

2024

STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT

NEW YORK



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), enacted by Congress in 2006 in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328) and codified into law in 42 U.S.C. 290bb-25b: Programs to reduce underage drinking. 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), chaired by Miriam Delphin-Rittmon, Ph.D., 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 2022 and 2023. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2022. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2023. *State Survey* data, collected in 2023, 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 2020 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 abstracted from the 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA’s Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis. 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 (updated May 2024) served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2020–2021 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 2022 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15- to 20-year-old drivers. State legal policy data were obtained from the following sources: 1) the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) website (<https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>); 2) legal research planned and managed by the ICCPUD.

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INTRODUCTION

Alcohol remains the most commonly used substance by adolescents in the United States. In 2022, 15.1 percent of people ages 12–20 used alcohol in the past month and 17.9 percent of those aged 18–20 reported binge drinking in the past month (NSDUH; Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2023). Whether or not a youth drinks alcohol themselves, they are directly and indirectly impacted by alcohol. Underage alcohol consumption increases the risk of motor vehicle crashes, interpersonal violence (including inter-partner violence, sexual assault, and homicide), the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, and unplanned pregnancies (HHS, 2007). Furthermore, there are more than 4,000 alcohol-related deaths for people under the age of 21 each year (CDC; Alcohol-Related Disease Impact, 2022).

The substance misuse prevention landscape, including policies, programs, practices, and enforcement, shapes health outcomes. The public health approach to improving outcomes related to alcohol consumption emphasizes the importance of primary prevention efforts to reduce underage drinking. Within the Continuum of Care Model, developed by the Academy of Medicine (formerly known as the Institute of Medicine), there are three classifications of prevention interventions: universal, selective, and indicated:

- *Universal prevention interventions* target an entire population and include some of the most effective strategies for preventing and reducing underage drinking by changing the availability (physical, social, or economic availability) and accessibility of alcohol within communities or states through policy intervention.
- *Selective prevention interventions* rely on data to identify the populations at greater risk for alcohol use and/or related- harm and the mechanism of risk. This strategy can vary in programmatic design to fit the dynamic needs of different populations.
- *Indicated prevention interventions* rely on early identification of individuals that already use alcohol to prevent future and additional alcohol use. Programs in this classification are usually adaptive and responsive to the individuals in the program.

An effective prevention system mitigates harm by using evidence-based strategies and best practices across all three intervention classifications. Throughout this report, readers can easily identify the prevention classification for the described policies, programs, and practices by looking for the following symbols:

Exhibit 1: Prevention Classification Symbology



Universal



Selective



Indicated

STOP Act State Report Purpose

The *STOP Act State Reports - Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement (State Reports)* synthesizes the underage drinking landscape, behavioral health and substance misuse services available, expenditures for substance misuse prevention and treatment, “Talk. They Hear You.” Campaign activities, existing state laws and policies, and the state survey data, for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The State Reports are a useful tool to examine and assess the existing underage drinking prevention and treatment framework in each state.

The 51 *State Reports* are accompanied by *STOP Act Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking (STOP Act Report to Congress)*, which captures the latest national surveillance data on underage drinking, articulates the latest prevention science, and describes the national efforts to prevent and reduce underage drinking and the *STOP Act State Performances and Best Practices Report*, which compares states’ performance in key outcome measures and implementation of evidence-based strategies. To learn more about the reports and the STOP Act, visit <https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/>.

New York

State Population: 19,673,200

Population Ages 12–20: 2,167,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	373,000 (17.2%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	207,000 (9.6%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	* (*%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	Less than 500 (0.0%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	78,000 (10.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	52,000 (7.3%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	285,000 (36.7%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	155,000 (19.9%)
Adults Ages 21+	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	7,770,000 (52.8%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	3,824,000 (26.0%)
Average Age of Initiation	
Average Age of Initiation	16.2
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	122
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	7,165
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%	28
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	22%

*Estimate was suppressed due to low statistical precision.

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 SERVICES OVERVIEW²

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) services in New York State are certified/licensed, funded, and monitored by the two distinct State agencies within the Department of Mental Hygiene. The Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) and Office of Mental Health (OMH) are responsible for the development and management of the State’s policy regarding behavioral health. Given the well-established linkage between addictive disorders and mental health disorders, collaboration between the agencies has increased over the years, ensuring that individuals receive necessary prevention, treatment, and recovery support services resulting in improved health and social outcomes. In addition to the primary roles filled by OASAS and OMH, the New York State Department of Health (DOH) also plays an important role in behavioral health services and policy. DOH is responsible for New York’s tobacco control policies and programs, is a key partner in preventing the misuse of prescription drugs and works with OASAS and OMH to link behavioral health and primary health services.

