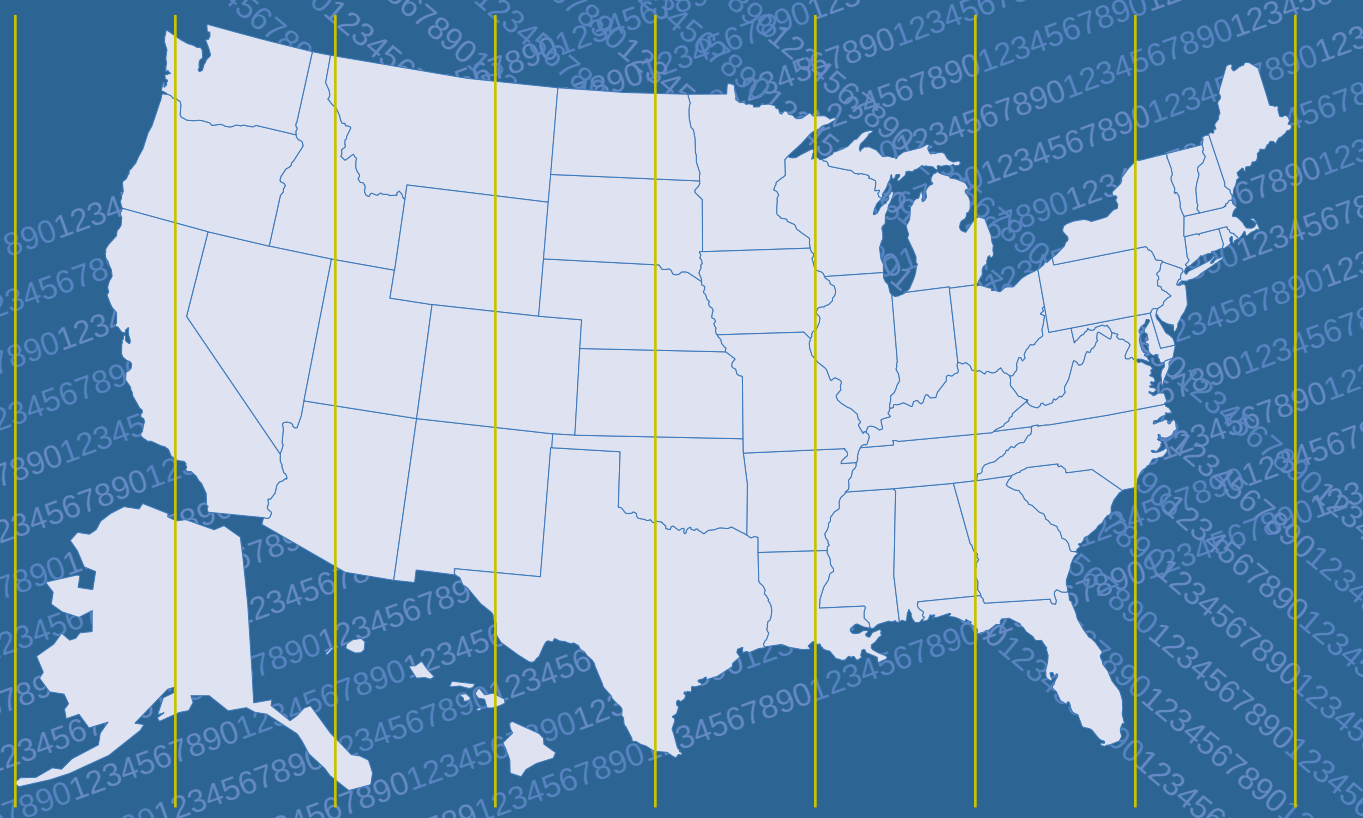
Alcohol Policies in the United States: Highlights from the 50 States



November 2000

Prepared by

impacTEEN

Alcohol Epidemiology Program, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health

Alexander C. Wagenaar, Ph.D., Professor and Director

Contributors

Colette LaFond, J.D., Legal Research Associate
Amy Shomshak, B.A., Community Program Specialist
Rhonda Jones-Webb, Dr.P.H., Associate Professor
Eileen M. Harwood, Ph.D., Research Associate
Traci L. Toomey, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Alexander C. Wagenaar, Ph.D., Professor
Kathleen Lenk, M.P.H., Coordinator
Rebecca J. Mitchell, B.A., Community Health Coordinator
Lindsey Anderson, M.P.H., Research Assistant

Alcohol Epidemiology Program
School of Public Health
University of Minnesota
1300 South Second Street, Suite 300
Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015 USA
AEP@epi.umn.edu
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Suggested citation

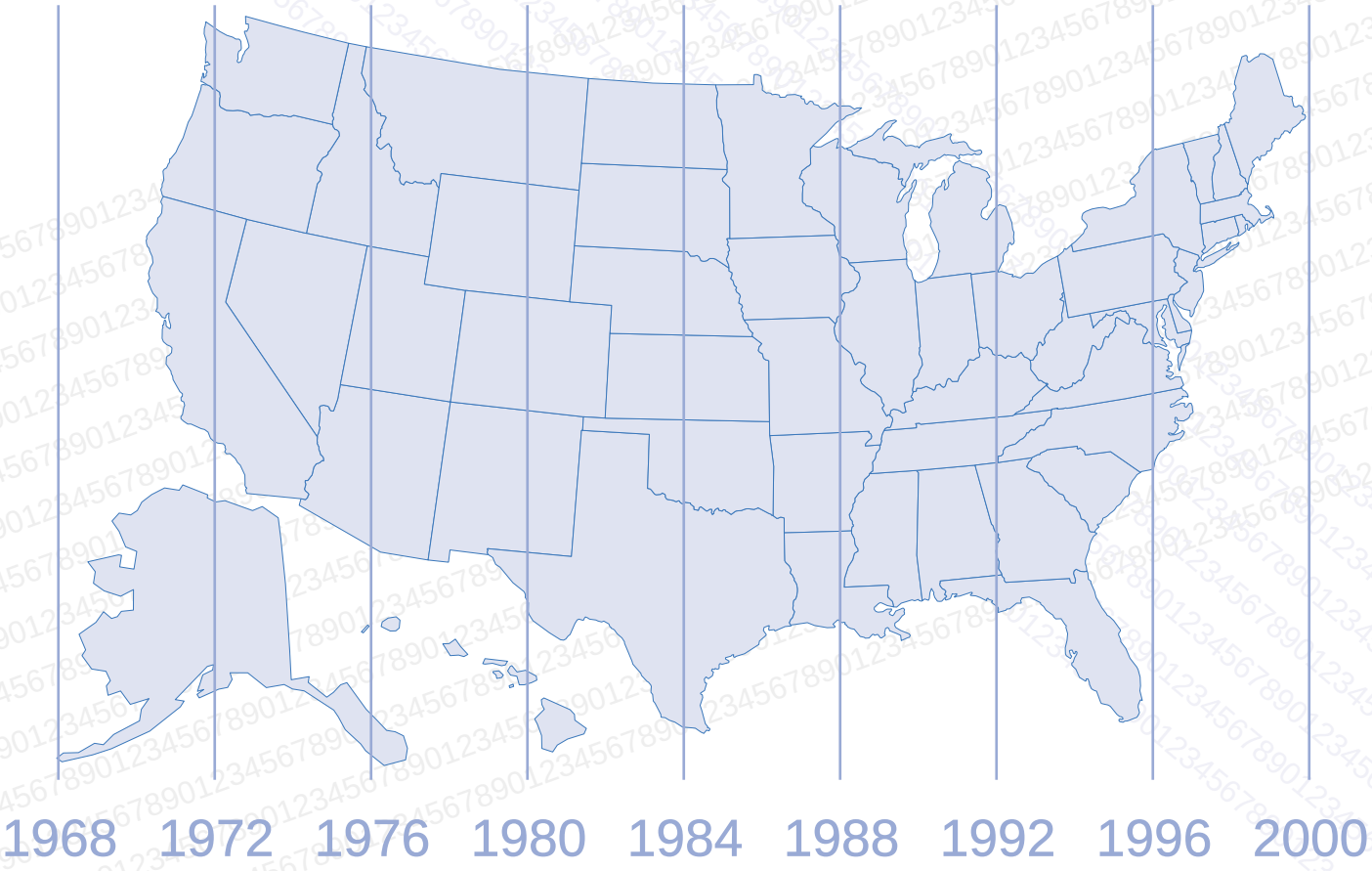
Alcohol Epidemiology Program.
Alcohol policies in the United States:
Highlights from the 50 states.
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2000.

Permission is granted to photocopy and distribute this document,
in whole or in part, for any non-profit purpose
provided the source is clearly identified.

Design & Production

DBA Design, Inc.
Cambridge, MA 02138

Alcohol Policies in the United States: Highlights from the 50 States



Prepared by

Alcohol Epidemiology Program, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health

Alexander C. Wagenaar, Ph.D., Professor and Director

November 2000

Supported by

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Executive Summary

Alcohol use contributes to hundreds of thousands of injuries, illnesses, and deaths each year in the United States, and billions of dollars of social costs (NIAAA, 1997; 2000; Rice, 1999). Policies that affect how alcohol is produced, distributed, taxed, and used can be effective tools to diminish the persistent and costly social and health problems associated with alcohol use.

Alcohol Policies in the United States: Highlights from 50 States provides information on patterns and trends of selected alcohol policies around the country across several decades (1968 – 2000), and on the status of the policies in each state as of January 1, 2000. The policies are grouped into four major areas of alcohol law:

Distribution Systems — how the sale and distribution of alcohol are controlled;

Purchase and Sales — beer keg registration and alcohol server training laws;

Taxation — changes in excise taxes placed on beer, spirits or hard liquor, and wines; and

Drinking and Driving — legal limits on blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels (general, youth, boating and snowmobile) and penalties for violating BAC laws.

Highlights

Distribution Systems

- Few changes occurred in alcohol distribution systems across the country between 1968 and 2000. As of 2000, most states have a licensure system where private establishments are licensed to sell alcohol; however, 18 states directly control at least some portion of the wholesale and/or retail markets for alcohol.

Purchase and Sales

- Over the past 22 years, a quarter of the states enacted laws requiring the registration of beer kegs sold to private citizens.
- Over the past 14 years, an increasing number of states enacted policies that require or recommend training for servers or sellers of alcohol in bars, stores, and restaurants. Currently, 21 states have server training policies that are either of the mandatory or voluntary (also known as permissive) forms.

Taxation

- The value of state-level beer taxes declined dramatically over the past three decades. After adjusting for inflation, the average state beer tax in 2000 is around one-third of the beer tax in 1968.

Drinking and Driving

- General blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits for drivers of non-commercial vehicles gradually declined over the past three decades, meaning that a driver can consume less alcohol now than in the 1960s before being considered legally impaired. At the beginning of 1968, nearly two-thirds of the states mandated BAC limits of 0.15 g/dL. By the year 2000, all states mandated BAC limits less than or equal to 0.10 g/dL, with 19 states setting BAC limits at 0.08 g/dL.
- Every state in the U.S. now has zero or very low BAC limits (< 0.02 g/dL) for drivers under the legal drinking age.
- Every state in the U.S. now has BAC laws for individuals who operate motorboats for recreational purposes.
- By 2000, only a few states had mandated BAC limits for snowmobile drivers.
- As of January 1, 2000, less than half the states had mandatory minimum fines or jail time for the first offense violation of general BAC limits.

In summary, numerous changes occurred in state alcohol policies over the past few decades. In particular, considerable progress was made in lowering general and youth BAC limits and in enacting server training laws. However, despite significant changes in some alcohol policies and the considerable decline in certain alcohol-related problems such as traffic crash and liver cirrhosis fatalities, alcohol problem rates remain staggeringly high (DeBackey et al., 1995; NHTSA, 1999). Additional changes in alcohol policies may further reduce alcohol-related problems.

Alcohol Policies in the United States reports the status of a select number of alcohol policies. Many other dimensions of alcohol control policies should be considered in any comprehensive effort to prevent alcohol-related disease and injury (Toomey & Wagenaar, 1999).

Acknowledgments

Preparation of this report was supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Princeton, New Jersey, under the ImpacTeen Project: A Policy Research Partnership to Reduce Youth Substance Use, that is part of the Bridging the Gap Initiative: Research Informing Practice for Healthy Youth Behavior. The aim of ImpacTeen is to evaluate the effects of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug policies on youth substance use and problems. The overall effort is coordinated by the Health Research and Policy Centers at the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Some data reported here were collected with the support of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) under grant R01 AA10426, Alexander C. Wagenaar, Principal Investigator.

The views expressed here are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.

The authors wish to thank the members of the ImpacTeen Project, staff at the University of Minnesota's Alcohol Epidemiology Program and the University of Illinois-Chicago's Health Research and Policy Centers, MPI Associates and DBA Designs. We acknowledge the following people in particular: Dianne Barker, Frank Chaloupka, Kimberley Conrad-Junius, Gary Giovino, Duane McBride, Maggie Murphy, Rosalie Pacula, Sandy Slater, and Melanie Wakefield.

Contents

Acknowledgments vi

Introduction 3

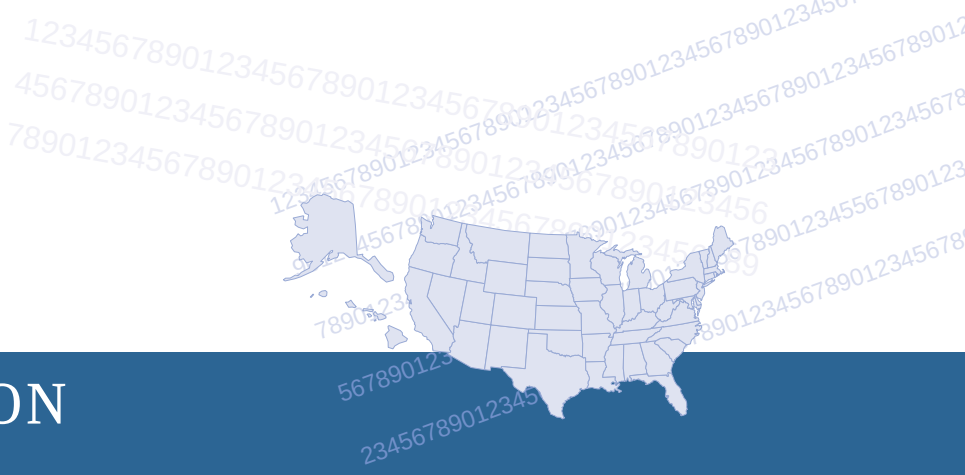
Policy Areas Covered 6

National Overview of State Alcohol Laws 10

State Highlights 21

Conclusions 75

References 77



INTRODUCTION

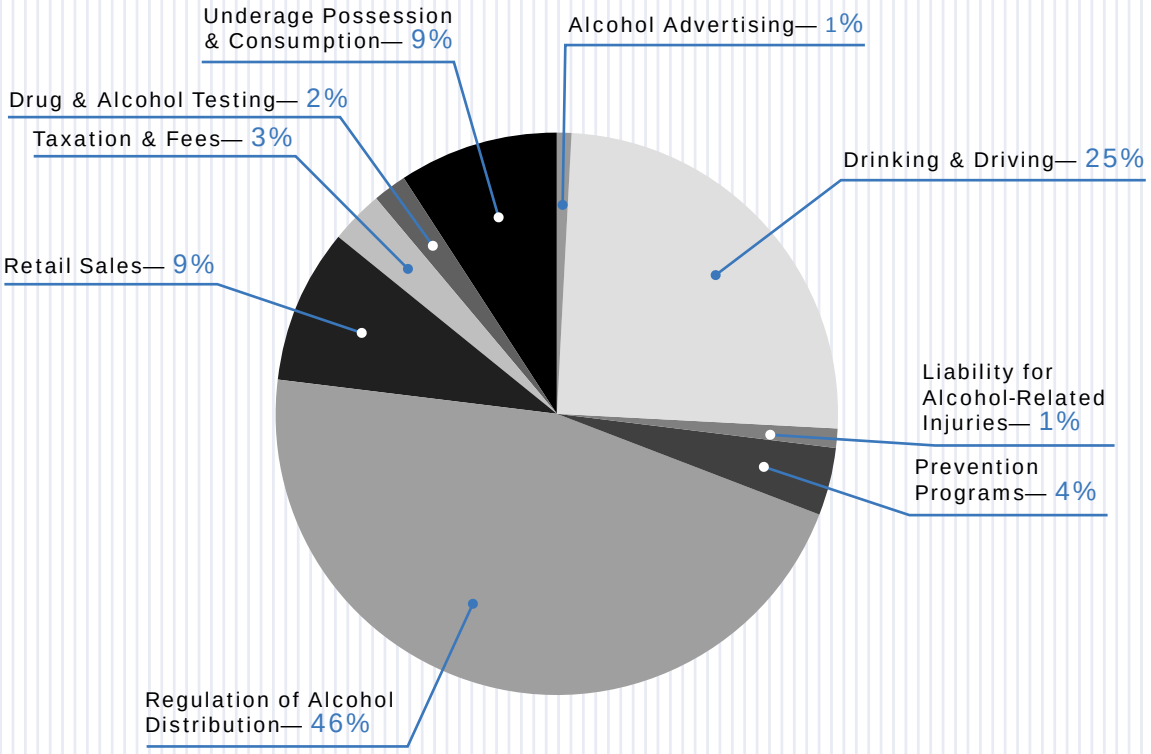
Many alcohol-related injuries, illnesses and deaths occur each year in the United States. Traffic crashes, assaults, suicides, drownings and numerous other problems have been linked to alcohol consumption, as have diseases such as liver cirrhosis and certain cancers (NIAAA, 1997; 2000). In 1998, 39% of the fatal motor vehicle crashes involved alcohol, resulting in nearly 16,000 deaths. In addition, 305,000 traffic crash injuries were alcohol-related in 1998 (NHTSA, 1999). Approximately one-third to one-half of homicide offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their offense, and approximately one-third of suicides and drownings are related to alcohol (Hingson & Howland, 1993; Hayward et al., 1992; Greenfeld, 1998; Roizen, 1993). Furthermore, as many as 900,000 persons in the U.S. suffer from liver cirrhosis and 26,000 of these die each year (DuFour et al., 1993).

