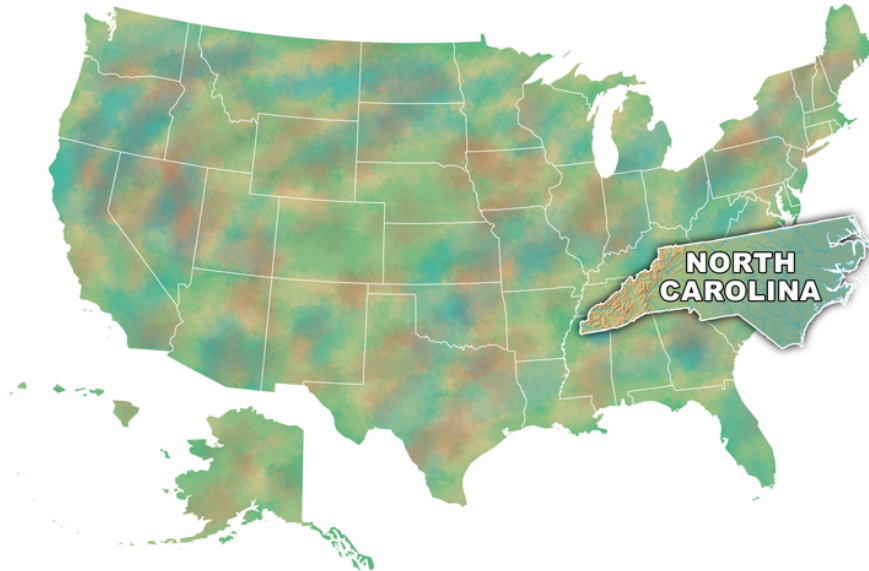


**State Report**

**North Carolina**

This document is excerpted from:

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



# North Carolina

## State Profile and Underage Drinking Facts\*

**State Population: 9,752,073**  
**Population Ages 12–20: 1,116,000**

	Percentage	Number
<b>Ages 12–20</b>		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	22.2	248,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	12.6	140,000
<b>Ages 12–14</b>		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	3.7	14,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	1.5	6,000
<b>Ages 15–17</b>		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	20.3	72,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	11.8	42,000
<b>Ages 18–20</b>		
Past-Month Alcohol Use	43.0	161,000
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use	24.7	93,000
<b>Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)</b>		145
<b>Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)</b>		8,786
	<b>Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC &gt; 0.01</b>	22.0	39

\* See Appendix C for data sources.

## Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

### **Underage Possession of Alcohol**

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

### **Underage Consumption of Alcohol**

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

### **Internal Possession by Minors**

Internal possession is prohibited—no explicit exceptions noted in the law.

### **Underage Purchase of Alcohol**

Purchase is prohibited and there is no allowance for youth purchase for law enforcement purposes.

### **False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol**

#### ***Provision(s) targeting minors***

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

#### ***Provision(s) targeting suppliers***

- It is a criminal offense to lend, transfer, or sell a false ID.

#### ***Provision(s) targeting retailers***

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

## Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

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

- BAC limit: 0.00
- Any detectable alcohol in the blood is per se (conclusive) evidence of a violation
- Applies to drivers under age 21

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

Use/lose penalties apply to minors under age 21.

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

- Underage purchase

#### ***Authority to impose driver's license sanction***

- Mandatory

***Length of suspension/revocation***

- 365 days

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

- Minimum entry age: 15
- Minimum learner stage period: 12 months
- Minimum supervised driving requirement: 60 hours, of which 10 must be at night; to obtain full license, driver must log 12 hours of driving in intermediate stage, 6 of which at night.

