FINAL REPORT

Training Local Law Enforcement on the Role and Scope of Alcohol Law Enforcement Agencies

Prepared for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
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Authors:
Lara K. Cooke Morford, MA, National Liquor Law Enforcement Association
Rebecca L. Ramirez, MPH, National Liquor Law Enforcement Association
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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>Alcohol Beverage Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLE</td>
<td>Alcoholic Beverage Law Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AET</td>
<td>Alcohol Enforcement Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALE</td>
<td>Alcohol Law Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BABLO</td>
<td>Bureau of Alcoholic Beverage and Lottery Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPM</td>
<td>Cooperative Agreement Project Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEET</td>
<td>Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DABC</td>
<td>Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLLC</td>
<td>Department of Liquor Licenses and Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASY</td>
<td>Eliminating Alcohol Sales to Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP ABC</td>
<td>Idaho State Police Alcoholic Beverage Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHTSA</td>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLLEA</td>
<td>National Liquor Law Enforcement Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSB</td>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLD</td>
<td>Place of last drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>Peace Officer’s Standards and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBS</td>
<td>Responsible Beverage Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFP</td>
<td>Request for proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBI</td>
<td>State Bureau of Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>Sales to intoxicated persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABC</td>
<td>Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACE</td>
<td>Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA ABC</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funded the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) through a cooperative agreement to strengthen local law enforcement’s understanding of the role of Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) agencies in preventing impaired driving and protecting public safety. The project was funded for a 21-month period between September 25, 2015 and June 30, 2017. During that time, NLLEA awarded contracts to eight funded ALE agencies to train at least 20 local law enforcement agencies throughout each State on the authority and scope of work conducted by ALE agents; created State-specific relevant materials addressing what ALE agencies do in relation to preventing impaired driving; and made training materials available online through the NLLEA website to allow additional ALE agencies to provide similar training in their States.

In addition to providing technical assistance to the eight selected agencies, NLLEA conducted a “train the trainers” all-day training to work with instructors from the eight States on training materials, PowerPoint presentations, public speaking skills, and outreach strategies. During the funded period, an NLLEA staff member conducted a site visit in each State to observe a training and provide feedback to the ALE agencies, assisting with changes to the PowerPoint and materials when needed.

NLLEA found that all eight States increased local law enforcement agencies’ understanding of the role and scope of ALE agencies and in all eight States new contacts were established between local law enforcement and the State ALE. The project demonstrated that increasing local law enforcement’s understanding of the unique role of ALE helps build opportunities for collaboration between the law enforcement agencies which will have a direct impact on combatting impaired driving and ensuring public safety.
INTRODUCTION

In many jurisdictions, local law enforcement agencies are either not aware of or do not understand the scope, role, and authority that ALE agencies possess in reference to regulating and enforcing alcohol control laws designed to prevent impaired driving and other alcohol-related public safety issues. Often, local law enforcement officers report that they have never worked with the ALE agency in their State and wouldn’t know how to contact ALE officers if needed or how they could work cooperatively with them on matters pertaining to resolving issues of impaired driving and other alcohol-related crimes. With the limited resources in staffing and budgets that State ALE agencies regularly encounter, ALE agencies need to create strong working relationships with local law enforcement to maximize resources and share skill sets to target problem issues.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funded the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) to work with eight ALE agencies to conduct trainings for local law enforcement agencies on the scope and authority of ALE and to increase ALE agency interaction and cooperation with local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Each State conducted a minimum of 20 trainings for local law enforcement throughout their State and provided ALE contact information for future collaboration. NLLEA staff and subject matter experts created an online tool on the NLLEA website that provides PowerPoints and training materials for other agencies to utilize to provide similar training in their States.

The goals for this project included—

1. Providing training and information to State and local alcohol law enforcement (ALE) personnel to increase alcohol law enforcement officers’ interaction and coordination with local law enforcement to reduce the incidence of alcohol- and drug-impaired driving; and
2. Make training materials available through an online tool available on the NLLEA website so additional ALE agencies can conduct similar trainings in their States.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

This cooperative agreement project was funded over a 21-month period between September 25, 2015 and June 30, 2017. With the help of subject matter experts from within State-level ALE member agencies, the NLLEA created training materials, PowerPoint presentations, and other relevant materials on the role and scope of authority of ALE agencies in relation to preventing impaired driving and other alcohol-related crimes. The materials created provide a template for ALE agencies to use and adjust to reflect their State’s authority and responsibilities.

NLLEA issued a request for proposal (RFP) via their website and through correspondence with members to award funds to State ALE agencies to provide at least 20 trainings to local law enforcement agencies throughout their State during a seven-month funding period. NLLEA’s intent was to fund up to ten agencies, and eight were selected. NLLEA modified the funding to $12,000 to be awarded to each of the eight States.

To support this effort, NLLEA worked with subject matter experts from within State-level ALE member agencies to create training materials, PowerPoint presentations, and other relevant materials on what ALE agencies do in relation to preventing impaired driving, such as reducing over-service through laws prohibiting sales to intoxicated persons, conducting licensed premise inspections, source investigations, assisting with sobriety checkpoints, task force operations, and
underage compliance checks. These materials provided concrete examples, specific to each jurisdiction, about how to contact ALE officers, their scope of authority, and the resources that they can share with local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges, whether it be assisting with sobriety checkpoints, working together on source investigations, sharing data collected through place of last drink (POLD) initiatives, or participating in multiagency task forces to close problem establishments.

Additionally, to assist the eight selected ALE agencies in conducting at least 20 training sessions for local law enforcement, the NLLEA created an outreach plan and an online tool containing example training materials; collected information from each agency on a monthly basis that tracked the number of presentations given, the agencies that received the training, and any follow-up communication that occurred between the local law enforcement agencies and the ALE agencies; and an NLLEA staff person conducted a site-visit to observe a training and to provide feedback to the ALE agencies and help made adjustments to the State’s training materials.

Prior to the start of the funded training period, in February 2016 the NLLEA conducted a “train the trainers” all-day session to work with instructors from the eight States to prepare them to conduct effective training for local law enforcement agencies. Once the training period began in April 2016, the NLLEA staff conducted site visits to each of the eight States to ensure the instructors were effective in presenting the role of ALE and contact information for future collaboration and to provide feedback on and technical support for any necessary changes to the training materials. NLLEA also developed an online tool that provides sample training materials and PowerPoint presentations, made available via the NLLEA website, to be used by ALE agencies interested in conducting similar training for local law enforcement in their States.

