

HB

202

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: HB 202 Date on Bill: 2/15/83
 Title: An act increasing the liquor tax.
 Sponsor: Adams
 Requestor: House State Affairs

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating				
Total				

b. Revenues:

Revenue	-0-	2.1 mill	3.9 mill
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2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

The analysis assumes the new tax rates become effective July 1, 1983.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: M. Ann Puleo Phone: 465-2300
 Division: Comm. Office Date: 2/28/83
 Approved by Commissioner: Robert C. Hart Date: 2/28/83
 Department: Revenue

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

S43.60.010 DOCUMENT= 1 OF 1 PAGE = 1 OF 1
CHAPTER = 43.60
SECTION = 43.60.010
TITLE = 43

HEADINGS TITLE 43.
REVENUE AND TAXATION.
CHAPTER 60.
EXCISE TAX ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
CITATION SEC. 43.60.010.

ATCH LINE
LIQUOR TAX.

EXT (A) EVERY BREWER, DISTILLER, BOTTLER, JOBBER, RETAILER,
WHOLESALE, OR MANUFACTURER WHO SELLS INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE
STATE OR WHO CONSIGNS SHIPMENTS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS INTO THE
STATE, WHETHER OR NOT THE LIQUORS ARE BREWED, DISTILLED, BOTTLED,
OR MANUFACTURED IN THE STATE, SHALL PAY ON ALL MALT BEVERAGES
(ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF ONE PER CENT OR MORE BY VOLUME), WINES, AND
HARD OR DISTILLED LIQUORS, THE FOLLOWING TAXES: (1) MALT
BEVERAGES AT THE RATE OF 25 CENTS A GALLON OR FRACTION OF A
GALLON; (2) WINE OR OTHER LIQUOR OF 21 PER CENT ALCOHOL BY VOLUME
OR LESS, AT THE RATE OF 60 CENTS A GALLON OR FRACTION OF A
GALLON; AND (3) OTHER LIQUORS HAVING A CONTENT OF MORE THAN 21
PER CENT ALCOHOL BY VOLUME AT THE RATE OF \$4 A GALLON.

ISTORY (B) REPEALED BY SEC. 3 CH 235 SLA 1976.
(SEC. 35-4-31 ACIA 1949; AM SEC. 1 CH 73 SLA 1957; AM SEC. 1 CH
61 SLA 1961; AM SEC. 28 CH 70 SLA 1964; AM SEC. 1 CH 61 SLA 1971;
AM SEC. 3 CH 235 SLA 1976)

0601 * END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST - ENTER RETURN OR ANOTHER COMMAND.

HB 202

The question being: "Shall HB 202 be returned to second reading for the purpose of specific amendment?" The roll was taken with the following result:

HB 202 MOTION

Yeas: 14 Clocksin, Davis, Goll, Hayes,
Hurlbert, Koponen, Lacher, Martin,
McBride, Miller, M.M., Miller, M.W.,
Vaska, Wendte, Zharoff

Nays: 23 Abood, Adams, Barnes, Bettisworth,
Bussell, Cowdery, Duncan, Flood,
Fritz, Fuller, Furnace, Grussendorf,
Herrmann, Lindauer, Liska, Pestinger,
Phillips, Ringstad, Shultz,
Szymanaki, Tischer, Uehling, Ward

Excused: 3 Cato, Larson, Malone

Absent: 0

Representative Hurlbert changed his vote from "Nay" to "Yea."

And so, the motion failed.

The question to be reconsidered: "Shall HB 202 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

HB 202

Yeas: 33 Abood, Adams, Barnes, Bettisworth,
Bussell, Clocksin, Cowdery, Davis,
Duncan, Flood, Fritz, Fuller, Goll,
Hayes, Herrmann, Hurlbert, Koponen,
Lacher, Lindauer, Liska, Martin,
McBride, Miller, M.M., Miller, M.W.,
Pestinger, Phillips, Ringstad,
Tischer, Uehling, Vaska, Ward,
Wendte, Zharoff

Nays: 4 Furnace, Grussendorf, Shultz,
Szymanaki

Excused: 3 Cato, Larson, Malone

Absent: 0

And so, HB 202 passed the House on reconsideration.

HB 202

Representative Barnes moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of the bill be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

HB 202 was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

HB 202UNFINISHED BUSINESS

202

Representative M. M. Miller brought up the reconsideration of the vote on HOUSE BILL NO. 202 (increasing the liquor tax; effective date).

THIRD READING OF HOUSE BILLS

HB 202 was automatically before the House in third reading and read the third time.

Representative M. M. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that HB 202 be returned to second reading for the purpose of specific amendment.

Representative Uehling objected.

Amendment No. 1 by M. M. Miller:

Page 1, line 6:

Delete: "increasing"
Insert: "relating to"

Page 1, following line 22:

Insert:

"* Sec. 2. AS 43.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:
Sec. 43.60.050. ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR AMOUNTS. (a) For each state fiscal year beginning after June 30,

1984, the Department of Revenue shall recompute the dollar amount of the taxes under AS 43.60.010(a) and announce new dollar amounts to take effect on July 1 of that year.

(b) The computation shall be made by determining the percentage of change between the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for the Anchorage Metropolitan Area compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor (the index) for January of the current calendar year and the index for January 1983 (the reference base index). If the percentage of change between the index for January of the current calendar year and the reference base is less than 10 percent, the dollar amount of the taxes does not change. If the percentage of change is 10 percent or more, the percentage shall be rounded off to the next lower multiple of 10. The rounded percentage is then multiplied by the dollar amount of the taxes set forth in AS 43.60.010(a) to determine the increase or decrease in the dollar amount of the taxes.

(c) If the index is revised by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the percentage of change is calculated on the basis of the revised index. If a revision of the index changes the reference base index, a revised reference base index is determined by multiplying the reference base index applicable by the rebasing factor furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. If the index is superseded, the index referred to in this section is the one represented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as reflecting most accurately changes in the purchasing power of the dollar for Alaskan consumers.

