LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1977 - 1978 927

SB 167 cont., thru CSSB 168

No study has yet been able to determine the actual amount of retail beverage sales tax revenues realized by local communities for 1975. The following chart displays possible amounts based upon the assumption that local communities collectively may be taxing up to the local limit of 3%

	1975 Gallons Volume	Est. 1975 Retail Sales (Millions)	Local Sales Tax Revenues (Projected in Millions) 1%	2%	3%
Liquor	1,256,976	$66.7	0.670	1.330	2.001
Wine	801,665	$14.9	0.149	0.298	0.447
Beer	8,451,841	$59.2	0.592	1.184	1.776
Total	10,490,482	$140.8	$1.411	$2.812	$4.224

In other words, local communites collected somewhere between $1.4 million and $4.224 million from local retail sales taxes on beverage alcohol in 1975. Local community General Fund cash contribution to alcoholism program grants for FY 76 by contrast was $366,186.

Based on distribution increases during 1974-75/1975-76 for Liquor (21%), Wine (32.7%), and Beer (22%) projected revenues for 1976 from sales taxes, if adjusted, become:

	%Inc	Est. 1976 Gallons Volume	Est 1976 Retail Sales (Millions)	Sales Tax Revenues (Projected in Millions) @1%	@2%	23%
Liquor	(21%)	1,496,741	$81.07	0.8107	1.609	2,420
Wine	(32.7%)	1,063,809	19.8	0.198	0.395	0.593
Beer	(22%)	10,311,246	72.2	0.722	1.444	2.167
		12,871,796	$173.07	$1.7307	$3.448	$5.180

In 1976 therefore, local communities will collect somewhere between $1.730 million and $5.18 million in local retail sales taxes on beverage alcohol. Total local General fund cash contribution to local alcoholism programs for FY 77 is $501,484.

We therefore recommend that the deficits created by our proposed decreasing schedule of SGF grant support be made up locally in the following ways:

* An attempt should be made to alter the 3% sales tax limitations so that local communities could tax beverage alcohol at a higher rate.

If local communities had been avle to tax retail sales at 4% or 5% during FY 75 or FY 76, the total revenue locally available would have been:

1975		1976	
4%	5%	4%	5%
$2.668	$3.335	$3.230	$4.04
0.560	0.745	0.743	0.99
2.368	2.960	2.888	3.61
$5.596	$7.04	$6.861	$8.64

* In the meantime, local communities should be encouraged to tax retail alcohol sales at the 3% level allowed by law.

* In either case, local communities should be expected to utilize a portion of their local general fund revenue realized from local retail sales on beverage alcohol to maintain their alcoholism programs during and after state support declines at the rates proposed earlier in this paper.

E. Troubled Employees Program

* The State of Alaska should immediately design and implement a Troubled Employees Program for state employees. This program would assist in the early identification, evaluation, referral, and treatment of state employees experiencing social, health, and behavioral problems. The program should concern itself solely with problems in the employee's work performance. The program should be designed to reduce turnover of personnel, maintain productiveity, and reduce the use of sick time.

Similar state programs have been demonstrated to be of major importance in terms of employee retention, morale, and productivity and have been proven to result in a net cost savings in those organizations in which they have been.

implemented.

Data from existing troubled employee programs indicate that over 50% of all clients referred into the programs have alcohol or alcohol-related problems. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates that 95% of the individuals who are alcoholic or who have alcohol-related problems are family centered and employed. Until recently most of the help and attention in the area of alcohol abuse has been given to those visible alcoholics who are unemployed and have chronic drinking problems. The national trend is now shifting toward prevention and early identification for the employed and family centered population.

Since it is within the job function of the personnel department to concern itself with the development of policies and procedures, adminstration of fringe benefits, employee relations programs, and the maintenance of personnel records.

* The Division of Personnel should develop and administer the troubled employees program.

Since the emphasis of a troubled employees program is in the recognition, prevention, and treatment of alcohol and other social and health problems, it would be unrealistic to limit a troubled employees program solely to the area of alcohol abuse. It should also be emphasized that this program is not designed to "keep alcoholic individuals on the job". It is a program to assist employees with problems that cause job impairment and loss of efficiency in job performance. Unfavorable changes in work habits or behavior should be the indicator to the supervisor that the employee has problems that warrant attention.

It is essential when discussing the development and implementation of a troubled employees program that there be a clear understanding of the provisions of the group health insurance policy within the agency or agencies considering a program.

* The State should provide insurance coverage that ensures that treatment of alcoholism and other social health problems receive the same coverage provided any other illness.

* The treatment services covered by insurance should be all-inclusive, so that treatment can be provided on an outpatient as well as inpatient basis.

The following elements are basic to any sound troubled employee program:

1. Constructive Confrontation

The key to any successful troubled employee program is the supervisor's confrontation with his employee regarding unsatisfactory job performance. Evidence of the sub-standard job performance should be substantiated and serve as the sole criteria of an employee's referral to the program. The confrontation should be structured by the supervisor to be constructive rather than punitive. The supervisor should make known to the employee experiencing difficulties that a program of specialized referral for treatment is available.

If the supervisor's confrontation corrects the employee's deficient work performance, no further action is needed. But if the confrontation fails to restore performance to its previous level, the supervisor may feel that it is time for the intervention of a professional Employee Assistance Counselor.

The troubled employees program is not a "witch hunt" to identify alcoholics nor is it designed to make detectives or diagnosticians out of supervisors. The program relies on the supervisor's managerial skills and his ability to confront his subordinates with evidence of poor job performance. The supervisor should not be expected to investigate or analyze the cause of the impaired performance. This is the responsibility of the Employee Assistance Counselor and the community treatment resources. Although an inherent advantage of this program is its ability to structure and direct the employee's referral for treatment, it should be emphasized that a troubled employees program in

no way prevents the employee from going directly to the treatment resource of his choice.

2. Employee Assistance Counselor

The Employee Assistance Counselor is the professional individual who is responsible for counseling the troubled employee. He receives the referral from the employee's supervisor, counsels the employee, and may refer that employee into an existing treatment resource within the community. He should serve as the coordinator between employee, supervisor, and treatment resource. He must be familiar with the community treatment resources in order to make knowledgeable referrals. The Employee Assistance Counselor monitors the employee's progress during his treatment and maintains contact with the supervisor regarding the employee's job performance. If ongoing treatment is necessary, he is responsible for making appropriate arrangements with the employee's supervisor. He is also responsible for follow-up and coordination of inter-agency referrals.

It is essential that the Employee Assistance Counselor be adequately trained in the human relations field. In selecting this individual, consideration should be given to the following elements:

A. Academic background - basic course work in the social sciences.

B. Area of experience - social work pastoral counseling, counseling psychology, personnel counseling, and experience in a public or

private occupational program.

C. Ability to relate to others and to conduct oneself in a professional manner, be objective, non-judgemental, maintain professional distance, and be experienced in the area of evaluation of behavioral problems including alcoholism.

The Employee Assistance Counselor should have the ability to conduct short-term counseling with employees and understand current treatment techniques and modalities. Confidentiality must be guaranteed to the troubled employee. He must view the counselor as an empathetic person and have confidence in his ability.

3. Community Resources

Each community will have some, if not all, of the social and health services needed to implement a troubled employee program. One of the initial steps in program development is the coordination of these services to serve as referral sources. Utilization of existing community resources eliminates the need for a g treatment personnel to the staff.

4. Policy Statement

Any bureau or agency, whether at the state or municipal level, should have a policy statement explaining their troubled employee program. The policy

statement is the nucleus and the framework of the program. It establishes the guidelines from which the program operates.

The following concepts and ideas present some general principles to be considered when an agency is developing a policy statement:

--That alcoholism and other social, health-related problems affect employee work performance.

--that these conditions are treatable and that there is help available for the troubled employee.

--that the agency's concern is limited strictly to an employee's job performance and that there is no intent to intrude upon the employee's private life.

--that the agency will not penalize any employee for seeking help for social health problems which are affecting his job performance and that he will receive the same consideration given an employee with any other illness.

--that management is responsible to initiate and implement the policy. Management has the responsibility to protect the confidentiality, job security, and promotional opportunities of the employee.