The NLLEA staff was in frequent communication with the eight subcontracted agencies so that they could be immediately notified of any potential challenges and/or barriers. Each month of the training period the NLLEA staff collected information from each agency, tracking the number of presentations given, the agencies that received training, and any follow-up communication that occurred between the local law enforcement agencies and the ALE agencies. This information was summarized to identify the types of law enforcement agencies receiving the training, alcohol-related issues they were struggling with in their communities, and the shared obstacles among states in conducting the outreach and training to strengthen relationships between ALE and other law enforcement agencies.

**ALE TRAIN LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ON ALE ROLES AND SCOPE**

**SITE SELECTION OVERVIEW**

NLLEA put out an RFP to fund up to ten State ALE agencies $10,000 each to train at least 20 local law enforcement agencies on the scope and authority of ALE agencies. The RFP was made available via the NLLEA website and notification of the RFP was included in email correspondence with NLLEA members and on the NLLEA’s Facebook page. Interested applicants had between November 20, 2015 and December 18, 2015 to submit a proposal and, within that time period, NLLEA received eight applications for funding. Therefore, NLLEA, with approval from NHTSA, increased the funding to $12,000 per State.
The review committee, comprised of the five NLLEA board members and in consultation with the NHTSA CAPM, looked at the three areas outlined in the RFP, which applicants were to address in their proposals:

1. Past experience and capacity, including a background of their agency that demonstrated they were the primary ALE agency for their jurisdiction (either at the state or county level), and a brief overview of their scope of authority, staffing resources, including total number of officers in the agency, and key enforcement operations conducted over the past year;

2. Partnerships and collaborations, including evidence of partnerships they had developed with other law enforcement agencies in their jurisdiction as well as local prosecutors and advocacy groups, describing how they had partnered together and the results of such collaborations in the recent past, including a description of barriers encountered in partnering with local law enforcement agencies when conducting alcohol law enforcement operations and describing how this funding could help overcome these challenges; and

3. Program plan and timeline, including identifying two officers qualified to do outreach to and provide training for local law enforcement, a preliminary list of 20 local law agencies to reach out to and why they were identified, and a list of the key items they will cover in their training materials.

The NLLEA Board, in consultation with the CAPM, selected eight agencies to receive funding:

1. Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC);
2. Delaware Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement (DATE);
3. Idaho State Police Alcohol Beverage Control (ISP ABC);
4. Maine Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations (BABLO) Division of Liquor Licensing and Enforcement;
5. Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission;
6. Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC);
7. Utah Department of Public Safety State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (DABC) Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET); and
8. Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (VA ABC).

**ONLINE TRAINING RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

This project sought to help local law enforcement agencies throughout the funded States have a better understanding of the role of ALE, including some or all of the following operations:

► Reducing over-service through laws prohibiting sales to intoxicated persons;
► Conducting licensed premise inspections;
► Source investigations;
► Assisting with sobriety checkpoints;
► Social host investigations;
► POLD data collection and how the data collected is used to strengthen impaired driving crackdown enforcement operations; and
► Underage compliance checks.

To make training materials more accessible for all ALE agencies, NLLEA developed materials and made them available online to provide interested ALE agencies with the training materials they needed to train local law enforcement about how ALE regulate and enforce alcohol control laws to help prevent impaired driving and other alcohol-related public safety issues. The resources
available online included the “train the trainer” materials that were designed in consultation with State-level ALE agents who had extensive professional experience in conducting operations that prevent impaired driving. Additionally, the training resources are available through the NLLEA website (http://nllea.org/ALE.html).

NLLEA staff provided technical assistance to the eight funded agencies using the “train the trainer” materials to better prepare the agents on effective presentation skills and to ensure the most important information was included in the training materials utilized in their training sessions with local law enforcement. NLLEA provided each funded state with printed materials, training materials, and technical advice on their PowerPoint presentations. NLLEA staff traveled to the eight funded sites to provide additional, in-person technical assistance and to observe the training of a local law enforcement agency.

**DATA COLLECTION**

As part of the agreements, each of the eight funded agencies was required to submit monthly reports that included—

- Date of each training;
- Instructor name for each training conducted;
- Agency or agencies that received each training;
- Location of each training;
- Scheduled time of each training;
- Duration of each training;
- Number of individuals in attendance at each training;
- Training materials used;
- Contacts made;
- Follow-up actions taken;
- Challenges and/or successes encountered; and
- Any additional comments about the training.

In addition, each site provided a qualitative monthly report that included accomplishments and interim results and information; issues and proposed solutions; and plans for the next month. After reviewing each agency’s submitted monthly information, NLLEA provided technical assistance to problem-solve issues and schedule upcoming trainings.
RESULTS

A total of 2,084 local law enforcement officers received training about the role and scope of ALE agencies in eight States from across the country. The trainings were provided for local police departments and county sheriff departments and other relevant law enforcement groups in each State. Each of the eight funded agencies received positive feedback about the usefulness of the trainings and each of the states reported an increase in requests from local law enforcement agencies to partner together to address problem establishments in their jurisdictions or to conduct alcohol enforcement operations.

Table A. Trainings Provided by State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funded State</th>
<th>Number of Trainings Conducted</th>
<th>Number of Agencies that Participated in Trainings</th>
<th>Number of Officers Trained in Trainings</th>
<th>Number of Counties that Received Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A shows the number of trainings conducted, number of agencies and officers that received training, and the number of counties where trainings were held in each State.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES AND CONTROL

Agency Background

Arizona is the sixth largest State in the United States, with approximately 113,594 square miles and, in 2016, a population of 6,931,071 (U. S. Census Bureau). Arizona has fifteen counties ranging in population from approximately 7,750 to 3,990,000. In addition, Arizona has 20 Indian reservations, including the largest reservation in the United States, the Navajo Nation (United States Department of the Interior Indian Affairs). According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics’ 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Arizona had 141 law enforcement agencies, employing 14,591 sworn police officers.

The Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) ensures compliance with state liquor laws through training, enforcement and adjudication. The DLLC has 14 sworn peace officers, including one deputy director, two sergeants and 11 officers. The 11 DLLC officers govern 11,718 liquor licenses, an approximate ratio of one officer for every 1,065 licenses.

