

Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center

Monthly Resource Alert

July 2010



11720 Beltsville Drive ■ Suite 900 ■ Calverton, MD 20705 ■ Toll Free 877-335-1287

Please visit our enhanced website at www.udetc.org for the latest information on underage drinking.

12th Annual National Leadership Conference Reminder

Preliminary programs should be arriving to you in the mail soon! Get your sleeping room now as they are going fast! You can check availability at both our host hotel: Anaheim Marriott at 1-800-228-9290 and our overflow hotel: the Anaheim Sheraton at 1-866-837-4197 and mention the National Leadership Conference for reduced rates!

July 2010 Resource Alert Legal Case

"It was lawful for Jeremiah Wise to consume alcohol at home but what happens when he went out on the streets under the influence of alcohol?"

On May 6, 2010, the Court of Appeals, Coshocton County, Ohio, Fifth Appellate District, handed down their opinion in the case of State v. Wise, 2010-Ohio-2040

Jeremiah Wise was 19 years old when, with his mother's permission, he consumed alcohol in their home. Jeremiah later left the house after consuming the alcohol and, with others, was stopped by Corporal Morgan Eckelberry of the West Lafayette Police Department at 1:15 AM while walking down the middle of the street.

The officer detected a mild odor of alcohol coming from Jeremiah, along with two other individuals, and asked if any of the group had been drinking. Appellant told the officer that he had consumed three beers. Jeremiah was charged with underage consumption. Read more about this most interesting case on underage drinking by clicking on the link below for more information:

<http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/rod/docs/pdf/5/2010/2010-ohio-2040.pdf>

Success Stories: Minnesota and Nevada

Minnesota

A Minnesota city's successful collaboration results in approval of social host ordinance

Albert Lea is a city of 18,000 in southern Minnesota along the Iowa border. In 2008 during an underage drinking forum, citizens expressed that more needed to be done to prevent underage drinking in homes. After the forum community members collaborated with law enforcement and citizen leaders and presented the city council with a social host ordinance. After responding to the council and community concerns on December 8, 2008, the Albert Lea City Council approved the social host ordinance by a vote of four to three. As of June 11, 2010, Albert Lea is one of 47 cities and 5 counties in Minnesota that have adopted a social host ordinance. The ordinances have been an effective deterrent with several law enforcement agencies reporting a reduction in their underage drinking related calls since their ordinances went into effect.

The story of Albert Lea's social host ordinance demonstrates how EUDL efforts can grow and be sustained as a result of successful community collaborations.

Nevada

In Nevada Sustainability Isn't "Just a Word"

In June, 2009, The Nevada State Legislature gave two "Hoorahs" to its state Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws program through its passage of Assembly Bill No. 432. The bill mandates Responsible Beverage Server Training (RBST) for all employees of on and off premise alcohol sale locations in counties with over 100,000 residents, and voluntary for counties under 100,000. The second "hoorah" is that 50% of all the money collected from the fines is deposited into an account created in the State General Fund for the support of community juvenile justice programs and "must be used only to enforce laws that prohibit the purchase, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 years." This success story is an example of implementing a policy that supports the sustainability of preventing underage drinking with an emphasis on retailer education and enforcement support.

July National Electronic Seminar

Controlling Youth Access to Alcohol at Special Events

Date: Thursday, July 22, 2010

Time: 3:00-4:15 p.m. ET

Speakers: Nancy McGee, Missouri Department of Public Safety; Lt. Dave Teem, Newport Police Department and Barbara Daugherty, Commission on Children and Families

This discussion will revolve around the essential collaborative approach to early planning and coordination of necessary logistics in large scale events. Our presenters will share firsthand experiences with the planning and execution of control measures, funding considerations, and resource management. See how bringing the community together with regulatory and enforcement representatives can set the course for minimizing potential problems associated with events from small town festivals to large scale events where alcohol is available or permitted.

To register, go to www.udetc.org/audioconfregistration.asp.

To print a hard copy of this month's Resource Alert visit:

www.udetc.org/documents/ResourceAlerts/ResourceAlert0710.pdf

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Office of Juvenile Justice for Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) or the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center (UDET) and are solely of the author/source.

Resource Alert Descriptor

July 2010

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Jeremiah Wise was 19 years old when, with his mother’s permission, he consumed alcohol in their home. Jeremiah later left the house after consuming the alcohol and, with others, was stopped by Corporal Morgan Eckelberry of the West Lafayette Police Department at 1:15 AM while walking down the middle of the street.