Common approaches to addressing alcohol-related problems involve treating individual chronic heavy drinkers and educating those at high risk to reduce their risk for alcohol problems. Although such individual-level approaches are valuable, they reach only one segment of the drinking population. A population-wide prevention approach, on the other hand, focuses on reducing alcohol-related problems among the entire population rather than among heavy drinkers alone, since the majority of injuries and deaths related to alcohol are a result of moderate drinkers engaging in occasional risky drinking.

Population-wide prevention strategies focus on changing conditions that contribute to risky drinking practices. Examples include reducing sales of alcohol to underage drinkers and intoxicated persons, enhancing penalties for drinking and driving, and reducing overall consumption levels across the population. One avenue for implementing these strategies is through legislation at local, state and national levels. Communities and states concerned about alcohol-related health problems, injuries, deaths and crime are taking action on a wide range of alcohol legislation. The range of recently enacted alcohol policies is illustrated below.

To assist policymakers, health care professionals, researchers, activists, voters and others involved in designing, influencing and implementing effective alcohol policies, this report provides detailed information on a select group of state-level alcohol-related policies for each U.S. state and the District of Columbia. Policies were selected accord-

Breakdown of Alcohol Policies Enacted by All U.S. States 1998 1999, N = 1,010 bills



ing to one or more of the following criterion: (1) ease of access to information and data on a particular policy, (2) evidence of widespread implementation of the policy across the states, and (3) existence of scientific research on the policy. We categorized the selected policies into four areas: alcohol distribution systems, purchase and sales laws, taxation, and drinking and driving regulations and penalties.

Data Sources

We collected data on state alcohol laws from both primary and secondary legal sources. The four types of primary or original legal sources are: state session laws, codified statutes, case law, and regulatory law. Arranged in chronological order, session laws are permanent publications of laws enacted during a legislative session. Codified statutes are publications of these enacted laws organized by topic. Case law consists of judicial opinions, often interpreting ambiguous aspects of statutory provisions. Finally, regulatory laws are publications of agency-created rules and regulations governing retailers and consumers of alcohol.

In addition to primary legal sources, we used various secondary sources as tools for finding appropriate legal provisions and to check the accuracy of our investigation of primary legal sources. Secondary sources include research articles, law review articles, technical reports and reports of trade associations and advocacy groups.

While they are not covered in this report, local ordinances are also used by some county and city governments to control alcohol distribution and use. For example, in some states, alcoholic beverages with low-alcohol content (e.g., beer) are controlled mainly on the local level. Thus, in any particular community, alcohol may be regulated by a combination of federal and state laws, state rules and regulations, and local ordinances.

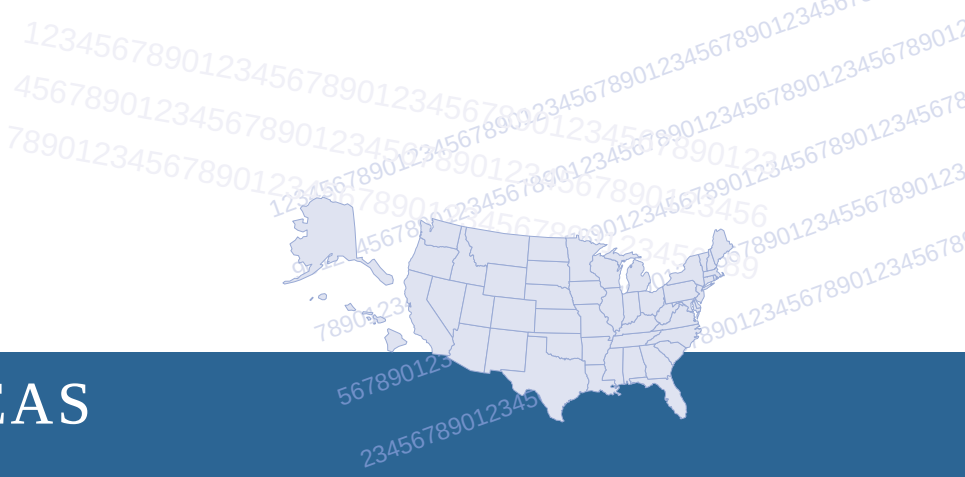
This report is organized into three main sections:

(1) a brief description of each policy;

(2) a national overview including research findings in each policy area and summary information on the status of each policy across the United States; and

(3) a state highlights section presenting detailed data on the policies for each individual state, as well as a national average.

For purposes of this report, the term ***policy*** refers to a law proposed or enacted at a state legislature and ***state*** includes any of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.



Policy Areas Covered

State legislatures adopt various alcohol policies that limit the accessibility of alcoholic beverages and are intended to reduce alcohol-related problems. We examine four major areas of alcohol law in this report: distribution systems, purchase and sales, taxation, and drinking and driving.

The reader should note that we report whether a state has enacted each of the policies outlined below; however, we do not describe the variations that occur across states in the quality of a particular type of policy. Also, many additional alcohol policies are not covered in this report. You can learn more about a variety of alcohol policies, including periodically updated information on those policies covered in this report, at the University of Minnesota Alcohol Epidemiology Program website: www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Distribution Systems

States regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages under two general systems: a *control* or a *licensure* system. For this report, when a state directly controls the pricing of some types of alcoholic beverages — through operating state stores, regulating agency stores, or directly setting the retail price — these types of beverages are considered to be under direct state control and the state is considered a “control” or “monopoly” state. When a state government *indirectly* controls the sale and distribution of alcohol through licensing of privately owned establishments, it is considered a “licensure” or “privatized” state.

Purchase and Sales

Several laws directly regulate and control the purchase and sale of alcohol. This report includes two such laws: keg registration and alcohol server training.

KEG REGISTRATION. Beer keg registration laws require retailers to place an identifying tag on each beer keg sold at retail and collect information on the purchaser's identity. This allows police to identify the purchaser of any keg that may be used to provide beer to underage drinkers. We identify states that have legislated keg registration at the state level.

SERVER TRAINING. Server training programs educate bartenders, waitstaff, store clerks and managers about responsible beverage services, such as how to avoid selling or serving alcohol to minors or to obviously intoxicated persons.

Server training laws come in two general forms: mandatory or permissive. Mandatory laws require, as a condition of licensure, that employees of licensed establishments be trained in responsible service practices. Permissive server training laws, also referred to as voluntary, provide some benefits to licensees who can show that their employees completed a server training course. Benefits to these licensees can include a reduction of liability insurance fees or reduced penalties resulting from unsafe serving practices of their employees.

Taxation

States generally tax the sale of alcoholic beverages in one of two ways. Most states apply an excise tax on alcohol called "gallonage taxes" that are based on the quantity of beverage sold. A minority of states tax alcoholic beverages (primarily spirits and high-alcohol content wines) based on a percentage of the selling price. Dollar amounts of these "percentage taxes" are difficult to calculate in a general context since they rely on the actual retail price of the specific beverage sold. In this report we present numeric information on gallonage taxes only and note the years in which percentage taxes were also in effect in each state.

We calculated taxes on three main beverage types — beer, spirits, and table wines — for the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises (i.e., off-sale or take-out). We present current taxes in two ways: as specified by law per gallon and as the amount per average-size drink. Tax trends are presented as tax per drink from 1968 to 2000, adjusted for inflation to January 2000 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

The three main types of alcohol may have sub-categories (according to degree of alcohol content) that are taxed at different rates (e.g., tax amounts may be different for table vs. fortified wines). We present tax data on specific beverage types as follows:

Beer Tax. Applicable to "regular strength" brewed malt beverages with an alcohol content between 3.9% and 6% alcohol by volume. The tax per drink is figured in this report on a 12-ounce serving.

Spirit Tax. Applicable to distilled spirits with an alcohol content between 26% and 50% alcohol by volume. The tax per drink is figured on a 1.5-ounce serving.

Wine Tax. Applicable to "table wines" with an alcohol content between 7% and 14% alcohol by volume. The tax per drink is figured on a 5-ounce serving.

Drinking and Driving

Several laws are aimed at reducing drinking and driving. This report covers laws relating to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Each state was analyzed to determine: (1) BAC laws that specify the legal limits under which a driver is considered intoxicated when operating a motorized vehicle, and (2) the main penalties that can be imposed by the state for violations of BAC laws.

BAC laws

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) refers to the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood and is generally expressed in grams per 100 milliliters or grams per deciliters (g/dL) of whole blood. All 50 states and the District of Columbia use BAC measures as objective standards of evidence for their drinking and driving laws. We analyzed four types of BAC laws:

General BAC. General BAC refers to the BAC limit applied to the general, non-commercial licensed automobile driver. Most people define drunk driving by this BAC limit.

Youth BAC. Youth BAC refers to specially reduced BAC limits that apply only to drivers under the legal drinking age. If a state law specifies that a penalty apply when there is "any" or "any measurable amount" of alcohol found in the person's blood, we report that BAC as a level of 0.00 g/dL. These laws are often referred to as "not a drop" or "zero tolerance" laws.

Boating BAC. Boating BAC refers to the alcohol limit applied to a person operating a motorboat for recreational purposes. We report only BAC limits applicable to general boaters; specific limits for underage or commercial boaters are not reported. A few states do not provide numeric BAC limits, but only prohibit operating a boat "while under the influence" or "while intoxicated." In these cases the limit is designated as "undefined."

Snowmobile BAC. Snowmobile BAC refers to the alcohol limit applied to a person operating a snowmobile for recreational purposes. As with boating BAC, some states do not provide numeric BAC limits, and in these cases the limit is designated as "undefined."

Penalties for violating BAC limits

For purposes of comparison, all drinking and driving penalties presented here are those that would follow a violation of the general BAC limit by a driver of a non-commercial vehicle. The violations do not have to result in injury or death. Minimum and maximum penalties for first, second, and third offenses are presented. Minimum penalties are not necessarily mandatory and, in some states, judges may sentence violators below the stated minimum at their discretion. Mandatory minimum penalties are designated by an asterisk (*). These are minimum penalties *required* by law and judges have little discretion to reduce them further. In the case of some required driver's license suspension penalties, even though a minimum is mandated, a "hardship license" may be obtained that permits offenders to drive to limited locations, such as to their place of employment or substance abuse treatment. These cases are designated by a "^" (in addition to the asterisk). Of the many types of penalties in use around the country for drinking and driving violations, we analyzed four types for this report. Depending on the state, these penalties may be combined in various ways.

Fine. Minimum and maximum amounts reported here are in dollars. Often, fines are applied with, in addition to, or as an alternative to a jail sentence or other penalties, depending on the statute.

Jail. Amounts reported are in number of days confined. Jail penalties are also applied with, in addition to, or as an alternative to monetary fines and other penalties, depending on the statute.

License suspension or revocation. In many states, a driver's license may be suspended or revoked for violating the general BAC law. The license penalty may be effective immediately as part of a pre-conviction penalty (this may also be called an "administrative penalty") or may be applied after conviction as a post-conviction penalty.

Pre-conviction License Penalties

Amounts shown here represent the minimum and maximum number of days a driver's license can be immediately suspended or revoked (before any formal hearing) by the state, based upon findings of a state official, such as a police officer, that the driver has violated the general BAC limit. Administrative review or hearings on the pre-conviction penalties may be requested, but suspension or revocation of the driver's license can still be put into effect immediately at the time of arrest.

Post-conviction License Penalties

Amounts represent the minimum and maximum number of days a driver's license can be suspended or revoked by the state after the offender has been convicted of violating the general BAC limit.

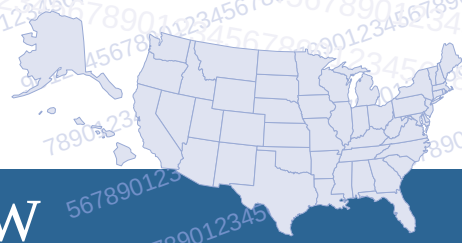
Vehicle Penalties. In some states, the offender's motor vehicle can be altered, impounded, or confiscated by the state following a conviction. We note the presence of such policies in each state.

Ignition Interlock

The most common alteration is the installation of an ignition interlock device. Prior to starting the vehicle, the driver must take a breath test, usually by blowing into the device. The driver is prevented from starting the vehicle if the device detects alcohol in the driver's breath that is in excess of some preset level.

Impound or Seize

Some states may also impound or seize the vehicle used by an offender during the violation of the general BAC limit. When the vehicle is impounded, the owner retains ownership of the vehicle, and gets physical possession after a designated amount of time; when seized, the state takes possession of the vehicle and ownership is terminated.



National Overview of State Alcohol Laws

A national overview of a select group of state alcohol laws is included in this section. The time period covered for each type of policy differs depending on the history and current status of the policy. Each time period was chosen to most clearly illustrate the important features of the policy from a national perspective.

Distribution Systems

Research findings

Studies on alcohol distribution systems focus primarily on the effects of changing from a control system to a licensure system. Numerous studies demonstrate that when a state or country switches from allowing certain alcoholic beverages to be sold only in state-owned stores to allowing sales in privately owned stores, overall sales of the beverages sold privately increase significantly (Toomey & Wagenaar, 1999; Toomey et al., 1993). The exact reasons for these increased sales are not fully understood; however, higher sales appear to be due to longer sale hours, lower prices, a greater number of stores, and increased marketing and promotion when private sales are allowed.

