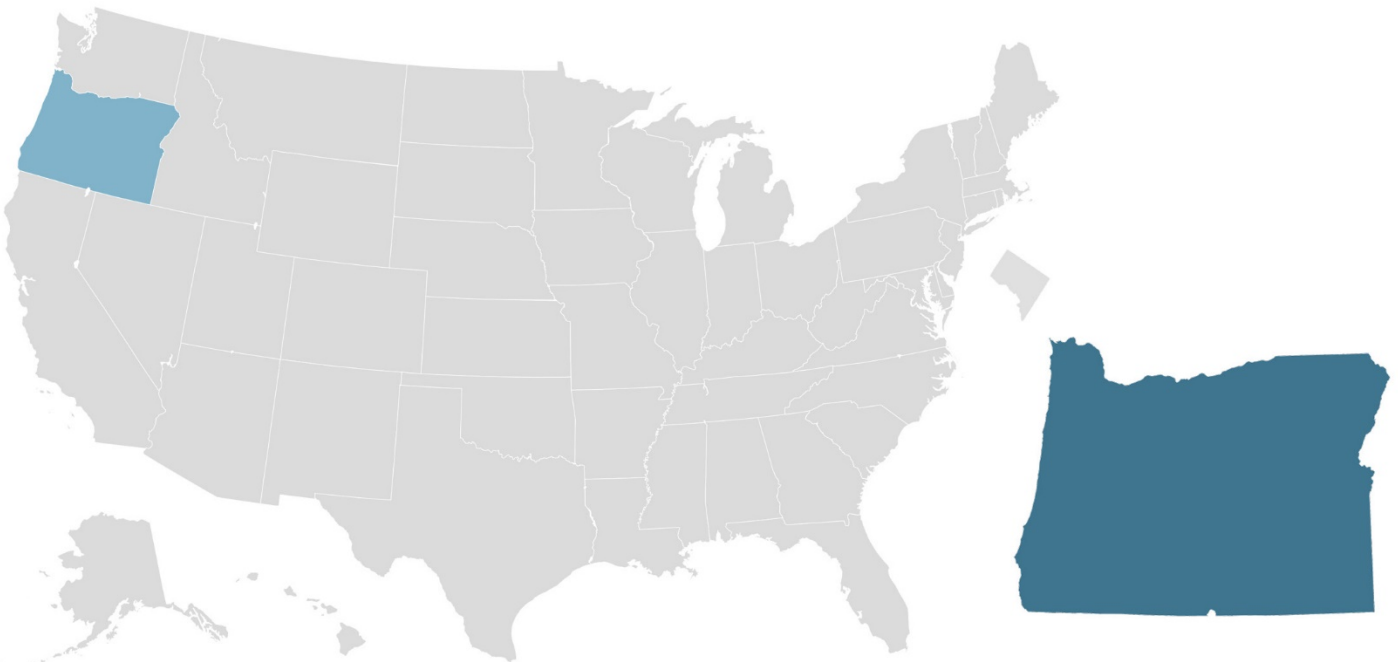




SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Oregon

2021 STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT



ICCPUD

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

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), 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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OREGON



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



Oregon

State Population: 4,217,737

Population Ages 12–20: 447,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	93,000 (20.7%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	60,000 (13.4%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,000 (2.4%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	2,000 (1.9%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	28,000 (17.4%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	15,000 (9%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	61,000 (39.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	43,000 (28%)
Adults Ages 18 +	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	(61.7%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	(26.0%)
Age of Initiation of Alcohol Use	
Average Age of Initiation	16.2
Alcohol-Related Deaths	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	31
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	1,888
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01% ¹	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver with BAC > 0.01%	22
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	(33%)

¹ 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 System Overview¹¹

Until June 2015, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) had a separate Addictions and Mental Health Division (AMH). As of July 2015, OHA combined the Medicaid and AMH Divisions into the Health Systems Division (HSD). The HSD biennial budget of \$15.9 billion will be managed in two parts. The Superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital now reports directly to the Director of the OHA. The Oregon State Hospital has a biennial budget of \$995 million. HSD manages the remaining federal and state funds. This new division includes member and provider services, compliance and regulation (including a contracting section), operations support, and a section devoted to data systems. HSD contracts with community providers, including 36 community mental health programs and 16 Coordinated Care Organizations.

