

# Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center

## Monthly Resource Alert

### September 2009



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

Please visit our enhanced website at [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org) for the latest information on underage drinking.

#### **11<sup>th</sup> Annual National Leadership Conference - A Success!**

The 11th Anniversary National Leadership Conference (NLC) was held on August 13-14, 2009, at the Gaylord Texan Resort & Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The NLC theme was "Beyond Boundaries: Timely Trends and Technology". Even in a financially restrictive year, nearly 1,500 participants attended the conference. We would like to thank all who attended and participated in this year's Conference!

#### **Success Stories: South Dakota**

##### **South Dakota's collaborative efforts produce 70% reduction in youth alcohol-related loss of life.**

The tragic death of a 13 year old moved a state to mobilize and prevent underage drinking. The State of South Dakota's Department of Public Safety, Department of Human Service and the Attorney General's Office convened an action group in late 2006 to respond to the tragic loss. A multi-faceted, interagency strategy was implemented which included Teen Court, a Diversion Program, School-based education program, compliance checks and a significant increase in attempts to educate parents about the influence they have on the drinking behavior of their youth. Through the sustained collaborations and an effective media education campaign they began to topple entrenched ideas in a focused effort to save young lives. This success story shares how by working together across agencies and organizations South Dakota reduced alcohol related deaths by nearly 70%.

#### **Success Stories: California**

##### **San Diego Is Successful in Banning Alcohol on Beaches**

San Diego was the only major city in Southern California that still allowed alcohol on its beaches. City beaches had become a magnet for underage and binge drinking. On Labor Day 2007, a minor incident escalated into a riot drawing some 70 officers to one city beach. With the riot splashed across local, national, and international media—underage drinking was brought to the forefront. A temporary ban was passed in November 2007. On November 4, 2008, voters in the City of San Diego decided to ban alcohol consumption on the city's miles of beaches, thus making the city's temporary one-year ban of alcohol on the beaches permanent. This success story is a perfect example of the effects of a resilient and determined effort.

#### **Did you Know....?**

1/3 of teens who were monthly drinkers said that they typically drank to get drunk, and 65 percent said they had gotten drunk at least once during the past month. Further, about 1/3 of monthly drinkers who didn't intend to get drunk wound up getting intoxicated, anyway, according to the recent 2009 Teen Survey released from The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse

#### **Success Stories: California**

##### **California Effectively Uses Collaborative Shoulder Tap Decoy Operation to reduce Underage Drinking**

Shoulder Tap Decoy Programs have been recognized as an successful method to attack the problems associated with the unlawful purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by young people. When used on a regular basis, the percentage of licensees selling to minors drops dramatically. This success story shares how the California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) joined forces with over 30 other law enforcement agencies in what is noted as the largest Shoulder Tap Decoy Operation ever conducted in California. In addition to the ABC investigators, the task force consisted of approximately 180 police officers representing various agencies. The operation sent a strong safety message prior to Spring Break. This story shares their results and highlights CA's successful operation through effective collaboration and consistency in enforcement.

#### **September 2009 Resource Alert Legal Case**

**"The Ohio Court of Appeals Upholds Conviction of Store Clerk in a Sale to A Minor Case and Evaluates the Defenses Offered by the Appellant"**

In August 2009 the Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County handed down their opinion in the case of City of Cleveland Heights v. Azia, 2009-Ohio-3885.

Appellant, Michael E. Aziz, appeals his conviction and sentence for one count of sale to underage persons, a misdemeanor of the first degree, under R.C. 4301.69(A). This case offers a great look into how the court evaluated the legal defenses available to a defendant under Ohio law. These legal defenses in the Ohio law are quite similar to statutes adopted in many other states. To read more about this interesting case please use the link below:

<http://www.udetc.org/documents/ResourceAlerts/Sept2009Case.pdf>

#### **National Electronic Seminars**

**Please Note: There will not be a September audio call.**

#### **October 2009**

##### **National Leadership Conference Highlights**

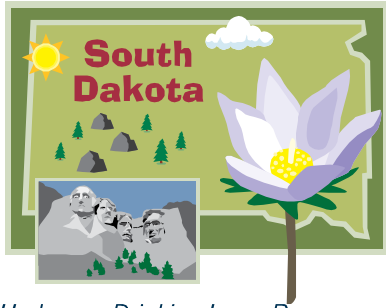
Date: Thursday, October 22, 2009

Time: 3:00-4:15 p.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time

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

[www.udetc.org/documents/ResourceAlerts/ResourceAlert0909.pdf](http://www.udetc.org/documents/ResourceAlerts/ResourceAlert0909.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.*