(d) The Department of Revenue shall announce promptly after the changes occur, changes in the index required by (c) of this section, including, if applicable, the numerical equivalent of the reference base index under a revised reference base index and the designation or title of any index superseding the index."

Renumber subsequent sections.

RENDED TITLE: SCSHB 202(JUD)
ACT INCREASING THE LIQUOR TAX, AND PROVIDING FOR AN
EFFECTIVE DATE

PRIME SPONSOR: ADAMS. GENERAL DOLLARS: \$0 (F. NOTE)
OTHER DOLLARS: \$0

CO-SPONSORS: LISKA.
CURRENT STATUS: 7/09/83 CHAPTER 0046 SLA 83

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
02/15/83	01	0254	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
03/16/83	02	0503	S.A. -- DP02, NR05
03/16/83	03	0503	S.A. F/NOTE HSC SUPPL #25
03/25/83	04	0625	FIN -- DP07, NR02
04/11/83	05	0810	SECOND READING
04/11/83	06	0810	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT
04/11/83	07	0810	THIRD READING
04/11/83	08	0811	PASSED BY DIV 32-04-04
04/11/83	09	0811	EFFECTIVE DATE VOTE SAME AS PASSAGE
04/11/83	10	0811	NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION GIVEN
04/12/83	11	0832	FAILED TO RETN 2ND READING BY DIV 14-23-03
04/12/83	12	0832	PASSED ON RECONSIDERATION BY DIV 33-04-03
04/12/83	13	0833	EFFECTIVE DATE VOTE SAME AS PASSAGE
06/16/83	34	1741	CONCURRED IN SENATE AHS BY DIV 36-01-01
06/16/83	35	1742	EFFECTIVE DATE VOTE SAME AS PASSAGE
06/17/83	36	1772	TRANSMITTED TO GOVERNOR
07/08/83	37	2141	SIGNED BY GOVERNOR-CH0046, EFF 07/09/83

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
04/13/83	14	0601	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
04/22/83	15	0703	L&C -- DP01, NR01, OTHER01
			REFERRAL RECOMMENDED TO JUDICIARY
04/27/83	16	0821	JUD -- DP02, NR03
05/19/83	17	1041	FIN -- JUD CS(XM)03, NR01
06/03/83	18	1193	RLS -- JUD DP03, NR01, OTHER03
			TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY
06/03/83	19	1200	SECOND READING
06/03/83	20	1200	JUD CS ADOPTED BY UNAN CONSENT
06/03/83	21	1200	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/06/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/06/83	22	1213	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/07/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/07/83	23	1223	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/08/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/08/83	24	1230	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/09/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/09/83	25	1233	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/10/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/10/83	26	1241	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/14/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/14/83	27	1304	POSTPONED UNTIL 06/15/83 BY UNAN CONSENT
06/15/83	28	1323	AND NOT ADOPTED BY DIV 32 7:00
06/15/83	29	1324	AND NOT ADOPTED BY DIV 33 7:00
06/15/83	30	1334	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT
06/15/83	31	1334	THIRD READING

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
06/15/83	32	1334	PASSED BY DIV 14-04-00
06/15/83	33	1335	EFFECTIVE DATE VOTE SAME AS PASSAGE

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

4/17/73

Date: 4/17/73

Mr. President:

The Committee on LABOR & COMMERCE has had ONE

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s) same title
- replace with CS for _____ new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Al Adams

Chairman

Committee on Finance

WHILE IN SESSION

Pouch V

State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-3706

OUT OF SESSION

P.O. Box 333

Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

(907) 442-3320

1024 W. 6th

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 274-0615

Official Business

April 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Dick Eliason, Chairman
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Representative Al Adams *ada*

RE: House Bill 202 - Increasing the Liquor Tax

I appreciate your prompt scheduling of House Bill 202 and wanted to take this opportunity to provide you with a few explanatory details.

HB 202 increases the state liquor tax, which has not been raised since 1961, as follows:

- * malt beverages from 25¢ per gallon to 32½¢ (a 30% increase amounting to approximately a 4¢ increase per six pack of beer);
- * wine from 60¢ to \$1.00 (a 66% increase which will amount to approximately 32¢ per three liter of bottle of wine); and
- * hard liquor from \$4.00 per gallon to \$5.75 (a 44% increase amounting to about 23¢ on a half liter of whiskey.)

According to the Department of Revenue, the additional taxes generated from this legislation is estimated at \$2,100,000 in FY 84 and \$3,900,000 in FY 85, resulting in total revenues of \$14,600,000 and \$16,900,000 respectively.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: HB 202 Date on Bill: 2/15/83

Title: An act increasing the liquor tax.

Sponsor: Adams

Requestor: House State Affairs

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating				
Total				

b. Revenues:

Revenue	-0-	2.1 mill	3.9 mill
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2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

The analysis assumes the new tax rates become effective July 1, 1983.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It the fore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Mary Belcher