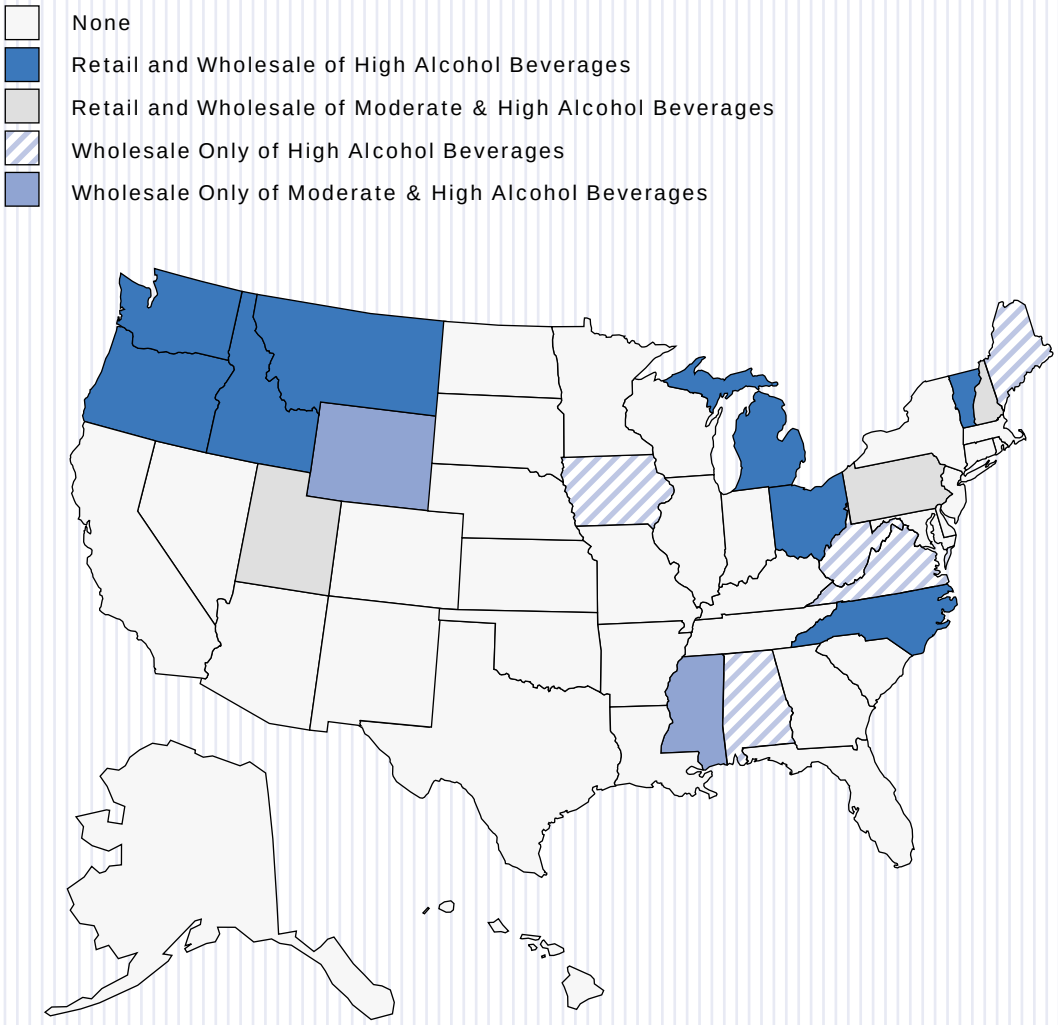
Summary of alcohol distribution laws

Currently in the U.S., most states operate under a license system. However, 18 states maintain some direct control over certain sectors of the alcoholic beverage market. Eleven of these 18 “control states” directly intervene in some sectors of both the wholesale and retail off-sale (retail sale for consumption off the premises) markets. Three of these 11 states (New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Utah) exercise direct state

control over the wholesale and retail sales of alcoholic beverages with moderate- to high-alcohol content, such as table wine, spirits, and fortified wine. The remaining eight states (Idaho, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington) have direct control over the wholesale and off-sale of high-alcohol-content beverages only, such as spirits and fortified wine. In addition, seven other "control states" directly intervene only in the wholesale market. Of these, two states (Mississippi and Wyoming) exercise direct control over the wholesale of both moderate- and high-alcohol-content beverages, while the remaining five (Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Virginia, and West Virginia) directly control only the sale of high-alcohol content beverages.

It is worth noting that laws affecting the sales and distribution of alcohol are not stagnant. Several small changes that are too complex to describe in this report occurred in alcohol distribution systems across the states over the past few decades.

States with Direct Control Distribution Systems
as of January 1, 2000



Purchase and Sales

A variety of policies regulate the purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages. We focus on two policies here — beer keg registration and server training.

Beer Keg Registration

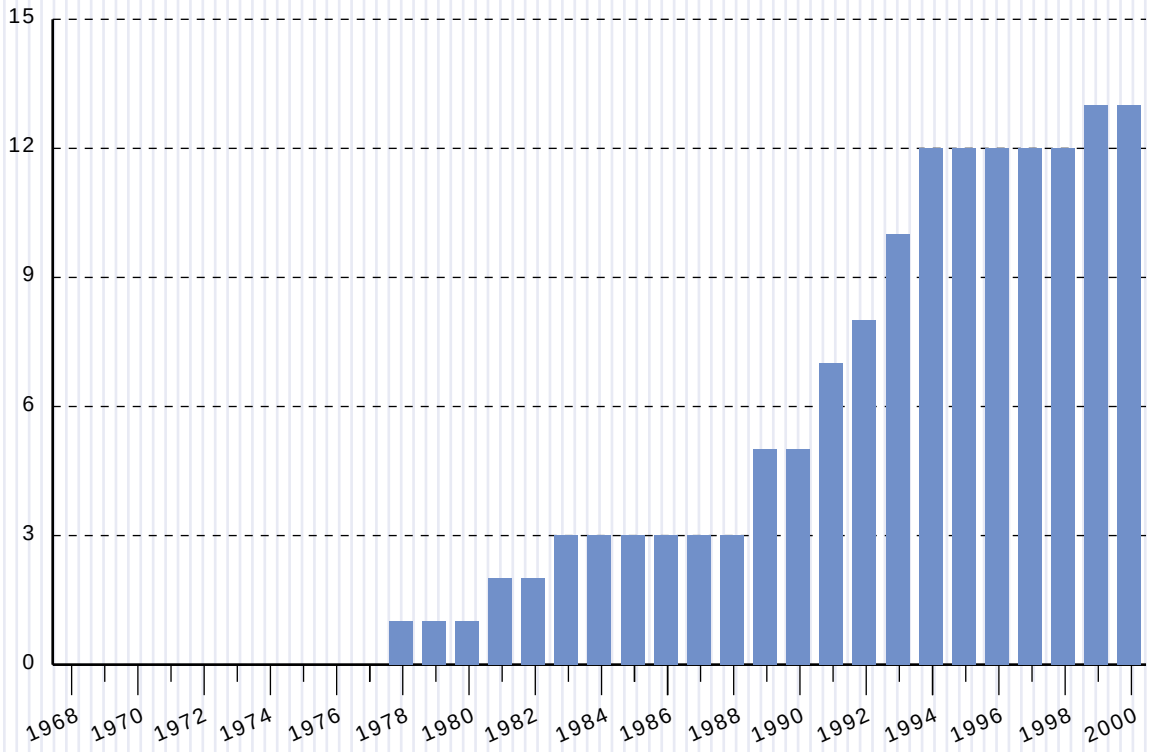
Research Findings

Keg registration was first implemented at the local level; however, purchasers could drive to a nearby town where registration of beer kegs was not required (Hammond, 1991). Thus, keg registration policies are now being implemented at the state level. Although no published research studies have specifically examined the effectiveness of beer keg registration policies, numerous studies demonstrate that increasing or reducing the availability of alcoholic beverages among youth affects consumption. For example, several studies show that youth alcohol consumption is higher when prices of alcoholic beverages are lower (Grossman et al., 1994), and beer kegs are a cheap source of alcohol. Similarly, youth consumption is higher when the legal drinking age is lower and the number of liquor stores and bars is greater (Chaloupka & Wechsler, 1996; Toomey et al., 1996). Additionally, several studies determined that a common setting for youth drinking is parties, and beer kegs are often a source of alcohol at youth parties (Jones-Webb et al., 1997; Wagenaar et al., 1993). It is important to keep in mind that keg registration addresses only one source of alcohol for youth, namely, illegal provision by older youth or adults.

Summary of Keg Registration Policies

Over the past 22 years, a quarter of the states enacted statewide keg registration policies. Keg registration policies first appeared in the western states, with Oregon being the first to enact a statewide keg registration program in 1978. In the 1980s, Idaho (1981), North Dakota (1983), New Mexico (1989), and Washington (1989) followed. In 1991, Maine was the first eastern state to pass a keg registration policy. Seven more states passed keg registration policies in the 1990s, including South Dakota (1991), Vermont (1992), the District of Columbia (1993), Nebraska (1993), Maryland (1994), California (1994) and Connecticut (1999).

Count of States with Beer Keg Registration, 1968 2000



Server Training

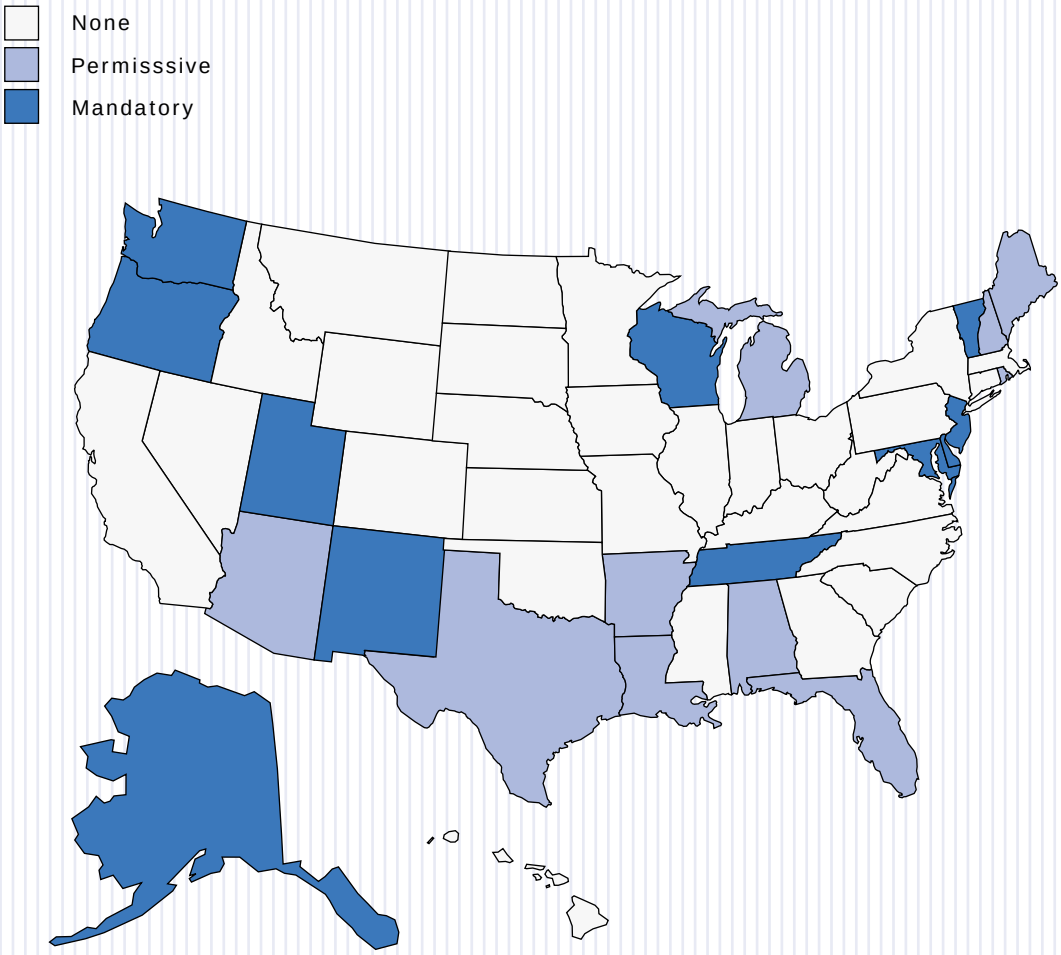
Research Findings

Several research studies indicate that following implementation of a server or seller training program, servers and sellers were more likely to demonstrate responsible practices such as offering non-alcoholic beverages and food, and slowing service of alcohol (Buka & Birdthistle, 1999; Gliksman et al., 1993; Toomey et al., 1993). In addition, customers were more likely to have lower BAC levels and traffic crashes declined (Holder & Wagenaar, 1994; Lang et al., 1998; Riccelli, 1986). However, some studies found minimal or no effects from server training programs (Toomey et al., 1993; Lang et al., 1996; 1998). Differences in study results may be due to variations in types and quality of training programs, in particular, whether managers as well as employees were trained. Several researchers have concluded that training and active involvement of managers is particularly vital to the success of server training policies (Saltz & Hennessey, 1991; McKnight, 1993; Toomey et al., 1998).

Summary of Server Training Policies

An increasing number of states have enacted server training policies over the past 14 years. The first statewide server training laws were enacted in 1986 by New Hampshire, Michigan, and Rhode Island, and all three were permissive laws, providing liability protection to licensees who voluntarily implemented server training at their establishments. In 1987, Oregon enacted the first mandatory server training law, making server training a condition of licensure. Since that time, there has been a consistent upward trend in the number of states enacting server training laws, with an even split between mandatory and permissive/voluntary forms. By the year 2000, 21 states had enacted statewide server training laws: 11 states with the mandatory form, and 10 states with the permissive form.

States with Server Training as of January 1, 2000



Beer Taxes

Beer, wine, and spirits are typically taxed at different rates. We discuss only beer tax data here because beer is a widely consumed alcoholic beverage and also because beer taxes are always based on quantity (with the exception of Hawaii), making it easy to compute averages across states. Spirits and wine taxes are difficult to represent as averages because some states tax on the basis of quantity (e.g., per gallon) while others tax on the basis of selling price.

It is also important to keep in mind that taxes in monopoly states are difficult to compare to taxes in other states because monopoly or control states have the ability to raise prices on alcoholic beverages without getting a tax increase approved in the legislature.

Research Findings

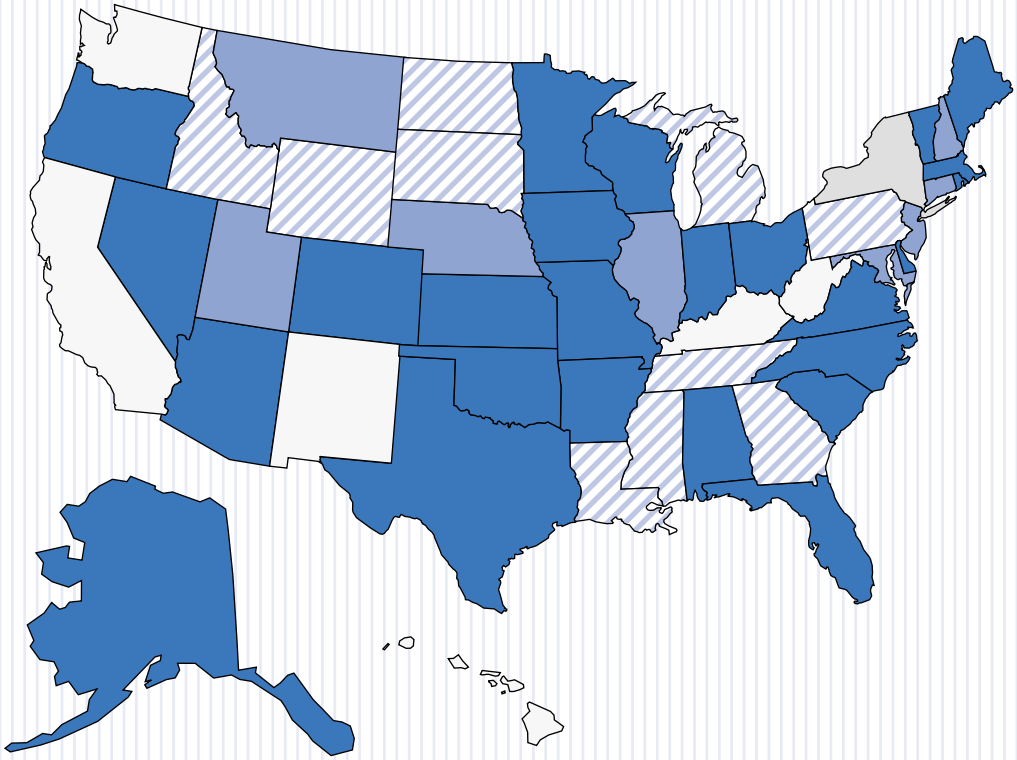
Many research studies have clearly established that increases in alcohol taxes and/or increases in the retail price of alcoholic beverages are associated with decreases in alcohol consumption. Alcohol-related traffic crashes, violent crime and liver cirrhosis, among other social and health problems, also significantly decline with increased taxes (Toomey & Wagenaar, 1999; Chaloupka et al., 1993; Ohsfeldt & Morrissey, 1997; Markowitz & Grossman, 1998; Smart & Mann, 1998; Cook & Moore, 1993). Several studies have shown that youth are especially sensitive to changes in price, which means that when prices rise, there are greater reductions in consumption and alcohol-related problems among youth than among the general adult population (Grossman et al., 1994).

Summary of Taxes on Beer

Average state-level beer taxes have eroded dramatically over the past three decades. Beer taxes are figured as a tax on quantity, not price (with the exception of Hawaii). With inflation, taxes do not retain their value over time unless increased periodically. During the highly inflationary decade of the 1970s, beer taxes overall lost much of their value. As a result, the real tax on beer is now much lower than in the past. After adjusting for inflation, the average state beer tax in 2000 is only around one-third as much as the beer tax in 1968. Some states have periodically raised their beer taxes to recoup part of the losses due to inflation. However, since 1968, only six states managed to keep up with inflation, while 35 states had erosions of over 50% of their 1968 value (of these, ten states had erosions of over 75% of their 1968 value).

Erosion of Beer Excise Tax
1968 2000 (adjusted for inflation)

None
Less than 25% erosion
25% to 49% erosion
50% to 74% erosion
More than 75% erosion



Drinking and Driving Laws

A variety of policies regulate drinking and driving, including blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits and penalties for violating these limits. We present data on BAC limits for adult and youth automobile drivers here.

