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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
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May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HJ 4-13-85 9:00AM

HOUSE BILL 55

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
by Representative Virginia Collins
February 19, 1986

Purpose. One of the priority issues identified by the Governor's Task Force on Drunk Driving was State funding for directing and funding public awareness programs on alcohol and drug use and responsible motor vehicle operation. House Bill 55 is an attempt to respond to this concern. HB 55 is designed to improve public awareness and information at the sites where alcoholic beverages are purchased or consumed.

Statement of the Problem: In the last few years there has been an increased public interest in the problem of drinking and driving. In response to this rising concern, the State of Alaska in recent years has enacted legislation aimed at removing the drunk driver from our streets and thus reducing alcohol-related accidents and fatalities. These statutes provide for the following:

1. Raised legal drinking age of twenty-one.
2. An implied consent statute
3. Preliminary breath testing on the roadway
4. Administrative license revocation upon arrest
5. Breath test refusal penalties same as DWI conviction
6. Citizen reporting, i.e., REDDI
7. Definition of Breath Alcohol level at .10 illegal per se
8. Mandatory sentencing
9. Mandatory fines
10. Victim compensation
11. Driver licensing information
12. Rehabilitation education
13. Compliance with conditions of court order
14. Mandatory liability insurance
15. Four new judges in the Anchorage area
16. Decrease in time between arrest and sentencing

Despite all of these efforts, drinking and driving continues to be a significant problem for the citizens of our state.

Recent newspaper headlines attest to the increasing public interest in the drunk-driving problem. Much of this increase results from campaigns conducted by such citizen groups as MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving). Organizations like MADD have been very effective in enlisting public and official support for more severe penalties for drunk drivers. In the past, efforts to strengthen drunk-driving laws have generally focused on increasing penalties.

One justification frequently cited for this approach is the apparent success of drunk-driving laws carrying strict penalties and ensuring that such penalties are actually carried out. Unfortunately, in the past it generally has been the experience that public concern has been temporary, and when the interest of the moment has passed, the intensity of the effort to overcome the drinking-driving problem tends to fade. If current efforts are to have a long-term effect, it is important that public awareness accompany all current and future legislation to stem the tide of drunk driving.

The passage of stricter drunk-driving laws alone will not reduce alcohol-related accidents or the incidents of drunk driving. For stricter laws to be effective, the public must know the laws and penalties and have an increased fear of apprehension and conviction.

To have an impact on the rate of accidents caused by drunk drivers, laws must not only be enacted but also well publicized and enforced. In some cases, it appears that current DWI laws and their penalties are not as highly publicized throughout Alaska as they could be.

A review of the research on the scope of the problem as it exists in other states as well as in Alaska is well documented. It is clear from reviewing the information that drinking and driving is a very complex problem which requires a combination or a variety of approaches. Although it appears from reviewing the literature that enactment of stronger drunk-driving laws has been successful in stemming the tide, it has not been entirely successful in eliminating the problem.

To be effective, enforcement programs must be accompanied by public information activities which ensure that there is a perception of increased probability of detection. A review of the research further indicates there is a strong connection between public awareness and the effectiveness of drunk-driving laws. Public awareness and accurate knowledge of the law, along with thorough enforcement procedures and stiff penalties are the major components, which will have a lasting impact on the large numbers of persons drinking and driving in Alaska, particularly in the case of social drinkers. Although this approach may not be as effective with problem drinkers, research indicates that the passage of stricter drunk-driving laws alone does not reduce alcohol-related accidents or the incidence of drunk driving. To increase the effectiveness of our efforts, the public must know the laws and the penalties and have an increased fear of apprehension and conviction.

The sale of alcohol is one of society's most highly regulated industries. There is good reason for this; it is a potentially dangerous substance posing extreme hazards to the health and welfare of consumers and motor vehicle operators on our public roads.

In the past decade, the vast majority of Americans have been concerned over public safety. This concern has risen steadily since 1971. In a recent Harris survey, 87% of the adult Americans polled blamed consumers themselves for injury resulting from misuse of products. Of the consumers surveyed, 73% believed that product safety objectives should be accomplished through publicity on product risks and dangers or by health warnings such as those required for cigarettes and over-the-counter drugs.