Division: Comm. Office

Phone: 465-2300

Date: 2/28/83

Approved by Commissioner: Robert E. Hest

Department: Revenue

Date: 2/28/83

5. Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance

Copy to OMB

Copy to Sponsor

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2/15/83

In Thousands of Current Dollars

	FY 1982 Actual January	FY 1983 Estimate January	FY 1984 Estimate January	FY 1985 Estimate January
<u>Taxes</u>				
<u>Income</u>				
Corporate-General	34,800	-0-	-0-	-0-
Corporate-Petroleum	668,900	-0-	-0-	-0-
Corporate (1)	-0-	235,000	272,000	295,000
<u>Gross Receipts</u>				
Alaska Business License	5,500	5,800	6,000	6,300
Fish-Canned Salmon	8,600	5,000	5,000	5,000
Fish-Shorebased	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,000
Fish-Floating	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Seafood Marketing (2)	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salmon Enhancement	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Insurance Companies	12,500	14,500	17,000	20,000
Electric and Telephone Co-ops	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mining License Tax	200	200	200	300
<u>Severance</u>				
Oil & Gas Production(3)(4)	1,581,100	1,528,800	1,197,300	1,219,700
Oil & Gas Conservation	600	800	700	700
<u>Property</u>				
Oil & Gas(5)(6)	142,700	148,600	153,200	158,000
<u>Sale/Use</u>				
Alcoholic Beverages	9,000	12,000	12,500	13,000
Fuel Taxes-Aviation	6,300	5,100	5,400	5,500
Fuel Taxes-Highway	20,300	21,000	22,000	23,000
Fuel Taxes-Marine	3,700	3,800	4,000	4,200
Tobacco Products	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
<u>Other</u>				
Estate	300	500	500	500
Total Taxes	<u>2,514,200</u>	<u>2,002,300</u>	<u>1,717,000</u>	<u>1,772,400</u>
<u>Licenses & Permits</u>				
<u>Business</u>	10,800	11,000	12,000	12,500
<u>Non-Business</u>	13,000	13,000	13,500	14,000
Total Licenses & Permits	<u>23,800</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>25,500</u>	<u>26,500</u>
<u>Intergovernmental Receipts</u>				
<u>Federal Shared Revenues(7)(8)(9)</u>	<u>21,700</u>	<u>26,600</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
<u>State Resource Revenue</u>				
<u>Sale/Use</u>				
Bonus Sales(7)(10)(11)	5,000	26,100	-0-	-0-
Investment Earnings(12)	324,700	300,000	100,000	100,000
Rents(7)(10)(11)	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
Royalties(4)(7)(13)	1,157,300	1,119,400	883,500	912,000
Sale of State Property	5,200	5,500	5,500	5,500
Gravel, Timber, etc.(14)	1,200	5,500	2,000	2,000

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH S
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-2300

April 19, 1983

The Honorable Richard Eliason
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HB 202 "An Act increasing
the liquor tax"

Dear Senator Eliason:

You requested of Mr. Kessel of our Audit Division some information regarding increased "final user" cost resulting from an increase in the Liquor Tax as proposed in HB 202. You wanted this information so that you could have it for testimony for Tuesday morning, April 19, 1983.

From best available information we provide you with the following statistics:

A. At the bar:

1. The malt beverage tax will be increased from 25¢ a gallon to 32 1/2¢ a gallon. This would mean an increase of 17¢ tax per one case of twelve ounce bottles of beer. Therefore, the increase per bottle would be .7¢.
2. The tax on wine would be increased from 60¢ a gallon to \$1 a gallon. This would result in an increase of about 2 1/2¢ increase per four ounce glass of wine.
3. The tax on hard liquor would increase from \$4 to \$5.75 a gallon or \$1.75 per gallon. Assuming that a mixed drink contains one ounce of liquor, the actual increase per drink would be about 3¢ a drink.

B. At the liquor store:

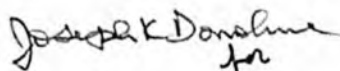
1. Beer would cost 17¢ more per case per customer which would equate to about .7¢ per bottle.

The Honorable Richard Eliason
April 19, 1983
Page 2

2. The increase for wine would be about 11¢ more per liter. That means that a liter of wine now costing \$5.50 would increase to about \$5.61.
3. The increased cost per liter of hard liquor would be about 46¢. That means a liter of whiskey now costing \$9.48 would increase to \$9.94.

The above all assumes that the seller would not attempt to build in a profit in addition to the increased taxes.

Sincerely,



Robert D. Heath
Commissioner of Revenue

RDH/RRK/gb

JAN 27 1983

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

January 24, 1983

Howard Scammon, Consultant
Alaska Council
7521 Old Seward Hwy
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

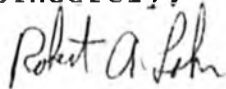
Dear Mr. Scammon:

Enclosed is a copy of Resolution 82-19, endorsed by RurAL
CAP's Board of Directors on December 10, 1982.

This Resolution expresses our Board's continuing support
of positive action to alleviate alcohol and drug abuse,
expecially by young people.

We encourage you to take whatever steps you can to put
into effect the actions suggested in this Resolution.
Please call if we can work with you in any way.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Lohr
Executive Director

RAL/mm
Enclosure

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

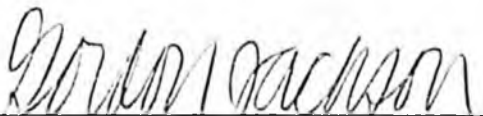
RESOLUTION NO. 82 - 19

- ENTITLED: In support of reducing alcohol-related accidents among young people.
- WHEREAS, the accident rate among young people in Alaska as elsewhere is disproportionately high, and
- WHEREAS, the majority of accidents in Alaska are alcohol-related, and
- WHEREAS, research indicates that when the legal minimum drinking age is lowered, automobile accidents involving young people increase significantly and when the age is raised, accidents involving young people decrease significantly, and
- WHEREAS, laws designed to deter drinking and driving appear to be consistently under-enforced and do not appear to have a long-term effect on drinking and driving behavior, and
- WHEREAS, use of a punitive approach appears to outweigh approaches designed to effect behavioral change,
- now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED: That the Rural CAP Board of Directors go on record as:
1. supporting moderation measures such as raising the legal minimum drinking age, increasing excise taxes on alcohol, and limiting the number of liquor licenses issued;
 2. supporting consistent enforcement of existing laws concerning drinking and driving;
 3. supporting education as to the relationship between alcohol and accidents in school curriculums, for the general public, and for individuals convicted of drinking and driving;
 4. supporting treatment and counseling for convicted offenders which endeavors to change their behavior;
 5. supporting an accurate assessment of the degree of the problem among young people and possible alternative solutions;

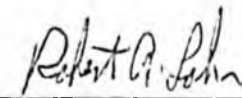
and, be it further

RESOLVED: that the RurAL CAP Board direct the staff to forward copies of this resolution to other organizations in the state which also support moderation measures, education and assessment of the problem among young people.

