-by-case exemptions may apply for certain licenses within entertainment districts.	

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

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

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?	Possession/consumption
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

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

High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	N/A
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	N/A

## Sales and Delivery to Consumers at Home

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
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Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Wine, distilled spirits
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	Yes
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	Yes
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes (Applies to wine shipments)
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Notes: A farm winery that produces not more than 20,000 gallons of wine and a craft distillery that produces not more than 1,189 gallons of distilled spirits in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of their product to consumers who order by telephone, mail, fax or through the Internet.	

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Permitted
Wine	Permitted
Spirits	Permitted

## Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	\$0.16
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	
<b>Wine</b>	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	\$0.84
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?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	\$3.00
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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General sales tax rate</li> </ul>	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 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	No
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	No
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	No law
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No law



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

### Enforcement Policies

<b>Compliance Check Protocols</b>	
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?	15
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	19
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, the person's appearance is that of a person who is under the legal drinking age.
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Discretionary
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Prohibited
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Not specified

<b>Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors</b>	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	Yes

What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	2 years
What is the penalty for the first offense?	\$1,000 to \$2,000 fine
What is the penalty for the second offense?	\$2,000 to \$3,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
What is the penalty for the third offense?	\$3,000 fine and/or up to 30-day suspension
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

## Arizona State Survey Responses

### State Agency Information

#### Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:

The Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control has primary responsibility with a special Prevention Unit for education and outreach efforts.

### Enforcement Strategies

#### State law enforcement agencies use:

Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes

#### Local law enforcement agencies use:

Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
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 Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control

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<sup>1</sup> by state law enforcement agencies Not available

Number pertains to the 12 months ending Not available

Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies Not available

State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations<sup>2</sup> to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors Yes

Data are collected on these activities Yes

Number of retail licensees in state<sup>3</sup> 14,000

Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies 272

**(including random checks)**

Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks 56

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending 01/01/2020

Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments Both on- and off-sale establishments

State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations No

Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations Not applicable

Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks Not applicable

Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors Yes

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

State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors No

Number of fines imposed by the state<sup>4</sup> Not applicable

Total amount in fines across all licensees Not applicable

Smallest fine imposed	Not applicable
Largest fine imposed	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state <sup>5</sup>	6
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2019
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed <sup>6</sup>	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	07/01/2019

**Additional Clarification**

No data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Arizona Complete Health**

Number of youth served	38,856
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	Adult numbers are not identified by subgroups – 83,957 adult contacts
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	No data
URL for more program information	<a href="http://ajosape.org/">http://ajosape.org/</a>

**Program Description:** Ajo Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Coalition (SAPE) – Arizona Youth Partnership

Goal 1: Maintain an effective coalition.

Goal 2: Increase youth leadership and efficacy skills.

Goal 3: Increase youth perception of risk/harm in youth and community members' use of alcohol.

Goal 4: Increase community members' perception of harmful effects of marijuana.

Goal 5: Increase community members' perception of risk/harm in misuse/abuse of prescription medication.

Be Awesome Youth Coalition – Maricopa, Arizona

Goal 1: Reduce underage drinking in Maricopa.

Goal 2: Increase the perception of risk and harm of marijuana use by youth.

Goal 3: Increase coalition participation.

Healthy People Coalition (HPC) – Native American Advancement Foundation (NAAF)

- Goal 1: Increase coalition effectiveness.
- Goal 2: Increase perception of alcohol’s harms.

Refugee Integrated Services Provider Network (RISP-Net) – La Frontera Center

- Goal 1: Establish an effective coalition.
- Goal 2: Increase perception of risk and harm of underage alcohol use among refugee and immigrant populations in Pima County.

San Carlos Apache Tribe Wellness Center

- Goal 1: Increase perception of alcohol’s harms.
- Goal 2: Increase coalition functioning.

Youth Empowerment and LGBTQ Leadership (Y.E.L.L.) – Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF)

- Goal 1: Increase perception of harm of prescription medication misuse.
- Goal 2: Increase perception of alcohol’s harms.
- Goal 3: Maintain coalition focusing on substance use and the LGBTQIA community.