Local mental health authorities are typically comprised of the County Board of Commissioners, who are responsible for the management and oversight of the public system of care for mental illness, intellectual/developmental disabilities, and substance use disorders (SUDs) at the community level. Local mental health authorities must plan, develop, implement, and monitor services within the areas they serve to ensure expected outcomes for consumers of services, within available resources.

Community mental health programs provide care coordination and treatment for people with mental illness, intellectual/developmental disabilities, and SUDs. Core services include screening, assessment, and referral to providers and community organizations, as well as emergency or crisis services. All members of a community can access core services from community mental health programs, subject to the availability of funds. These safety net and crisis services play a key role in the overall behavioral health system.

Prevention

The Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention (HPCDP) section (within the Oregon Health Authority's Public Health Division) continues to build a comprehensive Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Program (ADPEP). HPCDP provides administration and management, data and evaluation, health communications, support for state-level interventions, and community funding to plan and implement strategies that prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use through community mobilization efforts. This includes 36 counties, culturally specific organizations, 9 federally recognized Native American tribes, and 6 Regional Health Equity Coalitions.

ADPEP's comprehensive program prioritizes:

- State and community interventions: Creating environments that reduce exposure to alcohol and other drug availability, marketing, and promotions to discourage excessive drinking as well as raising the price of alcohol.
- Mass-reach health communications: Researching and developing mass-reach health communications and education that support alcohol and other drug prevention initiatives.

¹¹ Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2020/2021 – (Oregon) 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.

- Data and evaluation: Continuous monitoring of alcohol and other drug trends and program effects to identify population needs and inform future areas of focus.
- Infrastructure, administration, and management: Ensuring leadership, accountability, and oversight for all program strategy and expenditures.

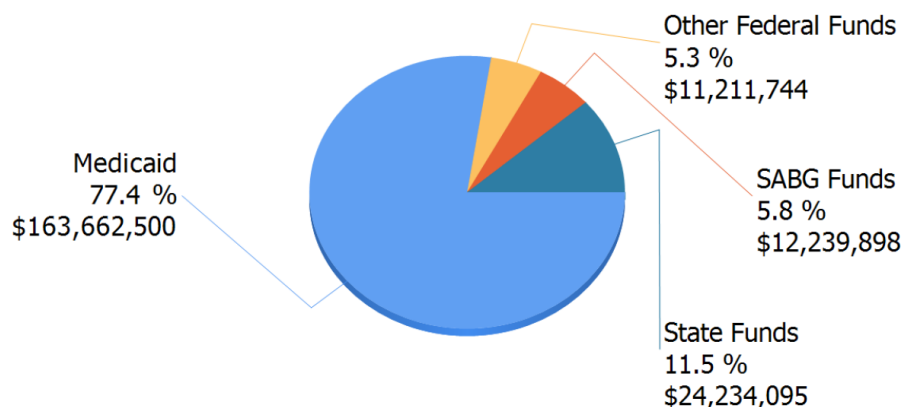
Oregon is ending a 5-year federal Partnership For Success (PFS) Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) grant to address underage drinking and binge drinking among young adults and prescription drug misuse and abuse among youth and young adults. SPF-PFS provided funding for administration and management, health communications assessment, data collection and analysis, and contracts to five federally recognized tribes and nine counties to address these priority areas and strengthen their capacity to plan and implement prevention strategies. The PFS allocation model was guided by a previous SPF Advisory Council and the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The SPF Advisory Council and SEOW were requirements and mechanisms to guide PFS-SPF sub-recipient funding to reach high priority areas within the state.

Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

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 Oregon used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2020. As indicated, Medicaid funds and state funds account for the largest sources (77.4 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively).¹²

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, Oregon designated decreasing binge drinking among 8th and 11th graders and reducing per capita alcohol consumption among those age 14 and older as part of priority number one for use of SABG funds.¹³

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



¹² WebBGAS State Profile, 2020 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – Oregon 2020.

¹³ FY 2020/2021 – (Oregon) 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.