--that management is not responsible for diagnosis, but is responsible for making appropriate referral of an employee with deteriorating job performance.

--that the responsibility of the employee is to comply with the referral and make necessary corrections in his job performance and his behavior. Failure to do so may result in appropriate corrective or administrative disciplinary action, including dismissal.

--that alcoholism and other social health problems should receive the same insurance coverage provided for other illnesses.

--that the agency encourages an enlightened attitude and realistic acceptance of alcoholism and other social/health problems to motivate the employee to voluntarily seek help.

A State Troubled Employees Program would require the hiring of a counselor and secretarial position in the regional personnel offices in Fairbanks, Juneau and Anchorage. If the counselor were hired at range 20 and the secretarial position was a Clerk Typist II, the costs including $10,000 travel for each counselor would total $170,884 per annum. A $10,000 travel budget for each regional counselor would allow for travel to outlying areas in their respective region to conduct supervisory training sessions and to consult with clients.

The possibility exists that an additional expense might be charged by Blue Cross for increased insurance coverage. This cost in other states has been minimal and

would depend upon the amount of coverage, length of stay, and re-admission stipulations. The present alcoholism treatment group coverage insurance plan for employees in the State of Washington costs 35¢ per month per family group and 15¢ per month for an individual. Blue Cross reimburses 80% of total cost to a maximum of $1,000 for residential alcoholism treatment. This is the total amount of treatment allowable for one calendar year. The relatively low cost of residential alcoholism treatment cost in Washington results from the use of alcoholism treatment facilities rather than hospitals for the majority of alcoholism treatment. The State of Washington also has a law that requires all group health insurance plans to include alcoholism treatment.

* The State should provide funds through the Office of Alcoholism for the establishment and operation of a statewide in-service training program on alcoholism and its treatment and prevention.

RATIONALE:

An in-service training program on alcohol abuse and alcoholism should be established for all judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, social workers, physicians, nurses, related health professionals, teachers, psychologists, counselors, and other human services personnel currently practising in the State of Alaska. This training program should focus on: the psychology, physiology, sociology, and pharmacology of alcoholism and alcohol abuse; the manner in which alcohol abuse and alcoholism impact upon the law enforcement, judicial, health, mental health, social services, and corrections,

systems in Alaska; appropriate intervention, treatment, support and rehabilitation roles that can be assumed by persons currently employed in these fields.

* A program of higher education, leading to degrees in and/or a major emphasis on alcohol abuse and alcoholism, should be established through the Office of Alcoholism in negotiation with the University of Alaska Center for Alcohol and addiction studies. This program should be funded by the State.

The thrust of this program would be to provide students with incentives to enter the field of alcoholism rehabilitation/treatment upon graduation, and to provide them with legitimate academic credentials for future certification as professionals in the area of addictions.

Counselor Training and Counselor Certification

* The Offices of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse working with the University of Alaska Center for Alcohol and Addictions Studies, should develop an "Alcohol and Drug Dependency Counselor Competence and Assessment Program."

Because of the unique problems posed by Alaska's geography of scattered, remote and small native villages and since there are but a few population centers spread hundreds of miles apart, counselor training and counselor certification procedures and standards are most difficult to establish.

The problem is two fold: (1) what standards should apply to counselors serving in various capacities throughout the state? and (2) how is training to be accomplished?

The counselor training and certification plan would be as follows: It is the responsibility of the State Office of Alcoholism along with the Office of Drug

Abuse to establish and operate through the University of Alaska and its community colleges the degree training program which provides the range of skills, knowledge, and attitudes demanded of the various people providing all levels of alcoholism and drug abuse services in the greatly divergent areas of the State. As an integral part of this degree program, the Office of Alcoholism and the Office of Drug Abuse working through the University of Alaska will develop an "Alcohol and Drug Dependency Counselor Competence Assessment Program" which provides state recognition of (1) individuals trained in and demonstrating competency in counseling alcohol and drug dependent persons and also (2) other individuals without prior formalized training but demonstrating "entry-level competency" in counseling alcohol and drug-dependent persons. Such a combination training program and counselor competency assessment program would be designed similar to the plan developed and implemented by the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare and State Merit System through Metropolitan State University.[1] Standards for training and for counselor certification would be agreed upon by a consortium of alcoholism and drug abuse professionals and certain other health care and social service providers working in various parts of Alaska and in consultation with certain professionals who have developed training and certification programs in other states with bicultural constituencies. Such standards would include an inventory or list of about ten major areas of competency (knowledge, skills, attitudes) that graduates of the training program should possess in order to function adequately in entry-level positions in the field. These professional

---

1. Metropolitan State University Chemical Dependency Competence Assessment Program, Minnesota Department of Welfare, December 1975.

entry-level competencies having been identified, the Counselor Competency Assessment Program would provide a mechanism whereby persons who had attained the same professional competencies through a variety of work and life experiences could be appropriately assessed, granted university recognition, and thereby be qualified under State certification standards. The ten major areas of competency would focus around the following:

1. Knows the interrelated physical, psychological, social, and spiritual dynamics of addiction-alcoholism and drug dependency as they relate to individual clients and the family social structure, and general approaches to the tasks of prevention and treatment.

2. Knows the "continuum of care" concept as a prevention and treatment strategy for addressing the problems of addiction and substance abuse in the community and in the overall State system, including specific treatment modalities, and is committed to using and expanding his knowledge.

3. Knows and can apply the basic principles and techniques of intervention, assessment (diagnostic) interviewing, and referral within the "continuum of care".

4. Knows the legal, ethical, and confidentiality considerations involved in the treatment of alcohol-(and drug) dependent clients and the processes relating to same.

5. Knows and can apply the principles and techniques of individual and group counseling within the alcoholism (and drug-dependency) treatment program.

6. Knows and can apply the principles and techniques of family (significant other) counseling.

7. Knows and can apply interpersonal communication principles and techniques in relation to bicultural (Eskimo, Indian, and Aleut) populations.

8. Knows and can apply written communication principles and skills in relation to developing client treatment plans, progress notes, and discharge summaries.

9. Knows and can apply oral communication principles and skills in relation to clients and other human service professionals.

10. Knows one's personal attitudes in relation to the alcoholism and drug-dependency treatment system and the clients it serves; knows how to develop effective attitudes and approaches and is committed to being an effective worker.[2]

Each of the ten major areas of competency would include a breakdown of those specific skills, knowledge, and attitudes (at least five in each area) required in order to demonstrate competency in that major area.

---

2. Minnesota Department of Welfare, "Chemical Dependency Specialist Competencies," December 18, 1975. Provided by Art Deegan, Ph.D., Management by Objectives, an approach to hospital management.

The assessment mechanism would follow the following procedure: The counselor candidate seeking recognition for life-work experiences and demonstrated competencies is asked to take the list of the ten major competency areas and for each area describe the significant life experiences (including work, volunteer activities, independent reading, workshops, papers, etc.) in which the candidate has engaged that have provided the opportunity for the candidate to obtain the competency. Then for each competency the candidate is to propose two persons (approved by the University training program) to evaluate the candidate in relation to the competency. The candidate is also asked to propose assessment procedures (measurement techniques) to be used by the evaluators. Such procedures may include any of the following: observation of the candidate in the work setting, simulation or role-playing exercises, oral examinations or interviews, reviews of reports by the candidate, objective or essay tests, etc. At least two assessment techniques should be offered for each of the specific skills cited under each of the ten major competencies.

Once the assessment procedures are approved, the candidate proceeds with the collection of evidence to support his claim to each of the ten competencies. Many candidates will be able to verify some but not all of the ten competencies. In such cases diagnostic feedback will be provided so that the candidate will be able to engage in appropriate training activities. At first it will be difficult to insure consistency in the objectivity of evaluators, but as the training and assessment program matures, a pool of expert evaluators will evolve who will meet periodically to discuss the standards and assessment procedures which

they are employing. In like manner the ten major competency area statements will be refined by the State Office of Alcoholism and by the State Office of Drug Abuse as a result of feedback offered by the training program teachers, the counselor competency evaluators, and the program evaluators from these two offices. Within two years, efforts to develop an advanced level of competencies for Alaska's alcoholism and drug abuse programs including supervisory competencies will be realized, and certification along these levels will be instituted.