The officer detected a mild odor of alcohol coming from Jeremiah, along with two other individuals, and asked if any of the group had been drinking. Appellant told the officer that he had consumed three beers. Jeremiah was charged with underage consumption. His motion to suppress because the officer lacked a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity to stop the group was overruled. The case then proceeded to bench trial where he was convicted. How did the Appellate Court review this appeal and what error did they find?

To read more about this interesting case please click on the link below:

<http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/rod/docs/pdf/5/2010/2010-ohio-2040.pdf>

2010-Ohio-2040

STATE OF OHIO, Plaintiff-Appellee

v

JEREMIAH WISE, Defendant-Appellant

No. 09 CA 0011

Court of Appeals of Ohio, Fifth District, Coshocton

May 6, 2010

Criminal Appeal from Coshocton Municipal Court Case No. CRB 0800793

For Plaintiff-Appellee: JAMES SKELTON, Police Prosecutor, Coshocton County Law Director

For Defendant-Appellant: BRIAN W. BENBOW, Benbow Law Offices

JUDGES: Julie A. Edwards, P.J. William B. Hoffman, J. Sheila G. Farmer, J.

OPINION

Edwards, P.J.

{¶1} Appellant, Jeremiah Wise, appeals a judgment of the Coshocton Municipal Court convicting him of consuming beer or liquor while under the age of 21 in violation of R.C. 4301.69(E)(1). Appellee is the State of Ohio.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CASE

{¶2} Appellant's mother, Carolyn Shustar, left work at 11:30 p.m. on December 12, 2008. When she arrived home, appellant's sister Jessica asked if she and appellant could have a beer. Appellant was 19 years old at the time. Ms. Shustar agreed. Appellant drank three beers and his sister drank two.

{¶3} Appellant and Jessica left the home about 1:00 a.m. to walk up the street to a friend's house where they were allowed to smoke indoors. They went to the friend's house because their mother made them smoke outside and the weather was very cold. Their mother did not go with them, but went to bed.

{¶4} About 1:15 a.m. on December 13, 2008, Corporal Morgan Eckelberry of the West Lafayette Police Department saw six or seven young people walking in the area of King Street and 4th Street in the village. They were walking in the street rather than on the sidewalk. When the officer approached the group, they began walking away from the officer at a "fast pace." Tr. 6. The group walked to apartments at the corner of Fourth and King Streets. The officer pulled up and stopped his cruiser without activating the overhead lights.

{¶5} The officer immediately recognized one of the young people in the group and knew the boy was 16 years old. Curfew is 11:00 p.m. for minors under the age of 18 in the village, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. The officer also recognized appellant, and knew him to be under 21 but over 18. The officer stopped the group to check for identification to determine if any of the group, in addition to the 16-year-old he recognized, were under the age of 18. The officer detected a mild odor of alcohol coming from appellant, along with two other individuals, and asked if any of the group had been drinking. Appellant told the officer that he had consumed three beers. The officer also noted beer cans and bottles in open containers on the ground near the group. The alcohol was located near a truck owned by the oldest member of the group, who was at least 21.

{¶6} Appellant was charged with underage consumption. His motion to suppress on the grounds that the

officer lacked a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity to stop the group was overruled. The case then proceeded to bench trial.

{¶17} At trial, appellant argued that he did not violate the statute because the exception allowing underage consumption under the supervision of a parent applied in the instant case. The court disagreed and found appellant guilty, finding in pertinent part:

{¶18} "Clearly, as long as defendant was in his mother's home and she knew where he was, defendant was being supervised by his parent. However, when she granted him permission to leave, she could no longer 'oversee' or 'direct' the defendant. One could argue that defendant was done consuming alcohol, so he no longer needed to be supervised. However, this would seem to defeat the purpose of the supervision, as anyone knows the effects of alcohol take time to start and time to end. If the officer could detect that defendant was drinking, then he should still have been under the direction and oversight of his parent. He was not. Therefore, defendant is found guilty of the offense charged in the complaint." Judgment Entry, March 12, 2009.

{¶19} Appellant assigns two errors on appeal:

{¶110} "I. THE TRIAL COURT COMMITTED PREJUDICIAL ERROR BY DENYING APPELLANT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS.