State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details Oregon’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"> • Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	Yes, in specified locations – see below No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a private residence if parent/guardian is present or consents

Underage Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	Yes, in specified locations – see below No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a private residence if parent/guardian is present or consents

Underage Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No law
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is internal possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is internal possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	N/A N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	N/A
Notes: Although Oregon does not prohibit Internal Possession for purposes of this report, it does prohibit "personal possession" of an alcoholic beverage. "Personal possession" includes the "consumption of a bottle of such beverages, or any portion thereof or a drink of such beverages." Or. Rev. Stat. § 471.430. 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 for purposes of 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
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
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
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?	No
May the retailer seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	No
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)? 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)? 	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	Yes
May the retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No

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?	No
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	N/A
• Possession of alcohol	N/A
• Consumption of alcohol	N/A
The law applies to people under what age?	N/A
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	N/A
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	N/A
Maximum number of days	N/A

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?	50 with driver education; 100 hours without
Intermediate Stage	
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?	Yes
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes; for first six months, no passengers under 20 who are not immediate family members unless accompanied by parent or instructor. For second 6 months, not more than 3 passengers under 20 who are not immediate family members unless accompanied by parent or instructor.
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	Yes
License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	17

Alcohol Availability

Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol? • Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol? 	Yes, in specified locations No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a private residence, if parent/guardian/spouse supplies alcohol
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

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)-Mandatory	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, mandatory
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	Licensee, manager, server/seller
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	N/A
• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	N/A
• 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

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)-Voluntary	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Yes, voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
• Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits	No

• Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other	No
• Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons	Yes
• Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons	Yes
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

Minimum Age for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	No

Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	No

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

Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A

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?	No

Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host 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 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?	General
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	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?	Yes, family members
Notes: Oregon's social host provision states that its prohibitions apply only to a person who is present and in control of the location at the time underage consumption occurs.	

Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	More than 7.00
Prohibitions	

Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (maximum fine/jail, \$6,250/1 year)
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?	Yes
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	Yes
Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	Yes
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	Active (requires action by purchaser)
Is a deposit required?	No
Does law cover disposable kegs?	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

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	Permitted
Wine	Permitted
Spirits	Prohibited
Notes: An out-of-state direct shipper may deliver malt beverages to Oregon residents only if that state allows Oregon licensees to deliver malt beverages directly to a resident of that state.	

Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Beer, wine
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	Yes
State approval/permit requirements	

Must the producer/manufacture obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	Yes
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	Yes
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes
Notes: An out-of-state direct shipper may deliver malt beverages to Oregon residents only if that state allows Oregon licensees to deliver malt beverages directly to a resident of that state.	

Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Permitted
Wine	Permitted
Spirits	No Law
Notes: If the licensee ships via a for-hire carrier, the carrier must have been approved by the Liquor Control Commission prior to delivering malt beverages, wine or cider to any resident of Oregon.	

Alcohol Pricing

Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	\$0.08
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
• 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	
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?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	Yes
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	
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?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General sales tax rate 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	

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)	Restricted (Permitted before midnight)
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	No

Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	Banned
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?	Post and hold (14 days)
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Wine	Control System
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	N/A
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	N/A
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	N/A

Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
Spirits	Control System
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	N/A
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	N/A
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	N/A
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	N/A
Notes: Licensees must make beer price lists available for Liquor Control Commission inspection.	

Enforcement Policies

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?	19
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	20
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes, must look under the age of 26 years.
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?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	10 days or \$1,650 fine
What is the penalty for the second offense?	30 days or \$4,950 fine
What is the penalty for the third offense?	30 days
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	Revocation of license
Notes: If a licensee is a member of the Responsible Vendor Program, they may be eligible for lesser penalties.	

Oregon State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
Oregon Liquor Control Commission	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	Oregon Liquor Control Commission
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Yes
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by state law enforcement agencies	11
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2019
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state ³	14,719
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	722
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	112
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2019
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
<i>State conducts random underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i>	Yes
Number of licensees subject to random state compliance checks/decoy operations	424
Number of licensees that failed random state compliance checks	78
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Don't know/No answer
Data are collected on these activities	Don't know/No answer
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state ⁴	61
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$87,440
Smallest fine imposed	\$660

Largest fine imposed	\$990
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2019
<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state ⁵	12
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	135
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	6
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	30
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2019
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁶	0
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2019

Additional Clarification

Underage compliance checks or minor decoy operations in retail outlets are conducted by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) and local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. There is no mechanism to collect and gather the data at the state level for local efforts.