If a product has a hidden hazard, an unknowing consumer may be denied the valuable information necessary in deciding whether or not to risk using the product in the first place or how abuse of the product could impact his future welfare. Often, hazards in the use of alcohol are not visible to a consumer, and thus the consumer may not have a full appreciation for the severity of the decision to expose himself to that hazard. The probability of a hazard actually occurring, therefore, is of prime consideration in the consumer's behavior. Following this line of reasoning, an educated product consumer of alcoholic beverages is likely to be a more responsible consumer.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The approaches for dealing with the drunk-driving problem are many, which include punitive, educational, rehabilitation, and behavioral. The value of placing warning signs in establishments where alcohol is sold and/or consumed should be effective because the message is subliminal. Research has shown that subliminal advertising has a greater long-term effect in influencing behavior than any other form of advertising. The prominent display of DWI warning signs in establishments that sell alcohol would, over a period of time, effect consumer behavior in a positive manner. Subliminal messages are conveyed to the unconscious rather than to the conscious level. Once having established the message on the unconscious level, repeated exposure to the message reinforces its effect and eventually will lead to changes in behavior which will influence consumers of alcoholic beverages to act responsibly, not necessarily for the good of others, but for themselves.

HB 55 REPRESENTS GOOD LEGISLATION; IT MAXIMIZES THE EFFECT OF CURRENT LAW AT MINIMAL EXPENSE TO THE PUBLIC TREASURY. HB 55 CARRIES A ZERO FISCAL NOTE.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. ON BEHALF OF MYSELF AND
ALL THOSE WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS BILL, I REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT IN PASSING
HB 55 OUT OF COMMITTEE.

I AM AVAILABLE FOR ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

TIMELINE SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION
REGARDING CONTROL OF DRUNK DRIVERS

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

ALASKA STATE STATUTE

January, 1977

Established Mandatory
Minimum Sentence:

1st offense	24 hours
2nd offense	3 days
3rd & subsequent	10 days

Illegal to operate motor
vehicle with BAC .10% or
higher (Per Se law)
(AO 267-76)

January, 1978

Adopted procedure whereby in-
voluntary blood test was made
in medical setting upon refu-
sal of breathalyzer test.
(Administrative Procedure)

Established mandatory judicial re-
ferral for alcohol screening/reha-
bilitation
(ch. 152 SLA 1978)

Established mandatory jail sentence
of 10 days for DWLS.

Disallowed limited license on second
offense for serious traffic misde-
meanors
(ch. 178 SLA 1978)

November, 1978
(11/28/78)

Increased Mandatory Minimum
sentence:

1st offense	3 consecutive days
2nd & subsequent	10 consecutive days

(AO 78-230S)

November, 1979

Adopted breath as well as
blood standard for measurement
of BAC
(AO 79-194)

1980

(September)

Adopted mandatory minimum jail sentence:

1st offense 3 consecutive days
2nd offense 10 consecutive days

Illegal to operate motor vehicle with BAC .10% or higher

Adopted breath alcohol measurement standard

Established admissibility of refusal under implied consent law as evidence in prosecution
(ch. 129 SLA 1980)

(August)

Adopted state statute
(AO 80-122)

1981

Assumes validity of chemical test if taken within four hours of arrest
(AO 81-75)

[Reduction in hours of legal sale of alcohol]

1982

(September)

Established refusal under implied consent laws as misdemeanor offense with same sentence as DWI offense

Allowed for application of DWI law to airplanes and watercraft

Allowed forceable blood test for EAC in fatalities, injuries or cases where defendant is incapable of refusing

Required use of limited license for at least 60 days (rather than only 30 days)

Revised mandatory minimum sentence
1st offense 72 consecutive hours
2nd offense 10 consecutive days
20 days if subsequent offense
within one year
(ch. 117 SLA 1982)

Adopted state statute but leaves
in validity of chemical test if
taken within four hours of arrest
(AO 82-126)

November, 1982

Allows forfeiture of motor
vehicle to Municipality on
2nd or subsequent offense
within 5 years of first
offense

Permit impoundment (temporary
seizure) of vehicle to Municipality for 30 days for 1st and
2nd offense, 60 days for 3rd
offense and 90 days on 4th or
subsequent offense.
(AO 82-205)

June, 1983
Effective 10/17/83

Revised mandatory minimum sentence
1st offense 72 hours (unchanged)
2nd offense w/in 10 years 20 days
3rd offense w/in 10 years 30 days

Established mandatory minimum fines
1st offense \$250
2nd offense \$500
3rd offense \$1000

Established administrative revocation of driver's license by law enforcement officer if BAC is .10% or higher or driver refuses breath test. Driver receives 7-day temporary license; driver has seven days to appeal.