# Success Stories

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

[www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org)

August 2009

## South Dakota's Collaborative Efforts produce a 70 percent reduction in youth alcohol-related loss of life.

Michael was one of 13 South Dakota youth who died in an alcohol-related crash in the spring of 2006. For Michael, a High School graduation party had tragic and preventable results. His family had to make the most wrenching decision of their lives - to remove Michael from life support and donate his organs so that eight children might live. That year, stories like Michael's moved agencies to act. The State of South Dakota's Department of Public Safety, Department of Human Service and the Attorney General's Office convened an action group in late 2006 to respond to the tragic loss. A multifaceted, interagency strategy was implemented that included Teen Court Association, a diversion program, a school-based education program, compliance check strategies, and a significant increase in attempts to educate parents about the influence they have on the drinking behavior of their youth. Through these collaborative efforts beginning in 2006, South Dakota has built capacity in underage drinking prevention, established a work force of trained prevention specialists, and created partnerships linking law enforcement, school resource officers, trained prevention specialists, schools, and communities towards a common goal.

One example of South Dakota's successful collaborations is a diversion program involving law enforcement, the court system, youth, schools, parents, prevention specialists, and several State programs. South Dakota's youth who are in the juvenile justice system for an alcohol offense can be referred by the district court for a research-based alcohol diversion course. The courses are taught in school by a prevention specialist at three age levels and include a parent component. The objective is to prevent underage alcohol use early. The diversion program, funded with EUDL dollars by the South Dakota Office of Highway Safety represents collaboration between the South Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and the South Dakota Prevention Network. Involving youth in solutions, Teen Court Association is a voluntary juvenile diversion program designed to reduce underage alcohol use. As an alternative to traditional court, youth are sentenced by a jury of their peers. In South Dakota, nearly 2,000 underage alcohol cases have been heard in Teen Court Association over the past 3 years reducing recidivism rates to less than 15 percent within 6 months of completing their sentences.

Underscoring these collaborative efforts is the *Parents Matter* campaign started in late 2006. The South Dakota Prevention

Network, working with Prairie View Prevention and its partners, reached out to parents across the State emphasizing the effectiveness of a parent's influence on their child in preventing risky behaviors. The media education campaign has begun to topple entrenched ideas in a focused effort to save young lives. The useful data shared in the campaign indicated that the following: (1) Young people who hear/learn "no use" messages at home are 42 percent less likely to use alcohol. (2) Two-thirds of teens say that fear of losing their parents' respect and pride is one of the main reasons they don't use illegal substances. (3) Sixty-five percent of underage drinkers get their alcohol from family and friends. School-based programs provide alcohol education and evidenced-based curriculums designed to positively impact protective factors. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's efforts encourage student service-learning involvement in highway safety and enforcement outreach activities. The unique placement of trained prevention specialists in schools and communities has also proven effective. Nearly 80 percent of all school districts in South Dakota and six colleges and universities are taking a stand against underage drinking and driving in support of the laws. This success story shares how, through working together across agencies and organizations, South Dakota has reduced alcohol-related deaths by nearly 70 percent.

For additional information contact:

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Sources: <http://www.parentsmattercsd.com/default.htm>  
<http://www.state.sd.us/dps/hs/>  
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# Success Stories

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[www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org)

August 2009

## San Diego Is Successful in Banning Alcohol on Beaches

In 2007, San Diego was the only major city in Southern California that still allowed alcohol on its beaches. City beaches had become a magnet for underage and binge drinking. On Labor Day 2007, a minor incident escalated into a riot drawing some 70 officers to one city beach. Hundreds of youth who had been drinking for hours had become hostile. The presence of police in riot gear convinced the beach-area city council members that a change was needed. But the change was being developed years before this incident. Years of documentation of beach alcohol problems helped to dispel the opposition's claim that the riot was an "isolated incident." The North City Prevention Coalition (NCPC) played a significant role in moving forward the need for banning alcohol on beaches. NCPC staffers were fortunate enough to have attended the National Leadership Conference in Tucson. The information, tools, and motivation they brought back to San Diego provided fresh ideas, perspectives, and underage drinking research that contributed to the efforts to make San Diego beaches alcohol-free. Networking with fellow prevention colleagues helped to leverage and reinforce local efforts while contributing to more consistent underage drinking messaging.