Information about the training program and the "Counselor Competency Assessment Program" will be distributed widely in the small villages as well as in the larger population centers in order to attract a wide range of individuals into training and into jobs providing direct services in the local communities.

The framework of the University of Alaska training program would provide for training in three parts: (1) All alcoholism and drug-dependency workers would receive some training at one of the University of Alaska community colleges and at the two centralized treatment facilities: the inpatient intensive treatment facility and the long-term care facility. (2) In-service training would be provided in the local programs by program training staff. (3) Local program directors who have been intensively trained would take responsibility for providing certain levels of training for alcoholism and drug-dependency service providers in their local areas.[3,4]

---

3. Training program of State of Colorado Alcohol and Drug Abuse Office, which includes training for Indian counselors serving in a large number of Indian communities throughout Colorado.
4. The local alcoholism services program in Nome, Alaska, administered by the Norton Sound HealthCorporation provides for ongoing training for counselors serving a network of fifteen small Eskimo villages plus Nome on such a training program framework with favorable results reported.

VI. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT

A. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

I. There is currently no state mechanism in place which will allow us to routinely continue to monitor alcohol related costs in increasingly more sophisticated and reliable ways or to determine the reasonableness of costs either as a whole or in individual Budget Request Units (BRU's).

However, the State's "PPBS" budgeting system does hold potential for more sophisticated and continual cost - revenue comparisons.

It is apparent that the state's alcohol related "cost center" have never been considered as parts of a programmatic or budgetary whole, nor have they been realistically related to the annual revenue available from the sale and distribution of beverage alcohol, federal funds, local contributions, private third party payments, public third party payments or other potential sources of revenue.

There is no overall budget policy for alcohol related programs. There is no set of budget directives reflecting that policy. Individual alcohol related BRU's are treated as discrete units and not as a programmatic whole, reflective of an overall policy. Therefore, there is no routine and accurate way for the state to measure its alcohol related costs/revenues, nor the efficacy and interrelation of its countermeasures.

This state has been not unlike many others in that it has suffered from a severe deficiency in both baseline and operational data from which to derive adequate and accurate measures of "where it is" and "where it's going" in the area of alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

The Executive Budget Act (AS 37.07.080) attempts to set up a rational data base and planning mechanism for the development of state programs. We are given to believe that it is largely not functioning as intended.

All departments and division with alcohol related BRU's are required to submit annual budgets in compliance with the Executive Budget Act which requires statements of "Public Needs To Be Addressed", "Agency Goals and Objective" (to meet those needs), "Agency Activities" (to execute the goals and objectives)and "Progress measures which show whether the need is in fact being met by the execution of goals and objectives at the projected levels of accomplishment and within the projected costs. In fact, this system does not appear to ensure that alcohol related agencies are working toward the accomplishment of a policy, through agreed upon goals, in a cooperative and coordinated manner. Hardly any reliable base-line or management information (M.I.S.) data is available to or generated by agencies that would allow them to make this system function.

In addition to the data needed by agencies to properly execute the state budgetary system, individual alcohol related agencies frequently have to develop non-comparable data sets to comply with different federal reporting requirements [there are both base line data planning requirements and MIS data reporting requirements mandated in different forms and contents bu different federal agencies for; Social Services Division, Office of Alcoholism, Corrections, Traffic Safety, Criminal Justice Planning, Medical Assistance Division, Office of Drug Abuse, the Judicial System, Comprehensive Health Planning (Office of Planning and Research), and others.]

Baseline data for these plan requirements is often incomplete to the degree that is is useless for realistic planning and programming

purposes. M.I.S. data collected by various agencies is non-comparable and incomplete and therefore of limited value for program monitoring or cost evaluation purposes. Annual and Quarterly Performance Reports required of each BRU are usually useless for the purpose of measuring program effectiveness, mutual support toward agreed upon goals, or cost efficiency.

II. The field of "health planning" is no more chaotic anywhere than in Alaska. Much of the chaos is the result of various federal laws and activities which have created disparate organizations, mutually independent, but each with some level of health planning authority and responsibility. Trying to make sence of the current situation is a trying task.

For example, the following federally mandated agencies, over which the state has very little, if any, control, have alcohol-related health planning and/or programming responsibilities: The Alaskan Area Native Health Services; The Alaskan Federation of Natives (Health Affairs Division); The Veteran's Administration; The Regional Health Corporations (non-profit branch of AFN); The Regional Emergency Medical Services Systems and the Regional Health Services Agencies (areas and boards).

The Federal Government funds directly, through its National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism grant-in-aid program, the following: The Alaskan Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, The National Council on Alcoholism - Alaska Region, local alcoholism treatment programs in Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, Fairbanks and Tok and the Center for Alcohol and Addictions Studies at the U. of A. in Anchorage. There are local boroughs and municipalities in Alaska which have either assumed health powers, (planning and programming)

within their domain under Alaska State Law, or developed into the principal managerial agency for alcoholism treatment programs (as in Anchorage and Juneau).

Finally, the State, through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the Office of Alcoholism, the Office of Drug Abuse, the Division of Mental Health, the Division of Traffic Safety, the Divison of Corrections, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, the Manpower Office and the Division of Social Services and Medical Assistance, fund local community alcoholism programs either directly or indirectly through grants-in-aid and/or reimbursable fee payments.

III. There is no state organization at present with sufficient resources and authority to coordinate the activities of the disperate organizations within Alaska that will plan for, fund, or provide alcohol - related services.

Given the conditions described above, the management problems inherent in coordinating the thrust and direction of alcohol related programming in Alaska are relatively complex. Additional complexity inherent in Alcoholism programming is added by the heavy involvement of the Judicial and Enforcement Systems of both the State and local communities, considerable involvement of the private medical profession and hospitals who provide most of the emergency and trauma care

Management Recommendations:

* Adopt the policy that alcohol abuse and alcoholism are inextricably linked to the per capita consumption of beverage alcohol, the sales and distribution of beverage alcohol and public attitudes toward its use.

A. Require that an annual state plan be developed that recognizes these relationships and addresses each of them an its proposed countermeasures.

* Retain an identifiable state "lead agency" for the coordination of prevention treatment and control of alcoholism and alcohol abuse for at least five more years. (Either the Office of Alcoholism or an Office of Substance Abuse)

* Alter the composition of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee: The following persons should be members:

Commissioner of Health and Social Services

Director of Division of Policy Development and Planning

Director of Budget and Management

Commissioner of Administration

Commissioner of Public Safety

Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs

Commissioner of Education

Commissioner of Revenue

Commissioner of Labor

Director of Criminal Justice Planning Agency

Department of Law

Representative from the Alaska Court System

* Charge the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee with monitoring responsibility for all alcohol-related state government efforts.

A. Monitor the preparation and content of an Annual State Alcohol Abuse Countermeasures Plan.

B Ensure interdepartmental and interdivisional cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the Annual State Alcohol Abuse Countermeasures Plan.

* Require all affected State BRU's to develop a combined annual alcohol abuse contermeasures plan through the annual budget process.

A. In those Division and Department where significant levels of activity related to alcohol abuse have been identified, budgets

should be developed which specifically address those problems and coordinate with related activities in other Divisions and Departments.

B. The ICC, DPPP, and Budget and Management should review annual alcohol-related budgets and plans as a programmatic whole.

* Implement a centralized management information system that allows the State to measure the volume, effectiveness, costs and benefits of all its alcohol-related activities through time.

A. Develop and implement a centralized data system that can gather, analyze and synthesize reports on all alcohol-related activities and problems affecting State government. (Could pull together data from Revenue, AMIS, Corrections, Department of Health & Social Services, Traffic Safety, etc.,on a routine basis.)

* Amend the Uniform Act (AS 47.37) to create a permanent "Federal-State Coordinating Council for Alcohols Abuse:

A. Council to provide liaison between the State and Federal agencies for the purpose of coordinating alcohol-related policy development, planning, and program implementation statewide.

B. Membership to include members of the ICC, a representative from the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Director of the VA, Director of IHS, representatives from the Military (Coast Guard, Army, Air Force), AFN, NCA-AR, ANCADA, The Regional HSA's and The State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC).

* The State should provide the ABC Board with staff and dollar resources sufficient to allow it to fulfill its regulatory mission.