Revises terms of license revocation under administrative or court authority - provides minimums:

- 1st offense 90 days (last 60 days may be limited)
- 2nd offense 1 year
- 3rd offense 10 years

Court revocation may be either concurrent or consecutive with administrative action.

Revises procedure to recover valid license: driver must post SR22, pay fee and pass written and road test.

Revises penalty for driving with license revoked. If revocation was for 1st DWI conviction, mandatory minimum 30 days in jail. If revoked for 2nd or subsequent DWI, mandatory jail sentence of 90 days to serve.

Allows for impoundment or forfeiture of vehicle on 3rd & subsequent offense.

Suspended imposition of sentence is no longer permitted for DWI, Breath Test Refusal, or Driving with License Revoked.

[Minimum legal age to purchase/consume increased from 19 to 21 -- over three year period, effective January, 1984.]

[State tax on alcohol increased (last increase was 1962).]

Ford
2/27/86

Original sponsors: Collins, Uehling
and Gruenberg

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE LABOR AND
COMMERCE COMMITTEE

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SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 55 (L&C)

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to liquor licensees' duty to contact
7 taxis for patrons and to display alcohol warning
8 signs."

9

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

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* Section 1. AS 04.11.370 is amended to read:

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Sec. 04.11.370. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES AND PER-

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13 MITS. Except as provided in (b) of this section, a [A] license or

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15 permit shall be suspended or revoked if the board finds that one or
16 more of the following grounds exists:

17

(1) misrepresentation of a material fact on an application
18 for a license or permit;

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(2) continuation of activities authorized under a license
19 or permit would be contrary to the best interest of the public;

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(3) failure on the part of the licensee to correct defects
20 which constitute violations of this title, regulations adopted under
21 this title, or other laws within a prescribed time after receipt of
22 notice issued by the board or its agent;

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(4) conviction of a licensee of a violation of a provision
23 of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an ordinance
24 adopted under AS 04.21.010;

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(5) conviction of the agent or employee of a licensee of a
25 violation of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an
26 ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010, if the licensee is found by the
27 board to have either knowingly allowed the violation or to have
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1 recklessly or with criminal negligence failed to act in accordance
2 with the duty prescribed under AS 04.21.030 with the result that an
3 agent or employee violates a law, regulation, or ordinance;

4 (6) failure of the licensee to comply with the laws and
5 regulations pertaining to public health in the state;

6 (7) use of the licensed premises as a resort for illegal
7 possessors or users of narcotics, prostitutes, or pimps; in addition
8 to any other legally competent evidence, the character of the premises
9 may be proved by the general reputation of the premises in the commu-
10 nity as a resort for illegal possessors or users of narcotics, prosti-
11 tutes, or pimps;

12 (8) occurrence of illegal gambling within the limits of the
13 licensed premises;

14 (9) permitting any public offense involving moral turpitude
15 to occur on the licensed premises;

16 (10) violation by a licensee of this title, a regulation
17 adopted under this title, or an ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010;

18 (11) violation by an agent or employee of a licensee of a
19 provision of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an
20 ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010, if the licensee is found by the
21 board to have either knowingly allowed the violation or to have reck-
22 lessly or with criminal negligence failed to act in accordance with
23 the duty prescribed under AS 04.21.030 with the result that the agent
24 or employee violates the law, regulation, or ordinance.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 04.11.370 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) The board may not suspend or revoke a license or permit for
27 the conviction of a licensee or permittee of a violation of AS 04.21.-
28 035 or 04.21.036.

29 * Sec. 3. AS 04.16 is amended by adding a new section to read:

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Sec. 04.16.205. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO CONTACT TAXI OR DISPLAY ALCOHOL WARNING SIGNS. The board may impose a civil penalty, not to exceed \$100, upon a licensee that the board finds, after notice and hearing, has violated AS 04.21.035 or 04.21.036.

* Sec. 4. AS 04.21 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 04.21.035. DUTY TO CONTACT TAXI. A licensee or a licensee's agent or employee shall make reasonable efforts to procure a taxi, where regular taxi service is available, for any person in the premises who requests a taxi. The licensee is not responsible for paying the cost of the taxi.