In 2005, arrests and citations for minors in possession (MIP) of alcohol in Mission Beach was more than 90 times the citywide average. The data from police statistics revealed that Mission Beach, Pacific Beach, and Ocean Beach had 34, 26, and 11 times, respectively, the citywide average for alcohol-related crimes. In 2005, meetings were hosted by one of the five core SavePB.org \* founding members with participation and technical support from NCPC. NCPC and SavePB.org also helped facilitate a candidates' forum that focused on alcohol issues and efforts to get alcohol-free beaches. SavePB.org members and NCPC staff began to work specifically on making city beaches alcohol free as Safebeaches.org.

The 2007 riot—splashed across local, national, and international media—brought the issue to the forefront. The new District 2 City Councilman, Kevin Faulconer, called a media event and announced that it was time to make the beaches alcohol free. Alcohol-related crime, underage drinking, and public safety related to public drinking on the beach continued to compromise public safety. A temporary ban, scheduled to expire January 14, was passed in November 2007. The ban applied to all city

beaches and the bustling Mission Bay Park. Midway through the one-year trial ban, police released data showing that alcohol-related crime in the beach area had declined by more than 14 percent.

On November 4, 2008, voters in the City of San Diego decided to ban alcohol consumption on the city's miles of beaches, thus making the city's temporary one-year ban of alcohol on the beaches permanent. The ban "Proposition D" won 53 percent of the votes. San Diego has had an on-and-off debate about banning booze on its beaches for decades, but the tireless efforts to prohibit alcohol consumption were fruitful in the end.

Recent data indicate that the city's new alcohol-free beaches policy appears to be working toward reducing the incidence of MIPs. Recent census data indicates a reduction in MIPs from 1,337 (2007) to 954 (2008). The greatest reductions were in those census tracts that had become magnets for underage drinking at the beach. Having their success acknowledged, San Diego Police Chief William Lansdowne, who had previously opposed making city beaches alcohol free, stated that "We should have done this 10 years ago." This success story is a perfect example of the effects of a resilient and determined effort.

For additional information on this success, contact:

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# Success Stories

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

August 2009

## California Effectively Uses Collaborative Shoulder Tap Decoy Operation to Reduce Underage Drinking

The Shoulder Tap Decoy Program has been recognized as an excellent method to attack the problems associated with the unlawful purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by young people. When used regularly, the percentage of licensees selling to minors drops dramatically. In response to this successful operation, minors turned to the "shoulder tap" method of getting alcohol by standing outside of a liquor store or market and asking adults to buy them alcohol. A recent survey conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department indicated that 46 percent of all minors who attempt to acquire alcohol use this method.

In response to that information, investigators from the California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) joined forces with more than 30 other law enforcement agencies on Saturday, March 14, 2009, in what is noted as the largest Shoulder Tap Decoy Operation ever conducted in California. In addition to the ABC investigators, the task force consisted of approximately 180 police officers representing the following agencies: Modesto Police, Sacramento Police, Sacramento County Sheriff, Calaveras County Sheriff, Pacifica Police, San Bruno Police, South San Francisco Police, Brisbane Police, Broadmoor Police, Daly City Police, Half Moon Bay Police, Berkeley Police, UC Berkeley Police, Millbrae Police, Colma Police, Burlingame Police, Fairfield Police, Grass Valley Police, Nevada County Sheriff, Nevada County Probation, Martinez Police, Oakdale Police, Rohnert Park Police, Cotati Police, Sonoma State University Police, Healdsburg Police, Sonoma County Sheriff, Rocklin Police, Roseville Police, Lincoln Police, Sacramento Regional Transit Police, Stanislaus County Sheriff, Stockton Police, Turlock Police, Vacaville Police, and the University of Pacific Police. The operation targeted adults who purchased alcohol for youth aged 20 and younger. The Saint Patrick's Day Weekend 2009 operation sent a strong safety message before spring Break.