A. Budget and Management should immediately review the ABC Board budget request for FY 78 and ensure that appropriate resources will be provided to upgrade the ABC Board function.

02-0019

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jay S. Hammond
Governor
State of Alaska

DATE : September 7, 1976

Thru: Francis S. L. Williamson, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

FROM: Robert L. Cole
Coordinator
Office of Alcoholism
Department of Health and Social Services

SUBJECT: Comparision of current excise tax and hypothetical tax

At our meeting on September 1, you asked us to determine what the alcohol excise tax would be today if the rate had been increased for inflation every year since 1961, when the current alcohol excise tax rates were legally enacted. Had the tax rates been tied to the Anchorage consumer price index since 1961, they would be 65% higher than they actually are today. The following table presents the comparision:

	1 Current excise tax per gallon enacted in 1961	2 Hypothetical tax if rates had been tied to inflation since 1961	3 difference between columns 1 and 2	4 Additional revenue in 1975 using hypothetical tax vs. current tax
Beer	.25	.41	.16	1420.8
Wine	.60	.99	.39	340.6
Distilled Spirits	4.00	6.60	2.60	3534.4
TOTAL				5295.8

Our report proposed the excise tax rates be increased to: .88/gallon on beer, 1.93/gallon on wine, and 6.22/gallon on distilled spirits (refer to chart on p. 4-9 of report). You may wish to consider restructuring that proposal such that all recommended increases are no less than the rates would have been had they been tied to inflation since 1961. The following table presents one possible tax increase proposal yielding roughly $13 million per year, with the rate on distilled spirits set at 6.60/gallon instead of 6.22/gallon, and the rate on beer set at .84/gallon instead of .88/gallon:

	Proposed tax per gallon	current tax per gallon	Proposed additional tax per gallon	(ooo's) Alaska Total consumption 1975 (gal.)	(ooo's) Additonal Revenue
Beer	.84	.25	.59	8880.3	5239.4
Wine	1.93	.60	1.53	873.3	1161.5
Dist. Spirits	6.60	4.00	2.60	1359.4	3534.4
TOTAL					9935.3

The proposed tax rates shown in the table immediately above would entail the following percentage price increases on the wholesale level: 20% for beer, 15% for wine, and 12% for distilled spirits. If you feel that a proposed rate of 6.60/gallon on distilled spirits is no less "saleable" than 6.22/gallon, then we believe the proposal outlined above to be preferable to the one in our report. In fact, when shown in conjunction with the inflation figures given in this memo, the 6.60/gallon proposal may be more saleable than 6.22/gallon on distilled spirits, since the rationale for setting the rate at 6.60 is more clear.

Finally, we support the proposal to tie the excise tax rate to the Anchorage consumer price index in the future. If you agree, it should not be difficult to add such a provision to any excise tax bill you care to submit this coming session.

cc: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee members.

Attachment

bcc: Office of Alcoholism

Anchorage Consumer Price Index*

Year	Index
1961	92.3
1962	92.5
1963	93.1
1964	93.4
1965	94.2
1966	97.9
1967	100.0
1968	102.6
1969	105.9
1970	109.6
1971	112.9
1972	115.9
1973	120.8
1974	133.9
1975	152.3

* Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

SB 167

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF ALCHOHOLISM

POUCH H 05F – JUNEAU 99811

April 7, 1977

Document# Legislature, General #33

Honorable Mike Colletta
State Senator
Capitol Building
Room 107
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Honorable Colletta,

There were two primary considerations in the development of the proposed excise tax increase for beverage alcohol; first, there should be at least a rough correspondence between the amount of tax and the absolute alcohol content of the beverage taxed; secondly, the proposed tax increase should raise sufficient funds to defray shortfalls in alcohol-related costs. The following table illustrates how the tax was derived:

Beverage	Current tax per gal.	Proposed tax	Proposed Increase per gal.	(000's) Alaska total Consumption 1975 (Gallons)	(000's) Additional Revenue
Beer	.25	.75	+ .50	8880.3	4440.1
*Wine				873.3	
Light	.60	1.50	+ .90	(436.6)	392.9
Heavy	.60	2.50	+ 1.90	(436.6)	829.5
Dist. Spirits	4.00	6.50	+ 2.50	1,359.4	3398.5
			Total Excise Tax Increase		$9,161.00

* Assumed 50/50 split between types of wine consumed.

As you can see our two criteria were met. First there is a correspondence between the proposed tax increase and the absolute alcohol content of the beverage taxed. Secondly, the tax increase, when added to the proposed license fee increases, would raise roughly the estimated ten million dollar shortfall.

Sincerely yours,

Lois M. Jewell
for Francis S.L. Williamson
Commissioner

02-001B

STATE of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John Messenger
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue

DATE: February 16, 1977

FROM: Gary L. Jenkins
Director
Audit Division

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 196
Senate Bill No. 167

Among other things, House Bill 196 would increase the rates on alcoholic beverages sold in the State. The proposed increases are varying percentages of the current rates and also provide for a new tax class for wine which is at least 14 percent but not more than 21 percent alcohol by volume. For FY 78 the total anticipated increase in revenue is $8.2 million. It is estimated that the tax on hard liquor will be increased by $3.2 million, on wine by $.5 million and on beer by $4.5 million.

GLJ:mh

cc: R. D. Stevenson

SENATE BILL NO. 196 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

"An Act relating to the excise tax on and license fees for sale of intoxicating liquors; and providing for an effective date."

was introduced, read the first time and referred to the Committees on Commerce and Finance.

02-001B

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

SB 167

TO: R. D. Stevenson
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue
Juneau

DATE : March 1, 1977

FROM: Linda J. Smith, Director
ABC Board
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 167

not changed in CS

Following are revenue projections for FY 78, 79, and 80 in regards to Sections 2 - 8 of SB 167.

Section 2: Wholesale License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	65.0	720.8	655.8
1979	65.0	815.0	750.0
1980	65.0	931.0	872.0

Wholesale Malt Beverage

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	8.8	8.8	-0-
1979	8.5	8.5	-0-
1980	8.8	8.8	-0-

Attached is "Figures for Comparison" showing the history of gross sales from 1959 to 1975 for both above categories. 1976 figures supplied by wholesalers during late February show a general wholesale gross of $65,375,066, and a wholesale malt beverage gross of $827,327. No wholesaler in the latter category reached above $500,000; in fact, the highest gross report was $258,638. Therefore, no increase in excess fees is anticipated for the next three years.

Section 3: Beverage Dispensary License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	459.5	689.2	229.7
1979	464.5	696.7	232.2
1980	469.0	703.5	234.5

Section 4: Restaurant License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	30.0	50.0	20.0
1979	33.0	55.0	22.0
1980	35.4	59.0	23.6

Section 5: Roadhouse License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	3.15	5.25	2.1
1979	3.0	5.0	2.0
1980	3.0	5.0	2.0

Section 6: Club License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	24.0	48.0	24.0
1979	24.8	49.6	24.8
1980	26.0	52.0	26.0

Section 7. Bottling Works License (None existing or anticipated)

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
1979	-0-	-0-	-0-
1980	-0-	-0-	-0-

Section 8: Retail License

As Existing		As Proposed	Increase
1978	246.0	410.0	164.0
1979	249.0	415.0	166.0
1980	252.0	420.0	168.0

LEB:vk
Enc.

CSSB 167

Beverage	Current tax/gal	Proposed	Incr	Gallons/1975	Add'l Revenu
Bier	.25	.325	.075	8880.3	666.0
Wine				873.3	
Light	.60	1.00	.40	436.6	174.6
Heavy	.60	1.35	.75	436.6	327.5
Dist. spirits	4.00	5.00	1.00	1,359.4	1,359.4
		Total tax increase			2,527.5

SB 167 ✓

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM

April 15, 1977

SUBJECT: Alcohol Tax

TO: The Honorable Glenn Hackney

FROM: Sharman Haley
Research Analyst

The information you requested regarding the impact of alcohol tax increases on consumers is available on a per capita basis, but not on the basis of the average family. The attached table provides this per capita information. The data can be roughly converted to an average family basis if one is willing to make some very large assumptions. If we can assume that an average family is composed of four average Alaskan residents, the increased tax burden on an average family would be as follows: $94.68 per year under the governor's proposal, and $47.36 per year at 50 percent of the governor's proposal. The percent of disposable income would remain the same.