OASAS is the Single State Agency (SSA) responsible for the coordination of substance use disorder (SUD) services in New York. The Agency’s mission is to improve the lives of New Yorkers by leading a premier system of addiction services through prevention, treatment, and recovery. OASAS oversees a SUD system that provides a full array of services to a large and culturally diverse population. OASAS funds, certifies and regulates the State’s system of SUD and treatment and prevention services, including the direct operation of 12 Addiction Treatment Centers (ATCs) statewide. Between 2020 and 2022 the OASAS treatment provider system served, on average, about 229,000 people with an average daily census of 101,000. During the 2021-22 school year, recurring, individual-based prevention services were delivered to 357,000 individuals. During 2021-22, population-based prevention services reached approximately 3,848,000 residents.

The service continuum includes community-based treatment including inpatient, residential, outpatient, crisis, and opioid treatment program services, school and community-based prevention services as well as intervention, support, and crisis services. OASAS supports a comprehensive prevention system through approximately 145 providers with programs based in schools and local communities and promotes public awareness and involvement through a variety of community-based groups statewide. In addition, recovery-focused services include support for permanent supportive housing as well as peer engagement specialists, family support navigators, youth clubhouses, recovery centers, and regional addiction resource centers.

Substance Use Disorder Prevention



Universal



Indicated

OASAS prevention service providers use a proactive planning process to deliver proven evidence-based programs to young people, their families, and communities. Prevention services are delivered by over 145 providers operating in schools, community-based organizations, and embedded in the community at large. The providers deliver a wide range of services including

² Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2024/2025 – (New York) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant (SUPTRS-BG), CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

evidence-based education programs, environmental efforts to reduce underage drinking, and early interventions for adolescents who have begun to use alcohol and other drugs.



Universal

OASAS requires providers to use Evidence-based programs and strategies (EBPS). Community coalitions, environmental strategies, education and awareness, and community capacity building are all critical components of an effective prevention program or system. EBPS include educational curricula, multi-component school-based programs, and environmental strategies. Most EBPS provided by OASAS-funded prevention providers are delivered in school settings.

OASAS established six Prevention Resource Centers (PRCs) to support local communities' implementation of EPBS. The PRCs disseminate current prevention science, through training and technical assistance, to community coalitions and prevention providers.

EXPENDITURES FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

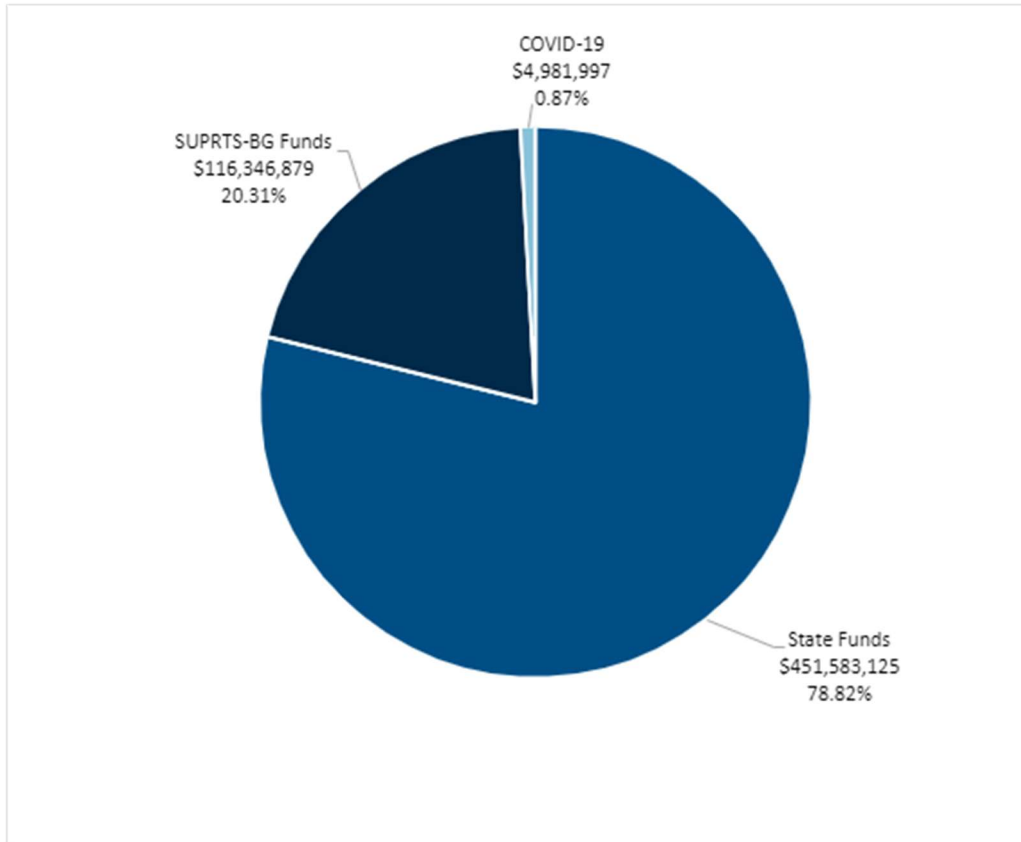
All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant (SUPTRS-BG) funds administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Exhibit 2 shows the sources that New York used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2023. As indicated, state funds and SUPTRS-BG funds account for the largest sources (78.82 percent and 20.31 percent, respectively).³