The huge task force operation resulted in approximately 170 citations and bookings. One hundred and twenty-six individuals were cited for furnishing alcoholic beverages to minors; another 24 were arrested for other violations, including driving under the influence, illegal narcotics, drunk in public, probation violations, and stolen vehicle charges. "These kinds of operations do make a difference," said Mark Gedney, an ABC investigator. "The stores start checking more for IDs. The kids find it harder to find people to buy them alcohol."

Stanislaus County sheriff's deputy Tom Letras, who helps coordinate the operations conducted in the outlying areas in the county, agrees that consistency makes a difference. "After getting multiple violations, they start to realize this is getting pretty expensive." Those who break the law and knowingly buy beer for the minors are arrested and cited with a misdemeanor, which carries a \$500 fine for first-time offenders. As many as 40 hours of community service could be added to the penalty. The fine can increase to \$1,500 for those with criminal records or warrants or those who commit additional crimes during the operation. The decoys usually are recruited from the police Explorers and other youth enforcement organizations. "We want honest kids, who look their age," said Rokaitis, adding "the decoys can't lie during the operations."

A follow-up operation was equally successful. Working with local enforcement agencies throughout the State, in May, the ABC reported 272 minors were cited for possession or consumption of alcohol, 128 persons were cited for selling alcohol to minors, and 142 adults were cited for purchasing alcohol for persons younger than age 21. During the month-long effort, they approached 1,218 individuals in an attempt to buy alcohol for minors. That's approximately a 78% nonsale/purchase rate. The program's success can also be measured quantitatively by the reduction in alcohol-related arrests, crimes, and calls for services. Further qualitative measures include statements of satisfaction from local officers and community members, and visible improvements in the physical conditions of communities. This story highlights California's successful operation through effective collaboration and consistency in enforcement.

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Additional Sources:

<http://www.abc.ca.gov/programs/programs.html>

Modesto Bee newspaper; Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Press release; Eureka News

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Resource Alert Descriptor  
August 2009

### **The Ohio Court of Appeals Upholds Conviction of Store Clerk in a Sale to A Minor Case and Evaluates the Defenses Offered by the Appellant**

In August 2009 the Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County handed down their opinion in the case of *City of Cleveland Heights v. Aziz*, 2009-Ohio-3885.

Appellant, Michael E. Aziz, appeals his conviction and sentence for one count of sale to underage persons, a misdemeanor of the first degree, under R.C. 4301.69(A). This case offers a great look into how the court evaluated the legal defenses available to a defendant under Ohio law. These legal defenses in the Ohio law are quite similar to statutes adopted in many other states.

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#### Facts of the Case

On April 17, 2008, at approximately 11:00 p.m., 20-year-old David Klink went to the Coventry Food Mart at 2780 Mayfield Road in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and purchased a "30 pack" of Keystone Light beer. The sales clerk completing the sale was Aziz. Although Klink had a "fake" or "false" identification card that depicted him as being over the age of 21, he was not asked for an ID to prove his age, nor did he voluntarily produce it during the sale. Klink testified that he purchased beer from the store on at least ten prior occasions and had used the false ID to secure those purchases on at least some of those occasions. It is undisputed that on at least one prior date, Klink purchased beer from Aziz at the store and Aziz asked for and checked Klink's ID to ensure he was 21 years of age.

When Klink left the store with the beer on the night of the purchase, he was stopped by two Ohio Department of Public Safety officers, John Phillips and Jillian Arnold, and questioned about the purchase. Klink admitted to the agents he was not 21, and admitted to having a false ID, but stated he did not use it during this specific purchase. Klink pointed out Aziz as the person who sold him the beer. The agents recovered the false ID from Klink at this time. Aziz was charged with one count of sale to underage persons pursuant to R.C. 4301.69(A), a misdemeanor of the first degree. A bench trial was conducted on October 23, 2008, where the trial court found Aziz guilty of the offense charged. On December 8, 2008, Aziz was sentenced to six months in jail with all the days suspended and six months of active probation followed by six months inactive probation. In addition, Aziz was ordered to complete 30 hours of community work service, attend three AA meetings, and pay a \$250 fine plus court costs. Aziz appeals his conviction and sentence, assigning two errors for our review.