***Intermediate stage***

- Minimum age: 16
- Unsupervised night driving
  - Prohibited after: 9 p.m.
  - Primary enforcement of the night-driving rule
- Passenger restrictions exist: No more than one passenger under 21 who is not a member of immediate family or household; however, if a passenger under 21 is an immediate family or household member, then no unrelated passengers under 21
  - Primary enforcement of the passenger-restriction rule

***License stage***

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

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

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

**Compliance Check Protocols**

No data

**Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors**

- Time period/conditions: Not specified
- First offense: \$500
- Second offense: Up to \$750
- Third offense: Up to \$1,000 or license suspension

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

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

***Incentive for training***

- Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits

**Minimum Ages for Off-Premises Sellers**

- Beer: Not specified

- Wine: Not specified
- Spirits: 18

### **Minimum Ages for On-Premises Sellers**

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

### **Distance Limitations for New Alcohol Outlets near Universities and Schools**

#### ***Colleges and universities***

- Limitations on outlet siting:
  - Off-premises outlets: Yes—no permits on campus
  - On-premises outlets: Yes—no permits on campus
  - Alcohol products: Beer, wine

*Note:* Exceptions include (1) regional sports and entertainment facilities for public use, except for public school or college function, unless business is hotel or nonprofit alumni organization with mixed beverages or special occasion permit; (2) performing arts centers with a seating capacity of less than 2,000.

#### ***Primary and secondary schools***

- Prohibitions against outlet siting:
  - Off-premises outlets: Yes—no permits on campus
  - On-premises outlets: Yes—no permits on campus
  - Alcohol products: Beer, wine

*Note:* Exceptions include (1) regional sports and entertainment facilities for public use, except for public school or college function, unless business is hotel or nonprofit alumni organization with mixed beverages or special occasion permit; (2) performing arts centers with a seating capacity of less than 2,000.

### **Dram Shop Liability**

Statutory liability exists subject to the following conditions:

- Limitations on damages: \$500,000 total award to all injured parties per occurrence.
- Limitations on elements/standards of proof: Injury must be a proximate result of the negligence of an underage driver's negligent operation of a vehicle while intoxicated.

*Note:* Although North Carolina courts may recognize third-party common law liability under certain fact patterns where a retailer furnishes an intoxicated minor, they do not recognize a distinct cause of action for furnishing alcohol to minors without regard to the minor's intoxication at the time of sale. North Carolina is therefore coded as not recognizing common law negligence regarding furnishing to minors. North Carolina law includes a responsible beverage server defense.

### **Social Host Liability Laws**

There is no statutory liability.

*Note:* Although North Carolina courts may recognize third-party liability under certain fact patterns where an intoxicated minor is furnished by a social host, they do not recognize a distinct

cause of action for furnishing alcohol to minors without regard to the minor's intoxication at the time of sale. North Carolina is therefore coded as not recognizing common law negligence regarding furnishing to minors.

### **Host Party Laws**

No state-imposed liability for hosting underage drinking parties

### **Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol**

Retailer interstate shipments are prohibited for all types of beverages.

### **Direct Sales/Shipments of Alcohol by Producers**

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

#### ***Age verification requirements***

- Common carrier must verify age of recipient.

#### ***State approval/permit requirements***

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

***Reporting requirements:*** None

#### ***Shipping label statement requirements***

- Contains alcohol
- Recipient must be 21

### **Keg Registration**

- Keg definition: 7.75 gallons or more
- Prohibited: Possessing an unregistered, unlabeled keg—maximum fine/jail: discretionary fine/45 days
- Purchaser information collected:
  - Purchaser's name and address
  - Verified by a government-issued ID
  - Address where keg will be consumed
- Warning information to purchaser: Active—purchaser action required (e.g., signature)
- Deposit: Not required
- Provisions do not specifically address disposable kegs

### **Home Delivery**

- Beer: Permitted
- Wine: Permitted
- Spirits: No law

## Alcohol Pricing Policies

### Alcohol Tax

#### *Beer (5 percent alcohol)*

- Specific excise tax: \$0.62 per gallon

#### *Wine (12 percent alcohol)*

- Specific excise tax: \$1.00 per gallon

#### *Spirits (40 percent alcohol)*

- Control state

### Drink Specials

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

### Wholesale Pricing

Pricing restrictions exist.