In 2014, DLLC officers performed 2,710 routine liquor inspections, reviewed 2,861 police reports, protested 15 license applications, performed 423 non-actioned field inspections, submitted 1,140 violations to the compliance division, issued 1,225 criminal citations, investigated 16 hidden ownership cases, and conducted eight Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies (TRACE) investigations. In 2015, the DLLC’s relationship with the State’s mid to large sized local law enforcement agencies was strong, most likely because larger agencies assign a liaison to DLLC, but the DLLC had less of a presence with smaller agencies across the State.
Activities and Results

Arizona DLLC officers conducted 20 training sessions for local law enforcement agencies throughout the State from April – October 2016. The information provided was tailored to the needs of the agency receiving the training, with 14 of the training sessions being 30 minutes long and six of the trainings lasting for three and a half hours. The DLLC officers utilized a PowerPoint at all 20 trainings and provided the Arizona Liquor Laws Enforcement Guide to all attendees, with business cards attached. In addition, the officers left each training with a contact from the agency or agencies present, which they used for follow-up correspondence.

The 20 trainings provided by Arizona DLLC included 17 local police departments, six county sheriff’s offices, five tribal police departments, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, the Arizona Department of Transportation, and one marshal’s office. Seven of the training sessions brought together multiple agencies in a shared session, with a total of 31 different agencies and 244 officers receiving training. The average number of attendees in each training was 12 people, with the largest training having 33 attendees. The training sessions took place in nine different counties throughout the State: five in Maricopa County, four in Yuma County, three in Cochise County, two in Pinal, two in Yavapai County, and one in Apache, Mohave, Pima, and Santa Cruz counties.

After receiving training, several of the local police departments identified a specific officer or officers to be the department’s liaison to the DLLC and to be responsible for the alcohol enforcement conducted by their agency. Two agencies expressed a specific interest in utilizing POLD in their enforcement approach. A number of agencies plan to conduct liquor inspections and increase their youth alcohol enforcement activities. While plans need to be solidified, several agencies requested working with the DLLC on collaborative enforcement details to address over-service and underage drinking at their local licensed establishments.

There were many positive conversations during the training sessions that helped local law enforcement tackle the specific challenges they face in their regions, such as how to conduct enforcement when liquor establishments are owned by local tribes and how to address underage drinking in border towns near Mexico. DLLC was able to provide specific strategies and solutions to address these concerns, educating the local police departments on the statutes related to the issues and ways the local enforcement officers can reach out to licensed establishments in a proactive way. All of the trained agencies were put in contact with their respective DLLC liaison officer so they can follow-up with additional questions as they arise and to coordinate collaborative enforcement efforts.

The greatest challenge to conducting trainings of local law enforcement was the limited resources of the local agencies. It is difficult for local agencies to take an officer off their regular shift duties to devote time to a training when they are often short-handed or have limited manpower. However, DLLC did find that during the training sessions the officers were engaged and interested in learning how to better enforce alcohol laws in their region. For future trainings, the DLLC officers expressed an interest in meeting with one officer or agent from each police department to learn about any specific issues in their jurisdiction and formulate an agency-specific investigative plan.
DELAWARE DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO ENFORCEMENT

Agency Background

Delaware is the second smallest State in the United States with approximately 1,949 square miles and a population of approximately 945,934 in 2015 (U.S. Census Bureau). Delaware has three counties, with the largest county, Sussex County, home to Delaware’s beach resort communities. In 2008 Delaware had 49 law enforcement agencies, employing 2,131 sworn police officers (US Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies).

Delaware’s Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement (DATE) is the State law enforcement agency that is primarily tasked with the enforcement of Delaware’s Liquor Control Act and administrating the rules of the Delaware Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. DATE agents are certified Delaware State police officers with statewide jurisdiction and arrest powers, possessing full authority to enforce all the laws of the State of Delaware, including liquor, drug, criminal and traffic statutes. The division is comprised of 17 sworn police officers and two civilians in administrative positions, to enforce approximately 1,200 licensed establishments in the State. In addition, DATE regulates licensed suppliers/manufacturers, wholesalers, and temporary gathering liquor licenses, totaling the number of regulated licenses at approximately 3,000.

DATE agents work primarily in an undercover capacity, conducting investigations that involve selling alcohol without a license, selling alcohol or tobacco products to minors, over-service of alcohol to intoxicated patrons, prostitution, illegal gambling, illegal narcotics, hidden ownership, tobacco smuggling, tax evasion, and organized criminal activity. DATE agents work with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies on multi-jurisdictional investigations.

Activities and Results

DATE conducted 35 training sessions for law enforcement agencies from April – November 2016. The duration of the trainings ranged from 20 minutes, during a traditional roll call, to 21 trainings being two hours in length. The instructors provided attendees with fake ID samples and 1-800 tipline cards, in addition to providing contact information for DATE.

The 35 trainings were provided for 12 local police departments, the University of Delaware Police Department, and for 54 academy recruits from 16 different police agencies at the Delaware State Police Academy. Trainings were given for local law enforcement from throughout the State in all three counties. Eighteen of the trainings had 10 or more attendees, with an average of 12 attendees at each training. Several police departments requested multiple trainings for their agency, so that as many officers as possible would receive the training. DATE trained a total of 478 police officers during the funded period.

DATE trained officers during all of the patrol shifts for Newark Police Department, Rehoboth Beach Police Department, and Wilmington Police Department. The Rehoboth Beach Police Chief found the training so valuable that he offered to reach out to other police chiefs around the State to encourage them to receive the training too. The trainings have resulted in a number of collaborations between DATE and local police departments: DATE was invited by the Chief of the Wyoming Police Department to assist with a Wyoming town festival; Shelbyville Police Department expressed an interest in collaborating with DATE to address bootlegging and the manufacturing of False IDs in their town; Camden Police Department requested assistance for addressing parties in rented halls where suspected bootlegging was occurring; DATE and Milford
Police Department are working together with the Department of Justice to close a nuisance property; DATE is assisting Milford Police Department to increase enforcement at local house parties where past shootings have occurred; in August DATE was invited by the Milford Police Department to assist with enforcement at the Milford National Night Out event; Wilmington Police Department has requested collaborating with DATE to combat inner-city alcohol related problems in areas of the city that experience higher crime; and DATE worked with Newark Police Department on an undercover operation to address alcohol enforcement issues at fraternity parties at the University of Delaware, resulting in over 160 arrest for underage consumption of alcohol.

In addition to the many opportunities for collaboration that have formed from the trainings, DATE has also received numerous tips and investigative leads for increased alcohol enforcement and several active investigations have been opened as a result of the information provided in the training sessions. DATE has received positive feedback from the agencies that received training and plans to continue outreach to Delaware agencies. During DATE’s most recent hiring process they have seen an increase in applications from Delaware certified police officers, which they believe is a direct result of the training. During the trainings, many police officers admitted they had been unaware that DATE existed and/or the role of DATE agents. The increased interest in working for DATE may have come from a better understanding of the role of a DATE agent.

