

**CSAP Primary
Prevention Strategies**

- Information dissemination
- Community-based process
- Environmental

11. Party Patrols

Strategy

Party Patrols, often referred to as Controlled Party Dispersal Plans, are systematic, comprehensive plans that are designed to dedicate appropriate resources (manpower) to:

- Contain underage drinking participants in party situations (homes, fields, campgrounds, etc.).
- Administer preliminary breathalyzer tests and photograph all underage participants.
- Process citations (if issued).
- Identify adult providers of alcohol.
- Arrange for safe transportation of youth.

Party Patrols utilize Zero-Tolerance laws and education to safely and efficiently secure underage drinking parties.

Considerations for Planning

Despite the best prevention efforts, underage drinking parties still occur. When they do, law enforcement agencies can utilize a Party Patrol as a method for closing down and containing the parties. A successful Party Patrol results in effective Zero-Tolerance enforcement by making appropriate charges against the violator (youth and adults). It also minimizes the potential for alcohol-related problems in the community by ensuring that youth are provided safe rides home. Proper implementation of this strategy will benefit the community and its youth by reducing the negative consequences associated with underage drinking and potentially identifying adults who are illegally providing alcohol to underage individuals.

For the Controlled Party Dispersal Plan to be effective, law enforcement agencies must adopt the Controlled Party Dispersal philosophy and establish policies that encourage or mandate its use. Supervisors and officers must receive adequate training and guidance so they can effectively implement the plan. Oversight of the plan can be conducted by a centralized Alcohol Enforcement Unit or by patrol officers with specialized training. For smaller agencies with less staff and resources, an organized Alcohol Enforcement Unit may not be feasible. Thus, the Controlled Party Dispersal Plan can be implemented by patrol officers who have received specialized alcohol enforcement training. For smaller police departments where this type of enforcement is more challenging, the use of multi-jurisdictional agreements and mutual aid agreements between neighboring departments is recommended.

In addition, volunteers can assist law enforcement with implementation of the Controlled Party Dispersal Plan. The use of volunteers can increase processing efficiency and enable officers to return to other duties within a shorter time frame. Potential responsibilities of volunteers could include recording license plate numbers of vehicles in the immediate vicinity of the party and providing the information to law enforcement. They can also assist law enforcement with the identification of the party attendees at the scene or those who may have left the scene, processing paperwork and arranging safe rides home for the party attendees.

Prior to implementation, it is recommended that law enforcement consult with legal counsel for guidance on volunteer usage with party dispersal operations. Consider potential liability issues and plan accordingly by developing mutual aid agreements, memorandums of understanding, liability waivers, background checks, confidentiality agreements, etc. For example, it is recommended that all legal counsel and departments, agencies or organizations involved in developing the dispersal plan sign a memorandum of understanding and liability waiver before program implementation. Also, ensure that all volunteers have been properly trained by law enforcement and that all on-site protocols and procedures have been established.

Fundamental Steps

1. Determine whether or not your city, county or state implements Party Patrols and if they have developed a Controlled Party Dispersal Plan. Contact your local and state law enforcement agencies. If there are plans already in existence, evaluate the comprehensiveness of the plans as well as the degree to which they are being enforced. Determine any challenges, obstacles and gaps with the current plans. If there are no plans in place, it will be necessary to mobilize the community for support and assistance before attempting to develop a new plan.
2. Review existing data that show underage youth are accessing alcohol from parties. Determine how the availability and access to alcohol contributes to underage drinking and other alcohol-related problems in the community. Establish a case that demonstrates how strengthening or establishing a Controlled Party Dispersal Plan could limit the access and availability of alcohol, as well as reduce alcohol-related problems in your community.
3. Obtain and strengthen community support for this strategy from parents, merchants, law enforcement, elected officials and other key community members. Increase public awareness by demonstrating the relationship between Controlled Party Dispersal Plans and alcohol-related problems in the community. Inform them of the plan's purpose and how it can protect youth and the community from alcohol-related problems. Emphasize how these plans can also act as a strong deterrent to adults who may be willing to provide alcohol to minors.
4. If gaps have been identified within the current plan, begin to draft a template for an enhanced plan that appropriately addresses the concerns of your community. If no plan exists, begin drafting a comprehensive plan that addresses the identified problems. When enhancing or developing a plan consider the following key steps:
 - a. **Responding to Parties:** Coordination and communication among officers prior to and on the scene of an underage drinking party is crucial. Any complaints of a possible underage drinking party should be first referred to the Alcohol Enforcement Unit or Specialist. Upon verification of an underage drinking party, shift commanders or supervisors should be made aware that a Controlled Party Dispersal Plan is pending. Officers who discover an underage drinking party while on duty should be encouraged not to approach the residence or party unless immediate danger is of concern.