#### *Beer (5 percent alcohol)*

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Retailer credit: Not permitted

#### *Wine (12 percent alcohol)*

- Volume discounts: Banned
- Retailer credit: Not permitted

#### *Spirits (40 percent alcohol)*

- Control state

## North Carolina State Survey Responses

<b>State Agency Information</b>	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i> Alcohol Law Enforcement Section of the Department of Public Safety	
<b>Enforcement Strategies</b>	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	Yes
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	No
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shippments of alcohol to minors	Not applicable
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
<b>Enforcement Statistics</b>	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	
Number of minors found in possession by state law enforcement agencies	1,593
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations<sup>2</sup> to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state <sup>3</sup>	17,000
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	47
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	15
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
<i>State conducts <b>random</b> underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i>	
Number of licensees subject to <b>random</b> state compliance checks/decoy operations	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed <b>random</b> state compliance checks	Not applicable
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	
Data are collected on these activities	No
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	Not applicable
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<b>Sanctions</b>	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors</i>	
Number of fines imposed by the state <sup>4</sup>	295
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$394,575
Smallest fine imposed	\$400
Largest fine imposed	\$5,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	12/31/2012



<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of suspensions imposed by the state <sup>5</sup>	Not applicable
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	Not applicable
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i>	No
Number of license revocations imposed <sup>6</sup>	Not applicable
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
<b>Additional Clarification</b>	
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**

***NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative/Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program***

Program serves specific or general population	General population
Number of youth served	Not applicable
Number of parents served	Not applicable
Number of caregivers served	Not applicable
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	<a href="http://www.ncpud.org">http://www.ncpud.org</a>

**Program Description:** The North Carolina Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative focuses on community-based approaches, which emphasize environmental management strategies to prevent underage drinking. As the Congressional National Academy of Sciences/Institute of Medicine report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, states, “Underage drinking cannot be addressed by focusing on youth alone. Youth drink within the context of a society in which alcohol use is normative behavior, and images about alcohol are pervasive. They usually obtain alcohol—either directly or indirectly—from adults. Efforts to reduce underage drinking, therefore, need to focus on adults and must engage the society at large” (National Academy of Sciences, 2003). The Initiative offers technical assistance to communities addressing the issue of underage alcohol use, but the primary focus is in supporting communities funded under the EUDL program. These collaboratives work within their communities to implement strategies that prevent underage drinking and create a sustainable movement to stop practices that make underage drinking both easy and acceptable. The collaboratives’ primary strategies focus on decreasing underage access to alcohol; changing community norms that promote underage and high-risk alcohol consumption; and addressing policies pertaining to underage drinking. The Initiative is administered by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services through the OJJDP EUDL Program, which supports and enhances efforts by states and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale, purchase, and consumption of alcoholic beverages to and by minors (minors are defined as individuals under 21 years old).

***North Carolina Coalition Initiative (NCCI)***

Program serves specific or general population	General population
Number of youth served	Not applicable
Number of parents served	Not applicable

Number of caregivers served	Not applicable
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report: <a href="http://www.wfubmc.edu/NCCI">http://www.wfubmc.edu/NCCI</a>	
URL for more program information: <a href="http://www.wfubmc.edu/NCCI">http://www.wfubmc.edu/NCCI</a>	

**Program Description:** The NCCI Building Capacity for Substance Free Communities program is funded by the state through the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services (DMHDDASAS). Direction and technical assistance are provided by the NCCI Coordinating Center at Wake Forest University School of Medicine. NCCI seeks to reduce substance abuse in North Carolina communities by building the capacity of community coalitions to implement environmental strategies. NCCI goals for community coalitions are to:

1. Build coalition capacity to effectively implement evidence-based and promising strategies, with an emphasis on environmental strategies.
2. Implement evidence-based and promising strategies to reduce substance abuse.
3. Build an infrastructure to sustain local coalition efforts.
4. Reduce prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse in local communities.