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SUPTRS-BG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2024-2025, New York did not specifically identify underage drinking as a prevention priority for use of SUPTRS-BG funds.⁴

³ WebBGAS State Profile, 2023 SUPTRS-BG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – New York 2023.

⁴ FY 2024–2025 – (New York) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SUPTRS-BG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

Exhibit 2: Sources of New York’s 2023 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



STATE PROMOTION OF "TALK. THEY HEAR YOU."®

CAMPAIGN MATERIALS



Universal

“Talk. They Hear You.” (TTHY) is SAMHSA’s national campaign for the prevention of youth substance use, designed to help parents and caregivers, educators, and community members get informed, be prepared, and take action to prevent underage drinking and other substance use.

The campaign creates elements such as public service announcements (PSAs) and social media content and then provides organizations the flexibility to use these elements as they see fit. Some partners extensively implement the campaign, whereas others use select elements.

The Prevention Council of Putnam Use of TTHY

The Prevention Council of Putnam educates residents of Putnam County, New York, on issues related to substance use disorders and problem gambling.

The council provides the community with up-to-date information and services related to prevention, treatment, and recovery. The council recently used TTHY messages in ads on social media, targeting parents. The council also ran underage drinking prevention ads on local cable television.

Exhibit 3: Social Media Post of TTHY PSA



Manhasset Community Coalition Against Substance Abuse

The [Manhasset Community Coalition Against Substance Abuse](#) (Manhasset CASA) serves as a resource to reduce the underage use of alcohol and tobacco, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs and the use of illicit drugs among youth in the Manhasset area of Long Island.

Manhasset CASA has implemented the TTHY campaign in various aspects of the community to increase exposure. TTHY materials are featured on grocery shopping carts and within Italian ice shops. Manhasset CASA strives to reach youth early by connecting parents, schools, and the community with resources.

STATE PERFORMANCE: LAWS, ENFORCEMENT, AND PROGRAMS

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details New York’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:



Universal

- underage possession or purchase of alcohol
- underage drinking and driving
- alcohol availability
- sales and delivery to consumers at home
- alcohol pricing
- 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:



Selective



Indicated

- enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations
- programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking
- state interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns
- state expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking

Underage Possession or Purchase of Alcohol

New York-Underage-Possession	
<i>Underage possession laws prohibit the possession of alcohol by people under age 21.</i>	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	Yes
Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	
In any private location?	No
In private residence?	No
In parent/guardian's home only?	No
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Underage-Consumption	
<i>Underage consumption laws prohibit the consumption of alcohol by people under age 21.</i>	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	
In any private location?	N/A
In private residence?	N/A
In parent/guardian's home only?	N/A
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Underage-Internal Possession	
<i>Internal possession laws require evidence of alcohol in the body of people under age 21, as determined by a blood, breath, or urine test.</i>	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents?	N/A
Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents?	N/A
Is there an exception based on location?	
In any private location?	N/A
In private residence?	N/A
In parent/guardian's home only?	N/A
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Underage-Purchase and Attempted Purchase <i>Underage purchase and attempted purchase laws prohibit people under the age of 21 from purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages.</i>	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	No
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	No
Notes: New York does not have a statute that specifically prohibits purchase, but it does prohibit purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol by using false evidence of age. See N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 65-b. APIS does not include laws with such limitations in the Purchase policy topic.	
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Underage False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol <i>False ID laws prohibit the use of false identifications by minors to obtain alcohol. All 50 states and the District of Columbia prohibit the use of false IDs by underage people to obtain alcohol.</i>	
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?	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
Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)?	Yes
Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)?	No
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May the retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