Blood Alcohol Concentration Laws

Research Findings

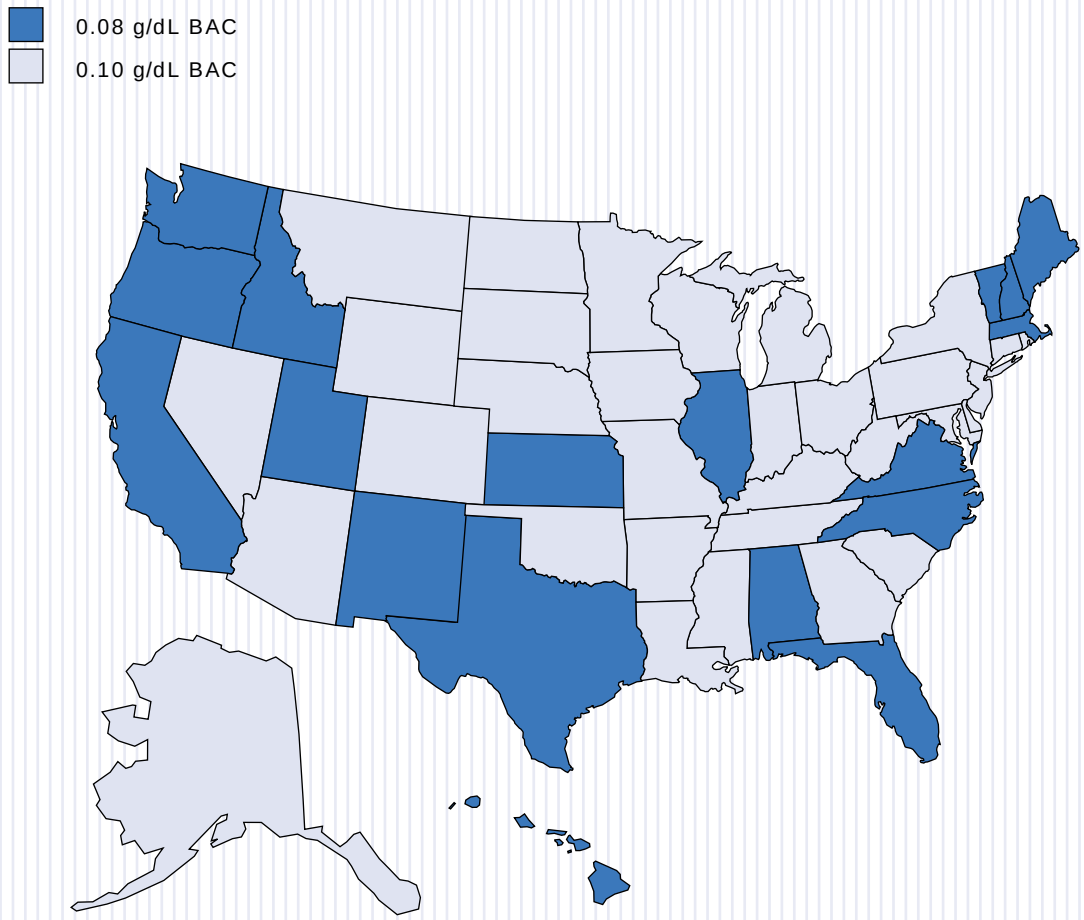
It is well substantiated that the presence of alcohol in the blood has numerous physiological and behavioral effects and, as blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases, the effects become more prominent. At BAC levels as low as 0.01 to 0.02 g/dL, impairment is found in judgment and in the ability to attend to two tasks at the same time; at BAC levels of 0.05 to 0.06 g/dL, decreases in reaction time and coordination are common. At BAC levels of 0.08 to 0.10 g/dL, balance, vision, and intellectual functioning are significantly impaired (NHTSA, 2000; Segal, 1988; Hanson & Venturelli, 1998; Moskowitz et al., 1985).

Given these findings, it is not surprising that several research studies indicate that reducing the legal general BAC limit for drinking-drivers is associated with a decreased risk of fatal and non-fatal traffic crashes (Hingson et al., 1994; Blomberg, 1992). Wagenaar and associates found that adopting BAC limits of 0.00 or 0.02 g/dL for youth reduced teen driving-after-drinking by 19% (Wagenaar et al., in press). Further-more, Blomberg (1992) found that youth BAC limits of 0.02 g/dL are significantly more effective in reducing traffic crashes when combined with a public information and education campaign on zero tolerance for drinking and driving among youth.

Summary of General BAC Laws

Blood alcohol concentration limits for the general driver have gradually declined over the past three decades. From 1968 to 2000, the average general BAC limit across the states moved from 0.14 g/dL to 0.09 g/dL. At the beginning of 1968, nearly two-thirds of the states had BAC limits of 0.15 g/dL; only one state, Utah, had a limit of 0.08 g/dL. By the year 2000, no states mandated BAC limits of over 0.10 g/dL and 19 set BAC limits at 0.08 g/dL. In October 2000, U.S. Transportation Appropriations bill S.2720 was signed into law imposing reductions in highway funds as a penalty on states that fail to adopt 0.08 g/dL by 2004. As a result, most states will likely move to the lower limit within the next few years.

General BAC Limits
as of January 1, 2000

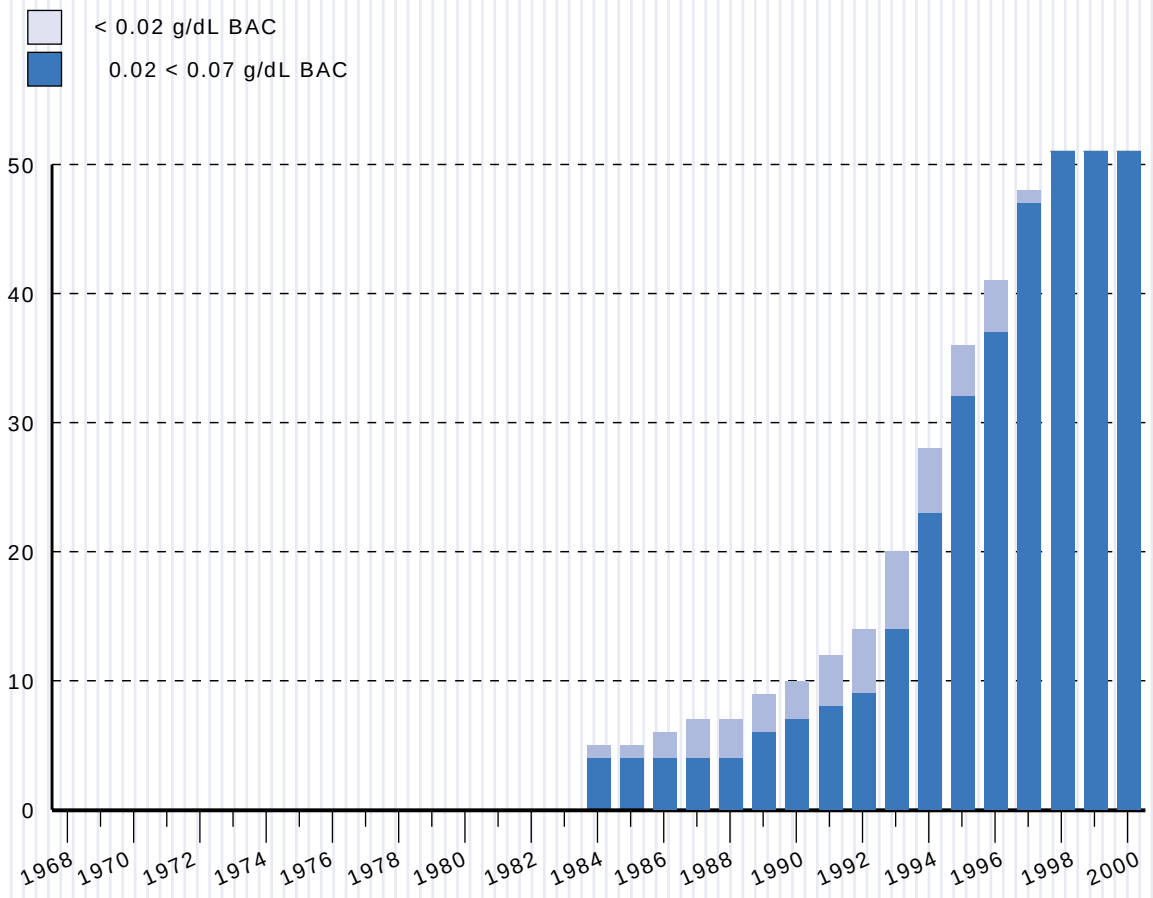


Summary of Youth BAC Laws

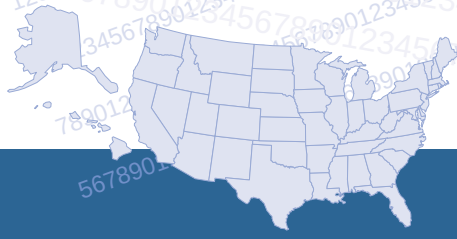
Every state in the U.S. has now enacted zero or very low blood alcohol concentration limits (0.02 g/dL) for drivers under the legal drinking age. In 1983, Maine and North Carolina enacted the first youth-specific BAC limits with levels of 0.02 and 0.00 g/dL, respectively. In the nine years following, 12 more states enacted similar provisions. These early youth BAC laws varied. In some cases they were “not a drop” provisions, applying zero or very low BAC limits, while in other cases they only reduced BAC limits for youth to about half that applied to adult drivers (i.e., 0.04 to 0.075 g/dL). However, in 1991 the U.S. Congress provided a strong incentive for all states to enact

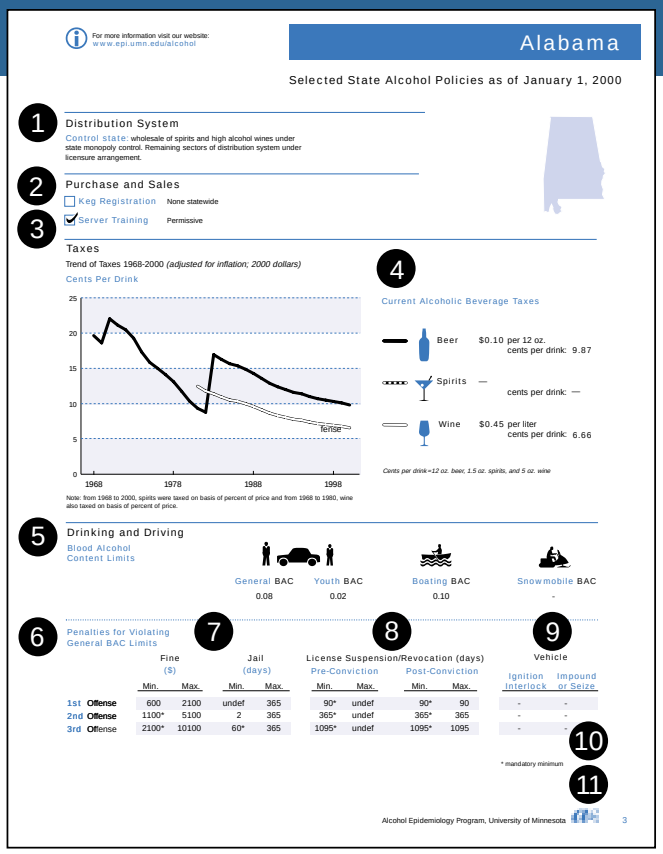
very low limits. Under an amendment to the "Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1988" (23 USCA §410), Congress offered supplemental grants to states that enacted BAC limits of 0.02 g/dL or less for drivers under 21. Four years later, a new Congressional provision (23 USCA §161) made 5% of a state's share of federal highway funds contingent on passing a law setting youth BAC at 0.02 g/dL or less by 1998. As a result, between 1991 and 1998, the number of states enacting youth BAC legislation increased dramatically, and by 1998, all 37 remaining states and the District of Columbia enacted legislation reducing the allowable BAC for youth to 0.02 g/dL or lower. Those states that had already reduced BAC limits but were still above 0.02 g/dL reduced them further to comply. South Dakota and Wyoming were the final states to comply, both effective July 1, 1998.

Count of States with Reduced BAC Limits for Youth, 1968 2000



State Highlights





For more information visit our website: www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Alabama

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

1 Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits and high alcohol wines under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

2 Purchase and Sales

Keg Registration: None statewide

3 Server Training: Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink

25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0

1968, 1978, 1988, 1998

Beer

Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits were taxed on basis of percent of price and from 1968 to 1980, wine also taxed on basis of percent of price.

4 Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer $0.10 per 12 oz. cents per drink: 9.87

Spirits — cents per drink: —

Wine $0.45 per liter cents per drink: 6.66

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

5 Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.10	-

6 Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	7 Fine ($)		Jail (days)		8 License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		9 Vehicle Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
1st Offense	600	2100	undef	365	90*	undef	90*	90	-	-
2nd Offense	1100*	5100	2	365	365*	undef	365*	365	-	-
3rd Offense	2100*	10100	60*	365	1095*	undef	1095*	1095	-	-

10 * mandatory minimum

11 ^

Alcohol Epidemiology Program, University of Minnesota 3

How to Interpret the State Highlights

1 States regulate alcoholic beverages under one of two general systems — control or licensure. See page 6 for more complete explanations of these systems.

2 A state may require retailers to place an identifying tag on each beer keg sold and collect information on the purchaser. Police can then identify a purchaser who may have provided beer to underage drinkers.

3 A state may either mandate or provide incentives to licensed establishments to train their employees in responsible beverage service, e.g., slowing service of alcohol and checking IDs.

4 Every state taxes the sale of alcoholic beverages in one of two ways. Most base taxes on quantity of beverage sold; a few base taxes on percentage of the selling price. We present taxes based on quantity.

5 Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) refers to the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood and is generally expressed in grams per 100 milliliters of whole blood (g/dL).

6 Penalties shown apply to adult drivers of non-commercial vehicles who violate general BAC limits (as opposed to youth-specific, snowmobile or boating BAC limits). Penalties often differ for first, second and third offenses and, when they apply, these differences are shown.

7 Minimum and maximum fines and days in jail are shown for first, second, and third offense violations of general BAC limits.

8 A driver's license may be suspended or revoked for violating the general BAC law and may be effective either immediately as part of a pre-conviction penalty or after (post-) conviction as a standard penalty.

9 States may require that offenders of BAC laws apply an ignition interlock device to their car, preventing it from starting when alcohol is detected on the driver's breath. Alternatively, the state may impound the offender's vehicle.

10 Minimum values are not necessarily mandatory since judges may depart from them when sentencing. When the minimum is mandatory, the value in the table is specifically designated with an asterisk (*).

11 Laws may allow judges to issue a special driver's license for hardship cases and this is indicated here with a carat (^).

State Averages

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 18 are control states, with direct state involvement in some sector of the alcohol distribution system. One additional state, Maryland, has control structure on the county level. All other states have indirect government involvement in the alcohol distribution system, through a licensure system.