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

Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report	Final evaluation reports are available by contacting luci.longoria@state.or.us
URL for more program information	No data

Program Description: The Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) is a grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). It ensures that the state, counties, and tribes work together to use data-driven decision-making processes to develop effective prevention strategies and sustainable prevention infrastructure to address underage drinking among persons ages 12-20 and high-risk drinking among persons ages 18-25. Nine counties and five tribes were funded for the SPF-PFS project through June 2019. The statewide evaluation is available upon request.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Program (SAMHSA Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant)

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data

Program has been evaluated	No
Evaluation report is available	Not applicable
URL for evaluation report	Not applicable
URL for more program information	Not applicable

Program Description: Oregon promotes a comprehensive, community-wide approach grounded in evidence-based public health practice to prevent excessive drinking and related harms in communities. Oregon’s comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Prevention and Education Program (ADPEP) provides administration and management, data and evaluation, health communications, support for evidence-based state-level interventions and community funding to plan and implement evidence-based programs and strategies that prevent excessive alcohol use, including underage drinking. This includes 36 counties, culturally specific organizations, nine federally recognized Native American tribes, and six Regional Health Equity Coalitions (RHECs).

Alcohol use is the third leading cause of preventable deaths among people in Oregon. Reducing excessive drinking, which includes alcohol use by those under 21, is a priority for Oregon. State interventions aim to 1) create community environments that reduce exposure to alcohol availability, and 2) reduce marketing and promotions to discourage excessive drinking. These strategies address community environments that reduce risk factors and increase protective factors associated with excessive drinking and underage drinking.

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: Each of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes are funded by SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant to address underage drinking. Five tribes have also been funded by SAMHSA's SPF-PFS grant to reduce underage drinking and binge drinking among 18-25 year olds.

The Public Health Division regularly meets with the Oregon Health Authority's Tribal Affairs Director to promote collaboration and communication between the Oregon Health Authority and tribal governments related to excessive drinking prevention. The State of Oregon, its tribes, and its counties host and coordinate prevention meetings on a regular basis. Reducing underage drinking is a priority for the tribes in Oregon and many have goals to reduce youth binge drinking and current use of alcohol. Tribes are using a variety of strategies to address these issues. Community coalitions or strategic teams are used to mobilize communities to address underage drinking through environmental prevention strategies. Oregon’s Tribal Best Practice programs are often implemented to provide culturally relevant education, skills, and opportunities to support communication around alcohol, uniting through a “culture of prevention” framework of support to protect communities.

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

Description of program: Oregon has developed an eight-year strategic plan to reduce excessive drinking, which includes underage drinking. Three objectives of this plan directly incorporate work to reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing:

1. Increase the price of alcohol and dedicate a portion of revenues to prevent excessive drinking.

2. Increase the number of jurisdictions covered by alcohol marketing, promotion, and retail restrictions, such as limiting outlet density, price promotions, days or hours of plan, sale, and point of purchase interventions. Environments that reduce exposure to alcohol availability, marketing, and promotion discourage excessive alcohol use.

3. Increase the number of colleges and universities with restrictions on alcohol promotion, sale, or sponsorship at college or university events.

In 2018, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) conducted the Tobacco and Alcohol Retail Assessment, a statewide assessment of tobacco and alcohol advertising, marketing and promotion in locations where people shop daily. The assessment’s goal is to shed light on the techniques the alcohol and tobacco industries use in retail locations. It also exposes industry tactics, such as using flavors and low prices to appeal to youth.

To collect data in a clear and objective way, OHA trained and partnered with teams of local health department staff, nonprofit organizations, tribes, and community volunteers to use a standard assessment tool. These teams visited over 2,000 retailers that sold tobacco and alcohol and were accessible to youth under 18. Communities can take steps to limit youth access to alcohol and reduce excessive drinking by changing the rules for where and when alcohol can be sold.

The retail assessment led to new collaborations between OHA Tobacco Prevention and Education Program (TPEP) and OHA Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Education and Program (ADPEP), as well as prevention coalition members, health department staff, volunteers, and youth.