{¶111} "II. THE TRIAL COURT'S MARCH 12, 2009 JUDGMENT ENTRY FINDING APPELLANT GUILTY OF POSSESSING OR CONSUMING BEER OR LIQUOR WHILE UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE IN VIOLATION OF R.C. 4301.60(E)(1) WAS AGAINST THE MANIFEST WEIGHT AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE EVIDENCE."

I

{¶112} In his first assignment of error, appellant argues that the officer lacked a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity to justify the stop, and that the officer should be estopped from relying on a curfew violation as the reason for the stop when in the police report, he only wrote that he stopped the individuals for walking away at a fast pace.

{¶113} There are three methods of challenging a trial court's ruling on a motion to suppress on appeal. First, an appellant may challenge the trial court's finding of fact. In reviewing a challenge of this nature, an appellate court must determine whether the trial court's findings of fact are against the manifest weight of the evidence. See *State v. Fanning* (1982), 1 Ohio.St.3d 19, 437 N.E.2d 583; and *State v. Klein* (1991), 73 Ohio.App.3d 486, 597 N.E.2d 1141. Second, an appellant may argue that the trial court failed to apply the appropriate test or correct law to the findings of fact. In that case, an appellate court can reverse the trial court for committing an error of law. See *State v. Williams* (1993), 86 Ohio.App.3d 37, 619 N.E.2d 1141. Finally, an appellant may argue the trial court has incorrectly decided the ultimate or final issues raised in a motion to suppress. When reviewing this type of claim, an appellate court must independently determine, without deference to the trial court's conclusion, whether the facts meet the appropriate legal standard in any given case. *State v. Claytor* (1994), 85 Ohio.App.3d 623, 620 N.E.2d 906.

{¶114} The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits warrantless searches and seizures, rendering them per se unreasonable unless an exception applies. *Katz v. United States* (1967), 389 U.S. 347, 357, 88 S.Ct. 507, 19 L.Ed.2d 576. An investigative stop, or *Terry* stop, is a common exception to the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement. *Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 391 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1503, 20 L.Ed.2d 381. Because the "balance between the public interest and the individual's right to personal security," *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce* (1975), 422 U.S. 873, 878, 95 S.Ct. 2574, 45 L.Ed.2d 607, tilts in favor of a standard less than probable cause in such cases, the Fourth Amendment is satisfied if the officer's action is supported by reasonable suspicion to believe that criminal activity "may be afoot." *United States v. Sokolow* (1989), 490 U.S. 1, 7, 109 S.Ct. 1581, 104 L.Ed.2d 1 (quoting *Terry*, supra, at 30). In *Terry*, the Supreme Court held that a police officer may stop an individual if the officer has a reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts that criminal behavior has occurred or is imminent. See, also, *State v. Chatton* (1984), 11 Ohio.St.3d 59, 61, 463 N.E.2d 1237.

{¶115} The propriety of an investigative stop must be viewed in light of the totality of the circumstances

surrounding the stop "as viewed through the eyes of the reasonable and prudent police officer on the scene who must react to events as they unfold." *State v. Andrews* (1991), 57 Ohio.St.3d 86, 87-88, 565 N.E.2d 1271; *State v. Bobo* (1988), 37 Ohio.St.3d 177, 524 N.E.2d 489. The Supreme Court of the United States has re-emphasized the importance of reviewing the totality of the circumstances in making a reasonable suspicion determination:

{¶16} "When discussing how reviewing courts should make reasonable-suspicion determinations, we have said repeatedly that they must look at the 'totality of the circumstances' of each case to see whether the detaining officer has a 'particularized and objective basis' for suspecting legal wrongdoing. This process allows officers to draw on their own experience and specialized training to make inferences from and deductions about the cumulative information available to them that 'might well elude an untrained person.' Although an officer's reliance on a mere 'hunch' is insufficient to justify a stop, the likelihood of criminal activity need not rise to the level required for probable cause, and it falls considerably short of satisfying a preponderance of the evidence standard.

{¶17} "Our cases have recognized that the concept of reasonable suspicion is somewhat abstract. But we have deliberately avoided reducing it to 'a neat set of legal rules.' In *Sokolow*, for example, we rejected a holding by the Court of Appeals that distinguished between evidence of ongoing criminal behavior and probabilistic evidence because it "create[d] unnecessary difficulty in dealing with one of the relatively simple concepts embodied in the Fourth Amendment." *United States v. Arvizu* (2002), 534 U.S. 266, 273-274, 122 S.Ct. 744, 151 L.Ed.2d 740 (internal citations and quotes omitted).