## Grounds for Appeal

The trial court erred in failing to properly interpret the affirmative defense of good faith acceptance of false identification as contained in R.C. 4301.639(A).

## Legal Analysis

Aziz was charged with one count of sale to underage persons under R.C. 4301.69(A). The statute reads as follows: "4301.69 Sale to underage persons; restrictions relating to public and private places and accommodations "(A) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall sell beer or intoxicating liquor to an underage person, \* \* \* or shall furnish it to an underage person, unless given by a physician in the regular line of the physician's practice or given for established religious purposes or unless the underage person is supervised by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian."

Ohio has adopted an affirmative defense to the offense of sale of alcohol to an underage person in R.C. 4301.639. The statute has three distinct components. "4301.639 Immunity of permit holder, agent or employee "(A) No permit holder, agent or employee of a permit holder, or any other person may be found guilty of a violation of any section of this chapter or any rule of the liquor control commission in which age is an element of the offense, if the liquor control commission or any court of record finds all of the following: "(1) That the person buying, at the time of so doing, exhibited to the permit holder, the agent or employee of the permit holder, or the other person a driver's or commercial driver's license, an identification card issued under sections 4507.50 to 4507.52 of the Revised Code, or a military identification card issued by the United States department of defense, that displays a picture of the individual for whom the license or card was issued and shows that the person buying was then at least twenty-one years of age, if the person was buying beer as defined in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code or intoxicating liquor, or that the person was then at least eighteen years of age, if the person was buying any low-alcohol beverage; "(2) That the permit holder, the agent or employee of the permit holder, or the other person made a bona fide effort to ascertain the true age of the person buying by checking the identification presented, at the time of the purchase, to ascertain that the description on the identification compared with the appearance of the buyer and that the identification presented had not been altered in any way; "(3) That the permit holder, the agent or employee of the permit holder, or the other person had reason to believe that the person buying was of legal age." (*Emphasis added.*)

Aziz argues that Klink was a repeat customer to the store that Klink purchased alcoholic beverages on prior occasions, and that Klink was asked for proof of his age by Aziz and other store personnel in the past. On at least some of those occasions, including at least one with Aziz, Klink offered the false ID as proof of his age. Further, Aziz argues the store security camera showed that while Aziz did not check Klink's ID on the night in question, he checked the ID of customers both before and after the sale to Klink. Last, Aziz argues Klink looked to be about "twenty-five" years of age. Aziz asserts these facts create a good faith basis for Aziz to believe

Klink was 21 years of age. Aziz makes a compelling argument that he had a good faith basis for believing Klink was 21. Nevertheless, the legislature has drafted R.C. 4301.69(A), sale to underage persons, as a strict liability offense. *Lesnau v. Andate Enterprises, Inc.*, 93 Ohio St.3d 467, 756 N.E.2d 97, 2001-Ohio-1591. Further, the legislature drafted the affirmative defense statute outlined under R.C. 4301.639 to require all three of the conditions listed be satisfied for immunity to apply. *State v. Chumbley* (1998), 128 Ohio App.3d 323, 714 N.E.2d 968.

Unfortunately for Aziz, the affirmative defense statute was not written in the alternative. Clearly, under the facts presented here, if these factors were written in the alternative, Aziz would have easily met the third exception requiring that he have a "reason to believe the person buying was of legal age." (fn1) The affirmative defense statute requires a trial court to find that "all of the following" apply in reference to the three immunity subsections. Further, subsections one and two are applicable only if an ID is displayed "at the time of purchase." It is undisputed that Aziz did not ask for, and Klink did not voluntarily display, an ID at the time of purchase. We are cognizant that this is likely viewed as a harsh result for a clerk who otherwise appears to have acted in good faith to determine the age of the purchaser. Nevertheless, we believe the underlying criminal statute and affirmative defense was drafted in a way to severely limit the possibility of underage persons being able to purchase alcohol. The state obviously has a compelling interest in keeping alcohol from being sold to underage persons. Unfortunately for Aziz, the only way to take advantage of the affirmative defense immunity is to ask for the ID each and every time. "

The sentence imposed by the trial court is contrary to the evidence presented at trial." In this assigned error, Aziz claims that he was sentenced to a harsher penalty than Klink, who Aziz views as the more culpable party in this transaction. Aziz was sentenced to six months in jail with all the days suspended and six months of active probation followed by six months inactive probation. In addition, Aziz was ordered to complete 30 hours of community work service, attend three AA meetings, and pay a \$250 fine and the court costs. Klink was charged with possession of a false identification card and underage purchase, both misdemeanors of the first degree from *Chumbley* even if we found it compelling to the facts in that case.