The greatest challenge to conducting trainings was scheduling; there were a number of agencies that were receptive to a DATE training but did not return emails or calls when it came time to schedule the training. Scheduling training sessions during the summer months was also more difficult, as much of Delaware is made up of beach towns where populations increase in the summer months and local police departments are stretched to meet increasing demands on their enforcement priorities.

**IDAHO STATE POLICE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL**

**Agency Background**

The State of Idaho is approximately 82,643 square miles and in 2016 the State’s population was approximately 1,683,140 (U.S. Census Bureau). Idaho is comprised of 44 counties, which ISP has divided into six districts, with detectives in each district. The districts range in population from approximately 95,000 people to 660,000 people. The US Bureau of Justice Statistics’ 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies reported that Idaho had 117 State and local law enforcement agencies with 3,146 sworn personnel.

Idaho State Police Alcohol Beverage Control (ISP ABC) is the State law enforcement authority for licensing and regulating the manufacturing and distribution of beer and wine and for the retail sale of beer, wine and liquor by the drink. ISP ABC is responsible for ensuring that all establishments selling or producing alcoholic beverages, including liquor, beer, and wine, are properly licensed and conform to the law. By Idaho statute, ISP ABC is authorized to enforce all Idaho laws, Idaho administrative codes, and Idaho’s city and county ordinances.

ISP ABC is comprised of one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, nine detectives and five licensing specialists. The nine detectives are spread throughout the State of Idaho to provide coverage across the State. There are 3,841 beer, wine and liquor retail alcohol licenses in the State of Idaho. The complexities of Idaho Code Title 23, the statute that regulates the alcohol industry in Idaho, makes enforcement of the statute a challenge for local law enforcement, requiring ISP ABC to educate local law enforcement agencies in their State about the code.
Training Local Law Enforcement on the Role and Scope of Alcohol Law Enforcement Agencies

Activities and Results

ISP ABC conducted 25 training sessions for 39 law enforcement agencies from April – December 2016, after receiving a contract modification extending the training time period. The duration of the trainings ranged from 30 minutes, during a traditional roll call, to four hours in length. The instructors utilized a PowerPoint and examples of false IDs during the trainings and provided the Peace Officer’s Standards and Training (POST) criminal code index when applicable.

The training sessions were provided for 20 local police departments, 14 county sheriff’s offices, two tribal police departments, Idaho’s Department of Fish and Game, the Idaho State Police, and the University of Idaho Campus Police Department. There were 22 counties represented in the training sessions, half of the State’s 44 counties, covering a diverse cross-section of the State. A total of 212 officers received the training, with the largest training session containing 24 attendees.

ISP ABC has seen an increase in investigative tips from local agencies concerning over-service and nuisance establishments. Several agencies have requested assistance from ISP ABC for special events enforcement, over-service investigations, increasing compliance checks and shoulder tap operations. Idaho State Police have requested ride-alongs with ABC detectives to combat over-service and underage consumption issues and Idaho’s Department of Fish and Game has shown an interest in collecting information about after hours service and over-service in rural establishments. As a direct result of the trainings, ISP ABC worked with several local agencies over the 2016 summer and fall to conduct compliance checks and party patrols, including a compliance operation with Coeur d’Alene Police Department that resulted in 10 out of 42 establishments selling to minors. ISP ABC is working with Boise Police Department to address over-service in the city’s downtown area. Within a few days of the training provided to Post Falls Police Department, ISP ABC received a tip about illegal gambling that resulted in an administrative violation.

The biggest challenge to conducting the training was scheduling. Smaller agencies found it more difficult to maximize attendance due to shift constraints. Therefore, some agencies required more than one training time to accommodate scheduling conflicts and have officers receive the training. After receiving the training, agencies expressed satisfaction with the information received and felt more prepared to deal with licensed alcohol establishments in their local communities.

MAINE BUREAU OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND LOTTERY OPERATIONS, DIVISION OF LIQUOR LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

Agency Background

In 2016, the State of Maine had a population of approximately 1,331,479 people in 30,843 square miles (U.S. Census Bureau). Maine has 16 counties ranging from as few as approximately 16,931 people to approximately 289,977. Maine has divided the State into eight prosecutorial districts. According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Maine had 146 law enforcement agencies, employing 2,569 sworn police officers.

Maine’s Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations (BABLO) is the primary agency for conducting liquor licensing and enforcement activities related to the legal sales, service, supply, distribution, and taxation of liquor in the State of Maine. BABLO’s Division of Liquor Licensing and Enforcement has the sole authority to enforce Maine’s administrative liquor laws and licensing of businesses involved with Maine’s alcohol industry.
BABLO’s Division of Liquor Licensing and Enforcement is comprised of one division manager and five liquor inspectors and in 2015 was responsible for the licensing and alcohol enforcement for approximately 4,000 licensees. BABLO has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with 95 of Maine’s county and municipal law enforcement agencies to provide the agencies with limited authority to cite for 13 of the most commonly violated liquor laws. Each of Maine’s eight prosecutorial districts has an Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) taskforce that works on multi-jurisdictional enforcement of Maine’s liquor laws to reduce illegal youth access to alcohol. BABLO has trained the EUDL taskforce and MOU law enforcement agencies to plan and conduct liquor enforcement operations on the premises of Maine liquor licensed businesses and for reporting administrative violations of liquor laws. In 2014, the EUDL taskforce and MOU law enforcement agents generated 364 liquor violations, making up approximately 70% of the 518 total administrative violations prosecuted that year.

Activities and Results
The Maine BABLO completed 13 of the 20 required training sessions from October – November 2016. NLLEA was in frequent communication with BABLO to work with them on providing the required twenty trainings, but they were unable to complete them due to scheduling challenges and weather-related conditions.

Maine BABLO provided training to 28 law enforcement agencies in 13 separate training sessions. The largest training session was for 26 officers from 11 different local law enforcement agencies. The training sessions were provided for 23 local police departments, four county sheriff’s offices, and the Division of Juvenile Field Services. There were 12 counties represented in the agencies trained, 75% of the State’s 16 counties. The instructors utilized a PowerPoint presentation and provided attendees with compliance check protocols, an example of a notice of civil administrative action, and a quick reference guide. A total of 91 officers received training.