Otherwise, officers should request assistance from the Alcohol Enforcement Unit or Specialist so that the plan can be executed successfully with trained personnel. Furthermore, law enforcement supervisors must be flexible in allocating staff to provide sufficient officers to end parties safely.

b. Initial Response: Careful planning before any action is taken is fundamental for safety and effectiveness.

- **Surveillance:** Rather than responding directly to the alleged party situations, surveillance should be initiated.
- **Monitoring Traffic:** Appropriate enforcement of alcohol violations for individuals leaving the party is encouraged to maintain the program's integrity and validity.

c. Implementing Controlled Party Dispersal: Officer safety should be paramount to any Controlled Party Dispersal Plan.

- **Briefing:** A briefing will be held to review current department policy and develop a tactical plan.
- **Deployment:** Teams should be established to provide an outer and inner perimeter of the party.
- **Scene Security:** Once entry is made, party attendees should be gathered into a secure area.
- **Processing:** Processing should occur in three stages:
 - (1) The administration of a preliminary breathalyzer test and photograph of the subject
 - (2) Processing of citations, if issued
 - (3) Arranging safe transportation from the party

5. Hold individual meetings with those who are in key positions to affect change (e.g., local representatives, law enforcement, elected officials, insurance agencies, neighborhood organizations). Distribute examples of the suggested new or revised plans and obtain their support.
6. Work with law enforcement to ensure that any current plans are being enforced on a consistent basis. Encourage them to adapt or enhance plans that can assist with the overall reduction of underage drinking parties in the community.
7. Identify immediate, intermediate and long-term outcomes of the strategy. Continue to monitor and evaluate progress.

Helpful Tips and Suggestions

Establishing Support and Obtaining Partners

When establishing partnerships with your local/state law enforcement, it is essential to be flexible and accommodating with your plans. Law enforcement balance many tasks and responsibilities; and establishing and committing manpower to conduct party patrols may not be first on their list. Identify both the short- and long-term benefits of conducting this strategy and discuss how it directly benefits the larger community. Determine how the workload could be shared among multiple law enforcement agencies with your community. Attend a local police chief meeting and/or other law enforcement association/organization meetings and discuss the importance of the strategy.

Media Awareness and Advocacy

- Hold a press conference describing the data collected about the number of alcohol-related problems that occur in the community. Discuss how implementing the Controlled Party Dispersal Plan can reduce underage drinking parties and alcohol-related problems in the community. Identify individuals who are affected by this issue that can serve as credible spokespeople. Feature those people at your press conference.
- Issue press releases highlighting key activities and important events. The initial press release should, when possible, coincide with a time of heightened awareness about the dangers of youth and alcohol. This could be during homecoming, prom, graduation or holiday seasons. After using Controlled Party Dispersal at large parties or other underage alcohol incidents, follow-up press releases highlighting the effectiveness of the program should be developed to enhance community support.
- Write letters to the editor about the problems caused by the lack of Party Patrols in the community.
- Write an "Op-Ed" piece.

Potential Partners

- Local media – television and newspaper
- Local, county and state law enforcement agencies
- Local/state liquor control commission
- Parents
- Youth
- Alcohol licensees
- Local substance abuse prevention agencies
- Local taxi companies
- Public transportation

Estimated Timeline

- Six to nine months for the planning, implementation and evaluation of the strategy

Potential Barriers or Obstacles

- Inability to obtain support and participation from law enforcement
- Strategy may be viewed as using too many resources including staff time, transportation (mileage), volunteers, etc.