Underage Drinking and Driving

New York-Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles) <i>Youth BAC limit policies establish the maximum amount of alcohol that underage (<21) drivers can have in their bloodstream when operating a motor vehicle.</i>	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.02
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
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” Laws) <i>Use/lose laws authorize suspension or revocation of driving privileges as a penalty for underage purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages.</i>	
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
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Graduated Driver’s Licenses <i>Graduated driver’s licenses (GDL) is a system designed to delay full licensure for teenage automobile drivers, thus allowing beginning drivers to gain experience under less risky conditions.</i>	
Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians or other adults (other than instructors)?	16
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, 15 of which must be at night
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	16 years, 6 months
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	9:00 p.m.
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	Yes
Are there restrictions on passengers?	No more than one passenger under 21 who is not an immediate family member 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
Notes: New York has certain regional restrictions that apply to the 5 boroughs of New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland & Putnam counties. These restrictions are not provided here. The New York DMV will issue a limited-use junior license to a junior driver (under 18) who passes a road test during the first six months (i.e., within the mandatory 6-month holding period) after the	

<p>New York-Graduated Driver’s Licenses <i>Graduated driver’s licenses (GDL) is a system designed to delay full licensure for teenage automobile drivers, thus allowing beginning drivers to gain experience under less risky conditions.</i></p>	
<p>learner permit was issued. A limited-use junior license allows the junior driver to drive without supervision between 5 am and 9 pm and within specific geographical boundaries for purposes related to school, employment, medical care, or child care. This would then convert to an intermediate stage license at the end of the mandatory 6-month holding period.</p>	
<p><i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i></p>	

Alcohol Availability

<p>New York-Furnishing Alcohol to Minors <i>Furnishing alcohol policies prohibit adults from providing alcohol to persons under age 21.</i></p>	
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
Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol?	No
Is there an exception based on location?	
In any private location?	No
In private residence?	No
In parent/guardian's home only?	No
Affirmative defense for sellers and licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	No
<p><i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i></p>	

<p>New York-Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) <i>RBS training teaches servers to responsibly serve and/or sell alcoholic beverages for on- and/or off-premises consumption and mitigate alcohol-related harms. RBS training policies require or provide incentives to retail alcohol outlets to train licensees, managers, and servers/sellers to effectively implement policies and procedures that prevent alcohol sales and service to underage and intoxicated persons.</i></p>	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	Voluntary
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	
Licensee	No
Manager	No
Server/seller	No
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	No
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	Both

New York-Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) <i>RBS training teaches servers to responsibly serve and/or sell alcoholic beverages for on- and/or off-premises consumption and mitigate alcohol-related harms. RBS training policies require or provide incentives to retail alcohol outlets to train licensees, managers, and servers/sellers to effectively implement policies and procedures that prevent alcohol sales and service to underage and intoxicated persons.</i>	
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	Unspecified
In certain proceedings to revoke, cancel or suspend a retail license based on furnishing to a minor, it can be an affirmative defense that at the time of the violation the person who committed the alleged violation held a valid certificate of completion or renewal from an entity authorized to give and administer an alcohol training awareness program, and that the licensee had diligently implemented and complied with all of the provisions of the approved training program. The licensee is required to prove each element of the affirmative defense by a preponderance of the credible evidence. N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 65(6).	
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores) <i>Minimum ages for off-premises sellers policies specify the minimum age for employees who sell alcoholic beverages in off-premises establishments.</i>	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	None
Wine	None
Spirits	18
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	Yes
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars) <i>Minimum ages for on-premises sellers policies specify the minimum age for employees who sell alcoholic beverages in on-premises establishments.</i>	
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
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
<i>Distance limitation policies applied to new alcohol outlets near universities, colleges, and primary and secondary schools limit the physical distance between new alcohol outlets and schools.</i>	
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)?	Within 200 feet
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Within 200 feet; applies only to on-premises licenses which sell spirits
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Wine and spirits
Notes: Exceptions are 1) club affiliated with such school, if school has no objection; 2) certain sections in county of Ulster, borough of Manhattan, town of Bainbridge and borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings; 3) special retail liquor licenses for theaters where availability of alcohol is not advertised in manner visible from street.	
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Dram Shop Liability	
<i>Dram shop liability, also known as commercial host liability, refers to the civil liability that commercial alcohol providers face for injuries or damages caused by their intoxicated or underage drinking patrons.</i>	
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
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Social Host Liability	
<i>Social host liability refers to the civil liability that non-commercial alcohol providers face for injuries or damages caused by their intoxicated or underage drinking guests. Many states require evidence that social hosts furnished alcohol to the underage guest, although others permit liability if social hosts allowed underage guests to drink on the hosts' property, even if the hosts did not furnish the alcohol.</i>	
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
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
<i>Hosting underage drinking parties policies establish state- (or local) imposed liability against individuals responsible for underage drinking events on property they own, lease, or otherwise control. At the local level, these laws are sometimes referred to as social host ordinances.</i>	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	No
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	N/A
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	N/A
Property type covered by the law?	
Residential	N/A
Outdoor	N/A
Other	N/A
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	N/A
Does host’s preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	N/A
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	
Family	N/A
Resident	N/A
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Keg Registration	
<i>Keg registration laws require wholesalers or retailers to attach tags, stickers, or engravings with an ID number to kegs exceeding a specified capacity. Online keg tracking capacity using sensors are also being used in some states. Separately from requiring retailers to register kegs, some states prohibit anyone from possessing unregistered kegs or destroying keg labels or both.</i>	
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?	No law
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
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
<i>High-proof grain alcoholic beverages, such as Everclear or Gem Clear, represent a type of “neutral spirit” that is odorless and colorless and contains a high percentage of alcohol. Some states prohibit or restrict the retail availability of high-proof grain alcoholic beverages as a strategy for reducing underage drinking, particularly underage binge drinking.</i>	
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
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