ADOPTED this date, December 10, 1982 at the RurAL CAP Board of Directors Meeting, Anchorage, Alaska.



Gordon Jackson, President



Robert A. Lohr, Executive Director

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 1983

SUBJECT: Dedication of liquor tax receipts to alcohol rehabilitation programs
(Work Order No. 13-1017)

TO: Representative Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM:  Russ Josephson
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether liquor tax receipts may be retained in the communities where they are collected and be used there for funding alcohol rehabilitation programs.

The "earmarking" of revenues in this way creates a dedicated fund. Under the Alaska Constitution, Article IX, section 7, as interpreted by the Alaska Supreme Court in State v. Alex, 646 P.2d 203 (Alaska 1982), the prohibition against dedicated funds extends to all sources of public revenues and not just "proceeds of any state tax or license". The attorney general recently rendered an opinion (Op. Atty. Gen. File Nos. J66-785-81 and J66-649-80) clarifying what the Supreme Court holding might be with regard to several specific funds and accounts and declared that certain exceptions might be implied by the Alaska Supreme Court. However, none of those implied exceptions includes liquor tax receipts. Therefore, liquor tax receipts may not be dedicated constitutionally and the question of retention of liquor tax receipts in the communities where they are collected need not be addressed here.

Although a dedicated fund is prohibited constitutionally, there is another way to assure that there is a relationship between the liquor tax and the alcohol rehabilitation programs. The same attorney general's opinion mentioned above outlines a method of appropriating in this type of situation that ensures effective legislative control over state finances while providing for budgeting flexibility for programs like this with needs that are unpredictable. That

Representative Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.

Page 2

March 11, 1983

method involves an appropriation to a separate fund in an amount to be ascertained by reference to receipts from a specified source (e.g., liquor tax receipts) during a definite period (annually or for the two fiscal years over which the present legislature has control).

RJ:ljb

1/034

APPENDIX B

SELECTED COMPUTATIONS ON
ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS

AIDC:	Aid to disabled Medicaid	7,611,707
SOCIAL SERVICES:	Foster Care, Institutional care for children, Daycare, Protective Services, Homemakers *(Some Drug costs included)	5,662,500
MOTOR VEHICLE:	Accidents, Fatalities, Injuries, Property Damage	22,532,206
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:	Prosecution, enforcement, courts, corrections, Public defender, criminal justice planning, violent crime compensation, child court	<u>51,839,000</u>
		87,645,413
SOADA:		<u>16,115,581</u>
		103,760,994
Estimated Wholesale and Retail Sales of Alcohol		
	Wholesale:	115,300,000
	Retail:	280,000,000
Estimated Loss of Income to Alaska Families		77,100,000
Net Revenue to State from Regulation and Sale of Alcohol		9,241,369

***Supporting calculations on following pages.

180 million

William BOEHL, Bill Ray, and Ernest Parsons, constituting the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; Department of Revenue; John L. Rader, Attorney General; James Martin Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Public Safety; and Jack Davis, Executive Director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. Appellants,

v.

SABRE JET ROOM, INC., Pruhs and Fivey, Inc., and Morry Shkolnik, Appellees.

No. 17.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

Feb. 2, 1960.

Suit was brought against members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and others for injunction and declaratory relief with respect to 12 regulations adopted by the board. The District Court for the District of Alaska, Fourth Judicial Division, rendered summary judgment adverse to the members of the board and others, and they appealed. The Supreme Court, Diamond, A. J., held that regulation prescribing standard closing hours for 1 hour establishments was within scope of authority conferred on board by statute permitting sale of intoxicating liquors but imposing conditions, and that statute by authorizing board to adopt regulations did not violate constitutional provision that the legislative power of the State is vested in a Legislature, and that statute was not required to set forth the details of specific regulations that board would be permitted to make.

Judgment reversed.

Judge A. J. dissented.

1. Judgment \Rightarrow 107

In suit for injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to 12 regulations adopted by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under the Administrative Procedures Act, summary judgment holding that all of the regulations were valid and should not be set aside, where affidavits in support of motion for preliminary injunction and for summary judgment, which constituted the

only evidence in the case, related solely to alleged damage if closing hour regulation was enforced, and there was nothing in record indicating that the other 11 regulations had any effect on status of plaintiffs or the conduct of their business, since the other 11 regulations were not subject to challenge. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-2, 35-4-3; Laws 1959, c. 143.

2. Intoxicating Liquors \Rightarrow 129

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board had authority under statute to adopt regulation prescribing standard closing hours for liquor dispensaries. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3 (A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143.

3. Intoxicating Liquors \Rightarrow 121

Regulation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board prescribing standard closing hours for liquor dispensaries as between 3 a. m. and 8 a. m. on weekdays, and 4 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Sundays, and 4 a. m. to 8 a. m. on holidays is not inconsistent with regulatory statute. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3(A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143.

4. Intoxicating Liquors \Rightarrow 7

Provision of Constitution that legislative power of state is vested in a Legislature does not prevent Legislature from delegating to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board power to adopt regulations. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3(A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143; Const. art. 2, § 1; art. 3, §§ 22, 24, 26.

5. Evidence \Rightarrow 20(1)

It is common knowledge that lack of restraint in sale of intoxicating liquor is almost invariably damaging to the community.