Possible Short- and Long-Term Outcomes

- Reduction in the number of youth who report obtaining alcohol from parties
- Reduction in the number of private parties providing alcohol to minors
- Reduction in alcohol-related crashes, injuries and fatalities
- Reduction in the rates of youth DUI arrests
- Reduction in the number of adults arrested for providing alcohol to youth
- Increase in awareness and support for Party Patrols

Suggested Resources

Supplemental Resources Related to this Strategy

1. Lincoln Police Department NU Directions Party Patrol.....	212-216
2. APD Party Patrol Final Narrative Report 2009.....	217-221
©CD 3. Strategic Planning Guide.....	243-251

Additional Resources and Information Available at faceproject.org

Links (A browser document called "Helpful Links" is located on the Resource CD for easier navigation.)

<http://abc.ca.gov/forms/abc512.pdf>

California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control Fact Sheet: Tapped, Teenage Party Prevention Enforcement and Dispersal

<http://apdpartypatrol.com/>

Party, Meet Pooper: Putting a Stop to Underage Drinking.

<http://www.udetc.org/controlledparty/ControlledPartyDB.htm>

Controlled Party Dispersal Database

<http://www.udetc.org/lawenforcementstrategies.htm>

Law Enforcement Training



Lincoln Police Department NU Directions Party Patrol

Overview:

NU Directions is a project aimed at reducing high-risk drinking by college students at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The project is one of several campus-community coalitions funded at universities nationwide by the Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Foundation. The national project, managed for RWJ by the American Medical Association, is entitled "A Matter of Degree." Although the University of Nebraska is the grantee, the Lincoln Police Department plays a key roll in the project. Lincoln Police Chief Tom Casady cochairs the coalition with Vice Chancellor Juan Franco. LPD is deeply involved in efforts to reduce the number and impact of off-campus drinking parties. The Lincoln Police Department's Party Patrol is one of many strategies developed by NU Directions to reduce high-risk drinking by college students.

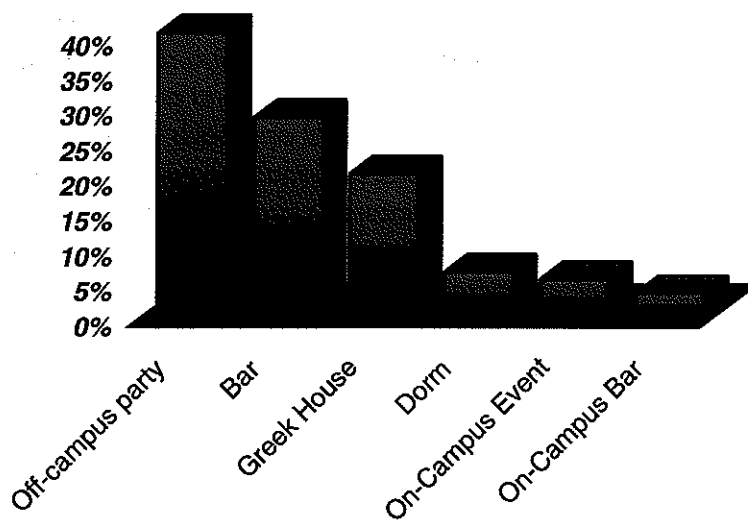
Statement of Problem:

High-risk drinking has emerged in recent years as a significant public policy issue, and has been revealed to be a major threat to the safety and well-being of young people. Public health officials generally define high-risk drinking as the consumption of five or more drinks for men at a single setting, four or more for women. As universities have grappled with the educational, social, and public health implications of high-risk drinking, it has become evident that an environmental approach is needed to impact this issue. An environmental approach focuses not just on the personal behavior of students, but on the larger social and cultural setting in which high-risk drinking occurs. A common strategy in university efforts to reduce high-risk drinking is to strengthen alcohol prohibitions on campus and in university housing units, and to increase enforcement of such policies. Increasing consequences for on-campus drinking, however, has had the effect in Lincoln of displacing the problem to an even greater extent into the surrounding residential areas. Lincoln police officers often encounter large off-campus drinking parties attended primarily by university students. During the typical academic year, LPD officers will respond to over 1,200 party complaints received from the public. These parties, in fact, are the most frequent location for binge drinking by UNL students, as indicated by survey research. In addition to the health and safety risks to drinkers, large parties have adversely affected several neighborhoods in Lincoln. In areas near campus, it has become increasingly difficult for homeowners and families to endure the litter, noise, parking problems and other side effects of drinking parties. Moreover, students responding to surveys prior to this project's initiation indicated little concern that they would suffer legal consequences when drinking underage at such parties. By the late 1990's, LPD had adopted an order maintenance approach to large drinking parties, seeking to disperse the crowd with minimal resources, arrests and paperwork. Students seemed to be well aware of the limitations of one or two officers responding to a party attended by 100-200 drinkers, half who were likely to be under 21. In many ways, this low-key approach by the police had actually exacerbated the problem, emboldening young drinkers who felt little risk when the police arrived.

Target Group

The NU Directions "Party Patrol" project is aimed at off-campus drinking parties attended primarily by college-aged young people. Although the coalition's efforts are primarily directed at UNL students, the Party Patrol interacts with and affects hundreds of young people from about 17 to 25 years of age — some are UNL students, some are high school students, some are not in school at all and some attend other colleges. The Party Patrol focuses on large parties that have come to the attention of the police through citizen complaints or the on-view observations of officers. The Patrol's activity is geographically centered in Lincoln's North Bottoms, Clinton, Malone, Hartley, Belmont and Near South neighborhoods — generally within two miles of campus — although officers will respond to parties in other areas of town from time to time. One of the reasons for selecting this target group and problem was data collected from survey research. These data showed that high-risk drinking by UNL students was most likely to occur at off-campus parties — not at bars. LPD had been engaged in a number of efforts to decrease high-risk and underage drinking at licensed establishments, such as undercover "badges in bars" campaigns, enforcement efforts targeted at servers and licensees, fake ID stings and efforts (ultimately successful) to upgrade Nebraska's drivers license to make alterations more difficult. While many enforcement efforts had focused on licensed liquor establishments, little had been done to impact the venue where binge drinking was most prevalent.

Binge Drinking Locations



Goals and Objectives

The Party Patrol is one strategy adopted by NU Directions Policy and Enforcement Work Group during the project's first five years of operation. This effort fell under the workgroup's goal to increase enforcement to create greater risk associated with high-risk consumption:

Increase students' perception of the likelihood of being caught drinking under the age of 21 by 25%, as follows:

- in a dorm room, from 41% to 51%
- at a fraternity or sorority party, from 28% to 35%
- at an off-campus party, from 30% to 38%

The Party Patrol strategy is aimed at the last of these venues, off-campus parties. The project sought to reach these objectives by increasing the number of arrests at such parties, and by publicizing these results in media outlets likely to reach the target audience.

Methods of Implementation

The on-the-street strategy of the Party Patrol is to deploy a group of six officers and one sergeant on each of several Thursday, Friday or Saturday nights during the academic year. These officers are not involved in other duties, and are normally working extra hours on overtime pay. Their sole responsibility is locating and responding to large parties. The Party Patrol relies on both officer observations — especially in densely populated student neighborhoods such as the North Bottoms — and on complaints received from the public at the City of Lincoln Emergency Communications Center.

Officers assigned to the Party Patrol work both in uniform and in plain clothes. On most occasions, two officers in plain clothes will be available to enter parties in an undercover capacity. Large parties often involve an open invitation to all comers. In many cases the hosts of the party are actually collecting a direct or indirect cover charge. This may be intended to offset the cost of the beer, but in some cases the party is actually a moneymaking venture known as a “rent party.” Collecting money, directly or indirectly (“admission is free, the cups are \$5 each”) is a violation of Nebraska law: sale of alcohol without a license. Other frequent violations include minor in possession of alcohol, procuring alcohol for minors and maintaining a disorderly house.