The size of BABLO’s staff proved to be the most challenging variable in completing the required trainings. It was difficult for their limited staff to communicate with local law enforcement and establish training dates and locations. Due to limited staffing, BABLO relied on the State’s eight EUDL district coordinators to arrange regionalized trainings with local law enforcement agencies. The participating agencies had been involved with EUDL trainings in the past and were receptive to receiving training on the role of BABLO agents. The contact information for the appropriate liquor enforcement agent was provided to each EUDL district and at each training, with the understanding that the liquor enforcement agent is available to offer technical support for any future liquor related investigations.

BABLO has found that the local law enforcement agencies that attended a training program have been conducting alcohol enforcement activities, resulting in underage enforcement actions against liquor establishments for violations of State liquor laws. In the future, if BABLO were to increase in size, the agency would like to focus on one-on-one communications with local law enforcement agencies to provide additional training and technical support.

**Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission**

Agency Background
The State of Oklahoma has a land mass of approximately 68,595 square miles and a population of approximately 3,923,561 in 2016 (U. S. Census Bureau). Oklahoma’s 77 counties range in
population from approximately 2,475 to approximately 603,403 people. Oklahoma has 21 “dry” counties throughout the State, where liquor cannot be served by the drink in restaurants or bars. Thirteen percent of Oklahoma’s total population is Native American, with 38 federally recognized tribes on lands distributed throughout the State versus on reservations. The State of Oklahoma does not have jurisdiction on tribal lands, although there are alcohol licenses on tribal lands. In 2008, The US Bureau of Justice Statistics’ Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies reported that Oklahoma had 481 State and local law enforcement agencies with 8,639 sworn personnel.

The ABLE Commission is responsible for investigating, enforcing, and regulating all phases of the liquor industry that pertain to the manufacturing, selling, importing, exporting, transporting, storing and distributing of alcoholic beverages in the State. The enforcement division of the ABLE Commission is tasked with ensuring compliance with the Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Control Act through inspection of licensed entities and investigations of complaints alleging violations of law and administrative rules. The commission has three enforcement district offices: Oklahoma City, McAlester, and Tulsa. The Oklahoma City and Tulsa district offices have five enforcement agents each and the McAlester district office has four enforcement agents.

Activities and Results

To provide trainings across the State, Oklahoma ABLE Commission utilized four instructors to train local law enforcement. From March– October 2016, OK ABLE trained 267 officers from 25 different agencies. The majority of the trainings were 45 minutes long, with several extending to an hour. The instructors utilized a PowerPoint presentation to disseminate information and provided attendees with a handout on basic liquor laws.

The 25 agencies that received training represented 16 local police departments, five county sheriff’s offices, the Oklahoma highway patrol, a district attorney’s task force, and a local school’s police department. Trainings were provided in 12 counties across the State. The average number of attendees at each training was 14, with the largest training having 41 officers in attendance. Two of the trainings had multiple agencies present, one with representatives from eleven different agencies and the other with agents from three agencies. One of the larger police departments found the information so valuable, they requested more trainings for additional shift changes so that all of their officers would benefit from the first-hand information.

The first training session held by Oklahoma ABLE was a joint training in rural Oklahoma for 10 agencies; afterward ABLE received numerous requests by surrounding local law agencies to receive the same training, indicating a positive word of mouth about the training. One of the trained agencies requested a copy of the ALE training presentation to share with other officers in their Sheriff’s Office and many of the trainings ran longer than originally scheduled to address all of the questions from the attendees. Several agencies requested that the training be expanded to cover ALE investigations and operations in more depth, to fulfill the four-hour requirement for Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) accreditation.

Oklahoma ABLE has seen an increase in complaints, by officers and agencies, about licensed premises in locations where training was provided, most likely due to the increased awareness of alcoholic beverage laws and the resources available through the ABLE commission. Several of the agencies that received training have requested assistance with alcohol enforcement operations, such as server training, TRACE investigations, and compliance checks. Officers have followed up
with ABLE for guidance on handling an unlicensed restaurant, with questions concerning a local mixed beverage bar, and for needed clarification about after-hours laws.

In two cases, the ALE training has had a direct influence on investigations initiated by local police officers. After receiving the training, the Lawton Police Department was able to identify illegal gatherings of underage students at a 21 only bar. The Lawton Police Department made arrests and removed the underage patrons and worked with ABLE to cite the bar owner with multiple violations. In a separate case, the local police department conducted a social host investigation at a high school graduation party where over 100 individuals were in attendance. With assistance from the ABLE commission, the police department ended the party and charges were filed against the parent hosting the party.

One of the biggest challenges the Oklahoma ABLE Commission experienced when providing training was the number of cancellations to scheduled trainings, often last minute. The cancellations were typically for staffing issues, especially with the smaller agencies, when an emergency call would require officers to respond and they were no longer available to attend a training. However, ABLE was diligent in rescheduling, when possible.

**TENNESSEE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION**

**Agency Background**

In 2016, Tennessee had a population of approximately 6,651,194 in approximately 41,235 square miles (U. S. Census Bureau). There are 95 counties in Tennessee, with populations that range from approximately 5,548 people to 927,644. Tennessee ABC divides the State into four districts: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville. The US Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies reported that Tennessee had 375 State and local law enforcement agencies with 15,976 sworn personnel.

Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) is the primary ALE agency for the State of Tennessee, tasked with the responsibility of enforcing the State’s liquor laws and regulating alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content greater than five percent by volume. TABC agents conduct inspections, audits of financial records, training sessions for licensees, and investigations of criminal activities that occur on a licensed premise. TABC investigates illegal sales of alcohol by non-licensed establishments, illegal transportation of non-taxed alcoholic beverages in or through the State, and the illegal manufacturing of alcohol. In addition, TABC works to prevent underage sales of alcohol to minors through compliance checks of licensed establishments. Working with local law enforcement helps TABC address problem establishments, create a consistent presence in the community, and reduce the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

TABC has 40 agents that are divided among the State’s four districts, who are responsible for enforcement of 6,692 licensees in Tennessee. TABC partners with advocacy groups and coalitions to work with and train licensed establishments on the alcohol laws of the State. In 2015, TABC collaborated with several local law enforcement agencies to conduct compliance operations, seeing a significant drop in licensees failing the checks. TABC has received feedback from other local agencies that they lack the proper information to combat alcohol related crimes and would benefit from a better understanding of Tennessee’s alcohol laws.
Activities and Results
TABC conducted 20 training sessions for 134 officers between May – October 2016. All of the training sessions were one hour or less, often scheduled during the local agency’s roll call. TABC created a handout containing ABC general information, commonly used codes, and TABC contact information, which the instructors provided at each training session.