Yuma County Anti-Drug Coalition (YCADC) – YMCA Yuma, Arizona

- Goal 1: To increase perception of alcohol’s harms.
- Goal 2: To increase public knowledge and awareness of the harmful effects of marijuana use.
- Goal 3: Reduce youth Fentanyl/opioid overdoses.
- Goal 4: To increase public knowledge and awareness of the harmful effects of methamphetamine use.
- Goal 5: To strengthen community collaboration on alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamines, and opioid prevention in Yuma County.

**Arizona Youth Partnership**

Number of youth served	Approximately 800 per year
Number of parents served	Approximately 1,200 per year
Number of caregivers served	Approximately 700 per year
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:** Development in Gila County for Young Adults Coalition (DIG YA): This youth underage drinking coalition functions in Globe/Miami and surrounding areas to lower underage drinking in the age 16-20 population. This coalition works in conjunction with the Copper Basin Coalition, a substance abuse coalition started in 2006 as a DFC-funded coalition. The DIG YA coalition is also partnering with the Miami, Arizona, Police Department to increase bar/restaurant checks, use point-of-sale materials, and increase community awareness. The bar checks increase law enforcement’s ability to conduct positive interactions with patrons and licensees to garner voluntary compliance with Arizona Liquor Statutes. The coalition meets monthly to discuss prevention messages and develop their action plan. Their goals include peer-based youth outreach, knowledge of the new Arizona Social Host law, empowerment of parents and business patrons to contact appropriate authorities on alcohol issues, conduct youth focus groups, disseminate information via local events and social media, and many

others. Some of the activities completed are presentations at high school assemblies, prom night events, National Night Out, and several others.

Young Adult Development Association of Havasu (YADAH): This coalition is in year one of PFS funding. This coalition serves the Lake Havasu City in Mohave County. Lake Havasu City is located along the Colorado River and is known for lake recreation spring break activities as well as being a popular vacation spot. It is also known for having a “party” atmosphere. Because of easy access to the Colorado River, the city is home to the International World Jet Ski Final Races, multiple professional fishing tournaments, custom boat regattas, the Western Winter Blast pyrotechnics convention, Havasu 95 Speedway, the Havasu Triathlon, the Havasu Half Marathon, and the Havasu Island Hot Air Balloon Fest and Fair. Lake Havasu City has been dubbed the “personal watercraft capital of the world.” Spring brings college and high school students to celebrate spring break and Memorial Day weekend. From March through May, it is customary for hotels to be at full capacity. This shows the community norm of a “party” atmosphere. The coalition brings education to the schools and parents about the harms/risks and consequences of underage drinking. The second annual Do Hobbies Not Habits event was brought to Lake Havasu, showing youth and young adults healthy alternatives available to them in the Lake Havasu area. Liquor bottle locks are distributed along with information to parents and caregivers. Information is disseminated during school events, community events, and on social media. Sidewalk surveys as well as focus groups have been completed to gather data.

Mohave Substance Abuse Treatment and Education Prevention Partnership (MSTEPP): This is a substance abuse coalition with goals that include lowering underage drinking. This coalition serves Kingman and the surrounding area of Mohave County. This community is near the Colorado river in Laughlin, Nevada, and is on the border of California. There is an overall norm of a “party” atmosphere due to the large amount of water sports, spring break, and summer activities as well as gambling establishments in the vicinity. The coalition brings education to the schools and parents about the harms/risks and consequences of underage drinking. Liquor bottle locks are distributed along with information to parents and caregivers. Information is disseminated during school events, community events, and on social media. Sidewalk surveys as well as focus groups have been completed to gather data.