The impact of the governor's proposal on retail prices has been estimated by the Office of Alcoholism for the Department of Health and Social Services position paper on SB 167, which is attached.

If you desire more information on this subject, I will be glad to research it further.

SH:mo
Attachment

ANNUAL PER CAPITA[1] FISCAL IMPACT OF INCREASED ALCOHOL EXCISE TAX AT THE 1976 LEVELS OF CONSUMPTION

	1975 Total Consumption (gallons)[4]	1976 Per Capita Consumption (gallons)	Increase Per Capita Tax Under Governor's Proposal[3]	Per Capita Tax Increase at 75% of Governor's Proposal	Per Capita Tax Increase at 50% of Governor's Proposal
Liquor	1,289,770.06	3.32	$ 8.30	6.23	4.15
Wine	958,579.94	2.47	$ 3.46	2.60	2.73
Beer	9,257,793.8	23.81	$11.91	8.93	5.96
Total	11,506,143.8	29.60	$23.67	17.75	11.84
Percent of Disposable Income[2]			0.32%	0.24%	0.16%

1 *Civilian population estimate, July 1 1976: 388,750 (Alaska Department of Labor).*

2 *Alaska per capita disposable personal income, 1975: $7,437 (Bureau of Census).*

3 *Governor's proposed tax increases: $2.50 on liquor, $.90 on wine under 12%, $1.90 on wine 12% and over, and $.50 on beer (per gallon).*

4 *Department of Revenue*

2 Analytic Statement FY77 BUDGET

I. Special Definitions:

A. "Alcoholism" means the condition of being physically and/or emotionally addicted to ethyl alcohol.

B. "Alcohol Abuse" means the condition of consuming ethyl alcohol to the extent that either physical mental damag to the user can or does occur or that the user has ingested ethyl alcohol to such extremes that he poses a threat to himself or others.

C. "Alcohol-related event" (e.g., "crime", "child abuse", etc.) means behavior acted out by a human being under the influence of ethyl alcohol which common sense, observation, and statistical analysis has determined would probably not have occurred, had the individual not been under the influence.

D. "Under the Influence" means having one's mood and/or behavior altered to a visible degree as a result of the ingestion of ethyl alcohol. Visible may mean: 1) as determine by blood-alcohol-contact, urinalyses or simil clinical methods or, 2) as agreed upon as a result of direct observation by one of more persons.

II. Data is available which expresses the public need.

A. Sales and distribution data generated by the State Department of Revenue indicates:

Alaska ranks third among all the states in per capita consumption. Nevada and New Hampshire rank first and second, however, a large proportion of alcohol sales are to non-residents in those states.

1. 1960-1970 - per capita consumption increased 29% in Alaska.

2. 1972 - per capita consumption in Alaska - 78% above the national average.

3. Per capita consumption (over 18) 1970-71.

Distilled spirits	-	6 gallons/person
Wine	-	3 gallons/person
Beer	-	34 gallons/person

4. Estimate 1974-75.

5.5 gallons/person
3.2 gallons/person
35.3 gallons/person

167

BRU Alcoholism BRU CODE 06-24-3-01-00-00 REVISED

CSSB 167

Beverage	Current tax/gal	Proposed	Incr	Gallons/1975	Add'l Revenue
Beer	.25	.325 (75)	.075	8880.3	666.0
Wine				873.3	
Light	.60	1.00 (1.50)	.40	436.6	174.6
Heavy	.60	1.35 (2.50)	.75	436.6	327.5
Dist. spirits	4.00	5.00 (6.50)	1.00	1,359.4	1,359.4

Total tax increase: 2,527.5

License fees: ~~1,000~~ 1,095.6

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by request of the Governor

Offered: 4/20/77
Referred: Finance

IN THE SENATE

BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 167

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the excise tax on and license fees for sale of intoxicating liquors; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 43.60.010(a) is amended to read:

(a) Every brewer, distiller, bottler, jobber, retailer, wholesaler, 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 32 1/2 [25] cents a gallon or fraction of a gallon; (2) wine or other liquor of less than 14 [21] per cent alcohol by volume [OR LESS,] at the rate of $1 [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 $5 [$4.00] a gallon; and (4) wine or other liquor of at least 14 per cent alcohol by volume but not more than 21 per cent alcohol by volume at the rate of $1.35 a gallon or fraction of a gallon.

* Sec. 2. AS 04.10.110 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.110. WHOLESALE LICENSE. (a) The holder of a general wholesale license may sell intoxicating liquors in the original package, and wine in bulk, in quantities of not less than five wine gallons to holders of licenses. The holder of a general wholesale license may

not sell to a consumer. Liquor requiring internal revenue strip stamps shall have the stamps intact on the package. A general wholesale license shall be required for each distributing point. The general wholesale license fee schedule is based upon the total amount of business transacted during any year and is $500 as a minimum license fee, to accompany the application, and in payment of the fee for the first $50,000 of business transacted, and, in addition thereto, on the business transacted during any year,

above $50,000 and not over $75,000	a fee of $250
above $75,000 and not over $100,000	a fee of $500
above $100,000 and not over $125,000	a fee of $750
above $125,000 and not over $150,000	a fee of $1000
above $150,000 and not over $175,000	a fee of $1250
above $175,000 and not over $200,000	a fee of $1500
above $200,000 and not over $250,000	a fee of $2000
above $250,000 and not over $300,000	a fee of $2500
above $300,000 and not over $350,000	a fee of $3000
above $350,000 and not over $400,000	a fee of $3500
above $400,000 and not	

over $500,000	a fee of $4500
above $500,000	<u>one per cent of the business transacted</u> [A FEE OF $5000]

(b) The holder of a wholesale malt beverage and wine license may sell malt beverages and wine in the original packages and malt beverages and wine in bulk in quantities of not less than five wine gallons to holders of licenses. The holder of a wholesale malt beverage and wine license may not sell to a consumer. The malt beverages and wine license fee schedule is based on the total amount of business transacted in any year and is $100 as a minimum license fee, to accompany the application, and in payment of the fee for the first $10,000 of business transacted, and, in addition, on the business transacted during any year,

above $10,000 and not over $25,000	a fee of $150
above $25,000 and not over $50,000	a fee of $500
above $50,000 and not over $75,000	a fee of $750
above $75,000 and not over $100,000	a fee of $1000
above $100,000 and not over $150,000	a fee of $1500
above $150,000 and not over $200,000	a fee of $2000
above $200,000 and not over $300,000	a fee of $3000
above $300,000 and not over $400,000	a fee of $4000

above $400,000	one per cent of the business transacted [A FEE OF $5000]

* Sec. 3. AS 04.10.040(a) is amended to read:

(a) The holder of a beverage dispensary license may sell for cash or serve on the premises beer, wine and hard liquors for consumption on the premises only. The beverage dispensary license fee is $750 [$500] in all unincorporated communities and incorporated cities having a population not exceeding 1,500 persons and $1,500 [$1,000] in all unincorporated communities and incorporated cities having a population in excess of 1,500 persons. The population shall be determined at the time of filing the application. Each applicant for a beverage dispensary license shall file with the application a cash bond or a surety bond executed by a surety company approved by the board. The condition of the bond or undertaking shall be that the applicant or applicants are the sole owners of the business to be licensed, and that no other person is financially interested directly or indirectly, and that the applicant or applicants will conduct the business in accordance with the applicable laws pertaining to intoxicating liquor in the state. The bond shall be in the penal sum of $2,500. Upon revocation of the license, the bond may be forfeited and the amount deposited into the general fund of the state.

* Sec. 4. AS 04.10.050 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.050. RESTAURANT LICENSE. The holder of a restaurant license may sell beer and wine in a restaurant with meals furnished in good faith to patrons. The restaurant license fee is $500 [$300].

* Sec. 5. AS 04.10.060 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.060. ROADHOUSE LICENSE. The holder of a roadhouse license whose licensed premises are located not less than 18 miles

from the corporate limits of a city and who serves food to the traveling public, may sell beer and wine for consumption on the premises only. The roadhouse license fee is $250 [$150].