The training sessions were provided for nine local police departments, seven county sheriff’s offices, two divisions of the Tennessee Highway Patrol, the Highway Safety Office and the 8th Judicial Drug Task Force. There were 12 counties represented in the training sessions, the majority from the northeast portion of the State. TABC chose to focus their outreach to the eastern portion of the State where there are approximately 927 on-premise, or liquor by the drink, establishments, many located near universities. Additionally, the northeast region is host to NASCAR events and other festivals throughout the year, where local law enforcement officers increased awareness of the State alcohol laws would be beneficial.

TABC has seen an increased understanding of the role of ALE after providing the trainings, with one local detective stating “I have been on the job for 30 years and I never knew an ABC agent. I am happy to have this contact.” The contacts made at the trainings have resulted in an increase in requests for partnership between local law enforcement agencies and TABC. TABC has received interest from the trained agencies to work jointly on compliance checks, with several successful operations already completed. Additional leads have been provided about nuisance establishments and on a wine making operation that requires further investigation. Several agencies requested assistance for specific concerns in their county or town, such as working with the local beer board, concerns with a new retail applicant, questions about the laws surrounding private clubs, and assistance with criminal investigations. One county has expressed an interest in checking the permits for all of the licensees in their jurisdiction.

TABC is moving to an online system for licensing, which will include an email blast component. TABC plans to incorporate local law enforcement into the email system, to provide them with updates and changes to alcohol laws, to build on the understanding of the role of TABC agents and keep local officers current on changes in alcohol law enforcement in their State.

**Utah Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Investigation, Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control, Alcohol Enforcement Team**

Agency Background
Utah is the thirteenth largest state in the United States with a land mass of 82,170 square miles and, in 2016, a population of approximately 3,051,217 people in 29 counties (U.S. Census Bureau). Eighty-five percent of Utah’s population is located in the Wasatch Front, a long and narrow geographic region in central north Utah stretching from Provo, Utah to Ogden, Utah. The Wasatch Front is a chain of neighboring cities and towns, including Salt Lake City. In 2008, The US Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies reported that Utah had 136 State and local law enforcement agencies with 4,782 sworn personnel.

Utah’s Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) is the enforcement arm for the Department of Public Safety State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (DABC). AET enforces the State laws and regulations that govern the sale and use of alcoholic beverages, enforcing criminal violations encountered in restaurants, clubs, taverns, bars, and other events
permitted by the DABC to sell alcohol. AET is responsible for monitoring and enforcing 1,800 DABC licensees, 1,217 of which are located on the Wasatch Front and 599 which are located in more rural areas of the State. AET agents work in plain clothes and undercover and also conduct youth alcohol suppression operations at high profile and special events throughout the State. AET responds to requests by local law enforcement to help identify, gather evidence, and prosecute individuals or organizations that violate provisions of the Utah Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Utah’s SBI AET is funded for three sergeants and 13 agents who are responsible for the entire State of Utah. In 2015, SBI AET was understaffed with only seven of the 13 agent positions filled. As the AET agents are primarily stationed in Salt Lake City, with only two agents in the St. George area, AET must travel throughout the State to conduct operations and investigations. AET is an active member of the Utah Department of Public Safety’s Highway Safety Office’s multi-agency traffic safety taskforces, allowing AET to provide support for alcohol enforcement efforts in the counties active in the taskforces. This includes supporting local DUI checkpoints, special event enforcement and being on call for TRACE investigations.

Activities and Results

The Utah AET provided training to 169 law enforcement officers from around the State. Utah SBI AET requested a contract modification to extend their training period through March 2017 to provide the 20 required trainings; from June 2016 to March 2017 SBI AET held 26 trainings with attendees from 36 different agencies. The trainings ranged from 30 minutes to three hours in length. The instructors provided attendees with a handout on alcohol enforcement in Utah, including the agency’s contact information.

The 36 agencies that received training represented 25 local police departments, nine county sheriff’s offices, the Utah highway patrol, and the Utah health department. Trainings were provided in 15 counties, extending beyond the Wasatch Front to include local police departments in all four corners of the State. The average number of attendees at each training was six, with the largest training having 40 officers in attendance. Due to the small staff size of many local police departments in Utah, eleven of the training sessions were one on one, with the agent from AET meeting with one officer, providing a personal connection between the AET and the local police department. Five of the trainings brought together multiple agencies and the training for the South Salt Lake Police Department was a joint training with the Utah Highway Safety Office’s Eliminating Alcohol Sales to Youth (EASY) program.

Utah AET focused their outreach for trainings to jurisdictions in less populated areas of the State, where agencies may be less familiar with ALE agencies and would benefit from learning about AET. This approach was beneficial in educating smaller agencies throughout the State, but did make scheduling the trainings more challenging, as many of the agencies were not initially receptive and were skeptical that they would learn anything valuable. However, feedback after the trainings was positive and many of the local agencies acknowledged they learned helpful information that will be beneficial for future cases.

Discussions at the trainings often included the best ways to handle problem establishments and proper protocols for alcohol enforcement related investigations. Future collaborations between AET and local police departments were initiated at several of the training sessions. Several agencies do not have an underage buyer program and do not have the resources to create one, so have requested to work with AET’s program, sending their local officers with AET’s buyers, so the
local officer can check local grocery and convenience stores and write necessary citations. AET has a joint underage buyer operation scheduled with Tooele Police Department for 2017.

After the funded training ended, AET collaborated with Salt Lake City Police Department to identify alcohol offenses in a high profile liquor license establishment. The case uncovered extensive criminal activity in the establishment and the investigation is still ongoing. AET has found the training of local law enforcement so successful, the agency has set a goal of providing similar trainings to 15 more local law enforcement agencies in 2017.

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL**

**Agency Background**

Virginia is comprised of 39,490 square miles of land, and in 2016, had a population of approximately 8,411,808 (U. S. Census Bureau) people in 95 counties. In addition to the counties in the State, Virginia has 38 municipalities that are incorporated as independent cities and are not part of any county. According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Virginia had 340 law enforcement agencies, employing 22,848 sworn police officers.

The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Bureau of Law Enforcement (VA ABC) is the lead agency for the enforcement of alcohol laws and regulations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Bureau of Law Enforcement is a fully accredited State law enforcement agency under the authority of the Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission. The VA ABC operates out of nine regional offices located throughout the State and each office provides both law enforcement and regulatory enforcement services. The bureau is broken into nine regions, providing regulatory oversight for more than 17,000 licenses Statewide.

VA ABC has approximately 140 sworn members and 60 non-sworn support staff. Every sworn member of the Bureau of Law Enforcement is vested by the Virginia General Assembly with full police powers. VA ABC agents provide training programs for both law enforcement and the licensee community.