**Mercy Care Arizona**

Number of youth served

UNDUPLICATED YTD  
INDIRECT as of Q3FY20:  
229,170;

Number of parents served

UNDUPLICATED YTD  
DIRECT: 919  
Please note: Program  
does not count parents  
separately but can  
provide data for total  
number of adults  
served. 462,152  
unduplicated indirect  
adults, 719  
unduplicated direct  
adults

Number of caregivers served

Please note: Program  
does not count parents  
separately but can  
provide data for total  
number of adults  
served. 462,152

Program has been evaluated  
 Evaluation report is available  
 URL for evaluation report  
 URL for more program information

unduplicated indirect  
 adults, 719  
 unduplicated direct  
 adults  
 No  
 Not applicable  
 Not applicable  
<https://phxindcenter.org/prevention-services/>,  
<http://www.uicaz.org/>

**Program Description:**

Maricopa County Urban Indian Coalition of AZ (UICAZ): The overall program goal is to reduce alcohol, marijuana, prescription drug use, and other drug use among American Indian youth in Maricopa County. Through education, information dissemination, alternatives, problem identification and referral, and community-based process strategies, this coalition works with youth, adults, and families to decrease favorable attitudes towards these substances.

Helping Enrich African American Lives (HEAAL) Coalition: Overall program goal is to increase the health and wellness of African American individuals, families, and others in Maricopa County with regard to the use of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs among youth. Through education, information dissemination, community-based process, problem identification and referral, and alternatives, this program aims to increase perceived harm of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs among youth.

SafeOut LGBTQ Youth Coalition: Overall goal of the SafeOut program is to reduce substance use and excessive alcohol consumption among LGBTQ individuals ages 13-26 in Maricopa County. Through education, information dissemination, community-based process, problem identification and referral, and alternatives, this program aims to increase perceived harm associated with underage drinking, binge drinking, and problem drinking among LGBTQ youth and young adults.

**Guadalupe Prevention Partnership**

Number of youth served	67
Number of parents served	145
Number of caregivers served	3
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:** Guadalupe Prevention Partnership (GPP) was formed in May 2009 through a Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant from SAMSHA with the primary goal of targeting underage drinking. Since its inception, GPP has strived to educate the community about alcohol and substance abuse through community workshops, events, and youth groups. It also collaborates with other tribal departments and outside agencies to build its capacity to provide nonprofit prevention services.

Vision: To build an effective prevention program that will be sustained through mutual efforts of community members, supporting health agencies, and tribal departments.

Mission: The Guadalupe Prevention Partnership will provide culturally appropriate alcohol and substance abuse primary prevention services that will promote personal growth, healthy choices, and healthy living for the community members of Guadalupe.

**MATFORCE**

Number of youth served	6,649
Number of parents served	25
Number of caregivers served	59 teachers and coaches
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	No data

**Program Description:**

Stand with Me, Be Drug Free<sup>®</sup> (SWMBDF) is evidence-informed, interactive curriculum for fourth through eighth grade students that was developed using science from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and SAMHSA. The curriculum focuses on scientific facts and the theme of “Stay Healthy”<sup>™</sup>. SWMBDF<sup>®</sup> focuses on the student’s future goals and making positive choices to support those goals. The primary purpose is to provide school-based alcohol and drug prevention education for youth ages 8 to 14. The teaching methods used include a mix of direct instruction, inquiry-based learning, and game-based learning.

What do you Know? Marijuana, Alcohol, Vaping and Prescription Drugs<sup>®</sup> online curricula utilizes four interactive, computer-based teaching modules. This curriculum is evidence-informed and is implemented with sixth grade students. The curricula was developed using scientific, age-appropriate information from the NIDA, CDC, and SAMHSA. For the STOP grant, we utilize the alcohol-focused module with 12 to 13 year olds.

Impaired Driving is an evidenced-informed curriculum that reviews the dangers and consequences of impaired driving. The curricula is an interactive curriculum for ninth to 12th grade students ages 14 to 18.

Drug and Alcohol Impact Panels are offered for at-risk teens (13 to 20 year olds) and their parents, referred by probation, schools, and courts. This program is offered in a community setting, including at our local community college. The primary purpose is to educate on the dangers of alcohol use and abuse through direct instruction and personal examples from guest speakers.

**Education on trauma, resilience, mindfulness, protective factors, and prevention data**

Number of youth served	Est. 15
Number of parents served	Est. 25
Number of caregivers served	Est. 274
Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	<a href="https://coconinokids.org/prevention">https://coconinokids.org/prevention</a>

**Program Description:** We created a page on our website, <https://coconinokids.org/prevention/>, that holds our growing list of webinars and our data report. We have been advertising widely through social media and our newsletter in order to increase community knowledge.