* Sec. 6. AS 04.10.070 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.070. CLUB LICENSE. A club license gives to clubs, fraternal organizations, and patriotic organizations, that have a state or national charter, and that have been so incorporated and active for a period of two years or more, the right to sell intoxicating liquors to members and their families only in their club rooms. The club license fee is $800 [$400], except that where any club has certified to the board that the gross sales of intoxicating liquor for the preceding year were less than $5,000 the club license fee is $200.

* Sec. 7. AS 04.10.080 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.080. BOTTLING WORKS LICENSE. The holder of a bottling works license may operate a bottling works where beer and wine may be bottled and sold. No sale of beer or wine may be made to a consumer or in quantities less than five wine gallons. The bottling works license fee is $500 [$100].

* Sec. 8. AS 04.10.100 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.100. RETAIL LICENSE. The holder of a retail license may sell for cash in his establishment intoxicating liquors in the original packages and wine in bulk. All liquor requiring internal revenue strip stamps shall have the stamps intact upon the packages. The consumption of intoxicating liquor on premises licensed under this provision is prohibited. Sales under a retail license are limited to less than 20 wine gallons to any one person in any one sale. The retail license fee is $1,000 [$600], but the retail license fee for a retail liquor store having gross sales from the sale of intoxicating liquors not exceeding $20,000 in any calendar year is $300.

* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

Introduced: 2/18/77
Referred: Commerce and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 167

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the excise tax on and license fees for sale of intoxicating liquors; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 43.60.010(a) is amended to read:

(a) Every brewer, distiller, bottler, jobber, retailer, wholesaler, 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 75 [25] cents a gallon or fraction of a gallon; (2) wine or other liquor of less than 14 [21] per cent alcohol by volume [OR LESS] at the rate of $1.50 [60 CENTS] a gallon or fraction of a gallon; (3) wine or other liquor of at least 14 per cent alcohol by volume but not more than 21 per cent alcohol by volume at the rate of $2.50 a gallon or fraction of a gallon; and (4) [(3)] other liquors having a content of more than 21 per cent alcohol by volume at the rate of $6.50 [$4.00] a gallon.

* Sec. 2. AS 04.10.110 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.110. WHOLESALE LICENSE. (a) The holder of a general wholesale license may sell intoxicating liquors in the original package, and wine in bulk, in quantities of not less than five wine gallons to holders of licenses. The holder of a general wholesale license may

not sell to a consumer. Liquor requiring internal revenue strip stamps shall have the stamps intact on the package. A general wholesale license shall be required for each distributing point. The general wholesale license fee schedule is based upon the total amount of business transacted during any year and is $500 as a minimum license fee, to accompany the application, and in payment of the fee for the first $50,000 of business transacted, and, in addition thereto, on the business transacted during any year,

above $50,000 and not over $75,000	a fee of $250
above $75,000 and not over $100,000	a fee of $500
above $100,000 and not over $125,000	a fee of $750
above $125,000 and not over $150,000	a fee of $1000
above $150,000 and not over $175,000	a fee of $1250
above $175,000 and not over $200,000	a fee of $1500
above $200,000 and not over $250,000	a fee of $2000
above $250,000 and not over $300,000	a fee of $2500
above $300,000 and not over $350,000	a fee of $3000
above $350,000 and not over $400,000	a fee of $3500
above $400,000 and not	

over $500,000	a fee of $4500
above $500,000	1 per cent of the business transacted [A FEE OF $5000]

(b) The holder of a wholesale malt beverage and wine license may sell malt beverages and wine in the original packages and malt beverages and wine in bulk in quantities of not less than five wine gallons to holders of licenses. The holder of a wholesale malt beverage and wine license may not sell to a consumer. The malt beverages and wine license fee schedule is based on the total amount of business transacted in any year and is $100 as a minimum license fee, to accompany the application, and in payment of the fee for the first $10,000 of business transacted, and, in addition, on the business transacted during any year,

above $10,000 and not over $25,000	a fee of $150
above $25,000 and not over $50,000	a fee of $500
above $50,000 and not over $75,000	a fee of $750
above $75,000 and not over $100,000	a fee of $1000
above $100,000 and not over $150,000	a fee of $1500
above $150,000 and not over $200,000	a fee of $2000
above $200,000 and not over $300,000	a fee of $3000
above $300,000 and not	

over $400,000	a fee of $4000
above $500,000	1 per cent of the business transacted [A FEE OF $5000]

* Sec. 3. AS 04.10.040(a) is amended to read:

(a) The holder of a beverage dispensary license may sell for cash or serve on the premises beer, wine and hard liquors for consumption on the premises only. The beverage dispensary license fee is $750 [$500] in all unincorporated communities and incorporated cities having a population not exceeding 1,500 persons and $1500 [$1,000] in all unincorporated communities and incorporated cities having a population in excess of 1,500 persons. The population shall be determined at the time of filing the application. Each applicant for a beverage dispensary license shall file with the application a cash bond or a surety bond executed by a surety company approved by the board. The condition of the bond or undertaking shall be that the applicant or applicants are the sole owners of the business to be licensed, and that no other person is financially interested directly or indirectly, and that the applicant or applicants will conduct the business in accordance with the applicable laws pertaining to intoxicating liquor in the state. The bond shall be in the penal sum of $2,500. Upon revocation of the license, the bond may be forfeited and the amount deposited into the general fund of the state.

* Sec. 4. AS 04.10.050 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.050. RESTAURANT LICENSE. The holder of a restaurant license may sell beer and wine in a restaurant with meals furnished in good faith to patrons. The restaurant license fee is $500 [$300].

* Sec. 5. AS 04.10.060 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.060. ROADHOUSE LICENSE. The holder of a roadhouse

license whose licensed premises are located not less than 18 miles from the corporate limits of a city and who serves food to the traveling public, may sell beer and wine for consumption on the premises only. The roadhouse license fee is $250 [$150].

* Sec. 6. AS 04.10.070 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.070. CLUB LICENSE. A club license gives to clubs, fraternal organizations, and patriotic organizations, that have a state or national charter, and that have been so incorporated and active for a period of two years or more, the right to sell intoxicating liquors to members and their families only in their club rooms. The club license fee is $800 [$400], except that where any club has certified to the board that the gross sales of intoxicating liquor for the preceding year were less than $5,000 the club license fee is $200.

* Sec. 7. AS 04.10.080 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.080. BOTTLING WORKS LICENSE. The holder of a bottling works license may operate a bottling works where beer and wine may be bottled and sold. No sale of beer or wine may be made to a consumer or in quantities less than five wine gallons. The bottling works license fee is $500 [$100].

* Sec. 8. AS 04.10.100 is amended to read:

Sec. 04.10.100. RETAIL LICENSE. The holder of a retail license may sell for cash in his establishment intoxicating liquors in the original packages and wine in bulk. All liquor requiring internal revenue strip stamps shall have the stamps intact upon the packages. The consumption of intoxicating liquor on premises licensed under this provision is prohibited. Sales under a retail license are limited to less than 20 wine gallons to any one person in any one sale. The retail license fee is $1,000 [$600], but the retail license fee for a retail liquor store having gross sales from the sale of intoxicating

liquors not exceeding $20,000 in any calendar year is $300.

* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

February 18, 1977

The Honorable John L. Rader
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.30.060(b) and the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, I am transmitting a bill providing for an increase in liquor taxes and liquor license fees to produce a necessary $10,000,000 in revenue.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 43.60.010(a) to increase the tax on liquor sold in the state.

The remaining sections of this bill provide for increases in liquor license fees, including the wholesale liquor license fees and wholesale malt beverage and wine license fees for those businesses which transact more than $500,000 of business per year. Increases for other license fees are: beverage dispensary licenses -- from $500 to $750 and from $1,000 to $1,500; restaurant licenses -- from $300 to $500; roadhouse licenses -- from $150 to $250; club licenses - from $400 to $800; bottling works licenses -- from $100 to $500; retail licenses -- from $600 to $1,000.

I introduced an identical bill (HB 196) to the State House of Representatives on February 9, 1977.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. ~~SB 149~~ SB 167 Act relating to the
Title Excise tax on and license fees for sale of intoxicating liquors
Requested by The Governor Date January 21, 1977

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Revenue
Program Category Affected Public Protection
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No additional cost will occur from this Act.