Sec. 04.21.036. DISPLAY OF ALCOHOL WARNING SIGNS. (a) A licensee, except a common carrier licensee, shall conspicuously display at the main public exit and in all restrooms, a sign that reads "Drunk Drivers Go To Jail - Why Risk It - Call A Taxi." The sign shall include a prohibitory symbol. The sign must be at least 18 inches wide and six inches high, with lettering at least one and one-fourth inches high.

(b) The state shall furnish, without cost, signs required under this section to any licensee requesting them.

CHAIRMAN'S INFORMATION:

SCS (SHB 55 (L&C))

1) BILL TITLE: "An act relating to liquor licensees' duty to contact taxis for patrons and to display alcohol warning signs."

a) Introduced: Rep Collins, Uehling, Gruenberg

b) Co-sponsors:

2) INTENT: Measure requires liquor licensees' to make reasonable efforts to call a taxi when a patron requests a taxi. Additionally it would require the posting of alcohol warning signs at each public entrance and exit. Violation of these provisions will result in the revocation or suspension of a licensees' permit.

Senate L&C CS modifies the penalty section for those licensees' who are in violation of this law, (civil fine not to exceed \$100, imposed by the ABC Board after hearing and notice) and requires that signs be placed at the main exit and in all restrooms.

FISCAL NOTE: 0 (but with the proviso that the Dept of H&SS will fund the cost of the signs from its operating budget.)

N.B. NO EFFECTIVE DATE CLAUSE

3) ADDITIONAL REFERRALS: HESS, Rules

4) PUBLIC HEARINGS:

a) Sponsor:

b) Public Witnesses:

5) BILL ACTION:

- a) Hold in committee?
- b) Assign to sub committee for further review?
- c) Move from committee?
- d) Close public hearings?

6) COMMITTEE ACTION?

- a) amendments?
- b) CS adoption? Need to adopt L&C CS

= CHANGES IN L&C CS;

Ford
2/18/86

Pg. 2 LINES 26-28
Pg. 3 LINE 8
Original sponsors: Collins, Uehling
and Gruenberg

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE LABOR AND
2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 55 (L&C)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to liquor licensees' duty to contact
7 taxis for patrons and to display alcohol warning
8 signs."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 04.11.370 is amended to read:
11 Sec. 04.11.370. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES AND PER-
12 MITS. Except as provided in (b) of this section, a [A] license or
13 permit shall be suspended or revoked if the board finds that one or
14 more of the following grounds exists:
15 (1) misrepresentation of a material fact on an application
16 for a license or permit;
17 (2) continuation of activities authorized under a license
18 or permit would be contrary to the best interest of the public;
19 (3) failure on the part of the licensee to correct defects
20 which constitute violations of this title, regulations adopted under
21 this title, or other laws within a prescribed time after receipt of
22 notice issued by the board or its agent;
23 (4) conviction of a licensee of a violation of a provision
24 of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an ordinance
25 adopted under AS 04.21.010;
26 (5) conviction of the agent or employee of a licensee of a
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28 ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010, if the licensee is found by the
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recklessly or with criminal negligence failed to act in accordance with the duty prescribed under AS 04.21.030 with the result that an agent or employee violates a law, regulation, or ordinance;

(6) failure of the licensee to comply with the laws and regulations pertaining to public health in the state;

(7) use of the licensed premises as a resort for illegal possessors or users of narcotics, prostitutes, or pimps; in addition to any other legally competent evidence, the character of the premises may be proved by the general reputation of the premises in the community as a resort for illegal possessors or users of narcotics, prostitutes, or pimps;

(8) occurrence of illegal gambling within the limits of the licensed premises;

(9) permitting any public offense involving moral turpitude to occur on the licensed premises;

(10) violation by a licensee of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010;

(11) violation by an agent or employee of a licensee of a provision of this title, a regulation adopted under this title, or an ordinance adopted under AS 04.21.010, if the licensee is found by the board to have either knowingly allowed the violation or to have recklessly or with criminal negligence failed to act in accordance with the duty prescribed under AS 04.21.030 with the result that the agent or employee violates the law, regulation, or ordinance.

* Sec. 2. AS 04.11.370 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) The board may not suspend or revoke a license or permit for the ~~first~~ conviction of a licensee or permittee of a violation of AS 04.21.035 or 04.21.036.