**GOYFF**

Number of youth served	167,069
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Number of parents served	25,681
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	Goyff.az.gov

**Program Description:**

Arizona Partnership for Success: The Strategic Prevention Framework Partnership for Success (PFS) grant was awarded to the Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) on September 13, 2018. Shared goals for the Arizona-PFS (AZ-PFS) project include: the reduction of marijuana use and underage drinking among youth ages 9-20 and increasing capacity of educated/certified substance abuse prevention workers (including peer specialists), by providing prevention education and certification opportunities. In addition, GOYFF successfully completed the Request for Grant Application (RFGA) process in September of 2019 and increased its sub-grantee base by six additional community-based prevention partners. Several of these partners are addressing substance abuse prevention, including underage drinking, among current or previously involved in foster care youth and/or their caregivers.

The High School Health and Wellness (HSHW) grant Program was designed by the Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family to help prevent the early onset of the use of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs. HSHW worked with schools awarded through a competitive grant process to develop a school-based prevention framework modeled around SAMHSA’s six primary prevention strategies as listed in the Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG). The HSHW program uses evidence-based curriculums, practices, and strategies that help to foster the development of social and physical environments promoting healthy, alcohol- and drug-free lifestyles in Arizona’s high school-aged population. In 2019, the 32 Arizona schools that participated in the HSHW program were required to implement an evidence-based program that is appropriate for their school. Given Arizona’s diverse communities, which vary greatly with respect to culture, language(s) spoken, needs, and resources, schools were able to select a program that was culturally competent.

The Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention was created by a voter initiative in 1996 and established by A.R.S. §41-1604.17. The Parents Commission receives funds from the Drug Treatment and Education Fund established by A.R.S. §13-901.02 to fund programs that increase and enhance parental involvement, and increase education about the serious risks and public health problems caused by the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances.

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

No data

**Additional Clarification**

No data

**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: Healthy People Coalition: Native American Advancement Foundation (NAAF) comprises community members of Gu Vo District on the Tohono O’odham Nation. The Healthy People Coalition will utilize effective prevention strategies, activities, and an evidence-based curriculum to promote healthful behaviors, decisions, and environments that will reduce, postpone, or eliminate the problematic use of alcohol and illicit substances among the youth of Gu Vo District.

San Carlos Apache Tribe Wellness Center: The Wellness Center offers individual, family, and group counseling and therapy; has numerous treatment groups and a DUI psycho-education program that meets state

certification; offers crisis stabilization throughout the community (San Carlos Hospital ER, Detention Center, Schools, etc.); offers a four-hours-a-day-five-days-a-week psycho-social rehabilitation program; and has an award-winning prevention program that offers education and health promotion throughout the community. We also collaborate with Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, and Tohono O’odham (Village of San Lucy). Gila River has its own Tribal Regional Behavioral Health contract with the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).

We subcontract with Phoenix Indian Center in the central Arizona region, which serves urban Native American tribal members from many of the federally recognized tribes in our region.

AHCCCS and Pascua Yaqui Tribe work together in Prevention and in Behavioral Health: PFS collaborates with Tribal Nations of Arizona. The intended goals of these partnerships are to maintain an effective coalition, increase youth leadership and efficacy skills, increase youth perceptions of the risks and harms associated with the use of alcohol, and to increase community members’ perceptions of risks and harms in youth use of alcohol. PFS works with the following organizations that address the prevention needs of tribal communities:

- Maricopa County Urban Indian Coalition of Arizona
- Arizona Youth Partnership
- Phoenix Indian Center
- The Arizona Hopi Tribe
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- White Mountain Apache Tribe
- Yavapai College

We collaborate with tribal nations, not specifically the governments. We have partnerships with Native Americans for Community Action. Additionally, we host the monthly networking meeting in Tuba City, Arizona, with AHCCCS and Gila River Health Care Behavioral Health Services.