By dedicating several officers to these tasks, it becomes practical for the department to do much more than merely disperse parties. Whereas one or two officers have limited options, a full squad can obtain search warrants when necessary, collect evidence in undercover operations, seize physical evidence such as cash or kegs, detain and issue citations to larger numbers of minors, investigate the source of alcohol, research ownership and lease information, interview residents and generally ensure that those holding such parties are arrested or cited for the applicable violations.

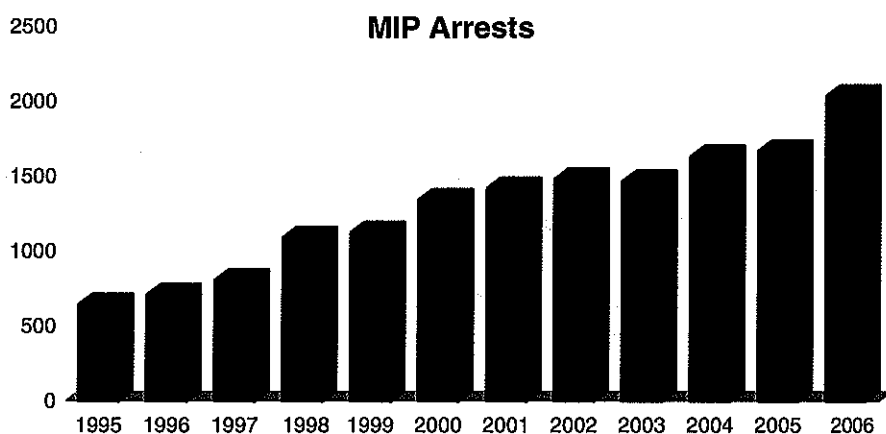
In addition, the department has made considerable efforts to identify specific locations where repeat violations or complaints occur. Using the department’s extensive geographic crime analysis system, the locations of multiple complaints have been identified, the owners of the parcels identified and personal contact has been made with several of these landlords. The department has made presentations to the Lincoln Real Estate Owners and Managers Association, and to the Lincoln Board of Realtors, provided web-based information to officers about property ownership, and to landlords about police dispatches to the specific addresses.

A media strategy is an integral component of the overall project. Each time a Party Patrol detail is conducted, the department follows up with a Monday media briefing. These have been covered by local television stations, news radio stations, the *Lincoln Journal Star* and by the UNL student newspaper, *The Daily Nebraskan*. The small amount of enforcement is accompanied by a large amount of publicity aimed at affecting the students’ perception of risk. NU Directions employed a communications who assisted in framing these messages in a consistent way, and helped immensely in raising the awareness of students about the changed landscape of the party scene.

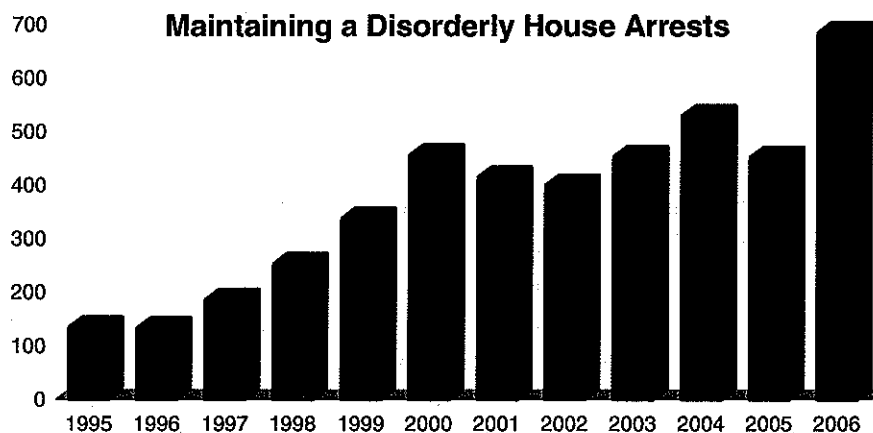
Measurements

Progress toward goals and objectives was measured by survey research conducted annually at UNL by the Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Henry Wechsler, the principle investigator, conducted this research at each of the ten Matter of Degree sites. In addition, the Lincoln Police Department maintains descriptive statistics concerning arrests for minor in possession of alcohol. The department has also conducted geographic analysis to determine the impact on complaints of disorderly parties near campus and in the specific neighborhoods where targeted. Among the key findings:

- Arrests for Minor in Possession of Alcohol by the Lincoln Police Department have more than quadrupled in the past decade.