**Activities and Results**

VA ABC officers conducted 35 training sessions for local law enforcement agencies throughout the State from May – October 2016. The length of time for each training varied to provide tailored information for each agency, with four trainings conducted under an hour, 16 hour-long trainings and 15 training sessions being two hours or longer. A VA ABC code reference sheet was handed out to attendees at each training.

The 35 trainings provided by VA ABC engaged local law enforcement from across the State, with 15 counties and 14 independent cities receiving the training. Six of the training sessions brought together multiple agencies in a shared session, with a total of 39 different agencies receiving training. A total of 489 officers received the training, with 14 as the average number of attendees in each training, and the largest training having 72 attendees.

VA ABC used four criteria when selecting local law enforcement agencies for training: VA ABC’s desire to build upon existing successful working relationships with agencies; the need to establish a connection with new agencies; an examination of statistical data from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles and the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reports showing a need for a greater
Training Local Law Enforcement on the Role and Scope of Alcohol Law Enforcement Agencies

alcohol enforcement presence; and an assessment by regional VA ABC supervisors of agencies that would benefit most from the training. The VA ABC found the identified agencies receptive to the training, with many wanting a four-hour training in order to receive in-service credit hours for officers in attendance. For the Virginia Beach training the Virginia Beach Police Department’s Deputy Chief gave opening remarks to the 72 attendees from the greater Hampton Roads area. VA ABC continues to receive requests for trainings and has provided additional training sessions to local law enforcement after the funding has ended.

Several local agencies set-up additional trainings, to encourage attendance by their entire agency or to provide the training for community resource groups the agency works with on alcohol-related issues. The local agencies each had their own regional concerns that came to light during the training sessions, such as being in a university setting, having outdoor venues, increases in block parties, and a growing concentration of licensed breweries, wineries and distilleries in their jurisdiction. The training helped prepare one agency, Virginia Beach Police Department, in handling a licensed business where a crime occurred. The recent training from the VA ABC had outlined the changes to alcohol laws in the State and the new ability to summarily suspend the license of an establishment where an act of violence has occurred. Without the training, Virginia Beach Police Department would not have exercised this new authority, as they would have been unaware of it.

COMMONALITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EIGHT FUNDED AGENCIES

Each of the eight funded agencies reported an increase in their interactions with local law enforcement as a result of the trainings, with requests from local agencies for future collaboration or assistance on alcohol related operations. The feedback from agencies they trained was overwhelmingly positive, with most local law enforcement agents acknowledging how limited their prior knowledge was of alcohol law enforcement laws in their State and the ways they can work with ALE to address nuisance licensed establishments and conduct alcohol enforcement operations in their jurisdictions. Having an in-person interaction with an ALE agent provided an opportunity for questions and strategizing on specific issues unique to the local law enforcement agency’s region. It also created a rapport between the State ALE agency and local officers, making it easier for the local police department or sheriff’s office to reach out for assistance or with questions, concerns or case leads.

The majority of the eight funded States found the project’s biggest challenge to be scheduling the training sessions. Only VA ABC said “the requests for training greatly exceeded our expectations.” The remaining seven States found, that while local police departments and sheriff’s offices showed an interest when approached, scheduling a date and time for the training proved more difficult. Most of the agencies trained were smaller, with fewer officers and staff and, therefore, more stretched in the expectations and demands placed on each officer. The funded ALE agencies approached this challenge differently; Idaho, Delaware, Arizona, and Virginia extended the timing of the training to meet State training certification requirements; Tennessee offered their training during department roll-calls, keeping it brief; Utah engaged their highway patrol contacts to introduce them to the local officers to help get Utah AET a foot in the door; Maine scheduled trainings through EUDL district coordinators; and Oklahoma utilized a combination of the above listed approaches.

Cancellations, no-shows, or low attendance were additional challenges the States faced, which added to the time required by the ALE agents to complete the trainings. Sending reminder emails
and calling contacts the day before to confirm were strategies each State used, but all still experienced the reality of competing with emergency calls, limited staffing, and last minute conflicts. Most of the funded ALE agencies accommodated additional training sessions for the same local agency when requested, to provide the training to as many local officers as possible.

All eight States recognized the need for continued outreach to local law enforcement agencies within their States. In response to the need for better communication with local law enforcement, Maine and Tennessee are creating an email system to communicate more regularly with local law enforcement agencies; Virginia is creating a liaison program with all of the law enforcement academies in the State to add alcohol enforcement training into their core curriculum; Arizona and Delaware plan to meet one-on-one with local law enforcement to create agency-specific investigative plans; and Idaho, Maine, Oklahoma, Utah, and Virginia have committed to continuing to offer similar training sessions as were provided through the funded period, with additional trainings already scheduled in all five States.
DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Over the 14-month training period, the eight funded States trained a total of 2,084 local law enforcement officers. Many of the officers that received the training reported they had little to no previous knowledge of the role ALE play in protecting public safety. The trainings were provided for local police departments and county sheriff’s offices from each State, and in addition other important groups were trained: tribal police departments, departments of public safety, departments of transportation, university police departments, police academies, fishing and game departments, State police departments, local school police departments, State health departments, judicial departments, and alcohol task forces.

Every State’s training covered the scope and authority of ALE agencies and the types of operations and investigations ALE conduct, including: reducing over-service through laws prohibiting sales to intoxicated persons, conducting licensed premise inspections, source investigations, assisting with sobriety checkpoints, task force operations, False ID checks, trade practice investigations, illegal manufacturing investigations, social host investigations, POLD data collection, server training, and underage compliance checks. In addition, some States outlined additional responsibilities covered by their agencies: tobacco enforcement, illegal gambling, electronic benefits fraud investigations, tax evasion investigations, illegal narcotics, and organized crime investigations.

All eight ALE agencies felt the training sessions with local law enforcement were beneficial and worth conducting. All eight States reported a rise in the number of requests for support and partnership opportunities from trained local agencies. In several States new alcohol enforcement cases were opened in direct response to the training, e.g. the social host case in Oklahoma, where a parent was cited for providing alcohol to minors and the illegal gambling case opened in Idaho.

Each local law enforcement agency was provided with an ALE contact for their State and were encouraged to reach out to partner on alcohol related enforcement, which many have done since receiving the training.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE TRAININGS OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

ALE agencies must prioritize building relationships with local law enforcement across the country. The eight funded ALE agencies need to stay in contact with the local agencies they worked with during the funding period, to keep the departments informed of changes to alcohol laws and statues and to be a familiar resource to the local officers. In addition, they need to encourage the trained departments to reach out to other local agencies and suggest they receive similar training from ALE. ALE should ask their local contacts for contact information for other local police departments, to reach out and continue to provide the ALE training.