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

Description of program: The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) provides the outline for comprehensive planning. CSAP categories frame the services needed to cover messaging throughout the communities. All youth-serving coalitions are facilitating best practice curricula: Too Good for Drugs, Rx 360, LifeSkills, Project Alert, SADD and MHFA. In addition to educational curricula-based programs, providers also have other prevention strategies in the following areas: community-based, information dissemination, and environmental approaches. AzCH partners with NAAF, San Carlos and these six youth-serving coalitions:

Ajo Substance Abuse Prevention & Education Coalition (SAPE), Arizona Youth Partnership (AZYP): Ajo SAPE serves the Pima County community of Ajo in addressing underage drinking and marijuana use in youth. The Ajo Community Coalition partners with the Youth Council SAPE Chapters at Ajo High School and Middle School to address these issues.

Be Awesome Youth Coalition, Maricopa CAASA: Be Awesome is a team of people with the boldness to believe that we can impact our world by developing confident, connected, and successful youth by offering community-focused programs and services.

Douglas Community Coalition, Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Service (SEABHS): The town of Douglas, Arizona, maintains a strong history of collaborating and working together as a community, regardless of challenging situations arising from

its close proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border. Since the coalition’s first meeting in 2010, it was clear that its main purpose was to strengthen collaboration by changing social norms that contribute to substance abuse and misinformation. In particular, the coalition has used local data and results from recent needs and assets assessments to identify their main aim, which is preventing underage drinking through a strengths-based approach.

Refugee Integrated Services Provider Network (RISP-NET), La Frontera Arizona: RISP-NET was established in 2002 as a local advisory committee to a refugee family strengthening project in Tucson, Arizona. The coalition expanded its mission in 2005 to include all refugee groups in Tucson. It is currently comprises more than 150 stakeholders from all systems serving refugees, including health care, public education, law enforcement, Department of Economic Security, resettlement agencies, public libraries, and refugees themselves. Its stated purpose is to illuminate the issues impacting the successful acculturation of refugee families in Tucson, Arizona, and to work collaboratively for positive systems change.

Youth Empowerment and LGBTQ Leadership (YELL): Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF): The YELL coalition aims to support LGBTQ youth and their allies in identifying risk reduction techniques around substance use. The coalition will participate in and support local events promoting public health and intends to recruit interested youth and community supports at these events. With youth support, we created a youth-led subcommittee comprising LGBTQ and allied youth with goals around educating their peers. Using the Botvin LifeSkills training curriculum, we cultivate leadership, communication, decision-making, and public speaking skills with the youth as a way to support the youth sub-committee to effectively engage and educate their peers around the risks of substance use.

Yuma County Anti-Drug Coalition (YCAD): The YCAD is a multidisciplinary coalition with members from many different community sectors. We strive to bring substance abuse prevention, education, awareness, and treatment resources to community members. The agencies, key stakeholders, and community members collaborating for the YCAD Coalition also strive to link those who have been affected by substance use with culturally competent services. Our action and outreach work keeps an eye on any legislation that would impact at the local or state level youth access to substances. We also share resources on social media from places such as the Governor's Office of Prevention and SAMHSA for parents and caregiver strategies to prevent use and access.

<i>State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking</i>	Yes
Federal campaigns: Red Ribbon Week, NIDA Facts Week, National Prevention Week, Prevention Accelerator Media Campaigns (CADDY) National Prevention Week sticker shock campaign, SAMHSA.	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns: Newspapers, local trade and business magazines, parent print media, children’s print media, restaurant tabletops, Chamber of Commerce Meetings, posters hung throughout community, GPP My Culture is Prevention media campaign in theaters and over social media. Hope Coalition Partnership. Arizona “It Matters” Campaign: The GOYFF developed the Arizona It Matters campaign to encourage parents to engage in meaningful conversation with their children about the harmful effects of underage drinking and substance use. The GOYFF worked with Lavidge to develop this platform using the It Matters program as a foundation, with variations that allow for discussion around three key issues: underage drinking, marijuana, and prescription drug use.	Yes