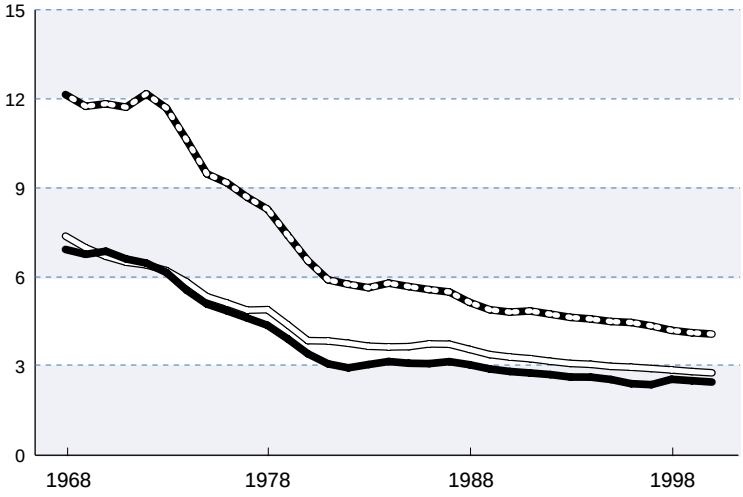
Purchase and Sales

Keg Registration	13 states
Server Training	21 sates

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	2.51	cents per drink
Spirits	4.13	cents per drink
Wine	2.82	cents per drink

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.09	0.02	0.09	0.09

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	397	1409	16	242	91	159	142	276	31	8
2nd Offense	713	2639	38	400	327	435	590	800	36	13
3rd Offense	1300	9160	152	971	499	425	1150	1698	36	19

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Alabama

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits and high alcohol wines under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

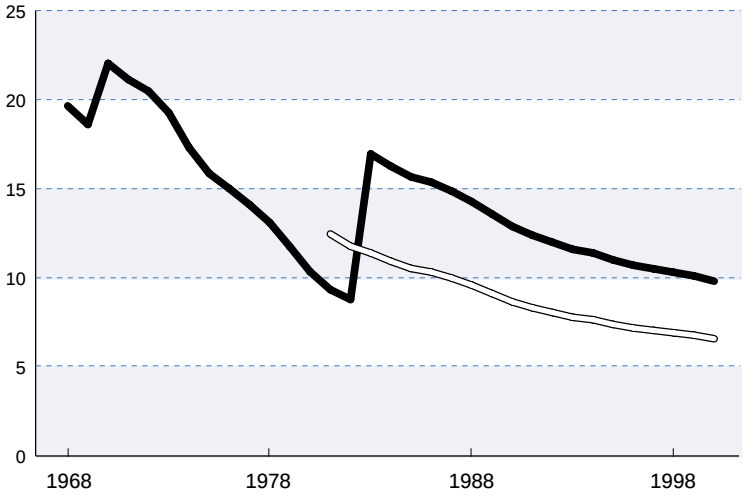
Purchase and Sales

☐ Keg Registration	None statewide
☑ Server Training	Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits were taxed on basis of percent of price and from 1968 to 1980, wine also taxed on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.10 per 12 oz.	cents per drink: 9.87
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.45 per liter	cents per drink: 6.66

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	600	2100	undef	365	90*	undef	90*	90	-	-
2nd Offense	1100*	5100	2	365	365*	undef	365*	365	-	-
3rd Offense	2100*	10100	60*	365	1095*	undef	1095*	1095	-	-

* mandatory minimum

Alaska

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

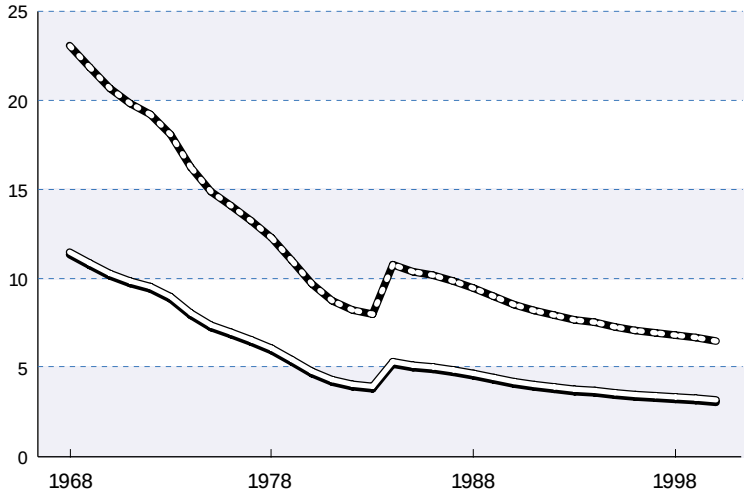
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: Wine and beer taxed at similar rate.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.35	per gallon cents per drink: 3.28
Spirits	$5.60	per gallon cents per drink: 6.57
Wine	$0.85	per wine gallon cents per drink: 3.32

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	250*	5000	3*	365	90*	undef	90*	undef	yes	yes
2nd Offense	500*	5000	20*	365	365*	undef	365*	undef	yes	yes
3rd Offense	1000*	50000	120*	1825	1095*	undef	1095*	undef	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Arizona

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

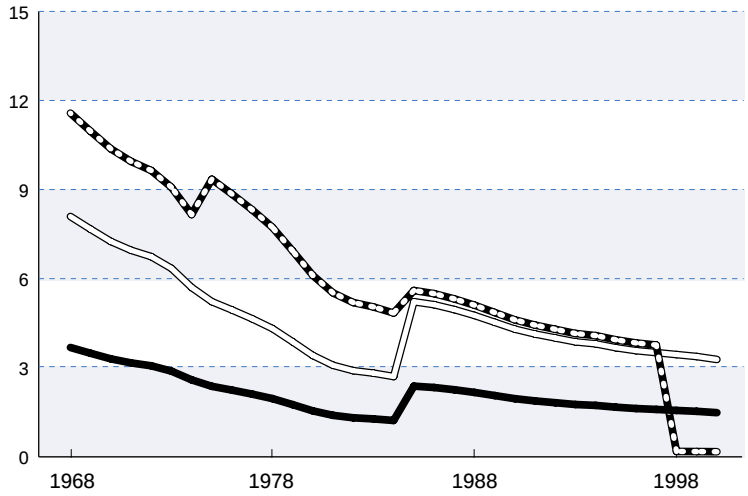
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.16	per gallon cents per drink: 1.50
Spirits	$3.00	per gallon cents per drink: 0.19
Wine	$0.84	per gallon cents per drink: 3.28

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	250*	2500	10*	180	90*	undef	-	-	-	-
2nd Offense	500*	2500	90*	180	90*	undef	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	250	150000	120*	912	90*	undef	1095*	undef	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

Arkansas

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

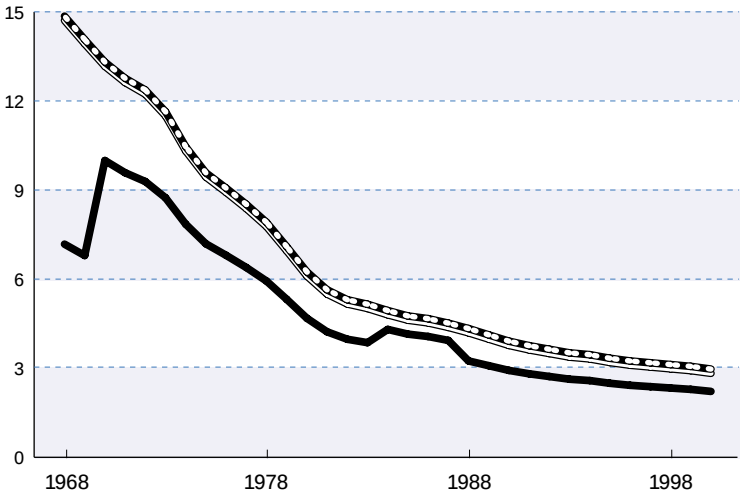
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits and wine were also taxed on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$7.75	per barrel (32 gallons) cents per drink: 2.27
Spirits	$2.57	per gallon cents per drink: 3.02
Wine	$0.77	per gallon cents per drink: 3.00

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	150*	1000	1*	365	120	undef	-	-	yes	yes
2nd Offense	400*	3000	7*	365	480	undef	-	-	yes	yes
3rd Offense	900*	5000	90*	365	900	undef	-	-	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

California

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

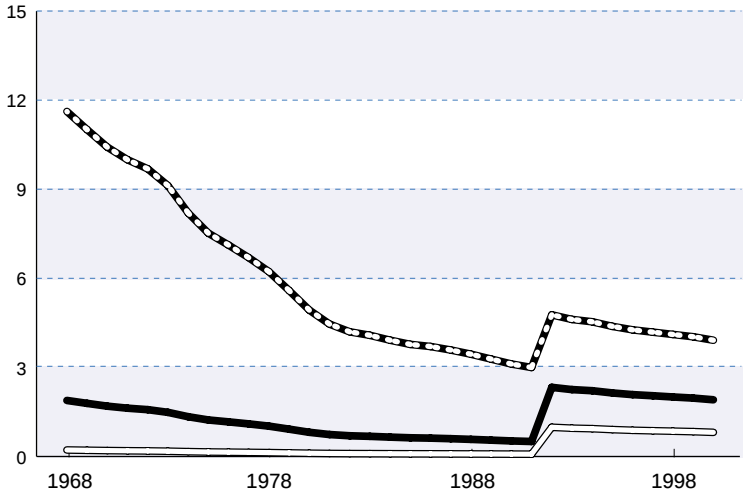
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$6.20	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.87
Spirits	$3.30	per wine gallon cents per drink: 3.87
Wine	$0.20	per wine gallon cents per drink: 0.78

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.01	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	390*	1000	2*	180	120*	120	180*	undef	yes	yes
2nd Offense	390*	1000	90*	365	365*	365	730*	undef	yes	yes
3rd Offense	390*	1000	120*	365	365*	365	1095*	undef	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

Colorado

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

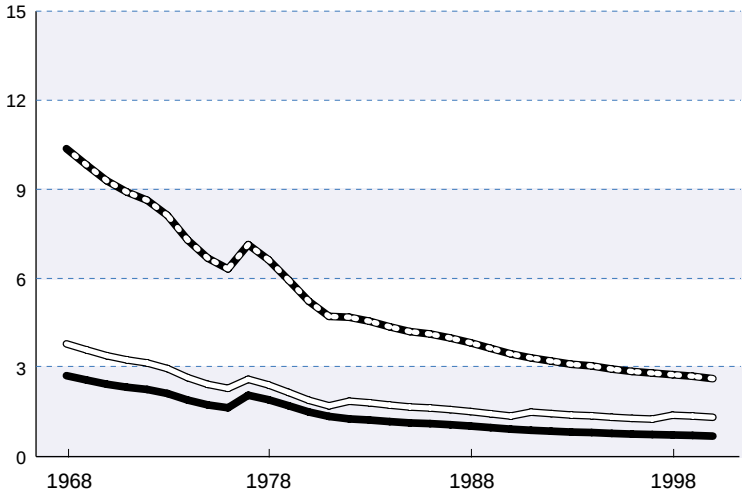
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.08	per gallon cents per drink: 0.75
Spirits	$0.60	per liter cents per drink: 2.68
Wine	$0.09	per liter cents per drink: 1.38

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	325*	1500	5*	365	90*	undef	-	365	yes	-
2nd Offense	525*	2000	10*	365	365*	undef	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	525*	2000	10*	365	365*	undef	365*	365	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Connecticut

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

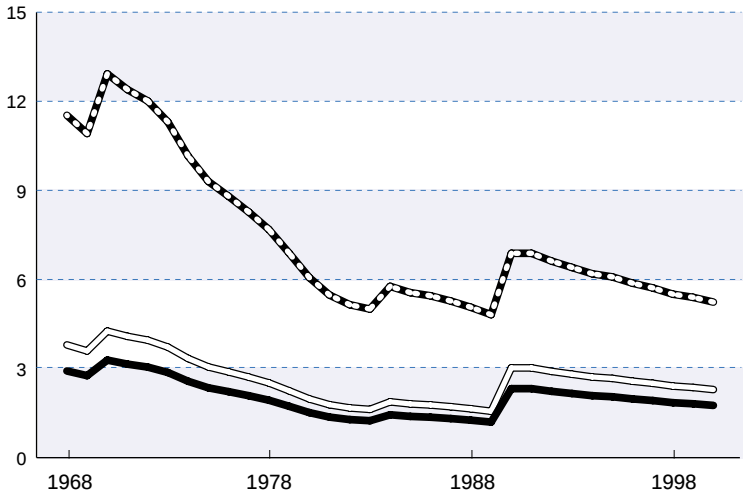
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$6.00	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.81
Spirits	$4.50	per wine gallon cents per drink: 5.28
Wine	$0.60	per wine gallon cents per drink: 2.34

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	500*	1000	2*	180	90*	120	365*	365	-	-
2nd Offense	1000*	4000	120*	730	270*	270	1095*	1095	-	-
3rd Offense	2000*	8000	365*	1095	730*	730	permanent*	permanent	-	-

* mandatory minimum

Delaware

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

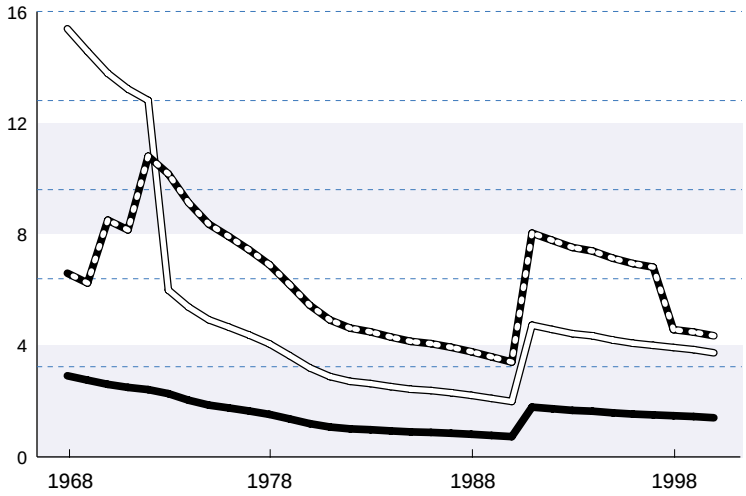
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$4.85	per barrel cents per drink: 1.47
Spirits	$3.75	per gallon cents per drink: 4.40
Wine	$0.97	per gallon cents per drink: 3.79

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	230*	1150	undef	180	undef	365	90	undef	yes	-
2nd Offense	575*	2300	60*	540	undef	365	180	undef	yes	-
3rd Offense	1000*	3000	365*	730	undef	365	180	undef	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Florida

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

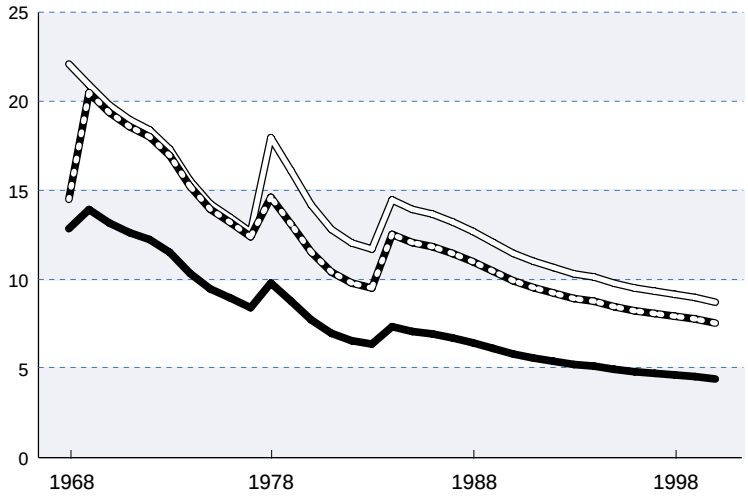
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.48	per gallon cents per drink: 4.50
Spirits	$6.50	per gallon cents per drink: 7.62
Wine	$2.25	per gallon cents per drink: 8.79

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	250*	500	undef	180	180*	180	180*	365	yes	yes
2nd Offense	500*	1000	10*	270	365*	365	1825*	undef	yes	yes
3rd Offense	1000*	2500	30*	360	365*	365	3650*	undef	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

Georgia

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

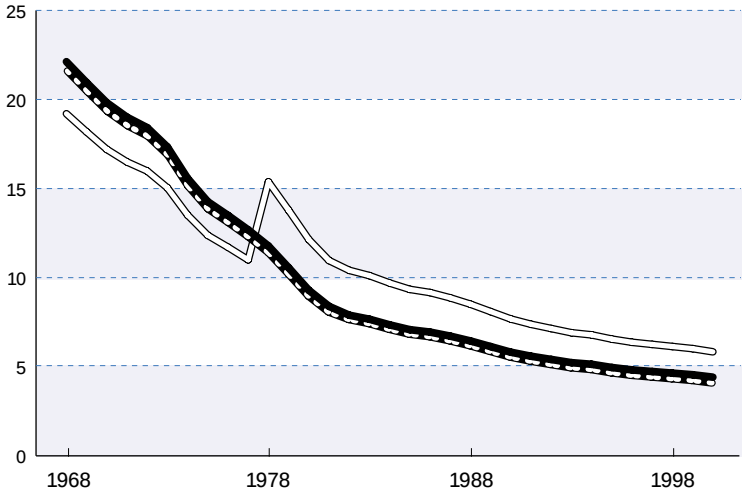
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.05	per 12 oz. cents per drink: 4.50
Spirits	$1.00	per liter cents per drink: 4.44
Wine	$0.40	per liter cents per drink: 5.92

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	300*	1000	1*	360	30*	365	120*	360	yes	-
2nd Offense	600*	1000	2*	360	120*	1095	120*	1095	yes	-
3rd Offense	1000*	5000	10*	360	730*	1825	1825*	1825	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Hawaii