{¶18} In the instant case, the officer saw a group of individuals who appeared to be young in age walking in the street rather than on the sidewalk at 1:15 a.m. He recognized one member of the group and knew that individual to be under the age of 18 and therefore out after curfew. When the group saw the officer, they began walking away at a fast pace. The officer had reasonable suspicion to stop the group and investigate further.

{¶19} We disagree with appellant's argument that the officer is limited to the facts as stated in his police report to support his testimony concerning the circumstances surrounding the stop. The officer's statement in the police report is a summary of what occurred. Appellant's argument that the officer did not rely on the curfew violation until the hearing suggests that the officer changed his story and therefore, his testimony is not credible, an argument better made to the trier of fact and not to this court. Nothing in the officer's testimony is inconsistent with his statement in the police report that the group walked away from him at a fast pace.

{¶20} The first assignment of error is overruled.

II

{¶21} In his second assignment of error, appellant argues the judgment is against the manifest weight and sufficiency of the evidence.

{¶22} In determining whether a verdict is against the manifest weight of the evidence, the appellate court acts as a thirteenth juror and "in reviewing the entire record, 'weighs the evidence and all reasonable inferences, considers the credibility of witnesses, and determines whether in resolving conflicts in evidence the jury clearly lost its way and created such a manifest miscarriage of justice that the conviction must be reversed and a new trial ordered.'" *State v. Thompkins*, 78 Ohio.St.3d 380, 387, 678 N.E.2d 541, 1997-Ohio-52, quoting *State v. Martin* (1983), 20 Ohio.App.3d 172, 175, 485 N.E.2d 717. An appellate court's function when reviewing the sufficiency of the evidence is to determine whether, after viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime proven beyond a reasonable doubt. *State v. Jenks* (1991), 61 Ohio.St.3d 259, paragraph two of the syllabus.

{¶23} Appellant was convicted of violating R.C. 4301.69(E)(1):

{¶24} "(E)(1) No underage person shall knowingly order, pay for, share the cost of, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public or private place. No underage person shall knowingly be under the influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place. The prohibitions set forth in division (E)(1) of this section against an underage person knowingly possessing, consuming, or being under the

influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor shall not apply if the underage person is supervised by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian, or the beer or intoxicating liquor is given by a physician in the regular line of the physician's practice or given for established religious purposes."

{¶25} Appellant argues that the conviction is against the manifest weight and sufficiency of the evidence because he was supervised by a parent at the time the alcohol was consumed. Appellant also argues that he could not be convicted of knowingly being under the influence of beer or intoxicating liquor in a public place because the state failed to prove he was under the influence of the alcohol at the time of the stop.

{¶26} The statute prohibits appellant from being intoxicated in a public place unless supervised by a parent. It is undisputed that appellant was not supervised by a parent at the time the police officer encountered him in the street.

{¶27} The only evidence that appellant was under the influence of alcohol, which he admitted to drinking earlier in the evening, was the officer's testimony that he smelled a mild odor of alcohol coming from appellant. While there were open containers of alcohol nearby, none of the members of the group admitted to possession of the alcohol and the officer did not see any of them drinking or discarding a container.

{¶28} A mere odor of alcohol is not enough by itself to provide probable cause to arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol. See *State v. Taylor* (1981), 3 Ohio.App.3d 197, 444 N.E.2d 481, syllabus (act of only nominally exceeding the speed limit coupled with the arresting officers' perception of the odor of alcohol, not characterized as pervasive or strong, and nothing more, does not furnish probable cause to arrest an individual for driving under the influence of alcohol). There is no evidence in the record to prove that appellant was under the influence of the three beers consumed earlier in his home at the time the officer encountered him in a public place.

{¶29} Further, the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction under the statute for consuming alcohol. It is undisputed that at the time appellant consumed the alcohol, he was supervised by a parent. At the point in time where appellant leaves the house, the issue no longer is his consumption of the alcohol under R.C. 4301.69(E)(1), but whether he is under the influence of alcohol in a public place.