6. Intoxicating Liquors \Rightarrow 6

Since lack of restraint in sale of intoxicating liquor is almost invariably damaging to community, there may be either complete prohibition, if the Legislature chooses to follow that course, or, if not, there may be conditions imposed which will have the tendency to afford greatest degree

In Thousands of Current Dollars

	FY 1982 Actual January	FY 1983 Estimate January	FY 1984 Estimate January	FY 1985 Estimate January
<u>Taxes</u>				
<u>Income</u>				
Corporate-General	34,800	-0-	-0-	-0-
Corporate-Petroleum	668,900	-0-	-0-	-0-
Corporate (1)	-0-	235,000	272,000	295,000
<u>Gross Receipts</u>				
Alaska Business License	5,500	5,800	6,000	6,300
Fish-Canned Salmon	8,600	5,000	5,000	5,000
Fish-Shorebased	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,000
Fish-Floating	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Seafood Marketing (2)	-0-	7,000	7,000	7,000
Salmon Enhancement	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Insurance Companies	12,500	14,500	17,000	20,000
Electric and Telephone Co-ops	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mining License Tax	200	200	200	300
<u>Severance</u>				
Oil & Gas Production(3)(4)	1,581,100	1,528,800	1,197,300	1,219,700
Oil & Gas Conservation	600	800	700	700
<u>Property</u>				
Oil & Gas(5)(6)	142,700	148,600	153,200	158,000
<u>Sale/Use</u>				
Alcoholic Beverages	9,000	12,000	12,500	13,000
Fuel Taxes-Aviation	6,300	5,100	5,400	5,500
Fuel Taxes-Highway	20,300	21,000	22,000	23,000
Fuel Taxes-Marine	3,700	3,800	4,000	4,200
Tobacco Products	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
<u>Other</u>				
Estate	300	500	500	500
Total Taxes	2,514,200	2,002,300	1,717,000	1,772,400
<u>Licenses & Permits</u>				
<u>Business</u>	10,800	11,000	12,000	12,500
<u>Non-Business</u>	13,000	13,000	13,500	14,000
Total Licenses & Permits	23,800	24,000	25,500	26,500
<u>Intergovernmental Receipts</u>				
Federal Shared Revenues(7)(8)(9)	21,700	26,600	10,000	10,000
<u>State Resource Revenue</u>				
<u>Sale/Use</u>				
Bonus Sales(7)(10)(11)	5,000	26,100	-0-	-0-
Investment Earnings(12)	324,700	300,000	100,000	100,000
Rents(7)(10)(11)	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
Royalties(4)(7)(13)	1,157,300	1,119,400	883,500	912,000
Sale of State Property	5,200	5,500	5,500	5,500
Gravel, Timber, etc.(14)	1,200	5,500	2,000	2,000

EXCISE TAX RATES ON SPECIFIED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
 LEVIED BY 32 LICENSE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 RANKED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE AND BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT¹

January 1982

Distilled Spirits		Table Wine		Dessert Wine		Beer	
State	Rate per Gallon	State	Rate per Gallon	State	Rate per Gallon	State	Rate per Gallon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Florida	\$4.75	Florida	\$1.75	Georgia	\$2.54	South Carolina	.768
South Carolina	4.59	Georgia	1.51	Florida	2.43	Florida	.400
Minnesota	4.39 ²	Tennessee	1.10	South Dakota	1.40	Georgia	.322
Massachusetts	4.05	South Carolina	1.08 ⁵	Nebraska	1.25	Louisiana	.322
Alaska	4.00	South Dakota	.90	Tennessee	1.10	Oklahoma	.322
Oklahoma	4.00	Arkansas	.75	South Carolina	1.08 ⁵	South Dakota	.267
Tennessee	4.00	Nebraska	.65	Oklahoma	1.00	Alaska	.250
South Dakota	3.80	Alaska	.60	Minnesota	.79	Arkansas	.234
Georgia	3.79	Massachusetts	.55	Arkansas	.75	Kansas	.180
New York	3.25	Kentucky	.50	Kansas	.75	Texas	.165
Wisconsin	3.25	North Dakota	.50	Alaska	.60	North Dakota	.160
New Jersey	2.80	Oklahoma	.50	Illinois	.60	Nebraska	.140
Nebraska	2.75	Indiana	.47	North Dakota	.60	Minnesota	.129
Indiana	2.68	New Mexico	.45	Massachusetts	.55	Indiana	.115
Arizona	2.50	Arizona	.42	Kentucky	.50	Tennessee	.110
Arkansas	2.50	Delaware	.40	Nevada	.50	Massachusetts	.106
Connecticut	2.50	Maryland	.40	Indiana	.47	Maryland	.090
Kansas	2.50	Rhode Island	.40	New Mexico	.45	New Mexico	.090
Louisiana	2.50	Kansas	.30	Wisconsin	.45	Connecticut	.081
North Dakota	2.50	Missouri	.30	Arizona	.42	Kentucky	.081
Rhode Island	2.50	Nevada	.30	Delaware	.40	Arizona	.080
Colorado	2.28	New Jersey	.30	Maryland	.40	Colorado	.080
Delaware	2.25	Minnesota	.27	Rhode Island	.40	D. C.	.073
Nevada	2.05	Connecticut	.25	Colorado	.36	Illinois	.070
California	2.00	Wisconsin	.25	Texas	.34	Delaware	.065
Illinois	2.00	Colorado	.24	D. C.	.33	Rhode Island	.065
Missouri	2.00	Illinois	.23	Missouri	.30	Wisconsin	.065
Texas	2.00	Texas	.17	New Jersey	.30	Missouri	.060
Kentucky	1.92	D. C.	.15	Connecticut	.25	Nevada	.060
New Mexico	1.63	Louisiana	.11	Louisiana	.23	New York	.044
D. C.	1.50	New York	.10	New York	.10	California	.040
Maryland	1.50	California	.01	California	.02	New Jersey	.033
Median of State Taxes	2.50		.425		.485		.103
Average of State Taxes	2.84		.497		.667		.158
Federal Tax	10.50 ³		.17		.67		.29 ⁴

¹Hawaii, the only other license state, levies an excise tax on alcoholic beverages of 20 percent of the wholesale price.