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

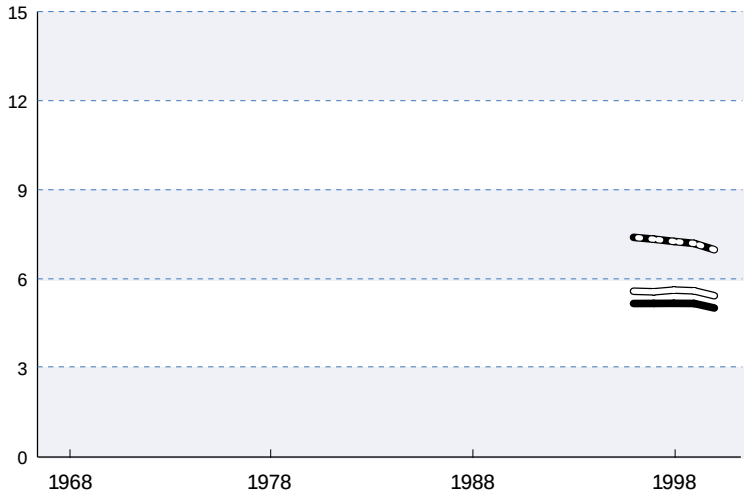
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 1995, beer, spirits, and wine taxed on basis of percent of wholesale price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.93	per gallon cents per drink: 5.06
Spirits	$5.98	per wine gallon cents per drink: 7.01
Wine	$1.38	per wine gallon cents per drink: 5.47

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	150	1000	2	5	90*	90	90*	90	yes	-
2nd Offense	500	1500	2	14	365*	undef	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	500*	2500	10*	30	730*	undef	365*	1825	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Idaho

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and sale for off-premises consumption of spirits and high alcohol wines under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

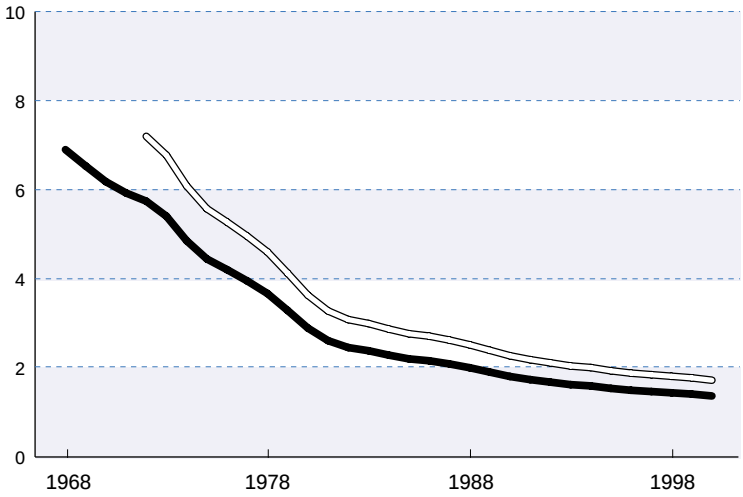
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of retail price; from 1968 to 1971, wine also taxed on bases of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$4.65	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.41
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.45	per gallon cents per drink: 1.76

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	1040	undef	180	90*	90	90*	150	yes	-
2nd Offense	undef	2040	10*	365	365*	365	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	5065	30*	1825	365*	365	365*	1825	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Illinois

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

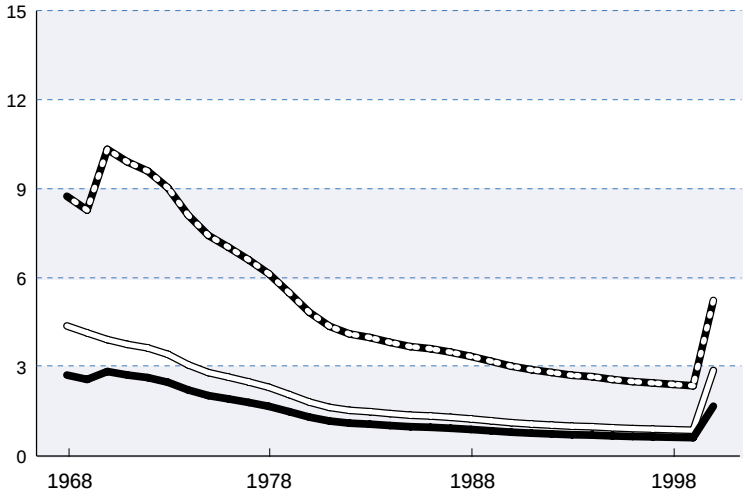
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.19	per gallon cents per drink: 1.73
Spirits	$4.50	per gallon cents per drink: 5.28
Wine	$0.73	per gallon cents per drink: 2.93

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	2500	undef	364	90*	90	365*	365	-	-
2nd Offense	undef	2500	2	364	365*	365	1825*	1825	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	25000	365*	1095	365*	365	3650*	3650	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Indiana

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

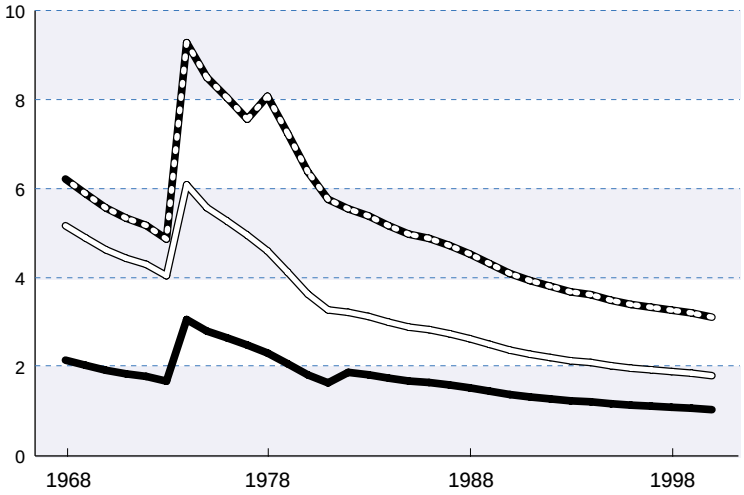
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.12	per gallon cents per drink: 1.08
Spirits	$2.68	per gallon cents per drink: 3.14
Wine	$0.47	per gallon cents per drink: 1.84

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	500	undef	60	undef	180	90	730	yes	-
2nd Offense	undef	10000	60*	545	undef	180	180	730	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	10000	60*	545	undef	180	180	730	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Iowa

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits and high alcohol wine goes through state.
Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

Purchase and Sales

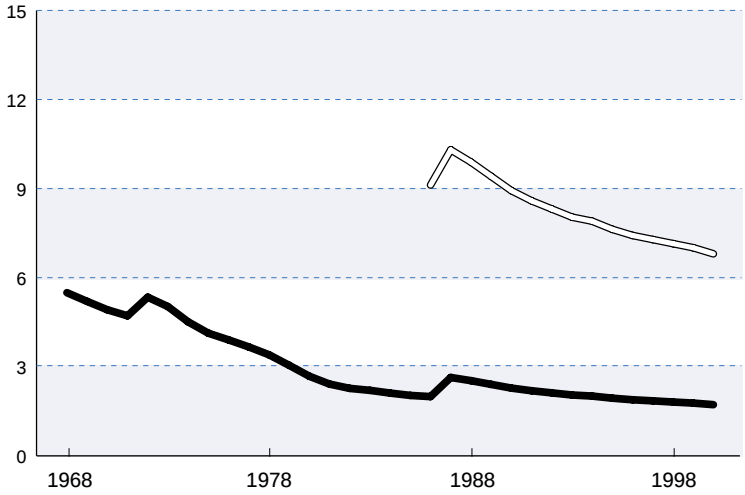
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of price; from 1968 to 1985 wine also taxed on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$5.89	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.78
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$1.75	per gallon cents per drink: 6.84

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	undef	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	500	1000	2*	365	180*	180	180*^	365	yes	-
2nd Offense	1500*	5000	7*	365	365*	365	730*^	730	yes	yes
3rd Offense	2500*	7500	30*	365	365*	365	730*^	2190	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Kansas

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

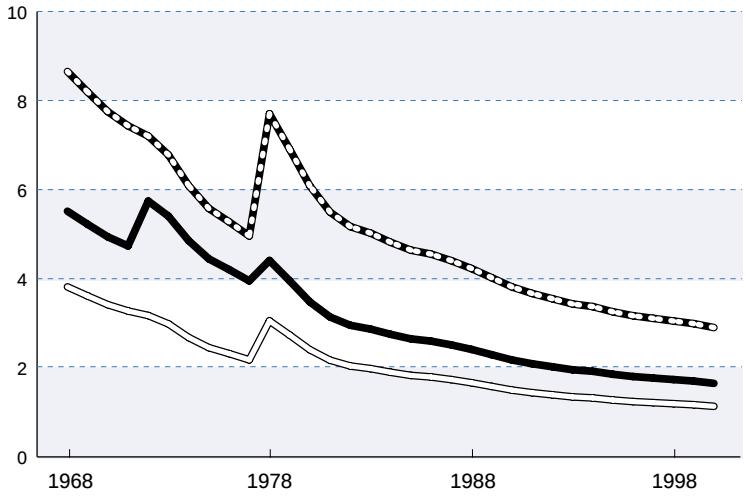
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.18	per gallon cents per drink: 1.69
Spirits	$2.50	per gallon cents per drink: 2.93
Wine	$0.30	per gallon cents per drink: 1.17

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	200	500	2	180	30*	30	30*	30	yes	-
2nd Offense	500*	1000	90*	365	365*	365	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	1000*	2500	90*	365	365*	365	365*	365	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Kentucky

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

Purchase and Sales

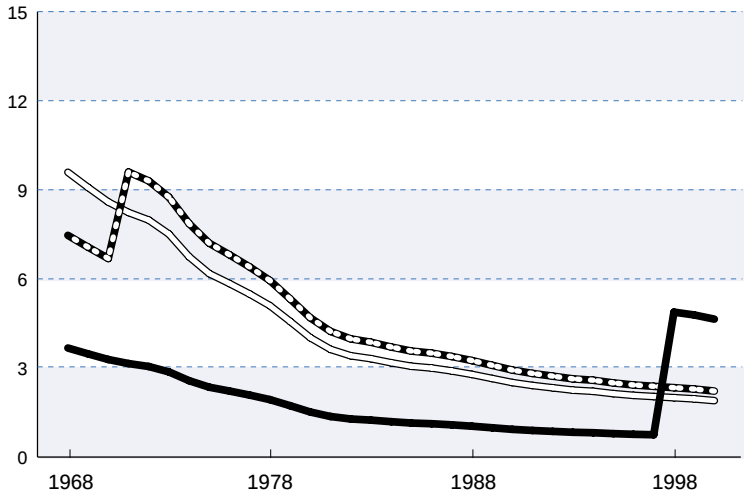
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1983 to 2000, beer, spirits, and wine also taxed on basis of percent of wholesale price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$2.50	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 4.69
Spirits	$1.94	per gallon cents per drink: 2.27
Wine	$0.50	per wine gallon cents per drink: 1.95

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	200	500	2	30	-	-	30*	90	-	-
2nd Offense	350*	500	7*	180	undef	60	365*	365	-	-
3rd Offense	500*	1000	30*	365	undef	60	730*	730	-	-

* mandatory minimum

Louisiana

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

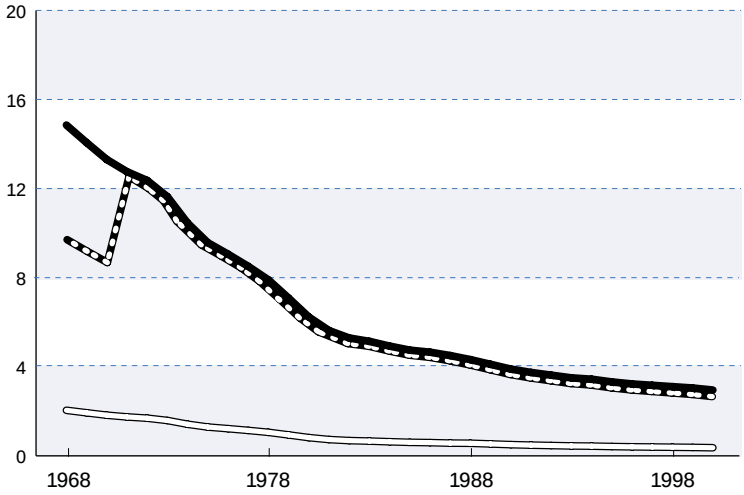
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$10.00 per barrel (31 gallons)	cents per drink: 3.02
Spirits	$0.66 per liter	cents per drink: 2.93
Wine	$0.03 per liter	cents per drink: 0.44

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	300*	1000	0	180	90*^	90	90*	90	yes	-
2nd Offense	750*	1000	2*	180	365*^	365	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	2000*	2000	180*	1825	365*^	365	730*	730	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Maine

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits and high alcohol wines under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

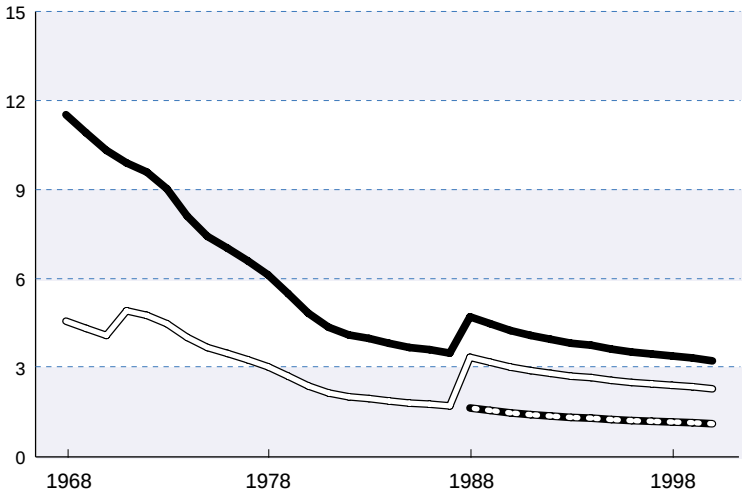
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 1987 spirits taxed on basis of percent of wholesale price. From 1968 to 1987 wines also taxed on basis of percent of wholesale price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.35	per gallon cents per drink: 3.28
Spirits	$1.25	per proof gallon cents per drink: 1.17
Wine	$0.60	per gallon cents per drink: 2.34

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	undef	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	525*	2000	0	365	90*	undef	90*	undef	-	-
2nd Offense	725*	2000	7*	365	545*	undef	545*	undef	-	-
3rd Offense	1125*	2000	30*	365	1460*	undef	1460*	undef	-	-

* mandatory minimum

Maryland

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

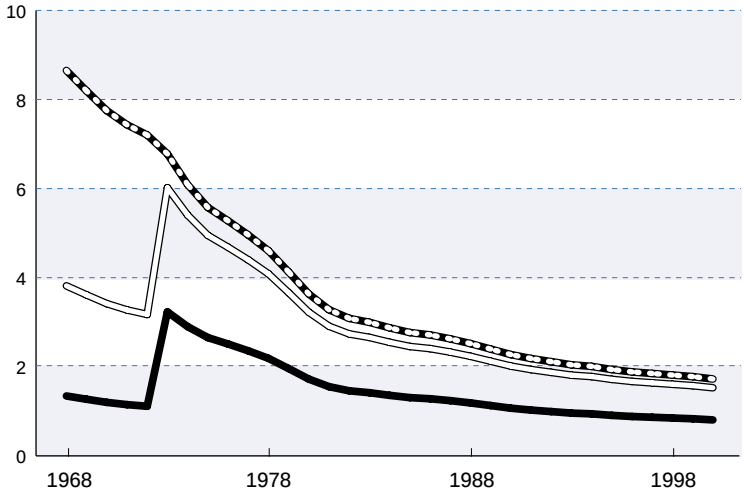
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.02	per liter cents per drink: 0.84
Spirits	$0.40	per liter cents per drink: 1.76
Wine	$0.11	per liter cents per drink: 1.56

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	-	1000	undef	365	undef	undef	180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	-	2000	undef	730	undef	undef	365	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	-	3000	undef	1095	undef	undef	545	545	yes	-

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Massachusetts

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

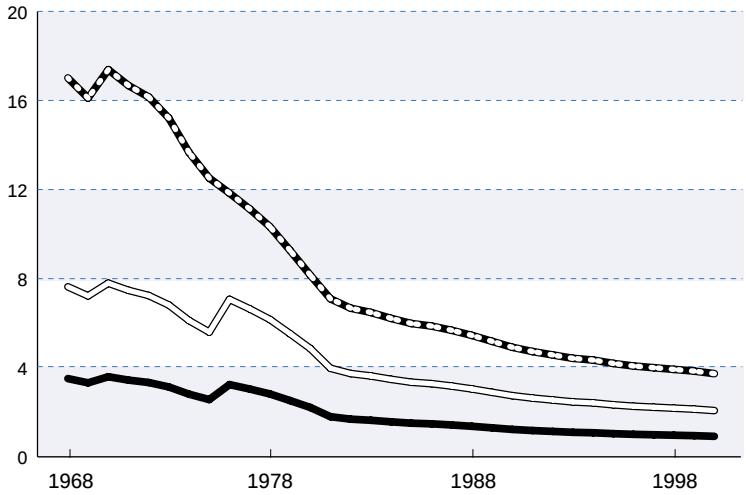
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$3.30	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.00
Spirits	$4.05	per proof gallon cents per drink: 3.80
Wine	$0.55	per proof gallon cents per drink: 2.15

**Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine*

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	625	5125	undef	912	undef	90	180	365	-	-
2nd Offense	725*	10125	30*	912	undef	90	365	730	-	-
3rd Offense	1125*	15125	150*	1825	undef	90	1460	2920	-	-

* mandatory minimum

Michigan

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits under state monopoly control. Retail sale of spirits for off-premises consumption permitted to specially designated distributers only. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure control.