- Arrests for Maintaining a Disorderly House have also more than quadrupled during the past decade.



- Police dispatches at particularly troublesome apartment complexes, such as Claremont Park and Stadium View, plummeted following intervention with the property owners.
- Survey data revealed that with the first three years of the project, underage UNL students' perception of the risk of being caught drinking at an off-campus party increased from 33% in 1997 to 43% 2000.

Resources

NU Directions was funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation beginning in the 1998-99 academic year. Initial funding was \$732,000 over five years, but only a very small amount was dedicated in the budget for the Party Patrol. A trial program was conducted within the police department's normal operating budget during the fall semester of 1998. After this initial trial the Party Patrol has been conducted with a budget of \$10,000 for each academic year. This budget item offsets overtime costs incurred by the department for the actual project hours. Minor expenses for court overtime, automobile mileage and indirect costs are absorbed by the police department's ordinary operating budget.

What NU Directions Learned

- **Importance of media**

The media strategy has been critical to the Party Patrol program's success. Making the most out of small numbers of arrests is vital to changing students' perceptions. In a campus environment, virtually everyone reads the student newspaper, and word can travel fast. This worked to the program's advantage. On the first weekend of the trial in 1998, student interns at two television stations were aware that something different was happening—well in advance of any news releases. Reporters from these stations contacted the department to make inquiries on Sunday after the interns discussed their observations with the news staff.

- **Importance of message**

Nu Directions has been very concerned about backlash from students who might perceive that the crackdown on parties was unfairly targeted. After some initial problems with the program's message, Nu Directions sought and received professional assistance. Rather than using warlike terms ("crackdown," "get tough," "zero-tolerance"), they modified the message to reflect neighborhood concerns about high-risk behavior. The new message has consistently been focused on safety, responsible parties and common-sense precautions. The precautions that reduce the likelihood of a party coming to the attention of the police also reduce the likelihood of high-risk drinking.

- **Working with property owners**

NU Directions discovered the value of working with landlords, managers and owners of rental property. Most landlords are responsible and want to help reduce any problems caused by their tenants. Most landlords are quite helpful and supportive, but they don't know what the police know about the events occurring at their property. By educating landlords and informing them about police dispatches, an important ally in resolving problems at a specific residence or apartment complex.

- **An overall strategy**

The Lincoln Police Department Party Patrol project is a small part of a comprehensive campus-community initiative. Each strategy supports and enhances other efforts. Overall, NU Directions has dramatically brought change to the political landscape, elevating the issue of high-risk drinking and all related issues on the public agenda.

For more information:
nudirections.org
lincoln.ne.gov/city/police

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APD Party Patrol Final Narrative Report 2009

Introduction

The Albuquerque Police Department's Party Patrol Unit uses a multi-pronged approach to combat underage drinking. The unit not only enforces underage drinking laws, but also provides education about the dangers of underage drinking and helps prevent the availability of alcohol to minors in several ways. The following is a recap of the efforts targeting underage drinking in 2009.

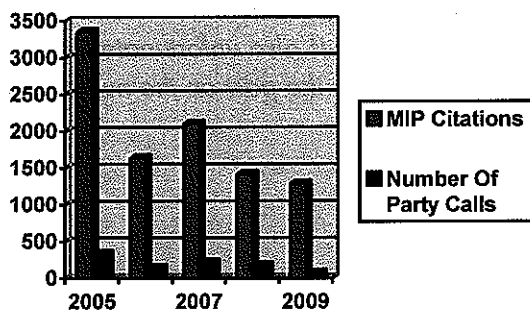
Underage Drinking Enforcement

During the course of the year, it was recognized that there was a decrease in the amount of MIP citations Party Patrol Teams were issuing. In the past year, there was a 33% decrease from the previous year (2008). In order to save monies and extend grants, the number of enforcement teams working on the weekends was reduced from three to two and still accomplished the units goals.