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

No data  
 URL for more program information: No data

**Program description:** No data

**Additional Clarification**

Preventing and reducing underage drinking through retail compliance is one of the most effective strategies available (PIRE, 1999). Alcohol purchase surveys, unlike compliance checks, can be performed without the assistance of law enforcement as long as the youth attempting to purchase are at least 21 years old. Purchase surveys are designed to facilitate a dialogue between the community and its retailers. Any strong prevention program incorporates citizens, retailers, the media, and law enforcement—alcohol purchase surveys accomplish all four tasks. Specifically, alcohol purchase surveys are used to:

1. Assess community needs and collect data on which retailers in the community are potentially selling to underage youth.
2. Raise community awareness and build support for efforts to prevent sales to minors.
3. Inform merchants that they are being monitored and motivate them to change noncompliant practices.
4. Inform law enforcement officials with important information.
5. Measure the impact of prevention strategies so that communities can assess the effectiveness of the strategies they implement (PIRE, 1999b).

Community collaboratives return to every retail establishment surveyed to inform store management that the community cares about the issue of underage drinking and is conducting alcohol purchase surveys as a way to monitor alcohol sales practices. At that time, the store management is also informed about how their store performed in the alcohol purchase survey and where they can get responsible alcohol sales training for their employees. Following each round of purchase surveys, funded community collaboratives submit a press release to local media and a detailed statistical report/complaint to law enforcement. Several studies have shown that generating publicity around underage alcohol sale surveys is an effective way to increase the success of local law enforcement efforts (PIRE, 1999). Therefore, results of the surveys are used for educational purposes including warning letters, congratulatory letters, and use in the media. Community collaboratives also provide a summary report to local law enforcement. For the community collaborative to effectively serve their “community watch” role, collected data from alcohol purchase surveys must be shared with local law enforcement agencies. Community collaboratives disseminate the report summarizing the purchase survey findings after each round of surveys. With the expansion of the state preventing underage drinking initiative (twice as many

collaboratives are funded today as were in 2007–2008), and an increased emphasis on alcohol purchase surveys, four times as many surveys are now being conducted statewide than were in 2006. From June 1, 2011, to May 31, 2012, the state conducted 2,070 alcohol purchase surveys. Of those surveys, which included the targeting of problem establishments, 1,645 asked for the mock buyer’s identification and passed the survey. This represents an overall passage rate of 80 percent. Community collaboratives involve youth in their efforts to prevent underage drinking. Using Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!), a nationally recognized youth empowerment organization, the community collaboratives foster the development, or encourage the expansion, of an underage drinking prevention youth empowerment movement in their community. Community collaboratives work with YES! in the development of underage drinking prevention youth empowerment in the community.

**Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs**

<i>State collaborates with federally recognized Tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking</i>	No
Description of collaboration: Not applicable	
<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	No
Description of program: Not applicable	
<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): OJJDP; National Institute of Medicine/National Academy of Sciences; US Dept of HHS/Surgeon General	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: North Carolina Institute of Medicine	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No data
Other:	No data
Best practice standards description: The North Carolina Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative uses and continues to develop innovative strategies to help achieve the long-term goal of preventing underage drinking. This continuing effort is designed to further support and develop community collaboratives working to implement environmental management strategies to prevent underage drinking. This objective is responsive to the recommendations outlined in OJJDP’s publication, <i>Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use (PIRE, 1999)</i> ; the National Institute of Medicine/National Academy of Sciences (IOM/NAS) report, <i>Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility</i> ; the Surgeon General’s <i>Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking</i> ; and the North Carolina Institute of Medicine Substance Abuse Services Task Force Report. Although many of the recommended components of the IOM/NAS report and the North Carolina Institute of Medicine Substance Abuse Services Task Force Report require significant action at the national and/or state level, the reports specify several areas in which local communities can play significant complementary and reinforcing roles.	
Not surprisingly, several of the recommendations are consistent with strategies recommended by OJJDP in their 1999 publication, <i>Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use (PIRE, 1999)</i> . According to the IOM report, two evidence-based strategic actions that can occur at the community level are community mobilization and restricting access. Community collaboratives aimed at curbing underage drinking are valuable adjuncts to state and local government interventions. Such collaboratives, which include people with diverse perspectives, interests, and responsibilities, can provide the political will and organizational support for implementing strategies that have been proven effective at preventing underage drinking. They also place emphasis on a local culture in which underage drinking is considered a serious and unacceptable problem. Such local norms lend support to heightened enforcement of the laws against underage drinking. By providing a context that supports recommended interventions, community mobilization efforts increase the overall likelihood that such interventions will meet success. To effectively implement this comprehensive approach, the IOM committee recommended the following three strategies:	
1. Community leaders assess their community’s particular problems and resources and—using effective approaches including community organizing, building community collaboratives, and strategic use of the mass media to support policy changes and enforcement—tailor their efforts	