Local school district efforts: Printed brochures and handouts for school events and parent gatherings, school district website, morning announcements, school marquis.	Yes
Other: Coalition-created campaigns, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Snapchat, article shares, public service announcements (PSAs), videos at bowling allies and game center, radio station, Twitter, Governor's Office of Prevention.	Yes
<i>State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You." (TTHY)</i>	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	Yes
State commits state resources for TTHY	No
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	No
Other: Coalitions select specific media campaigns that meet community needs and culture.	Yes
<i>State procures funding for TTHY</i>	Yes
Pro bono	Yes
Donated air time	No
Earned media	No
Other: AzCH provides budget for prevention activities. Coalition and Prevention Lead determine the best social media strategies for the community. Four coalitions utilized TTHY materials: parent handouts, Facebook, banners, and PSAs. Also managed by the Governor's Office for Youth, Faith, and Family.	Yes
<i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i>	Yes
Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:	
Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: AHCCCS	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other: TRIBAL Standards: Curricula review by team of prevention experts adhering to best practice guidelines.	Yes
Best practice standards description: AHCCCS currently accepts the guidance provided by the SAMHSA document "Selecting Best-fit Programs and Practices: Guidance for Substance Misuse Prevention Practitioners" as the standard to follow when selecting programs and practices, including the best practices lists and resources listed under Section 6 of the document, "Finding Evidence-Based Programs and Practices." <a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/ebp_prevention_guidance_document_241.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/ebp_prevention_guidance_document_241.pdf</a> Using the SPF model for prevention and utilizing evidence-based programs for prevention. We also conducted a massive literature review to show connection between trauma and substance use as well as risk and protective factors to build prevention work from.	

**Additional Clarification**

N/A

**State Interagency Collaboration**

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

*Committee contact information:*

Name: Emily Uline-Olmstead  
 Email: euolmstead@az.g  
 Address: 1700 West Washington Street #230, Phoenix, AZ, 85007  
 Phone: (602) 542-4043

*Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
 Gila River Indian Community  
 Arizona Youth Partnership

La Frontera Center  
 Maricopa Ak-Chin CAASA  
 Native American Advancement Foundation – Tohono O’odham Nation  
 Pima Council on Aging  
 Pinal Gila Council Senior Citizens  
 San Carlos Apache Tribe – San Carlos Apache Nation  
 Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation – Pima County  
 Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services – Douglas and Sierra Vista  
 Yuma Family YMCA

*A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities* Yes  
 URL or other means of access: <https://goyff.az.gov/councils-commissions/arizona-substance-abuse-partnership>, <https://www.azpreventionportal.org/home/>, <http://grhc.org/prevention/>

### Underage Drinking Reports

*State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last three years* Yes  
 Prepared by: Logic models and detailed implementation plans are created at the beginning of each funding year in a group meeting with program administrator, program evaluator and prevention provider lead. Information is created by monitoring community needs, substance use trends locally/nationally, and program evaluation for the past five years.  
 Coconino Coalition for Children and Youth among many others in state.  
 Plan can be accessed via: Program evaluation reports, logic models, and/or detailed implementation plans are available upon request from Julie Mack, [JUMACK@azcompletehealth.com](mailto:JUMACK@azcompletehealth.com); Tania Long, [TALONG@azcompletehealth.com](mailto:TALONG@azcompletehealth.com); or Gabrielle Richard at [Gabrielle.Richard@azahcccs.gov](mailto:Gabrielle.Richard@azahcccs.gov) or 602-417-4529.

*State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last three years* Yes  
 Prepared by: Evaluation Research and Development (University of Arizona)  
 Lecroy and Milligan  
 Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
 Coconino Coalition for Children & Youth  
 Report can be accessed via: No data

### 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

*Checkpoints and saturation patrols:*  
 Estimate of state funds expended Data not available  
 Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

*Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:*  
 Estimate of state funds expended Data not available  
 Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

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

*Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:*  
 Estimate of state funds expended Data not available  
 Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

*Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:*  
 Estimate of state funds expended Data not available  
 Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

*Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:*

Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

*Other programs:*

Programs or strategies included: Data not available	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

**Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking**

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

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

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

No data

**Additional Clarification**

No data



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

ICCPUD