IV. DATE January 22, 1977 PREPARED BY John Messenger
AGENCY Revenue
PHONE 465-2301

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33 001 (Rev. 10/76)

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

Signature of Camera Operator

2/26/90
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

CSSB 168

February 18, 1977

The Honorable John L. Rader
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.30.060(b) and the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, I am transmitting a bill making appropriations to the Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Education to fund various new alcohol-related programs being proposed by this Administration for Fiscal Year 1978.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

SB 168

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM

POUCH H 05F – JUNEAU 99811

March 9, 1977

The Honorable Glenn Hackney
Chairman, Health, Education
& Social Services Committee
State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hackney,

This memo provides clarification on the appropriations bill requested by the Administration for the Office of Alcoholism and Department of Education for FY 78. Each sub-appropriation is explained in order.

1) Medical Alcohol Detoxification Services - $100,000

In some cases, medical supervision is appropriate for the detoxification process. On occasion, the potential for cardiovascular arrest, convulsions, respiratory failure, or other severe wit'drawal symptoms may be serious. Hospitals around the State have often been reluctant or unwilling to admit people for detoxification, sometimes because they do not agree that hospitalization is necessary, other times because they lack appropriate staff to "handle" a potentially toublesome alcoholic patient. In view of the underutilization of beds at many Alaskan hospitals, the Office of Alcoholism believes that arrangements for medical detoxification may be possible if funds are available for providing staff, staff training or equipment required to operate the program. This would be a demonstration effort designed to provide incentives for hospitals to take on this service, through the provision of 75% SGF/25% "other funds" grants to one or two selected hospitals who may be persuaded to attempt this service. Hospitals will be selected on the basis of "Requests for Proposals" to be published in the media state wide.

2) Non-Medical Alcohol Detoxification Facility Acquisition Grants - $367,100

The objective of these grants is to provide at least 15,000 client days per year of non-medical detoxification in Juneau, Ketchikan, Valdez Yakutat, Wrangell, Petersburg, Seward, Unalaska, Cordova, Kotzebue, Kenai, and Barrow. Single wide trailers are contemplated for Yakutat, Wrangell, Petersburg, Unalaska, and Cordova. Double wide trailers would be placed at the other sites.

It is proposed that the state provide 50% matching funds for capital construction except in "poverty" communities, where the state would pay 90% matching. Release of matching funds would be contingent on the local community coming up with the other 50% or 10% depending on "poverty" designation. Starting in FY 79 it is proposed that the state pay 75% of the operating costs contingent on a local match of 25%, except in "poverty" communities where the state: local ratio would be 90:10. This is consistent with current matching arrangements under the State's alcoholism grant-in-aid program.

	OPERATING			CAPITAL		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
FY 78				367.1	247.9	615.0
FY 79	1636.5	444.3	2080.8			
FY 80	1751.1	475.4	2226.5			

The 50/50 matching proposal for facility acquisition can occur only if the State Office's proposed revision of AS 47.37.310(c) is passed. Currently, the State can require only a 25% match from the community, though the proposed revision would allow the State to require up to a 50% match for capital construction or facility acquision.

Capital cost projections for FY 78 are as follows:

	Double-Wide		Single-Wide	
	State	Local	State	Local
Juneau	27.0	27.0		
Ketchikan	27.0	27.0		
Valdez	27.0	27.0		
Seward	27.0	27.0		
Kenai	27.0	27.0		
Barrow	27.0	27.0		
Kotzebue (Pov.)	48.6	5.4		
Wrangell			23.7	23.7
Petersburg			23.7	23.7
Cordova			23.7	23.7
Yakutat (Pov.)			42.7	4.7
Unalaska (Pov.)			42.7	4.7
Totals	210.6	167.4	156.5	80.5

Total State = 367.1 Total Local = 247.9

Cost of double wide estimated at 54.0, including 36.0 purchase and trans., 8.0 site prep., and 10.0 beds and equipment. Provides for sprinkler and fire walls per Fire Marshall. Cost of single wide estimated at 47.4, including 29.4 purchase and trans., 8.0 site prep.

Operating costs for FY 79 are estimated at $1636.5 State General Fund and $444.3 local match.

This includes funds to provide 24 hour staffing for each facility with two persons on duty most of the time. 24 hours x 7 days x 2 persons = 336 manhours per site per week. 336 manhours divided by 40 hours per person per week = 8.4 full time employees. The following total number of full time employees and costs are therefore included in the operating cost projection:

	Employees	Other Operating Cost	Total State	Total Local
Juneau	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Ketchikan	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Valdez	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Seward	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Kenai	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Barrow	8	8.4	126.3	42.1
Kotzebue (Pov.)	8	8.4	151.6	16.8
Wrangell	7	8.4	111.3	37.1
Petersburg	7	8.4	111.3	37.1
Cordova	7	8.4	111.3	37.1
Yakutat (Pov.)	7	8.4	133.6	14.8
Unalaska (Pov.)	7	8.4	133.6	14.8
Kodiak	6	-	90.0	30.0
Bethel	2	-	36.0	4.0
Totals	99		1636.5	444.3

Personnel costs estimated at 16.0 per position plus 25% benefits. Total estimate = 20.0 per position.

If the detox center were to be closed for some period of time each day due to limited staff, the clients would have to be ushered out every day precluding the possibility of several days continuous "drying out", and setting the tone of the operation as basically an overnight "flop-house". Though one employee on duty would often be sufficent, particularly at the smaller sites, the arrival of two belligerent or "uncooperative inebriates" at a center would clearly require two people. Such arrivals cannot be predicted or somehow evened out.

Other operating costs include an estimated $500 per month per site for utilities, heat, phone, etc., plus $200 per month supplies, drugs (asprin, Maalox, coffee, etc.), and incidental expenses. $700 x 12 months = $8400 per year site.

3) Operation of 30-day Residential Intensive Treatment Facility for Alcohol Affected Persons - $600,000.

This appropriation would provide intensive care and rehabilitation to approximately 600 alcoholics per year, 30% of whom should be immediately returned to normal or near normal levls of productivity, and 70% having 20-50% restoration of normalcy.

The Alaska Alcoholism Treatment center (AATC) in Anchorage (Point Woronzof) currently is attempting to operate such a program without benefit of state or local funds. The facility itself is in excellent condition and well suited to a 30 day program. AATC is currently being evaluated by the State Office of Alcoholism, with formal results expected within a few weeks. Informal evaluation of the program indicates that the staff is inadequate due to lack of funds and its capacity is underutilized for a number of reasons including inadequate staff and consequent lack of referrals. After an in-depth review, and evaluation of their application, it is the intention of this office to fund AATC up to a maximum of $600,000 for a one year period at a 75/25 matching level and a reduced level of State funding support for a second year. These funds would be restricted for FY 78 until an exact determination can be made regarding the level of third party payments that can be anticipated. This would enable AATC to develop a solid, high quality program without the current fluctuations of funding and service provision capability. After this two-year period of stability and development it is anticipated that the program would be able to obtain sufficient first and third party payments to permit the deletion of State funding. This would provide the State of Alaska with a high quality, private non-profit alcoholism treatment facility.

Public Information + Education Regarding Alcohol Abuse – $350,000

4) It is anticipated that these funds would be used for development of educational material for dissemination by the media. The request includes funds for purchase of media time. The emphasis will be on informational presentations rather than dramatizations. In addition, funds are contained in this request for two regional information specialists, who would be in a position to advise local communities on laws, regulations, and options available to them regarding the sale and distribution of alcohol, and who would also be able to make informational presentations on the subject of alcohol abuse to interested groups around the state.

5) Training of Personnel for Service in Alcohol Treatment and Counseling Programs at Various Locations - $104,500

This appropriation for training is composed of three sections:

a) Two full time teaching positions at the University of Alaska Center for Alcohol and addictions Studies.

One would develop and implement university accredited continuing education and in-service training courses on the nature of alcoholism, its treatment, and rehabilitation for professionals and paraprofessionals currently working in the fields of medicine, social work and criminal justice. The benefit to the state will be a more knowledgeable

population of people currently providing services to alcohol-related cases in their respective occupations, thereby enabling them to provide more effective services to current cases.