- to combat underage drinking accordingly.
2. Include colleges and universities in collaboration and implementation efforts for a range of interventions.
  3. Elementary, secondary, and high school education programs should be evidence-based and should avoid interventions that rely on provision of information alone or fear tactics.

Listed below are the critical elements of effective interventions as summarized in the report:

- Be multicomponent and integrated
  - Be sufficient in “dose” and follow-up
  - Establish norms that support nonuse
  - Stress parental monitoring and supervision
  - Be interactive
  - Be implemented with fidelity
  - Include limitations in access
  - Be institutionalized
  - Avoid an exclusive focus on information
  - Avoid congregating high-risk youth
  - Promote social and emotional skill development among elementary school students
- By urging greater emphasis on restricted access, the report offers a wake-up call for adults from whom youth generally obtain alcohol (parents who allow drinking parties in their homes, adults who alcohol in the home that is not monitored and secured, strangers who buy alcohol for teenagers waiting outside stores, or sales clerks and bartenders who sell alcohol to minors). State and local communities can work to not only create and enforce laws, but also to explain the reasons why compliance is important and elicit public support for limiting access. The recommended strategy urges that states and localities, working with law enforcement as appropriate, restrict youth access by:
1. Targeting servers and sellers, by:
    - Increasing compliance checks, supported by media campaigns and license revocation to increase deterrence.
    - Implementing responsible beverage service programs as a condition of retail outlet licensing.
    - Developing new or strengthened server and seller liability laws.
    - Regulating Internet sales and home delivery of alcohol to prevent/reduce underage purchases.
  2. Targeting parents and other adults to promote compliance with youth access restrictions through:
    - Keg registration laws.
    - “Shoulder tap” or other prevention programs targeting adults who purchase alcohol for minors.
    - Stronger anti-loitering measures.
    - Measures to hold retailers accountable for loitering.
    - Securing and monitoring alcohol in the home.
  3. Targeting youth through:
    - Sobriety checkpoints with swift and certain sanctions for young drunk drivers.
    - Graduated license programs.
    - Modified laws to allow passive breath testing, streamlined administrative procedures, and administrative penalties, such as immediate driver’s license revocation.
    - Media campaigns to publicize enforcement and encourage compliance.
    - Identifying and breaking up teen drinking parties and holding relevant adults and youth accountable.
    - Making it more difficult to use false identification (ID) by issuing scannable IDs, allowing retailers to confiscate licenses, and implementing administrative penalties for false ID use.
    - Increasing access to treatment services for young drinkers who need clinical treatment.

The North Carolina Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative has the overall goal of focusing on these two areas: community mobilization centered on implementation of environmental management strategies, and restricting access through increased collaboration with law enforcement agencies. Strengthening the bridges that the grantee community collaboratives have built with law enforcement in previous rounds of EUDL funding remains a top priority. With an emphasis on alcohol purchase

surveys, followed by the dissemination of survey results to law enforcement, retailers, and local media, community collaboratives directly assess and influence community norms and retail practices related to alcohol access in their communities.