Sales and Delivery to Consumers at Home

New York-Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
<i>Retailer interstate shipments of alcohol policies address the ability of retailers to ship alcohol directly to consumers located across state lines, typically in response to orders placed over the internet.</i>	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Prohibited
Wine	Prohibited
Spirits	Prohibited
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Direct Shipments/Sales	
<i>Some states prohibit or restrict direct sales/shipments from producers to consumers. In these states, producers must distribute products through wholesalers rather than sell directly to retailers or consumers, wholesalers must purchase from producers, and consumers must purchase from retailers.</i>	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	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?	No
Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state “Package contains alcohol”?	Yes
Must the label state “Recipient must be 21 years old”?	Yes
Notes: Direct sales/shipments permitted only for wineries in States that afford New York wineries a reciprocal shipping privilege.	
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Home Delivery <i>Home delivery policies prohibit or permit off-premises alcohol retailers to deliver alcohol to customers who are not present at the retail outlet.</i>	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	Permitted; beer deliveries limited to five gallons; delivery vehicles must be clearly marked
Wine	Permitted; delivery vehicles must be clearly marked
Spirits	Permitted; delivery vehicles must be clearly marked
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York- Direct to Consumer <i>Direct to consumer policies prohibit or permit on-premises alcohol retailers to deliver alcohol directly to consumers.</i>	
Is there a policy allowing on-premises retailers to deliver alcohol to a consumer at home?	Yes
Which on-premises retailers can provide delivery of alcoholic beverages?	
Restaurant	Yes
Bar license	No
Third party license	No
Which types of alcohol are permitted to be delivered?	
Beer	No
Wine	Yes
Spirits	Yes
Mixed drinks	Yes
Are there restrictions in place addressing details of the delivery?	
Hours limited	Yes
Amount of alcohol limited	Not specified
Food requirement	Yes
Are there certain requirements that the delivery person must meet?	
Must be 21	Not specified
Must check ID at point of delivery	Yes
Must receive payment regardless of delivery completion	Not specified
<i>Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023</i>	

Alcohol Pricing

New York-Alcohol Taxes	
<i>Alcohol taxes may address beer, wine, and distilled spirits or some combination thereof. Specific excise taxes are levied on the quantity of the beverage at the wholesale or retail level. Ad valorem excise taxes are levied as a percentage of the retail price of a beverage.</i>	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	\$0.14
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
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)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
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	N/A
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	\$0.30
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
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)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No

New York-Alcohol Taxes	
<i>Alcohol taxes may address beer, wine, and distilled spirits or some combination thereof. Specific excise taxes are levied on the quantity of the beverage at the wholesale or retail level. Ad valorem excise taxes are levied as a percentage of the retail price of a beverage.</i>	
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	N/A
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	\$6.44
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
General sales tax rate	Not relevant
Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	N/A
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
General sales tax rate	Not relevant
Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax)	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	\$2.54 per gallon for alcohol content of 24% or less.
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
<i>Low-price, high-volume drink specials policies regulate on-premises retailers in their use of various price-related marketing tactics, such as “happy hours”, two-for-one specials, or free drinks, that encourage heavier consumption.</i>	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	Yes
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	Yes
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	No
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	Yes
Increased volume without increase in price	No
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