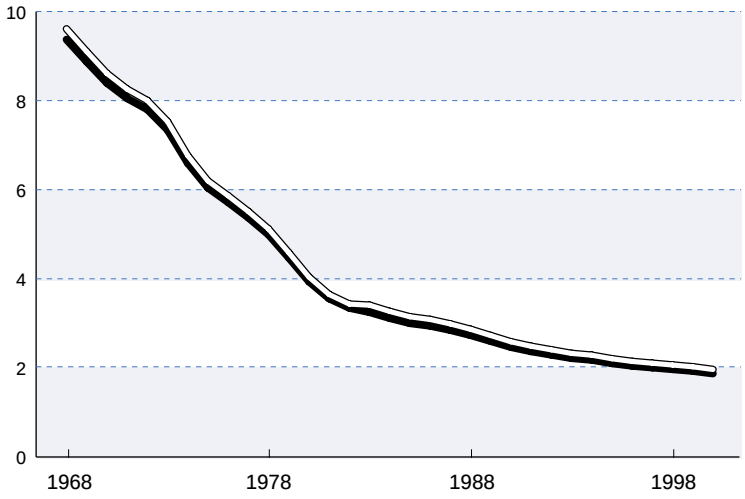
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of price

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$6.30	per barrel cents per drink: 1.91
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.14	per liter cents per drink: 2.00

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	100	500	0	93	-		180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	200*	1000	5	365	-	-	365	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	500*	5000	365	1825	-	-	1825	1825	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Minnesota

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

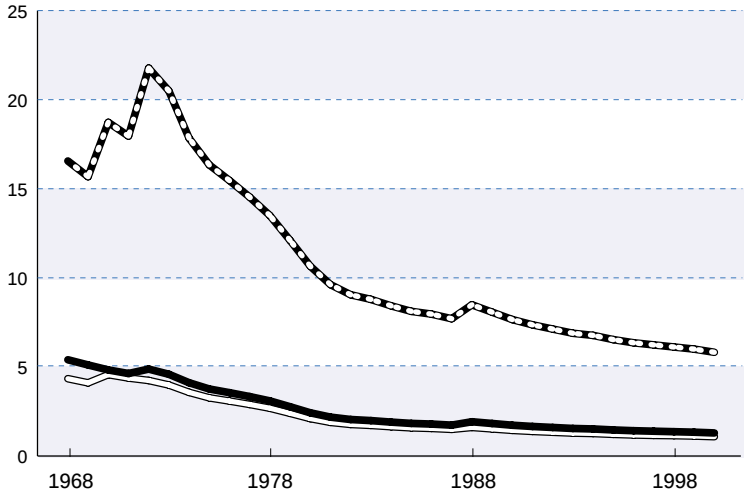
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$4.60	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.39
Spirits	$1.33	per liter cents per drink: 5.90
Wine	$0.08	per liter cents per drink: 1.18

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	210*	700	undef	90	90*^	365	30*^	30	-	yes
2nd Offense	900*	3000	30*	365	150*^	365	180*^	undef	-	yes
3rd Offense	900*	3000	90*	365	150*^	365	365*^	undef	-	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Mississippi

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of all alcoholic beverages over 4% of alcohol by volume under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

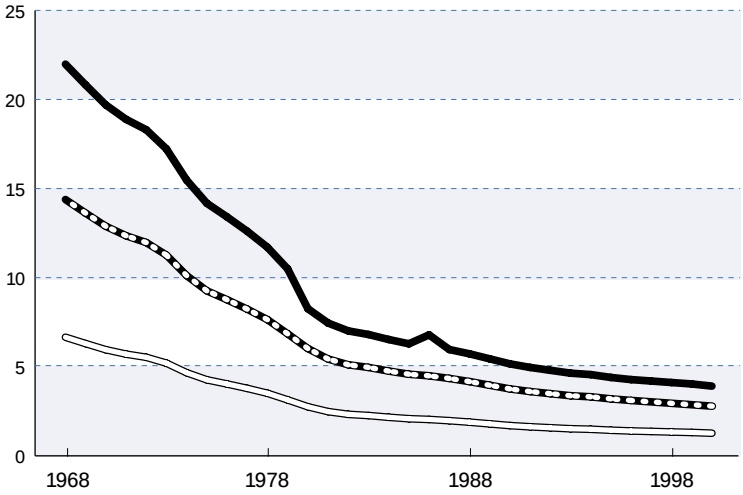
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: spirits and wine also subject to markup on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.43	per gallon cents per drink: 4.00
Spirits	$2.50	per gallon cents per drink: 3.01
Wine	$0.35	per gallon cents per drink: 1.37

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	250	1000	undef	2	undef	undef	90	365	-	-
2nd Offense	600*	1500	10	365	undef	undef	365	730	-	-
3rd Offense	2000*	5000	365	1825	undef	undef	1095	1825	-	yes

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Missouri

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

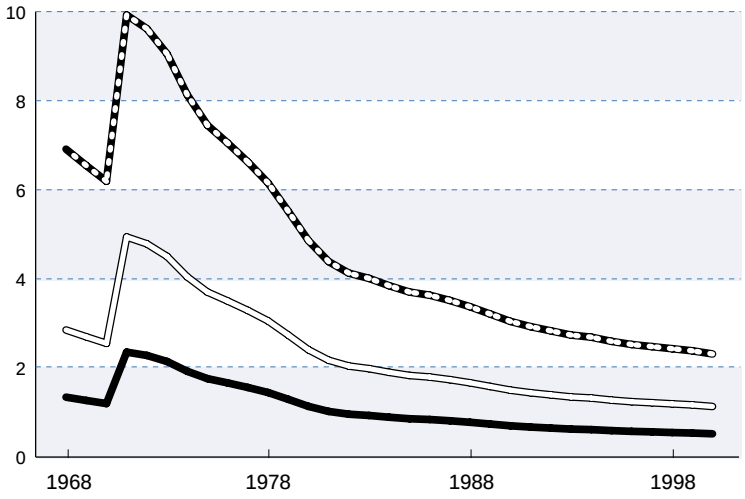
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$1.86	per barrel cents per drink: 0.56
Spirits	$2.00	per gallon cents per drink: 2.35
Wine	$0.30	per gallon cents per drink: 1.17

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	300	-	15	30*^	undef	90	90	yes	-
2nd Offense	undef	1000	2	365	365*^	undef	1825	undef	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	5000	2	1825	365*^	undef	3650	undef	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Montana

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits and high alcohol wine under state control through agency stores. Retail sale for off-premises consumption permitted to bars, but prices are fixed by state.

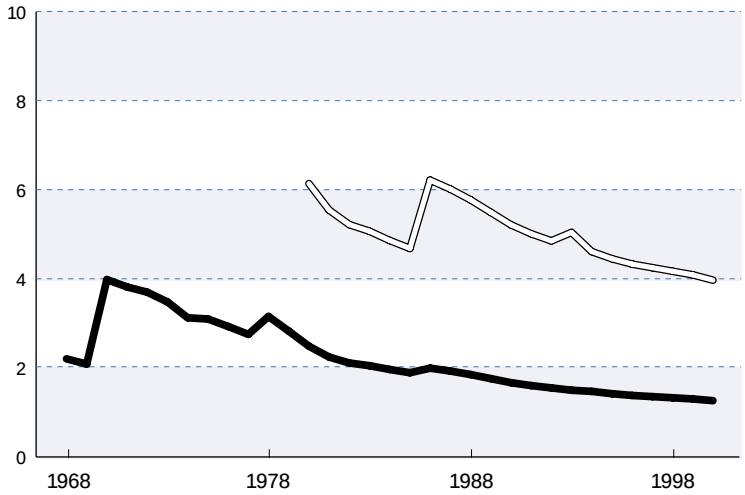
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of retail price; from 1968 to 1979, wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$4.30	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.30
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.27	per liter cents per drink: 3.99

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	100*	500	-	10	-	-	180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	300*	500	2*	30	-	-	365	undef	yes	-
3rd Offense	500*	1000	2*	180	-	-	365	undef	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Nebraska

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

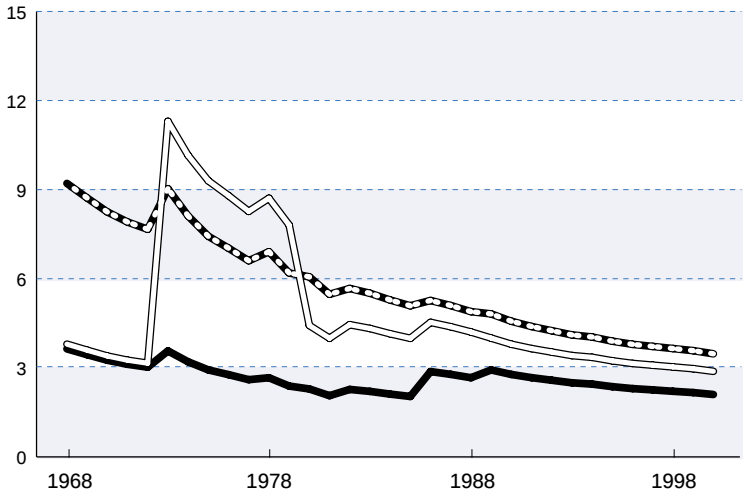
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.23	per gallon cents per drink: 2.15
Spirits	$3.00	per gallon cents per drink: 3.52
Wine	$0.75	per gallon cents per drink: 2.93

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	400*	500	undef	60	30*	90	60*	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	500*	500	5*	90	365*	undef	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	600*	600	10*	365	365*	undef	365*	5475	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Nevada

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

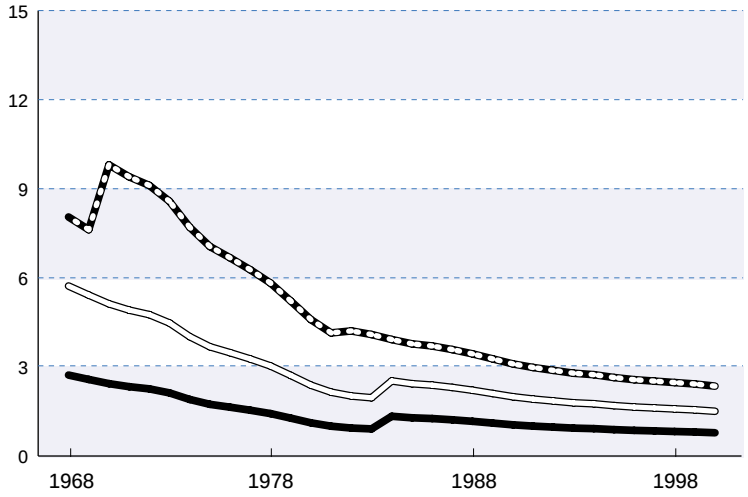
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.09	per gallon cents per drink: 0.84
Spirits	$2.05	per wine gallon cents per drink: 2.40
Wine	$0.40	per wine gallon cents per drink: 1.56

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	400	1000	2	180	90	90	45*^	90	yes	-
2nd Offense	750	1000	10	180	90	90	365*	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	2000	5000	365	2190	90	90	1095*	1095	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

New Hampshire

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail for off-premises consumption of spirits and wine under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

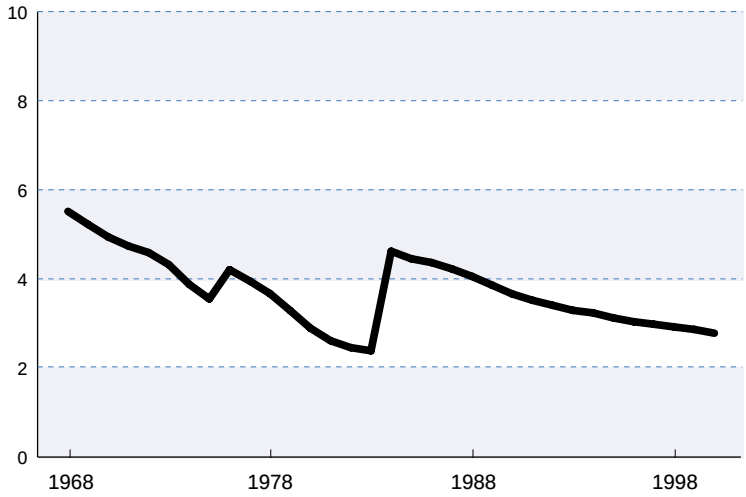
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: as control state, New Hampshire sets price of spirits and wine, so price is inclusive of what would otherwise be collected as tax.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.30 per gallon	cents per drink: 2.81
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	—	cents per drink: —

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	350	1000	-	-	180	365	90*	730	-	-
2nd Offense	500	2000	10*	365	730	undef	1095*	1095	-	-
3rd Offense	500	2000	10*	365	730	undef	1825*	1825	-	-

* mandatory minimum

New Jersey

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

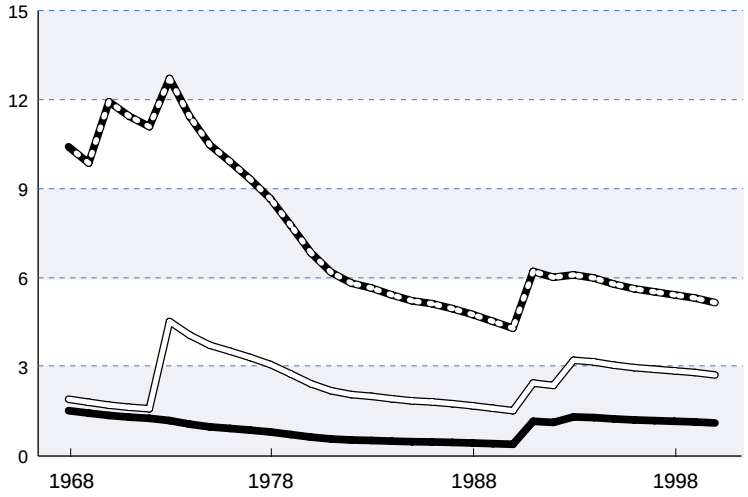
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: spirits and wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.12	per gallon cents per drink: 1.12
Spirits	$4.40	per gallon cents per drink: 5.16
Wine	$0.70	per gallon cents per drink: 2.73

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.01	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	350	500	undef	30	-	undef	180*	365	-	-
2nd Offense	600	1100	2	90	-	undef	730*	730	-	-
3rd Offense	1100	1100	90	undef	-	undef	3650*	3650	-	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

New Mexico

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.41	per gallon cents per drink: 3.84
Spirits	$1.60	per liter cents per drink: 7.10
Wine	$0.45	per liter cents per drink: 6.66

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	undef	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	500	undef	90	90*^	90	undef	365	-	-
2nd Offense	500*	1000	3*	364	365*^	undef	365*^	365	yes	-
3rd Offense	750*	1000	30*	364	365*^	undef	3650*^	3650	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

New York

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

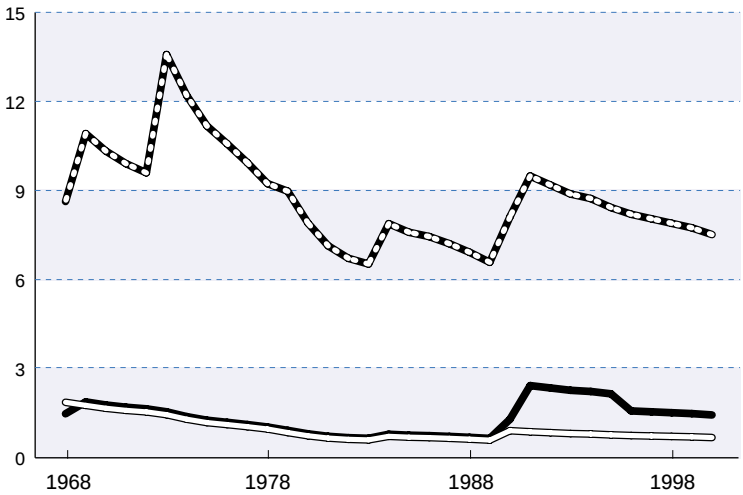
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.14	per gallon cents per drink: 1.50
Spirits	$1.70	per liter cents per drink: 7.55
Wine	$0.19	per gallon cents per drink: 0.74