**Additional Clarification**

Preventing and reducing underage drinking through retail compliance is one of the most effective strategies available (PIRE, 1999). Alcohol purchase surveys, unlike compliance checks, can be performed without the assistance of law enforcement as long as the youth attempting to purchase are at least 21 years old. Purchase surveys are designed to facilitate a dialogue between the community and its retailers. Any strong prevention program incorporates citizens, retailers, the media, and law enforcement—alcohol purchase surveys accomplish all four tasks. Specifically, alcohol purchase surveys are used to:

1. Assess community needs and collect data on which retailers in the community are potentially selling to underage youth.
2. Raise community awareness and build support for efforts to prevent sales to minors.
3. Inform merchants that they are being monitored and motivate them to change noncompliant practices.
4. Inform law enforcement officials with important information.
5. Measure the impact of prevention strategies so that communities can assess the effectiveness of the strategies they implement (PIRE, 1999b).

Community collaboratives return to every retail establishment surveyed to inform store management that the community cares about the issue of underage drinking and is conducting alcohol purchase surveys as a way to monitor alcohol sales practices. At that time, the store management is also informed about how their store performed in the alcohol purchase survey and where they can get responsible alcohol sales training for their employees. Following each round of purchase surveys, funded community collaboratives submit a press release to local media and a detailed statistical report/complaint to law enforcement. Several studies have shown that generating publicity around underage alcohol sale surveys is an effective way to increase the success of local law enforcement efforts (PIRE, 1999). Therefore, results of the surveys are used for educational purposes including warning letters, congratulatory letters, and use in the media. Community collaboratives also provide a summary report to local law enforcement. For the community collaborative to effectively serve their “community watch” role, collected data from alcohol purchase surveys must be shared with local law enforcement agencies. Community collaboratives disseminate the report summarizing the purchase survey findings after each round of surveys.

With the expansion of the state preventing underage drinking initiative (twice as many collaboratives are funded today as were in 2007–2008), and an increased emphasis on alcohol purchase surveys, three times as many surveys are now being conducted statewide than were in 2006. From June 1, 2011, to May 31, 2012, the state conducted 2,070 alcohol purchase surveys. Of those surveys, which included the targeting of problem establishments, 1,645 asked for the mock buyer’s identification and passed the survey. This represents an overall passage rate of 80 percent. Community collaboratives involve youth in their efforts to prevent underage drinking. Using Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!), a nationally recognized youth empowerment organization, the community collaboratives foster the development, or encourage the expansion, of an underage drinking prevention youth empowerment movement in their community. Community collaboratives work with YES! in the development of underage drinking prevention youth empowerment in the community.

**State Interagency Collaboration**

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

*Committee contact information:*

Name: Flo Stein, Co-Chair-Cooperative Agreement Advisory Board (CAAB)

E-mail: flo.stein@dhhs.nc.gov

Address: NC DMHDDSAS, 3007 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-3007 Phone: 919-733-4556	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i> Department of Public Instruction Commission on Indian Affairs Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD); Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office Department of Juvenile Justice Division of Public Health Office of Minority Affairs NC Prevention Providers Association Drug Demand Reduction Unit, National Guard Faith Work Initiative Alcohol Law Enforcement	
<i>A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Yes
URL or other means of access: <a href="http://www.ncspfsig.org">http://www.ncspfsig.org</a>	

<b>Underage Drinking Reports</b>	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Not applicable Plan can be accessed via: Not applicable	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: NC Institute of Medicine; NC DHHS/Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program Report Plan can be accessed via: <a href="http://www.nciom.org/publications/prevention">http://www.nciom.org/publications/prevention</a>	
<b>Additional Clarification</b>	
The state has prepared a plan for substance abuse prevention that is not specific to underage drinking, but is inclusive of it.	

<b>State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking</b>	
<i>Compliance checks in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
<i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$0
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2012
<i>Other programs:</i> Programs or strategies included: Although underage drinking is a component of alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse prevention efforts, no state funds are specifically dedicated to preventing underage drinking.	

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

<b>Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking</b>	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No
Fines	No
Fees	No
Other: 7 percent of profits from sales at Alcohol Beverage Control stores	Yes
<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
7 percent of sales from distilled spirits sold at the ABC stores are dedicated to training and education and are determined locally through ABC Boards and/or County Commissioners.	
<b>Additional Clarification</b>	
The NC Preventing Underage Drinking Initiative and additional complementary efforts are federally funded. No state funds are specifically dedicated to the prevention of underage alcohol use.	