²Based on one three-gallon case of spirits and including all "additional" taxes.

³Per proof gallon.

⁴Actual rate of \$9 per 31 gallon barrel.

⁵Includes additional tax 1¢/gal.

U.S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
MALT BEVERAGES
1981

<u>RANK IN CONSUMPTION</u>	<u>STATE OR DISTRICT</u>	<u>GALLONAGE PER CAPITA</u>
1	Nevada	37.1
2	Wisconsin	34.3
3	New Hampshire	33.4
4	Montana	32.8
5	Wyoming	32.0
6	Texas	31.9
7	Arizona	31.3
8	Hawaii	30.2
9	District of Columbia	29.1
10	New Mexico	28.8
11	Colorado	28.6
12	Alaska	28.4
13	Florida	28.3
14	Nebraska	27.7
15	North Dakota	27.0
16	Delaware	26.9
17	Massachusetts	26.7
18	Vermont	26.2
19	California	25.7
20	Pennsylvania	25.6
21	Idaho	25.5
22	Illinois	25.2
23	Louisiana	25.1
24	Iowa	24.9
25	Maryland	24.8
25	Missouri	24.8
27	Rhode Island	24.7
28	Minnesota	24.5
29	Washington	24.4
30	Oregon	24.2
31	Ohio	23.6
32	Michigan	23.2
33	Maine	23.1
34	South Dakota	22.7
35	New York	22.5
36	Indiana	22.4
37	New Jersey	22.2
38	Virginia	21.9
39	Kansas	21.8
40	South Carolina	21.6
41	Oklahoma	20.8
42	Georgia	20.1
42	Mississippi	20.1
42	Tennessee	20.1
45	Kentucky	19.6
46	North Carolina	19.4
47	Connecticut	19.0
48	Arkansas	18.4
48	West Virginia	18.4
50	Alabama	17.5
51	Utah	15.6

Based on 18 years of
age and older

Source: United States Brewers
Association, Inc.

U.S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
DISTILLED SPIRITS
1981

<u>RANK IN CONSUMPTION</u>	<u>STATE OR DISTRICT</u>	<u>GALLONAGE PER CAPITA</u>
1	District of Columbia	5.97
2	Nevada	5.28
3	New Hampshire	4.72
4	Alaska	3.30
5	Delaware	2.74
6	Florida	2.61
7	Maryland	2.57
7	Vermont	2.57
9	Massachusetts	2.47
10	Colorado	2.42
11	Wisconsin	2.37
12	Connecticut	2.34
13	California	2.33
13	Wyoming	2.33
15	Minnesota	2.27
16	New Jersey	2.26
17	New York	2.23
18	Hawaii	2.21
19	North Dakota	2.14
20	Illinois	2.13
21	Rhode Island	2.07
22	Maine	2.02
22	Arizona	2.02
22	Washington	2.02
25	Georgia	1.99
25	South Carolina	1.99
25	Montana	1.99
28	South Dakota	1.98
29	Michigan	1.90
30	Louisiana	1.88
31	Oregon	1.78
32	Virginia	1.74
33	Nebraska	1.65
34	North Carolina	1.66
35	New Mexico	1.61
36	Texas	1.60
37	Oklahoma	1.59
38	Mississippi	1.55
39	Indiana	1.48
40	Idaho	1.45
41	Kentucky	1.43
42	Pennsylvania	1.42
43	Alabama	1.39
43	Missouri	1.39
45	Tennessee	1.38
46	Kansas	1.34
47	Iowa	1.33
48	Arkansas	1.30
48	Ohio	1.30
50	West Virginia	1.25
51	Utah	0.99

ALL AGES PER CAPITA

Source: Economics & Statistics Division
Distilled Spirits Council of
the United States, inc.

William BOEHL, Bill Ray, and Ernest Parsons, constituting the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; Department of Revenue; John L. Rader, Attorney General; James Martin Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Public Safety; and Jack Davis, Executive Director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Appellants,

v.

SABRE JET ROOM, INC., Pruhs and Fivey, Inc., and Morry Shkolnik, Appellees.

No. 17.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

Feb. 2, 1960.

Suit was brought against members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and others for injunction and declaratory relief with respect to 12 regulations adopted by the board. The District Court for the District of Alaska, Fourth Judicial Division, rendered summary judgment adverse to the members of the board and others, and they appealed. The Supreme Court, Diamond, A. J., held that regulation prescribing standard closing hours for liquor establishments was within scope of authority conferred on board by statute permitting sale of intoxicating liquors but imposing conditions, and that statute by authorizing board to adopt regulations did not violate constitutional provision that the legislative power of the State is vested in a Legislature, and that statute was not required to set forth the details of specific regulations that board would be permitted to make.

Judgment reversed.

Diamond, A. J., dissented.

1. Judgment \ominus 187

In suit for injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to 12 regulations adopted by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under the Administrative Procedures Act, summary judgment holding that all of the regulations were lawful and binding went for the appellants, where affidavits in support of motion for preliminary injunction and for summary judgment, which constituted the

only evidence in the case, related solely to alleged damage if closing hour regulation was enforced, and there was nothing in record indicating that the other 11 regulations had any effect on status of plaintiffs or the conduct of their business, since the other 11 regulations were not subject to challenge. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-2, 35-4-3; Laws 1959, c. 143.

2. Intoxicating Liquors \ominus 129

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board had authority under statute to adopt regulation prescribing standard closing hours for liquor dispensaries. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3(A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143.

3. Intoxicating Liquors \ominus 121

Regulation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board prescribing standard closing hours for liquor dispensaries as between 3 a. m. and 8 a. m. on weekdays, and 4 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Sundays, and 4 a. m. to 8 a. m. on holidays is not inconsistent with regulatory statute. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3(A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143.