Local law enforcement agencies seeking support from or wishing to collaborate with their state ALE agency should reach out in any of the following ways:

► Call the state ALE agency using the number provided at a training;
► Call the state ALE agency using the contact information provided on the ALE agency’s website;
► Email the key contact at the email address provided on the ALE agency’s website;
Call the state ALE agency’s hotline, if one is available and is the suggested contact information for other law enforcement personnel to use;

Establish a relationship with the ALE agent assigned to their jurisdiction and reach out directly to that agent; and/or

If the ALE agency information is unavailable, contact the NLLEA to connect the local law enforcement agency with their State’s ALE agency.

NLLEA has provided the training materials on the NLLEA website. NLLEA will periodically send links to the full NLLEA membership, encouraging agencies to reach out to the local law enforcement in their States. NLLEA will report back to the membership about the successes of the eight funded States and encourage other agencies to reach out to them to identify ways their State can offer similar training.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX A

Contact Information for State Alcohol Law Enforcement Agencies and Officers Involved in this Project and Examples of Training Materials

Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control
https://azliquor.gov/index.cfm
Officer Dan Webb: daniel.webb@azliquor.gov

Delaware Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement
www.date.delaware.gov
Lieutenant Kevin Jones: kevin.jones@state.de.us

Idaho State Police Alcohol Beverage Control
https://www.isp.idaho.gov/abc/
Sergeant Rocky Gripton: rocky.gripton@isp.idaho.gov

Maine Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations Division of Liquor Licensing and Enforcement
www.maine.gov/dafs/bablo/
Division Manager Laurence Sanborn: laurence.d.sanborn@maine.gov

Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission
https://www.ok.gov/able/
Special Agent in Charge Joe Daniels: joe.daniels@able.ok.gov

Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission
https://www.tn.gov/abc/
Special Agent III Misti Crain: misti.crain@tn.gov
Special Agent in Charge Derrick Dalton: derrick.dalton@tn.gov

Utah Department of Public Safety State Bureau of Investigation Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control Alcohol Enforcement Team
https://sbi.utah.gov/alcohol-enforcement-team/
Sergeant Jalaine Hawkes: jhawkes@utah.gov

Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
https://www.abc.virginia.gov/enforcement/bureau-of-law-enforcement/regional-offices
Senior Special Agent David Huff: david.huff@abc.virginia.gov
**Commonly Used Codes**

**Sale of Alcoholic Beverages to Minors**
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minor (on-premise) 57 4 203 (b)(1)(A) (Liquor)
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minor (off-premise, Liquor) 57 3 406
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minor (off-premise, Beer) 57 5 301

**Unlawful Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (on-premise/in Bar)**
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minor (on-premise, Liquor) 57 4 203 (b)(1)(B) (Beer)
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minors Exception to Liquor 57 4 203 (b)(1)(C)
- Sale of Alcoholic Beverage to Minors Exception to Beer 57 4 203 (b)(1)(D)

**Other Alcohol Offenses**
- Using a False Identification 39 16 303
- Serving the Intoxicated (off-premise/Liquor Store) 57 3 406 (4)(c)
- Serving the Intoxicated (on-premise/Restaurant) 57 4 203 (c)(1)
- Serving the Intoxicated (off-premise/Beer) 57 5 301
- Prohibited Sexual or Pornographic Conduct 57 4 204
- Seizure of Beer/Vehicle 57 5 409
- Registration Cards-armed or unarmed security at Bars 62 35 115
## Virginia ABC Enforcement Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>OFFENSES</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1-300</td>
<td>Illegal manufacture of alcoholic beverages (distilled spirits).</td>
<td>F-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-301</td>
<td>Conspiracy to violate 4.1-300.</td>
<td>F-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-302</td>
<td>Sale of alcoholic beverages without license.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-302.1</td>
<td>Purchase, sell or use any vaporized alcoholic beverage.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-302.2</td>
<td>Sale, purchase, use of powdered or crystalline alcohol prohibited.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-303</td>
<td>Purchase of alcoholic beverages from person not licensed to sell.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-304</td>
<td>Sell alcoholic beverages to person less than 21, interdicted or intoxicated.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-305.A</td>
<td>Consume, purchase, possess or attempt to consume, purchase, possess alcoholic beverages by person less than 21, interdicted or intoxicated. (Parental or spousal exemption for alcohol consumption in residence when accompanied by a parent, guardian or spouse who is 21 years of age or older.)</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-305.B</td>
<td>Use or attempt to use a false driver's license or document to consume, purchase or possess an alcoholic beverage.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-306</td>
<td>Purchase alcoholic beverages for person who is interdicted, intoxicated or less than 21.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-200.7</td>
<td>Parental or spousal exemption in residence when accompanied by a parent, guardian or spouse who is 21 years of age or older.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-308</td>
<td>Drinking alcoholic beverages in a public place.</td>
<td>M-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-309.1</td>
<td>Possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages while operating a school bus and transporting children.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-310.E</td>
<td>Import alcoholic beverages in excess of 1 gallon or 4 liters.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-311.A.2</td>
<td>Transport distilled spirits, lawfully purchased in the Commonwealth, in excess of 3 gallons or 12 liters without a permit.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-311.B</td>
<td>Transport any alcoholic beverages, lawfully purchased outside the Commonwealth, in excess of 1 gallon or 4 liters.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-312</td>
<td>Transport alcoholic beverages in a vehicle for hire.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-313</td>
<td>Possess or transport untaxed alcoholic beverages.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-314</td>
<td>Possession of still or distilling apparatus.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-315</td>
<td>Possession of alcoholic beverages on restaurant premises (food/bev. sold) without license.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-316</td>
<td>Possession of alcoholic beverages on club premises without license.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-317</td>
<td>Maintain common nuisance.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-318</td>
<td>Possession of dangerous weapon while unlawfully manufacturing, transporting or selling any alcoholic beverages.</td>
<td>F-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-321</td>
<td>Deliver alcoholic beverages to prisoner in jail.</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-323</td>
<td>Attempt, or aid and abet violation of ABC Act (4.1.1) (primary offense).</td>
<td>M or F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-325.1</td>
<td>False statement to secure banquet or special event license.</td>
<td>M-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1-111</td>
<td>Gives ABC regulations force and effect of law (class 1 misdemeanor).</td>
<td>M-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>