

APPENDIX A

**TABLE 1
STOP ACT BEST PRACTICES CATEGORIES:
RELATIONSHIP TO COLLAPSED CATEGORIES USED FOR DATA COLLECTION
PURPOSES**

		COLLAPSED CATEGORIES			
		1	2	3	4
BEST PRACTICES LISTED IN STOP ACT*	1 Underage possession and related laws and enforcement of those laws	x	x		
	2 Comprehensive liability laws and their enforcement	x	x		
	3 Comprehensive enforcement efforts		x		
	4 Server training	x	x		
	5 Direct shipment and home delivery	x			
	6 Programs and laws that deter adult furnishing	x	x	x	
	7 Programs targeting youth, families and caregivers		x	x	
	8 Graduated drivers license laws	x			
	9 State Expenditures				x

*See below for STOP Act language describing Best Practices categories.

STOP Act Best Practices Categories

(B) State performance measures.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary shall develop, in consultation with the Committee, a set of measures to be used in preparing the report on best practices.

(ii) Categories.—In developing these measures, the Secretary shall consider categories including, but not limited to:

(I) Whether or not the State has comprehensive anti-underage drinking laws such as for the illegal sale, purchase, attempt to purchase, consumption, or possession of alcohol; illegal use of fraudulent ID; illegal furnishing or obtaining of alcohol for an individual under 21 years; the degree of strictness of the penalties for such offenses; and the prevalence of the enforcement of each of these infractions.

(II) Whether or not the State has comprehensive liability statutes pertaining to underage access to alcohol such as dram shop, social host, and house party laws, and the prevalence of enforcement of each of these laws.

(III) Whether or not the State encourages and conducts comprehensive enforcement efforts to prevent underage access to alcohol at retail outlets, such as random compliance checks and shoulder tap programs, and the number of compliance checks within alcohol retail outlets measured against the number of total alcohol retail outlets in each State, and the result of such checks.

(IV) Whether or not the State encourages training on the proper selling and serving of alcohol for all sellers and servers of alcohol as a condition of employment.

(V) Whether or not the State has policies and regulations with regard to direct sales to consumers and home delivery of alcoholic beverages.

(VI) Whether or not the State has programs or laws to deter adults from purchasing alcohol for minors; and the number of adults targeted by these programs.

(VII) Whether or not the State has programs targeted to youths, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking; and the number of individuals served by these programs.

(VIII) Whether or not the State has enacted graduated drivers licenses and the extent of those provisions.

(IX) The amount that the State invests, per youth capita, on the prevention of underage drinking, further broken down by the amount spent on—

(aa) compliance check programs in retail outlets, including providing technology to prevent and detect the use of false identification by minors to make alcohol purchases;

(bb) checkpoints and saturation patrols that include the goal of reducing and deterring underage drinking;

(cc) community-based, school-based, and higher-education–based programs to prevent underage drinking;

(dd) underage drinking prevention programs that target youth within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems; and

(ee) other State efforts or programs as deemed appropriate.