State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking Yes

Federal campaigns: No

Regional and local media campaigns: Tailored local campaigns funded with state prevention grants Yes

Local school district efforts: No

Other: No

State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA’s national media campaign, “Talk. They Hear You.” (TTHY) Yes

State officially endorses TTHY efforts No

State commits state resources for TTHY No

State forwards TTHY materials to local areas Yes

Other: No

State procures funding for TTHY No

Pro bono Not applicable

Donated air time Not applicable

Earned media Not applicable

Other: Not applicable

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:

Federal agency(ies): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), SAMHSA Yes

Agency(ies) within your state: Oregon Health Authority, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section of the Public Health Division Yes

Nongovernmental agency(ies): No

Other: No

Best practice standards description: Oregon’s legislature adopted SB 267 Evidence-Based Programs (EBP) into law in 2003, which requires five state agencies to gradually increase the amount of funding allocated (75 percent) to evidence-based drug and alcohol prevention programs. Oregon’s Public Health Division, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section (HPCDP) uses best practice standards from the CDC’s Guide to Community Preventive Services. The Community Preventive Services Task Force, an independent, non-federal, volunteer body of public health and prevention experts, recommends several evidence-based community strategies to reduce excessive drinking. The task force conducts a comprehensive meta-analysis of

studies to determine recommended evidence-based population-level interventions. These evidence-based strategies are included HPCDP's eight-year strategic plan to address excessive drinking and harmful alcohol use, including the prevention of underage drinking. HPCDP funds counties, tribes, and Regional Health Equity Coalitions to implement evidence-based practices and strategies supported by CDC's Guide to Community Preventive Services, SAMHSA, and Oregon's Tribal Best Practices, which are best practices for Native American communities.

Additional Clarification

The following are practices based on evidence for Native American communities as described by Oregon's Tribal Best Practices:

1. Science-validated programs evaluated using scientific methods: Refers to those approaches based upon social science or behavioral science theories that were designed for non-Native communities. Some of these have been adapted to meet cultural needs.
2. Science-replicated programs implemented more than one time: Refers to those science-based programs that have been implemented more than one time in Native communities or in non-Native communities.
3. Culturally validated programs designed according to the "Indian Way": Refers to those approaches that are based on principles, laws, and values of specific American Indian communities. These historical/traditional teachings form the basis for the programs. They are culturally relevant, culturally appropriate, and designed according to the Indian Way. They have been implemented according to culturally accepted practices and have been accepted as valid by the community itself. They have not been evaluated using the scientific method.
4. Culturally replicated Native American programs passed on to others: Refers to those programs that have been developed and implemented according to the Indian Way and have been passed on to others and continue to be implemented and utilized.

State Interagency Collaboration

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

Committee contact information:

Name: Luci Longoria
 Email: luci.longoria@state.or.us
 Address: 800 NE Oregon St., Suite 730 Portland, OR 97232
 Phone: (971) 673-1064

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:

Addiction and Mental Health Planning and Advisory Committee; Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission

See websites for membership information. State agency liaisons provide support upon request.

- Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division
- Oregon Health Authority, Health Systems Division
- Oregon Health Authority, Health Policy and Analytics
- Oregon Youth Authority

A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities Yes
 URL or other means of access: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/AMHPAC/Pages/Subcommittee-BH.aspx>;
<https://www.oregon.gov/adpc/pages/index.aspx>

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last three years Yes
 Prepared by: Strategic Plan of the Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Section of the Public Health Division, Oregon Health Authority (2017-2025)
 Plan can be accessed via:
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/CHRONICDISEASE/Pages/index.aspx>

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last three years Yes
 Prepared by: STOP Act Survey Report

Report can be accessed via: No data

Additional Clarification

Oregon's Public Health Division is engaging a broad sector of statewide alcohol and drug partners to identify a sustainable means and mechanism for the planning and implementation of the Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Program.

The Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission is an independent state government agency that was created by the Oregon Legislature to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services (www.oregon.gov/adpc <http://www.oregon.gov/adpc/pages/index.aspx>).

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:

Estimate of state funds expended	\$1,400,000
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	06/30/2019

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	\$701,119
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2019

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
Fines	Yes
Fees	No
Other: General Funds	Yes

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Beer and wine taxes are collected by the state and disbursed to cities, counties, and the General Fund. The Public Health Division includes a portion of the General Fund in grants to local communities to address the harmful effects of alcohol and excessive drinking, including underage drinking.

Additional Clarification

The federal funds that Oregon receives for alcohol and drug prevention through SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant and Strategic Prevention Framework grants were not included in the state expenditures above.

Estimated expenditures on compliance checks based on 20% of alcohol field operations for FY 2019.



ICCPUD

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