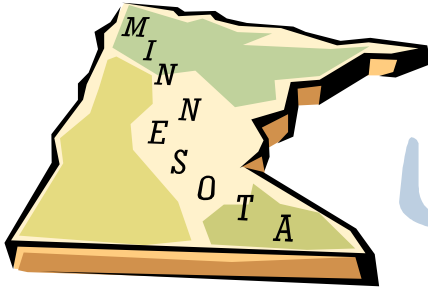
{¶30} The conviction is against the manifest weight and sufficiency of the evidence. The second assignment of error is granted.

{¶31} The judgment of the Coshocton County Municipal Court is reversed. Pursuant to App.R. 12(B), we hereby enter final judgment of acquittal.

Edwards, P.J., Hoffman, J., and Farmer, J. concur

JUDGMENT ENTRY

For the reasons stated in our accompanying Memorandum-Opinion on file, the judgment of the Coshocton Municipal Court is reversed Pursuant to App R 12(B), we hereby enter final judgment of acquittal Costs assessed to appellee



Success Stories

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

www.udetc.org

July 2010

A Minnesota city's successful collaboration results in approval of Social Host Ordinance

Albert Lea is a city of 18,000 in southern Minnesota along the Iowa border. The city is well known as a community that takes underage drinking seriously. Under an enforcing underage drinking laws (EUDL) grant, the city performs routine compliance checks and, in partnership with Freeborn County, started a Zero Adult Provider (ZAP) project, followed up in subsequent years with comprehensive responsible beverage service training and a retailer incentive program.

In the spring of 2008 during an underage drinking town hall forum, citizens expressed the need to do more to prevent underage drinking in homes. Alice Englin, a local coalition coordinator, said that "the meeting attendees were clear that they wanted more done." After the forum, this encouraged the community to consider a Social Host Ordinance as a strategy. Lieutenants J.D. Carlson and Phil Bartusek did research and presented the concept during a City Council work session. "We listened to the concerns council members had raised about parents away on vacation and how many people constitute a party," the lieutenants said. They took the concerns seriously, recruited additional partners, and mobilized the county coalition. Englin drafted a letter of support that was signed by coalition members, and the coalition placed an ad in the local newspaper to educate the community about what a social host ordinance is *and* what it is not.

The Social Host Ordinance, now a reality, was presented to the City Council. The coalition addressed the council members' earlier concerns and presented its support letter signed by citizen leaders, community groups, and the school board. On December 8, 2008, the Albert Lea City Council approved the Social Host Ordinance by a vote of four to three.

As of June 11, 2010, Albert Lea is one of 47 cities and 5 counties in Minnesota that have adopted a Social Host

Ordinance, and several more are actively considering it. Authorities say the ordinances have been an effective deterrent with several law enforcement agencies reporting a reduction in their calls for service related to underage drinking since the ordinances went into effect. Law enforcement continues to investigate providers of alcohol, and the Social Host Ordinance has filled a gap so that people who host parties are held accountable. The data also indicate the number of illegal consumption arrests in Albert Lea during 2009 was 14 percent lower than the previous 6-year average. Albert Lea Police Lt. J.D. Carlson said he feels that the city's numbers are down compared to the 6-year average because of the newly implemented Social Host Ordinance.

The story of Albert Lea's Social Host Ordinance reminds us to continually seek to improve underage drinking prevention efforts, even when we've had earlier accomplishments. It also provides an example of the legwork needed and demonstrates how EUDL efforts can grow and be sustained as a result of successful community collaborations.

For additional information, contact:

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Success Stories

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July 2010

In Nevada Sustainability Isn't "Just a Word"

In June 2009, the Nevada State Legislature gave two "hoorahs" to its Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program through its passage of Assembly Bill No. 432. First, the bill mandates Responsible Beverage Server Training (RBST) for *all* employees of on- and off-premise alcohol sale locations in counties with more than 100,000 residents, and voluntary for counties with less than 100,000 residents. To date, three smaller Nevada counties have voluntarily added to their codes mandatory server training for alcohol servers and sellers.

The RBST program is approximately 3 hours, and each employee completing the training receives a Certified Trainer card that is good for 4 years. This training and the trainers are accredited by the Nevada Commission on Post Secondary Education.

The owner(s) of establishments that do not train their employees within 30 days of the date of hire are found in violation and fined. The graduated fines are \$500 for the first offense, \$1,000 for the second offense within 24 months, and \$5,000 for the third offense within 24 months.