4. Intoxicating Liquors \ominus 7

Provision of Constitution that legislative power of state is vested in a Legislature does not prevent Legislature from delegating to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board power to adopt regulations. A.C.L.A.Supp. §§ 35-4-1 et seq., 35-4-1(A), 35-4-2, 35-4-3(A, E); Laws 1959, c. 143; Const. art. 2, § 1; art. 3, §§ 22, 24, 26.

5. Evidence \ominus 20(1)

It is common knowledge that lack of restraint in sale of intoxicating liquor is almost invariably damaging to the community.

6. Intoxicating Liquors \ominus 6

Since lack of restraint in sale of intoxicating liquor is almost invariably damaging to community, there may be either complete prohibition, if the Legislature chooses to follow that course, or, if not, there may be conditions imposed which will have the tendency to afford greatest degree

The Relationship of Availability of Alcoholic Beverages to Per Capita Consumption and Alcoholism Rates

Reginald G. Smart¹

SUMMARY. A study of the relationship between availability of beverage alcohol and per capita consumption and alcoholism rates in the U.S.A. indicates that income and urbanism are more closely related to consumption and alcoholism rates than is availability.

NUMEROUS STUDIES have examined the effect of changes in the availability of alcoholic beverages on consumption (1, 2). Some changes appear to have little effect on consumption, e.g., selling alcohol by the drink (3) and increasing the number of outlets in areas where they already exist (1). On the other hand, large changes in numbers of outlets and lowering the legal alcohol-purchasing age do seem to increase consumption. Bruun et al. (2), in an important review of the field, concluded (p. 83) that "the availability of alcohol is an important factor in the general level of consumption." However, studies examining the total range of variables which may affect availability are difficult to find. Bacon (4) studied nine communities in five states and concluded that variations in availability had little effect on consumption. There appear to be no studies which have examined general availability in a wide variety of jurisdictions for effects on consumption.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between over-all availability of beverage alcohol and per capita consumption and alcoholism rates in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The availability of alcoholic beverages was assessed by giving each state a score on 8 items concerning legal beverage control. These scores had been developed for a study

¹ Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell St., Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 2S1.
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of alcohol control laws.² Efforts were made to differentiate the effects of availability on consumption from those related to income and urban-rural differences in the various states.

METHOD

The availability scores were developed to take account of all legal and control factors which might affect the availability of alcoholic beverages. Initially a 22-item list was developed; 8 items were then selected as more important than the others in influencing availability. The selection was made using expert judgments and a "Delphi" panel approach. The final 8 items were (1) minimal legal age for purchase; (2) limitations on availability for off-premise sales; (3) limitations on availability for on-premise sales; (4) density of outlets for on-premise purchase; (5) Sunday retail sales on premise; (6) weekday closing hours for on-premise sale; (7) Sunday retail sales off-premise; and (8) weekday closing hours for off-premise sale.

On each item each state was defined as falling in the high, medium or low category; values of 6, 4 and 2, respectively, were given to each category. Total scores could vary between 16 and 48, the latter indicating the greatest availability. No effort was made to weight any of the 8 factors more than the others.

The data on per capita consumption and alcoholism were taken from Efron et al. (5). Data on average income and percentage of urban population in each state were taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States (6).

RESULTS

Table 1 shows all of the data by state, while Table 2 illustrates the mean values of these data when the total sample of states is

TABLE 1.—Availability Scores, Per Capita Consumption, Income, Urbanism and Alcoholism Rates in the 51 Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Alcohol Availability Score, 1974	Per Capita Consumption, 1972*	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) 1972	% Population in Urban Areas, 1970	Rates of Alcoholism, 1970 ^b
Alaska	44	3.80	5102	48.4	31.9
Wyoming	42	2.85	4345	60.5	2300
Nevada	40	0.19	5215	80.0	6770
Arizona	38	3.04	4300	70.0	3110
Hawaii	38	2.48	4005	83.1	1780
Louisiana	38	2.40	3528	66.1	3080
Nebraska	38	2.50	4341	61.5	3087

(continued on following page—)

¹ MEDICINE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. A study in the actual effects of alcoholic beverage control laws. [Contract No. ADM 281-75-0002.] Washington, DC; 1970.

TABLE 1.—continued

Jurisdiction	Alcohol Availability Score, 1974	Per Capita Consumption, 1972*	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) 1972	% Population in Urban Areas, 1970	Rates of Alcoholism, 1970 ^b
New Jersey	38	2.91	5126	88.9	4930
New Mexico	38	2.81	3656	69.8	3100
Rhode Island	38	3.00	4399	87.1	6070
California	38	3.24	5002	90.9	6610
Delaware	30	3.17	4983	72.2	4040
Michigan	30	2.77	4817	73.8	4460
New Hampshire	30	5.42	4092	50.4	3660
New York	30	2.80	5319	85.6	5500
West Virginia	30	1.75	3574	39.0	3130
Colorado	34	2.98	4449	78.5	4240
Illinois	34	2.91	5126	83.0	5140
Maryland	34	3.04	4897	70.0	4100
Massachusetts	34	2.93	4870	84.0	5850
Minnesota	34	2.50	4332	66.4	3400
South Dakota	34	2.16	3710	44.0	2640
Wisconsin	34	3.37	4207	65.9	5110
District of Columbia	32	6.54	6383	100.0	5430
Indiana	32	1.89	4391	64.9	3940
Iowa	32	1.80	4318	57.2	2800
Maine	32	2.60	3571	50.8	4290
Missouri	32	2.28	4206	70.1	5090
Montana	32	2.81	3897	53.4	3730
Tennessee	32	1.74	3640	58.8	2920
Texas	32	2.41	4045	70.7	2830
Vermont	32	3.02	3805	32.2	4170
Connecticut	30	2.73	5342	77.4	4940
Kentucky	30	1.94	3001	52.3	3290
North Dakota	30	2.69	3718	44.3	3570
Oregon	30	2.07	4290	67.1	2610
Alabama	28	1.65	3333	58.4	1830
Arkansas	28	1.52	3357	50.0	2890
Georgia	28	2.25	3840	60.3	2550
Idaho	28	2.43	3635	54.1	1990
Ohio	28	2.71	4512	75.3	4340
Pennsylvania	28	2.32	4447	71.5	4300
Virginia	28	2.23	4258	63.1	2370
Florida	26	3.23	4188	80.5	3590
Mississippi	26	1.88	3063	44.5	2320
Utah	26	1.56	3745	80.4	2070
Washington	26	2.71	4476	72.6	2910
Kansas	18	1.72	4503	66.1	2490
Oklahoma	18	1.80	3802	68.0	2140
South Carolina	16	2.44	3448	47.6	2700
North Carolina	16	1.93	3721	45.0	2050