* Sec. 3. AS 04.21 is amended by adding new sections to read:

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Sec. 04.21.036. DISPLAY OF ALCOHOL WARNING SIGNS. (a) A licensee, except a common carrier licensee, shall conspicuously display at the main public entrance and in one lighted area where alcohol is sold at retail, a sign that reads "Drunk Drivers Go To Jail - Why Risk It - Call A Taxi." The sign shall include a prohibitory symbol. The sign must be at least 18 inches wide and six inches high, with lettering at least one and one-fourth inches high.

(b) The state shall furnish, without cost, signs required under this section to any licensee requesting them.

*main
street
& restor*

Offered: 5/1/85
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Collins, Uehling
and Gruenberg

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

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CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 55 (Finance) am

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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A BILL

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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to liquor licensees' duty to contact taxis for patrons and to display alcohol warning signs."

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Sec. 04.21.036. DISPLAY OF ALCOHOL WARNING SIGNS. (a) A licensee, except a common carrier licensee, shall conspicuously display at each public entrance and exit of premises where alcohol is sold at retail, a sign that reads "Drunk Drivers Go To Jail - Why Risk It - Call A Taxi." The sign shall include a prohibitory symbol. The sign must be at least 18 inches wide and six inches high, with lettering at least one and one-fourth inches high.

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BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

POUCH H 05F
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 586-6201

OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

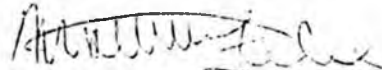
January 24, 1986

The Honorable Fred Zharoff
Chair, Labor & Commerce Committee
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

This is to inform you that this office has agreed to fund HB 55 for a total sum of \$3,000.00. This funding was committed during House Judiciary testimony last year. We feel the signs as described in HB 55 would be in line with our drunk driving prevention initiative.

Sincerely,



Matthew C. Felix
Coordinator

CO/2

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*main
entry
& restaurant*

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Offered: 5/1/85
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Collins, Uehling
and Gruenberg

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

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CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 55 (Finance) am

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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A BILL

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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to liquor licensees' duty to contact

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Call A Taxi." The sign shall include a prohibitory symbol. The sign

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least one and one-fourth inches high.

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(b) The state shall furnish, without cost, signs required under

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this section to any licensee requesting them.

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

POUCH H 05F
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 586-6201

OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

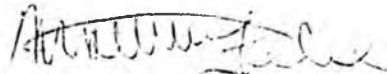
January 24, 1986

The Honorable Fred Zharoff
Chair, Labor & Commerce Committee
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

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Sincerely,



Matthew C. Felix
Coordinator

CO/2



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Labor & Commerce

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

CSHB 55(fin)am Summary:

Measure requires that a licensee make a reasonable effort to contact a taxi for a patron who requests one, and that the licensee display an alcohol warning sign at each entrance and exit of a licensed premiss. Further, the bill requires the state to furnish alcohol warning signs, without cost, to any licensee requesting them. Penalty provisions for violation of these sections would result in revocation or suspension of license or permit.

SCS CSHB 55 (L&C) would not invoke a penalty on the first conviction, and modifies the requirement for alcohol warning signs to be placed at each entrance and exit of a licensed premiss. SCS would require signs at the main public entrance and in one lighted area.

Latest Senate CS would require the posting of signs in all restrooms and at the main public exit of a licensed premiss. Penalty provisions may be imposed by the board, after a hearing and notice, and may include a civil penalty not to exceed \$100.

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

*CC
Sup 48*

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CASHB 55(JUD)
 Title: An Act relating to licensees'
 duty to contact taxi & display signs
 Sponsor: Collins
 Requestor: House Judiciary
 Date of Request: 4/13/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Dept. of Health & Social Service
 Program Category Affected: Office of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

According to testimony before the Judiciary Committee by the Department of Health + Social Services, Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, that because this bill represents a positive approach to problems caused by alcohol abuse, the department is willing to fund the cost of the required signs up to the amount cited in the original fiscal note. The funds will come from the operating budget and require no additional appropriation.

Prepared By: Hayden Kaden, Counsel *HK* Phone: 465-4990
 Division: House Judiciary Committee Date: 4/15/85

Approved by Commissioner *[Signature]* Date: _____
 Agency: Legislature

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FISCAL NOTE