Alcohol sensitivity is a trait that dramatically affects individuals' responses to alcohol, with highly sensitive individuals reporting greater intoxication to the same alcohol doses than low sensitivity individuals. Although previous research has established a link between alcohol intake and executive function impairment, whether this impairment varies as a function of levels of alcohol sensitivity has not been explicitly studied. To address this gap in the literature, 801 young adults were recruited from the Columbia, MO area, randomly assigned to receive either a control juice drink, a placebo low-alcohol substitute, or an alcoholic drink, instructed to complete executive function tasks, and assessed at three different points in time (before their drink, shortly after their drink on the ascending limb of their BAC change, and much longer after their drink on the descending limb of their BAC change). Preliminary results support the hypothesis that people with low sensitivity to alcohol perform worse on inhibition tasks after drinking alcohol than people with high alcohol sensitivity. These results suggest that not only are low sensitivity people more at risk for alcohol use disorder, but they are also more at risk of negative drinking consequences stemming from poorer self-control abilities.