New York-Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
<i>Wholesaler pricing restrictions increase the price of alcohol to consumers. In general, wholesaler pricing policies fall within four types: restrictions on volume discounts; restrictions on discounting practices; price posting requirements; and restrictions on the ability of wholesalers to provide credit extensions to retailers.</i>	
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?	Yes
Maximum (Days)	25
Notes: Payment is required within 25 days from certain retail beer and wine licensees (i.e., those who purchase beer and/or wine for resale for on and off premises consumption but not including licensees who sell liquor and/or wine for off premises consumption).	
Wine	
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?	Post and hold
Minimum (days)	30
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes
Maximum (Days)	30
Notes: Payment is required within 25 days from certain retail beer and wine licensees (i.e., those who purchase beer and/or wine for resale for on and off premises consumption but not including licensees who sell liquor and/or wine for off premises consumption).	
Spirits	
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?	Post and hold
Minimum (days)	30
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	Yes
Maximum (Days)	30
<i>Source: Alcohol Policy Information System, January 1, 2023</i>	

Enforcement Policies

New York-Compliance Check Protocols

Compliance check protocols involve an underage operative (“decoy”)—working with local law enforcement officials or agents from the state alcohol beverage control (ABC) agency—who enters an alcohol retail establishment and attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage from a server, bartender or clerk.

Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	No
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	Not applicable
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	Not applicable
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Not applicable
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Not applicable
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Not applicable
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Not applicable

Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023

New York-Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors

Many states’ Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) agencies issue penalty guidelines for sales/service to underage youth to alert licensees to the sanctions that will be imposed for first, second, and subsequent offenses, providing a time period for determining repeat offenses. The agency may treat the guidelines as establishing a set penalty or range of penalties or may treat them as guidance, allowing for deviation at the agency’s discretion.

Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	No data
What is the time period for defining second, third and subsequent offenses?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the second offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the third offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

Source: STOP Act Legal Database, January 1, 2023

New York State Survey Responses

State Agency Information

Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:

New York State Police and local law enforcement agencies as well as the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (Liquor Authority)

Enforcement Strategies

State law enforcement agencies use:

Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
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	Yes

State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws No

Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors Not applicable

Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies Not applicable

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	99
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	12/31/2022
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	No

State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² 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 state³ 59,000

Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies
(including random checks) 3000

Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks 391

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending 12/31/2022

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* Yes

Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations 3000

Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks 391

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 Yes

Number of fines imposed by the state⁴ No data

Total amount in fines across all licensees No data

Smallest fine imposed No data

Largest fine imposed No data

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending No data

<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	No data
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	No data
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁶	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	No data

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per state statutes.

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

³ Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.

⁴ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies.

⁵ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies.

⁶ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Teen Intervene

Number of youth served	1,336
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	https://www.hazeldenbettyford.org/addiction/intervention/teen-intervene

LifeSkills Training

Number of youth served	68,750
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:	https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/evaluation-studies/
URL for more program information:	https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/

Too Good for Drugs

Number of youth served	75,990
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:	https://toogoodprograms.org/pages/evidence-base

URL for more program information:

<https://toogoodprograms.org/collections/too-good-for-drugs>

Project Towards No Drug Abuse

Number of youth served	6,623
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:	https://tnd.usc.edu/?page_id=42
URL for more program information:	https://tnd.usc.edu/

Active Parenting

Number of youth served	0
Number of parents served	698
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	https://activeparenting.com/for-leaders/research-studies-tools-and-tests/research-studies/
URL for more program information:	https://activeparenting.com/

Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies

Number of youth served	748
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not available
URL for more program information:	https://pathsprogram.com/

Positive Action

Number of youth served	1,122
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:	https://www.positiveaction.net/research-articles#primary-prevention-2016
URL for more program information:	https://www.positiveaction.net/

Second Step

Number of youth served	36,031
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:	https://www.secondstep.org/research
URL for more program information:	https://www.secondstep.org

Too Good for Violence

Number of youth served	35,350
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:	https://toogoodprograms.org/pages/evidence-base
URL for more program information:	https://toogoodprograms.org/collections/too-good-for-violence

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students

Number of youth served	28
Number of parents served	No Data
Number of caregivers served	No Data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	No
URL for evaluation report:	Not applicable
URL for more program information:	http://depts.washington.edu/abrc/basics.htm

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Building Skills:

Website: <https://www.wnyunited.org/building-skills-grade-5.html>

Guiding Good Choices

Website: <https://www.communitiesthatcare.net/programs/ggc/>

Olweus Bullying Prevention

Website: <https://olweus.sites.clemson.edu/>

Preventure

Website: <https://preventureprogram.com/>

SPORT Prevention Plus Wellness

Website: <https://preventionpluswellness.com/pages/sport-prevention-plus-wellness-1>

These programs are new and do not have data collected yet:

Familias Unidas

Strong African American Families Program

Triple P – Positive Parenting Program [Level 2 – Selected]

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: St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and Health Services provides prevention services on and off the reservation. The provider delivers Too Good for Drugs programming and performs social marketing and coalition development. Native American Community Services of Erie & Niagara Counties, Inc. provides

prevention services to the off-reservation Native American population in Erie and Niagara Counties. The provider delivers Too Good for Drugs, Too Good for Violence, SPORT Prevention Plus Wellness, and Life Skills Training programming.

<i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i>	Yes
Description of program: Many New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS)- funded providers and coalitions work locally to limit youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing. They also administer annual surveys that measure youth exposure.	
<i>State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking</i>	Yes
Federal campaigns: Red Ribbon Week; National Prevention Week; NCADD Alcohol Awareness Month; DEA's Take Back Day	Yes
Regional and local media campaigns:	No
Local school district efforts:	No
Other: Drinksgiving/Blackout Wed Prevention campaign; Graduation/Summer specific campaign	Yes
<i>State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You."</i>	Yes
State officially endorses TTHY efforts	No
State commits state resources for TTHY	No
State forwards TTHY materials to local areas	Yes
Other:	No
<i>State procures funding for TTHY</i>	No data
Pro bono	No data
Donated air time	No data
Earned media	No data
Other: Not applicable	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): SAMHSA	Yes
Agency(ies) within your state: New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports	Yes
Nongovernmental agency(ies):	No
Other:	No
Best practice standards description: The OASAS Division of Prevention convenes an Evidence-based Programs and Strategies (EBPS) Review Panel that consists of volunteer prevention researchers from New York's leading academic, institutional, provider, and other organizations. The EBPS Review Panel conducts independent reviews of the documented research supporting effectiveness of substance misuse prevention programs and strategies. They apply standardized rating criteria and then, based on the existing research literature, make a recommendation regarding the effectiveness and public health impact of the programs and strategies on specific target populations. Interventions that are rated as effective in producing significant substance misuse prevention outcomes are then added to an OASAS-approved registry of EBPS. The OASAS-funded prevention providers then use this registry as a menu of programs to implement. In addition, these providers are required to follow SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), which is a data-driven decision-making process to ensure that the programming is meeting the communities' greatest needs. The SPF requires following five specific steps and two guiding principles. It offers prevention planners a comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing substance misuse and related behavioral health problems in their community. Furthermore, the Division of Prevention releases established prevention guidelines that all funded providers need to follow. These guidelines provide minimum program performance standards in the areas of service availability and delivery, personnel and fiscal practices, recordkeeping, and data reporting. The document provides the structure for the prevention field, counties, and regulatory bodies to implement and enhance consistent prevention delivery and oversight throughout New York State. The Division of Prevention reviews	

this document periodically and revises it, when necessary, as new prevention information and knowledge are gained, with input from a team comprised of provider, county, and OASAS staff.

Additional Clarification	
Not available	
State Interagency Collaboration	
<i>A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i>	No
<i>Committee contact information:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i>	Not applicable
URL or other means of access: Not applicable	
Underage Drinking Reports	
<i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	Yes
Prepared by: OASAS Division of Prevention and Problem Gambling Services	
Plan can be accessed via: No data	
<i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i>	No
Prepared by: Not applicable	
Report can be accessed via: Not applicable	
Additional Clarification	
No data	
State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking	
<i>Compliance checks in retail outlets:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	\$41,102,322
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	12/31/2022
<i>K–12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data unavailable
<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included:	Data unavailable
Estimate of state funds expended:	Data unavailable
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	Data unavailable
Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking	
<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data

Other: Not applicable

No data

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Not applicable

Additional Clarification

All underage details and checkpoints are funded by federal grant money.

CONCLUSION

In the past decade, there has been sustained progress in preventing and reducing underage drinking. Continuing this success requires a multifaceted approach that addresses prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery, enforcement, and research on policies, programs, and practices at the national, state, and local level. The *State Reports* are a unique summative resource designed to equip readers with the information to identify gaps and develop solutions to bolster their state prevention system with evidence-based strategies. Local stakeholders are encouraged to leverage this information and collaborate with local coalitions, enforcement agencies, and invested community members, including parents and caregivers, to implement tailored solutions that are relevant and effective in their unique contexts.