Klink pled guilty to the underage purchase, and the possession of a false ID charge was dismissed. Klink received a suspended jail sentence, was fined only \$150, and had his probation terminated after only three months of inactive probation. Although we agree with Aziz that Klink misrepresented his age on repeated occasions with the intent to deceive Aziz and others, this alone does not make the sentence imposed on Aziz improper. We must consider whether the sentence is contrary to law. In so doing, we examine whether the trial court complied with applicable rules and statutes. *State v. Kalish*, 120 Ohio St.3d 23, 896 N.E.2d 124, 2008-Ohio-4912, at 26.

First, we note that the sentence imposed was within the statutory parameters for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree. The sentence ordered for a conviction of a first-degree misdemeanor may be any term not exceeding 180 days. R.C. 2929.24(A). Next, we examine

whether the trial court abused its discretion in imposing the sentence. "An abuse of discretion is more than error of law or judgment. It implies perversity of will, passion, prejudice, partiality or moral delinquency. In order for a trial court to abuse its discretion, the result of its determination must be so grossly violative of fact and logic that such result evidences the exercise of passion or bias instead of reason." *State v. Brooks*, 9th Dist. No. 07CA0111-M, 2008-Ohio-3723, at 46. In this instance, Aziz did not file a transcript of the sentencing hearing. In the absence of the transcript, we presume regularity in the trial court below.

A misdemeanor sentence must be "reasonably calculated to achieve the two overriding purposes of misdemeanor sentencing [,]" namely "to protect the public from future crime" and "to punish the offender." R.C. 2929.21(A) and (B). The court may also consider any other factors relevant to achieving the purposes of sentencing as provided in R.C. 2929.21. R.C. 2929.22(B)(2); *State v. Coryell*, 9th Dist. No. 24338, 2009-Ohio-1984. The jail time for both offenders was suspended, and the additional conditions for Aziz do not appear to be unreasonable on their face. There is nothing to indicate the trial court abused its discretion or failed to consider the factors outlined under in R.C. 2929.21 and 2929.22. In light of the above, we are not persuaded that the sentence constitutes an abuse of discretion. Judgment affirmed.

It is ordered that appellee recover from appellant costs herein taxed. The court finds there were reasonable grounds for this appeal. It is ordered that a special mandate issue out of this court directing the municipal court to carry this judgment into execution. A certified copy of this entry shall constitute the mandate pursuant to Rule 27 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. Kilbane, J., and Blackmon, J., Concur. \_\_\_\_\_

Footnotes: FN1. We decline to adopt Judge Painter's well reasoned dissent in *Chumbley* to the facts in this case as suggested by Aziz. In *Chumbley*, unlike here, the issue was the seller's reliance on a "hand stamp" indicating the purchaser was of legal age. Because there was no evidence that an ID was produced during this purchase, we cannot use Judge Painter's OH Slip Opinions





# National Electronic Seminars Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program

The OJJDP Audio-TELECONFERENCE Series

## 2009 National Electronic Seminars Calendar

September 2009

***There will not be an audio call in September, but please be sure to visit our website: [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org) to register for the October Call!***

October 22, 2009 3:00 – 4:15 p.m. Eastern Time

### 2009 National Leadership Conference Highlights

Because this year's National Leadership Conference was another successful event, we are excited to highlight a sampling of a few of the great presentations that were on hand this year in Dallas, Texas. Each presenter will give an overview of their presentation and share follow-up information and resources. This is an ideal opportunity for those who were unable or for those who would like to gather more information directly from presenters that were at this year's Conference.



## 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](mailto:udetc@udetc.org) and put 'NES Topic Suggestion' in the subject line!

For audio-conference registration information, please visit [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org)

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.

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