The second "hoorah" is that 50 percent of all the money collected from the fines is deposited into an account created in the State General Fund for the support of community juvenile justice programs and "must be used only to enforce laws that prohibit the purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 years."

The Nevada Department of Taxation authorizes the local law enforcement agencies to issue the "notice of infraction" to businesses with an employee not in compliance. Fines are collected by the department, and 50 percent is transferred into the EUDL activity account. (The

other 50 percent goes into a State account to Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence.)

"We are very happy to have our State legislature acknowledge the importance of encouraging training for individuals and businesses selling alcohol. This support is tremendous," said Kathy Bartosz, Statewide EUDL Coordinator. "It has been a little slow getting started, because the Department of Taxation needed time to create the authorization process to local law enforcement, so they in turn could enter it into their local codes. However, in Reno alone in the first few months, over \$7,000 in fines were collected. Once Las Vegas gets rolling, we anticipate seeing this amount increase. Our EUDL law enforcement officers take this seriously and are ready to go. We also added a question about the mandated server training to our alcohol compliance check forms to collect data correlating training to compliance outcomes. (Bartosz).

This success story is an example of implementing a policy that supports the sustainability of preventing underage drinking with an emphasis on retailer education and enforcement support.

For additional information contact:

Ms. Kathy Bartosz
EUDL Coordinator
Department of Health and Human Services,
Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs
Office
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E-mail: bartosz4@sbcglobal.net



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National Electronic Seminars Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

The OJJDP Audio-TELECONFERENCE Series

2010 National Electronic Seminars Calendar

July 22, 2010 3:00 – 4:15 p.m. Eastern Time

Controlling Youth Access to Alcohol at Special Events

What happens in your community when a large scale event comes to town? How will you control those attending with limited resources? Who will pay the bill?

All too often, these events create a ripe opportunity for underage youth to easily access alcohol. This leads to the familiar scene of alcohol poisoning and a rise in alcohol-related issues with both our youth and adults. We typically see our resources depleted with the expected influx of attendees in our community, only to be exacerbated by underage alcohol use.

This discussion will revolve around the essential collaborative approach to early planning and coordination of necessary logistics. Our presenters will share firsthand experiences with the planning and execution of control measures, funding considerations, and resource management. See how bringing the community together with regulatory and enforcement representatives can set the course for minimizing potential problems associated with events from small town festivals to large scale events where alcohol is available or permitted. Join us as we discuss the process of planning, implementation, and follow-up for the next big event in your community!



August 2010

There will not be an August Audio Call because of the National Leadership Conference held in Anaheim, CA on August 18th – 20th

*****Please visit our website for the next audio call in the series***
www.udetc.org**



We want to hear from you!

Do you have an Underage Drinking Topic that would make a great National Electronic Seminar? Send us your suggestions at udetc@udetc.org and put 'NES Topic Suggestion' in the subject line!

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Provide opportunities for presentation, discussion, and sharing information. Telephone dial-in instructions and accompanying materials will be mailed to registrants two weeks before the audio conference.

To register for any of these free electronic seminars by phone, call toll-free 1-877-335-1287 extension 230

All programs provide opportunities for presentation, discussion, and sharing information. Telephone dial-in instructions and accompanying materials will be mailed to registrants two weeks before the audio conference.

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Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

AUDIO CONFERENCE

TOPIC

Controlling Youth Access to Alcohol at Special Events

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DATE

July 22, 2010

TIME

3:00–4:15 p.m. ET

PRESENTERS

Presenter 1:

Nancy McGee, Missouri Department of Public Safety
mcgeenm@sbcglobal.net

Presenter 2:

Lt. Dave Teem, Newport (OR) Police Department
D.Teem@newportpolice.net

Presenter 3:

Barbara Dougherty, Lincoln County (OR) Commission on Children and Families
bdougherty@co.lincoln.or.us

WEB ENHANCED



Internet users will be able to log on to our conference web page to view presentation slides and interact with other participants.

REGISTER

Please register by using one of our automated options:

- **To register on our website**, please visit www.udetc.org and complete the online registration form, or
- **To register by phone**, please call our toll-free number, 1-877-335-1287, extension 230, and follow the prompts.

Telephone dial-in instructions and accompanying materials for the audio conference will be mailed one (1) week before the call.