APPENDIX

Teen Intervene

Teen Intervene is a brief early intervention program for youth ages 12–19 who display early signs of alcohol or drug involvement. Integrating stages of change theory, motivational enhancement, and cognitive behavioral therapy, the intervention aims to help teens reduce and ultimately eliminate their substance use.

LifeSkills Training

LifeSkills Training is a school-based program that aims to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use and violence by targeting major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors.

Too Good for Drugs

Too Good For Drugs is a school-based prevention program for elementary and middle school students that builds on students' resiliency by teaching them how to be socially competent and autonomous problem solvers.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse

Project Towards No Drug Abuse is a drug use prevention program for high school youth. The current version of the curriculum is designed to help students develop self-control and communication skills and to acquire resources that help them resist drug use, improve decision-making strategies, and develop the motivation to not use drugs.

Active Parenting

Active Parenting is a video-based education program designed to teach parents how to raise a child by using encouragement and building self-esteem, active listening skills, effective communication, and problem-solving skills.

Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies

Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies is a comprehensive curriculum promoting emotional and social competencies and reducing aggression and behavior problems in elementary school-aged children while simultaneously enhancing the educational process in the classroom. Although primarily focused on the school and classroom settings, information and activities are also included for use with parents.

Positive Action

Positive Action is a systematic educational program that promotes an intrinsic interest in learning and encourages cooperation among students. It works by teaching and reinforcing the intuitive philosophy that you feel good about yourself when you do positive actions.

Second Step

Second Step - Elementary Grades K–5 is a universal classroom-based program for children that is designed to increase school success and decrease problem behaviors by promoting social–emotional competence and self-regulation. The Second Step program consists of a skills-focused, social–emotional learning curriculum that emphasizes skills that strengthen students' ability to learn, have empathy, manage emotions, and solve problems.

Too Good for Violence

Too Good for Violence is designed to enhance prosocial behaviors and skills and improve protective factors related to conflict and violence.

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students is a prevention program for college students who drink alcohol heavily and have experienced or are at risk for alcohol-related problems.

Building Skills

Building Skills is a 12-lesson curriculum designed to help 5th graders avoid or reduce high-risk behaviors, including substance abuse, by improving their inter-and intra-personal skills.

Guiding Good Choices

Guiding Good Choices is a drug use prevention program that provides parents of children in grades 4 through 8 (9 to 14 years old) with the knowledge and skills needed to guide their children through early adolescence. It seeks to strengthen and clarify family expectations for behavior, enhance the conditions that promote bonding within the family, and teach skills that allow children to resist drug use successfully.

Olweus Bullying Prevention

Olweus Bullying Prevention is used at the school, classroom, and individual levels and includes methods to reach out to parents and the community for involvement and support. These efforts are designed to improve peer relations and make the school a safer and more positive place for students to learn and develop.

Preventure

Preventure is a school-based intervention aimed to reduce drug and alcohol use while improving emotional well-being. Students who demonstrate certain personality profiles as identified through a screening questionnaire participate in a two 90-minute workshops. The workshops focus on motivating teens to understand their personality type that may lead to certain emotional or behavioral reactions. Specialized workshops include sensation seeking, impulsivity, anxiety sensitivity, and negative thinking

SPORT Prevention Plus Wellness

SPORT Prevention Plus Wellness, a motivational intervention designed for use by all adolescents, integrates substance abuse prevention with health promotion to help adolescents minimize and avoid substance use while increasing physical activity and other health-enhancing habits, including eating well and getting adequate sleep.

Familias Unidas

Familias Unidas is a family-based program for Hispanic families conducted in Spanish. It is designed to prevent conduct disorders; use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes; and risky sexual behaviors by improving family functioning. The intervention is delivered primarily through multiparent groups, which aim to develop effective parenting skills, and family visits, during which parents apply skills while interacting with their adolescent.

Strong African American Families Program

The Strong African American Families (SAAF) Program is a culturally personalized, family-centered intervention for African American youth and their caregivers. SAAF is based on a developmental model of processes through which program participation has been shown to protect African American youth from the initiation and escalation of risk behaviors.

Triple P – Positive Parenting Program [Level 2 – Selected]

Triple P – Positive Parenting Program [Level 2 – Selected] are seminars for parents of children ages 0 to 12 years old interested in general information about promoting their child's development.



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

ICCPUD