The other would develop and implement a university accredited counselor certification education program for alcoholism counselors currently working and/or young people who may wish to enter the field. This is the first step in a process of professionalization of alcoholism counselors in Alaska. The benefits to the state would be: 1) a population of counselors better trained and therefore more able to assist their alcoholic clients and: 2) greater credibility of all alcoholism programs resulting in increased willingness of third party payors to reimburse alcohol treatment programs who employ certified counselors.

The total cost of this section would be $83,390 for the two positions.

b) A workshop for alcoholism and drug abuse program managers in program administration and management.

This three-day workshop would be held in Anchorage and would be attended by all program managers at a cost for air fare and per diem of $8,094.

c) Emergency Medical Technician I Training Course.

Twenty existing non-medical detoxification staff in local alcoholism programs will attend this fourteen-day course at the State Trooper Training School in Sitka to ensure proper training in identifying and handling medical emergencies in programs providing this service.

This total package would ensure that current and prospective staff members in local alcoholism and drug abuse programs receive an appropriate type and level of training to better perform their jobs.

Sincerely yours,

Francis S.L. Williamson
Commissioner

02-6010

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kent Dawson
Administrative Assistant
Office of the Governor

DATE: February 4, 1977

FROM: Diane LeResche, Chief
Health Education Section
Department of Education
465-2850

SUBJECT: ICC Cost Projection Narrative: Primary Prevention of Alcohol Associated Problems Through Education in the Schools

Project Objective:

To formulate an elementary and secondary school alcohol education curriculum package, develop and implement a training program for school personnel to adequately use the curriculum package, and produce a promotional program for school alcohol education programs in order to ultimately reduce alcohol abuse among our Alaskan youth and future adults.

Estimated Project Life:

Costs to State: 3 years; on-going at local level thereafter.

Cost Projection:

FY 78	66.0
FY 79	64.0
FY 80	210.0

Narrative:

There is currently no appropriate alcohol education curriculum package for use in Alaskan schools. There are continually requests by teachers, counselors and school administrators for assistance in this area. There are no existing Alaskan training program in this area for school personnel. There is evidence that teache are inadequately prepared to provide students with up-to-date inf on, attitude formation and building of habits conducive to makin responsible decisions about the use of alcohol.

The approach to be taken will not be like that of the drug education programs of the 60's. It will not be a short-termed crisis program using scare tactics, information alone and even mis-information. While the central focus will be on objective information about the substance, its use and abuse, the curriculum package and teacher training will combine information with helping youth learn responsible decision-making

and problem-solving skills, how to identify and practice alternatives to the mis-use of alcohol and other drugs, the control of impulses and peer pressures, learning inter-personal relations skills, and the development of a positive self-image.

Although some instructional materials of this nature do exist, they are scattered, dis-organized and usually not relevant to most Alaskan communities. An Alaskan curriculum package does need to be developed, field tested, duplicated and distributed to all school districts. It will be used and used appropriately if accompanied by a promotional and on-site training program. Each of the 52 school districts in Alaska (with a total of 92,546 students in grades K-12 in 1976) will be involved in the alcohol education program.

DL/nj

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by request of the Governor

Offered: 5/5/77
Referred: Rules

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 168

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of $804,500 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health and Social Services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, to be allocated as follows:

Medical alcohol detoxification services	$100,000
Operation of 30-day residential intensive treatment facility for alcohol affected persons	600,000
Training of personnel for service in alcohol treatment and counseling programs at various locations	104,500

* Sec. 2. The sum of $416,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, to be allocated as follows:

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission public information and education regarding alcohol abuse	$350,000
School curriculum development and implementation relating to alcohol abuse	66,000

Introduced: 2/21/77
Referred: Health, Education and Social Services and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 168

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of $1,521,600 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health and Social Services for Fiscal Year 1978, allocated as follows:

Medical Alcohol Detoxification Services	$100,000
Non-Medical Alcohol Detoxification Facility Acquisition Grants	367,100
Operation of 30-Day Residential Intensive Treatment Facility for Alcohol Affected Persons	600,000
Public Information and Education Regarding Alcohol Abuse	350,000
Training of Personnel For Service in Alcohol Treatment and Counseling Programs at Various Locations	104,500

* Sec. 2. The sum of $66,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for Fiscal Year 1978, for the purpose of development and implementation of an alcohol education curriculum for use in the state's schools.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by request of the Governor

Offered: 5/5/77
Referred: Rules

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 168

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of $804,500 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health and Social Services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, to be allocated as follows:

Medical alcohol detoxification services	$100,000
Operation of 30-day residential intensive treatment facility for alcohol affected persons	600,000
Training of personnel for service in alcohol treatment and counseling programs at various locations	104,500

* Sec. 2. The sum of $416,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, to be allocated as follows:

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission public information and education regarding alcohol abuse	$350,000
School curriculum development and implementation relating to alcohol abuse	66,000

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

Introduced: 2/21/77
Referred: Health, Education and Social Services and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 168

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of $1,521,600 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health and Social Services for Fiscal Year 1978, allocated as follows:

Medical Alcohol Detoxification Services	$100,000
Non-Medical Alcohol Detoxification Facility Acquisition Grants	367,100
Operation of 30-Day Residential Intensive Treatment Facility for Alcohol Affected Persons	600,000
Public Information and Education Regarding Alcohol Abuse	350,000
Training of Personnel For Service in Alcohol Treatment and Counseling Programs at Various Locations	104,500

* Sec. 2. The sum of $66,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education for Fiscal Year 1978, for the purpose of development and implementation of an alcohol education curriculum for use in the state's schools.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Dept. of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; eff. dte.

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

5-9-77

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSSB 168 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

/_/ recommends it do pass

/_/ recommends it do not pass

/_/ recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

/_/ recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass

/_/ (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee

/_/ reports it back without recommendation

/_/ AND attaches a report of its intent

/_/ (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____
Chairman

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by request of the Governor

Offered: 5/5/77
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 168

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department
7 of Health and Social Services and to the Department of
8 Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing
9 for an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of $804,500 is appropriated from the general fund to
12 the Department of Health and Social Services for the fiscal year ending
13 June 30, 1978, to be allocated as follows:

14 Medical alcohol detoxification services $100,000
15 Operation of 30-day residential intensive
16 treatment facility for alcohol affected
17 persons 600,000
18 Training of personnel for service in alcohol
19 treatment and counseling programs at various
20 locations 104,500

21 * Sec. 2. The sum of $416,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
22 the Department of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, to be
23 allocated as follows:

24 Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission
25 public information and education
26 regarding alcohol abuse $350,000
27 School curriculum development and
28 implementation relating to alcohol
29 abuse 66,000

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1977.

CS SB 168

February 18, 1977

The Honorable John L. Rader
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.30.060(b) and the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, I am transmitting a bill making appropriations to the Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Education to fund various new alcohol-related programs being proposed by this Administration for Fiscal Year 1978.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

TENTH Legislature FIRST Session

SENATE BILL NO. 168

By THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services and to the Department of Education for alcohol-related programs; and providing for an effective date."

spec. approp.

Introduced in the Senate 2/21/, 19 77

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19 77		
2	21	Read first time and referred to Committee on Health, Education & Social Services and Finance
3	10	Reported back with HESS recommendation that # do pass to Finance for spec. approp. [illegible]
5	5	
5	6	Out of Calendar
5	7	Read second time and CS adopted, advanced
5	7	Read third time and
5	7	PASS 20-0 / Effective Date: Yeas 19, Nays 1, Absent –, Excused – / Yeas, Nays none, Absent, Excused
		Reconsideration: PASS / Effective Date: Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused
		Reconsideration: Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused
		Reported correctly engrossed
		Signed by President
		Sent to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19 77		
May	9	Read first time and referred to Committee on Finance
		Reported back with recommendation that
		Read second time and
		Read third time and
		PASS / Effective Date: Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused / Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused
		Reconsideration: PASS / Effective Date: Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused / Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused
		Reconsideration: Yeas, Nays, Absent, Excused
		Reported correctly engrossed
		Signed by Speaker
		Returned to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19		
		Received from House
		Reported correctly enrolled
		Sent to Governor
		..... By Governor
		Filed with Lt. Governor
		Chapter No. .....

31-001