APD Party Patrol Unit was able to accomplish the goal of providing enforcement needed on weekends along with expanding enforcement in various ways.

1. The first method was to expand enforcement during the summer months (Wednesday and Thursday nights). These nights seemed to be just as productive as weekend nights, and several minors remarked that they had a weekday parties — under the impression that party patrol did not work weekdays. In the future, when funding allows, the patrol will continue these weekday operations
2. The second way the patrol increased enforcement efforts was to expand the venues of enforcement at several different major events throughout the city, including the Isotope Games, Albuquerque Journal Pavilion and Lobo tailgate parties, prior to Lobo Football games at University Stadium.

Comparison of Misdemeanor MIP Citations 2005-2009

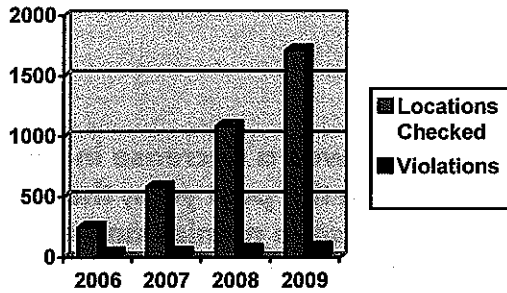


Compliance Checks

During the course of the year, APD Party Patrol set a benchmark of a compliance rate of 90%.

During 2009, APD Party Patrol conducted several major and small operations at various times and days of the week that lead to a record number of locations to be checked. Of the 1,715 locations checked, only 86 sold alcohol to our minors, which resulted in a 95% compliance rate — this is the best year since we started doing compliance checks began.

Compliance Checks from 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

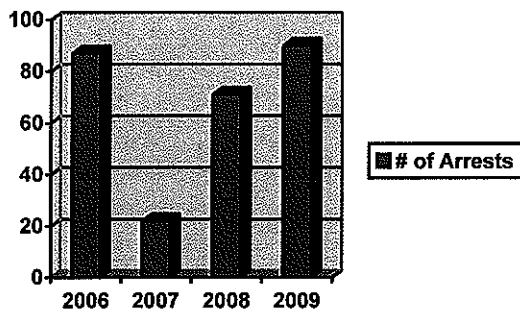


Shoulder Taps

During the course of the year, APD Party Patrol continued to target third-party sales of alcohol to minors.

APD Party Patrol conducted several Shoulder Tap operations at several different establishments throughout the city. The end result was 3,486 individuals were contacted, of which 90 agreed and did purchase alcohol for the minor. This resulted in felony arrests and a compliance rate of about 97.50%. Increased enforcement efforts over the past several years has improved compliance and each operation seems to yield a reduction in arrests.

Shoulder Tap Arrests from 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Although we have seen an increase in arrests, we have taken into account the increase in these types of activities. It is also unfortunate that data was not collected in the past on the number of subjects contacted.

Prevention/Education

APD Party Patrol and advisory board used a comprehensive media advertisement campaign that focused on educating minors and adults of the consequences associated with underage drinking.

During the Lobo Football games, a joint effort with University of New Mexico officials allowed for Party Patrol to send e-mails to UNM students warning them of upcoming enforcement at Lobo tailgate parties. These preventive measures lead to a great deal of success, as very few problems were experienced during the tailgates. During the beginning of tailgate events, volunteers from the advisory board handed out flyers to guests as they arrived at the stadium. The partnership with the community, without a doubt, was key to the patrol's success at these games.

School Presentations

One of the ongoing components of the Party Patrol program has to do with prevention and education. APD Party Patrol sends officers into both public and private local high schools to educate kids about underage drinking. The APD Party Patrol has shown the 50-minute presentation to over 4,500 students in the metropolitan area.