* U.S. gallons of absolute alcohol consumed by population aged 15 and over (5, Table 2).

^b Per 100,000 adults aged 20 years and over (6, Table 1).

divided into three subgroups (high, medium and low) according to alcohol availability scores.

To determine whether there were significant intergroup differences, mean scores on each variable were compared and *t*-ratios were calculated (Table 2). The low-availability states had a significantly lower average alcoholism rate and per capita consumption than the high- or middle-availability states. Furthermore, although the three groups did not differ significantly in their average percentage of urban population, the high-availability states did have a significantly higher per capita income than the low-availability states.

Partial correlation analyses were made in which the correlation between availability scores of states was correlated with per capita consumption and alcoholism rates, alone and with the correlation with average income and degree of urbanism controlled or partialled out. Tests for significance of the partial correlations were made with the *t* tests described by McNemar (7).

As shown in Table 3, the correlation between per capita consumption and availability is positive and significant. However, the correlation between per capita consumption and income is even greater, and that with urbanism is also positive.

The partial correlations show that much of the correlation between per capita consumption and availability is accounted for by income and urbanism. When income is controlled, the correlation is nonsignificant; however, with urbanism controlled availability and per capita consumption are still correlated ($r = .362, p < .01$).

TABLE 2.—Average Alcohol Availability Score, Per Capita Consumption and Income, Percentage of Population in Urban Areas and Rates of Alcoholism in States with High, Medium and Low Availability

Availability	Availability Score	Per Capita Consumption	Per Capita Income	% of Population in Urban Areas	Rates of Alcoholism
1. High (N = 10)	38.00	3.21	4553.36	71.40	4100.00
2. Medium (N = 20)	32.30	2.80	4343.50	65.38	4094.50
3. Low (N = 15)	24.53	2.10	3894.93	62.40	2710.67

t ratios:

Groups 1 and 2	8.90*	1.14	0.94	1.14	0.24
Groups 1 and 3	9.83*	3.42*	3.30*	1.80	3.20*
Groups 3 and 2	-0.04*	-2.43*	-2.12	-0.00	-4.10*

* $P < .05$.

TABLE 3.—Correlations Between Availability Scores, Per Capita Consumption, Income, Urbanism and Alcoholism Rates

	1 Availability	2 Consumption	3 Income	4 Urbanism
Availability score		.41†	.39†	.25
Per capita consumption			.60†	.34*
Income				.72†
	$r_{12} = .218, t = 1.78.$	$r_{13} = .362, t = 2.70.†$	$r_{14} = .244, t = 1.74.$	

	1 Availability	2 Alcoholism	3 Income	4 Urbanism
Availability score		.42†	.39†	.25
Alcoholism rate			.50†	.53†
Income				.72†
	$r_{12} = .251, t = 1.80.$	$r_{13} = .345, t = 2.57.†$	$r_{14} = .265, t = 1.93.$	

* $P < .05$. † $P < .01$.

When the correlation is controlled for both urbanism and income, availability and consumption are unrelated.

Similar results are obtained for alcoholism rates, which are also positively related to availability, but more strongly to income and urbanism. When the effects of income, and income and urbanism together, are controlled, availability scores and alcoholism rates are not significantly correlated.

DISCUSSION

It appears that over-all availability of beverage alcohol, as indicated by control laws, has, at best, a spurious correlation with both per capita consumption and alcoholism rates. The positive correlation disappears when the effects of average income and degree of urbanism are partialled out. This suggests that slight changes in availability may have relatively little effect on either consumption or alcohol problems, provided neither income nor urbanism are changed.

Certain cautionary notes are in order. The availability scores are constructed to give each element (e.g., opening hours, legal age) the same score and this may not be the most realistic weighting. Unfortunately, price has not been included as an item in the availability scores since all of the elements relate to laws. Also, the range of per capita consumption is not very great in the 51 jurisdictions studied. Cross-national comparisons of a variety of countries with widely differing availabilities and levels of per capita consumption might give different results.

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Bill Fact Sheet

Date Received 4/13/83

Bill Number HB202 Title Increasing the liquor tax

Fiscal Note - Date Requested _____ Date Received _____

- Of Whom _____

Dept. Position Paper - Date Requested _____ Date Received _____

- Of Whom _____

Resource People

Initial Hearing - Date 4/19/83 postponed 4/19
People Contacted

~~10/1/83~~ Adams - 4/14 (back-up by 4/15) ³⁷⁰⁶ Rep. Miller - 4/15 - re: amendment
Liska - 4/14

~~platform~~ Revenue - (Marcie - 2300) 4/15

Wally Kubley - 4/15 - 6-2660

~~triple~~ Stan Filler - CHAR - 747-8815 - 4/15

Al Beverage Control Bd - 4/18 - 277-8638

Howard Scamgn - Coalition for a Safer Alaska - 349-7911 4/15
6-2660

Follow-up Hearing - Date _____

Ralph Kopansky - CHAR - 694-5166 4/15

Maurice Druni - 503-645-9090 4/15

Final Action _____ Date _____