Parents Academy

APD Party Patrol also realized through citizen contact that parents struggle to find information on several issues that they encounter with raising teenage kids in today's society. For this reason, an educational presentation was created that covers the topics of alcohol/drug abuse, school violence, gangs, teenage depression and suicide. The program continues to grow and several presentations were given through the year at various schools in the Albuquerque area.

Merchant Training

APD Party Patrol also provides training to local liquor establishments to help their employees see the importance of obeying state alcohol laws. APD Party Patrol took advantage of the opportunity to speak to these employees about sales to minors and intoxicated individuals, informing them about the administrative portion of liquor law violations and the potential civil liability. Tips were given on how to handle a variety of situations that may arise during the sale of alcoholic beverages. More than 20 establishments requested the training, and well over 300 employees participated in the presentation. Feedback was very good from business owners, and employees were grateful for the information.

Media and Advertising

During the course of the year, monies were appropriated for the use in an advertising/media campaign. The following is a recap on how the monies were invested:

The APD Party Patrol used the assistance of the community advisory board to generate a comprehensive summer media campaign that used several advertising methods to educate the community on the consequences associated with all aspects of underage drinking. The campaign reminded the community that the APD Party patrol is working to make the community safer. It also reminded minors that the patrol is working to keep alcohol out of the hands of youth. The advertising campaign included:

1. Clear Channel Communication radio spots
2. Comcast TV commercial spots
3. City bus outside billboards

One of the patrol's community partners, The Partnership On Underage Drinking, provided funds for Johnny Boards.

Media Coverage

During the course of the year, the APD Party Patrol's successful operations were featured in local media, as shown below.

Other earned media coverage

MEDIA SOURCE	DATE	ARTICLE
Albuquerque Journal	August 2009	Party Patrol
Several TV News Stations and Newspapers	Several stories throughout the year	Ref Major Compliance Operation
News 13 and Fox 2 Casa	August 2009	Story on success of program
Daily Lobo	September 2009	Story on enforcement at Lobo Football Games
News 13 and News 4	September 2009	Story on enforcement at Lobo Football Games

Equipment and Material

APD Party Patrol purchased resources to help enhance the program.

APD Party Patrol used grant funds to provide alcohol-related educational material to the community. Many of these items were handed out during large community events which had the potential for underage drinking.

Program Awareness Material was used to advertise the program among youth and young adults in the community. Items included: water bottles, footballs, pencils, etc., all with the Party Patrol logo.

Training

APD Party Patrol was required by the TSB Grant to send officers to be trained at the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Leadership Conference. APD Party Patrol fulfilled this activity as follows.

APD Party Patrol sent three members of the program to the National Underage Drinking Enforcement Conference in Dallas, Texas. These three members were able to bring the training they received back to the unit and pass this training on to the rest of the unit. One key learning from the conference, was the importance of working and providing training to local liquor establishments.

Furthermore, APD Party Patrol was able to give additional training to a number of officers in the department, helping to ensure adequate staffing levels for the increased enforcement that occurred during this funding period.

Community Partnerships

APD Party Patrol continued to partner with several organizations throughout the community, including:

- Worked with State SID and BCSO during several Compliance Checks/Shoulder Tap operations
- Worked with State SID during major public events at Journal Pavilion in order to enforce underage drinking laws
- Used the assistance of civilian community stakeholders to complete a well-rounded media campaign

APD Party Patrol Advisory Board also conducted meetings to continue partnerships with the community in the fight against underage drinking.

Funding

Funds spent in 2009, although some funding actually carried over from 2008:

- CYFD: \$20,000
- Traffic Safety Bureau (TSB): \$200,000
- City of Albuquerque Funding: \$125,000
- Bernalillo County DWI Counsel: \$52,000
- Total: \$397,000

Conclusion

The Albuquerque Police Department's Party Patrol program continued to expand and provide one of the most efficient and effective means of addressing the problem of underage drinking in the community. Once again, it proved to be equitable and accountable to the needs of all residents affected by the problem. The core components continued with an emphasis on prevention, education, enforcement and intervention. The result was a comprehensive, full-service and community-based effort.

The APD Party Program is supported by the State of New Mexico and the Traffic Safety Bureau. Together, they are making a difference and saving lives in New Mexico.