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	500	1000	undef	365	undef	undef	180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	1000	5000	undef	1460	undef	undef	365	1460	yes	-
3rd Offense	2000	10000	365	2555	undef	undef	1095	permanent	yes	-

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

North Carolina

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale of spirits under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

Purchase and Sales

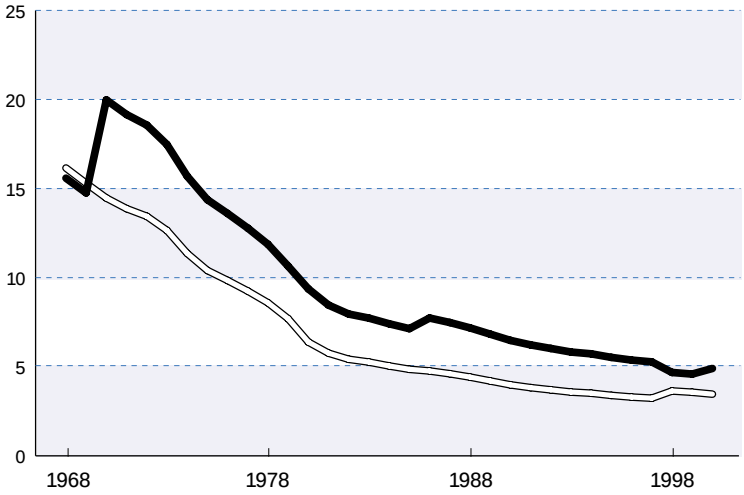
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.53	per gallon cents per drink: 4.98
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.21	per liter cents per drink: 3.55

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	500	2*	120	30*^	undef	365*^	365	yes	-
2nd Offense	undef	2000	7*	365	30*^	undef	720*	1095	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	4000	30*	720	30*^	undef	1095*	1825	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

North Dakota

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

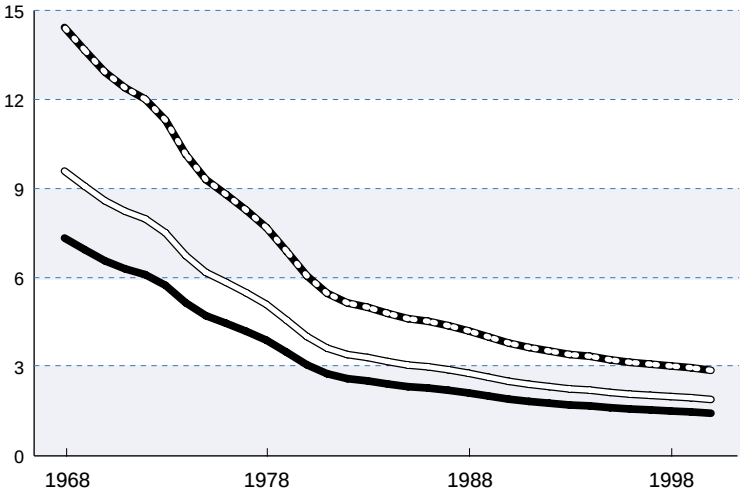
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.04	per liter cents per drink: 1.49
Spirits	$0.66	per liter cents per drink: 2.93
Wine	$0.13	per liter cents per drink: 1.95

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	250*	1000	-	30	91*^	91	91*^	91	yes	-
2nd Offense	500*	1000	5	30	365*^	365	365*^	365	yes	yes
3rd Offense	1000*	2000	60	365	730*^	730	730*^	730	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Ohio

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits under state monopoly or agency control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

Purchase and Sales

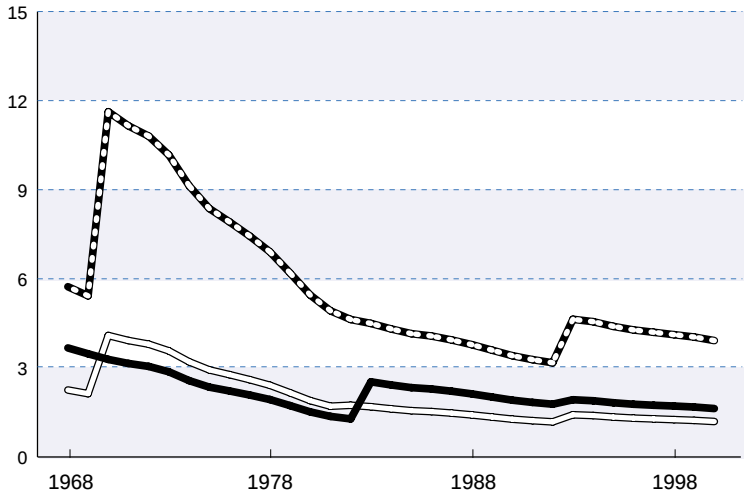
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$5.58	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.69
Spirits	$3.38	per gallon cents per drink: 3.96
Wine	$0.32	per wine gallon cents per drink: 1.25

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	200*	1000	3	180	90*^	90	180*^	1095	yes	-
2nd Offense	300*	1500	10	180	365*^	365	365*^	1825	yes	yes
3rd Offense	500*	2500	30	365	730*^	730	365*	3650	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Oklahoma

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

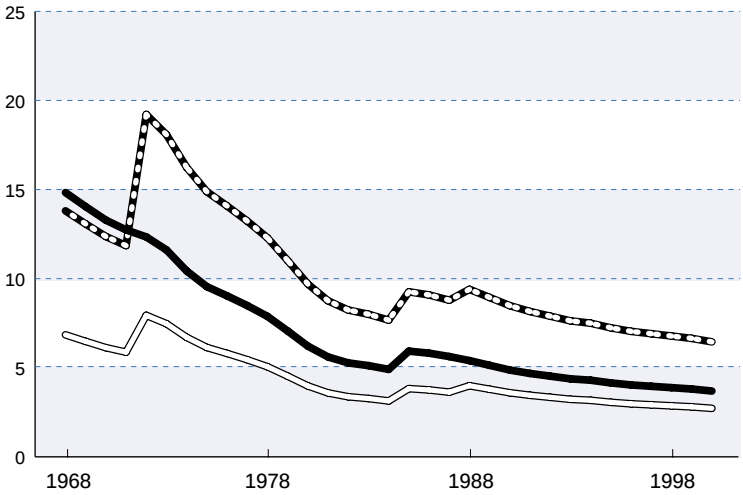
Purchase and Sales

☐ Keg Registration	None statewide
☐ Server Training	None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$12.50	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 3.78
Spirits	$1.47	per liter cents per drink: 6.53
Wine	$0.19	per liter cents per drink: 2.81

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	1000	1000	10*	365	180	180	180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	2500	2500	365*	1825	365	365	365	365	yes	yes
3rd Offense	5000	5000	365*	2555	1095	1095	1095	365	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Oregon

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

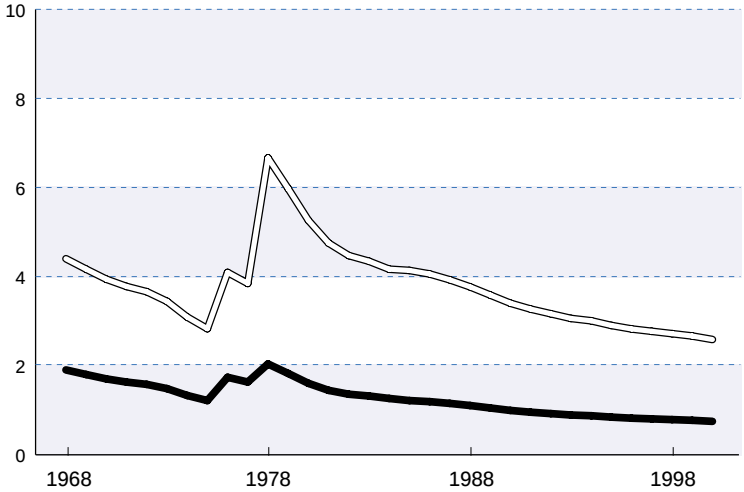
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: As control state, Oregon sets price of spirits, so price is inclusive of what would otherwise be collected as tax.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$2.60	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 0.79
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.67	per gallon cents per drink: 2.62

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	1000*	5130	2	365	90*^	90	365*^	365	yes	yes
2nd Offense	1500*	5130	2	365	365*^	undef	1095*^	1095	yes	yes
3rd Offense	2000	5130	2	365	365*^	undef	1095*^	1095	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Pennsylvania

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits and wine under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

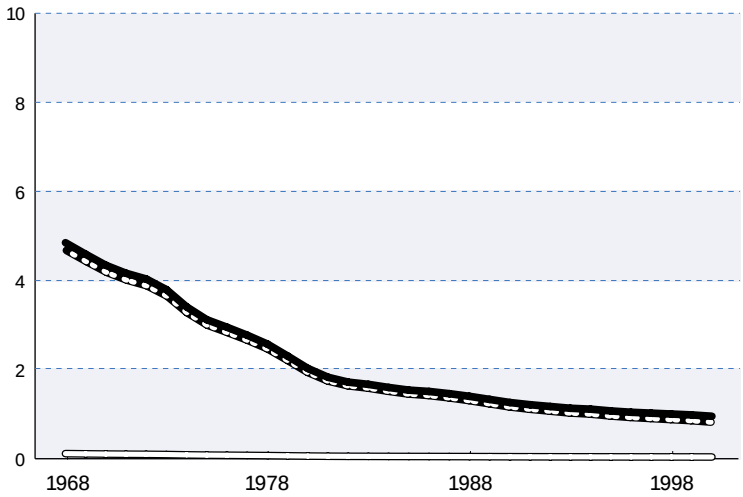
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits and wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.01	per 8 oz. cents per drink: 0.99
Spirits	$1.00	per proof gallon cents per drink: 0.94
Wine	$0.01	per unit of proof per wine gallon cents per drink: 0.02

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	350	5000	2*	730	-	-	30*	365	-	-
2nd Offense	400	5000	30*	730	-	-	365^	undef	-	-
3rd Offense	500	10000	90*	1825	-	-	365^	undef	-	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Rhode Island

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

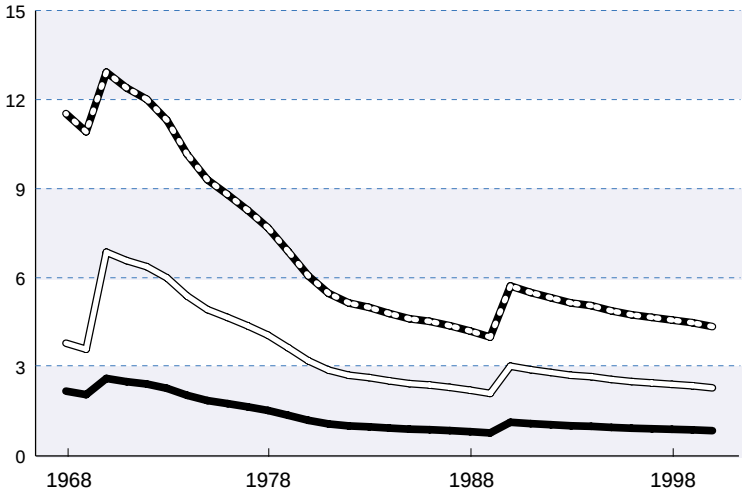
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$3.00	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 0.91
Spirits	$3.75	per gallon cents per drink: 4.40
Wine	$0.60	per gallon cents per drink: 2.34

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	789*	1019	undef	365	undef	365	90*	180	-	-
2nd Offense	1134*	1134	10*	365	undef	365	365*	730	yes	-
3rd Offense	1134*	1134	180*	365	undef	365	730*	1095	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

South Carolina

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

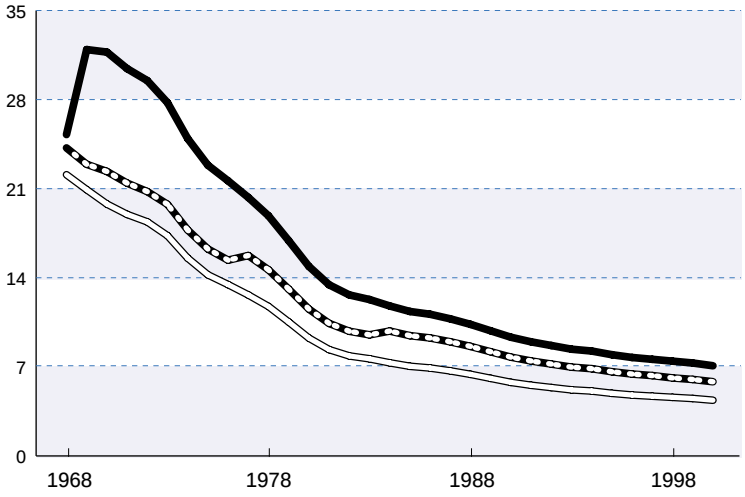
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.01	per 1 oz. cents per drink: 7.20
Spirits	$1.34	per liter cents per drink: 5.95
Wine	$0.30	per liter cents per drink: 4.50

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	300	300	2*	30	-	-	180*^	180	-	-
2nd Offense	1000*	5000	2*	365	-	-	365*	365	-	-
3rd Offense	2000*	6000	60*	1095	-	-	730*	730	-	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

South Dakota

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

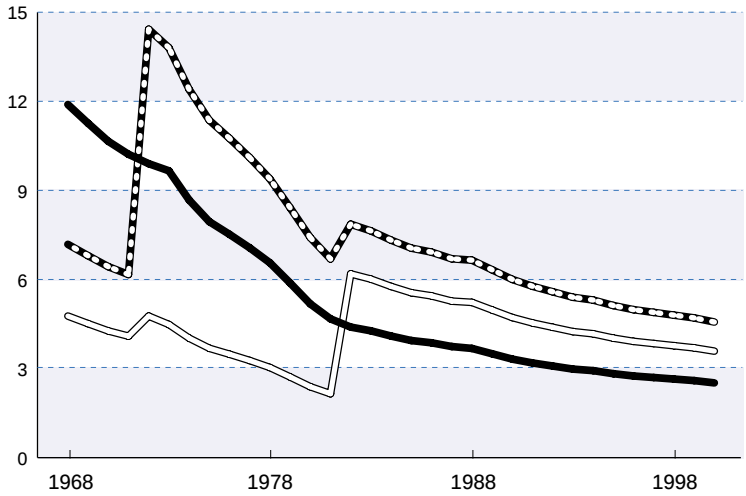
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits and wine also taxed on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$8.50	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 2.57
Spirits	$3.93	per gallon cents per drink: 4.61
Wine	$0.93	per gallon cents per drink: 3.63

Cents per drink =12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	1000	1000	365	365	-	-	30*^	365	-	-
2nd Offense	1000	1000	365	365	-	-	365*^	365	-	-
3rd Offense	2000	2000	730	730	-	-	365*	undef	-	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Tennessee

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Lisensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licenses entities. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

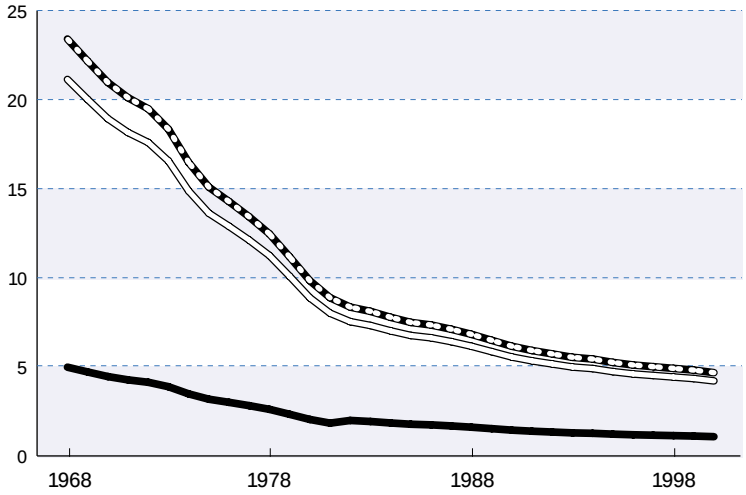
Purchase and Sales

☐ Keg Registration	None statewide
☑ Server Training	Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$3.90	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.18
Spirits	$4.06	per gallon cents per drink: 4.76
Wine	$1.10	per gallon cents per drink: 4.30

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	355*	1505	2*	364	undef^	180	365*^	547	yes	-
2nd Offense	605*	3505	45*	364	undef	365	730*	1825	yes	-
3rd Offense	1105*	10005	120*	364	undef	365	1095*	3650	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Texas

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

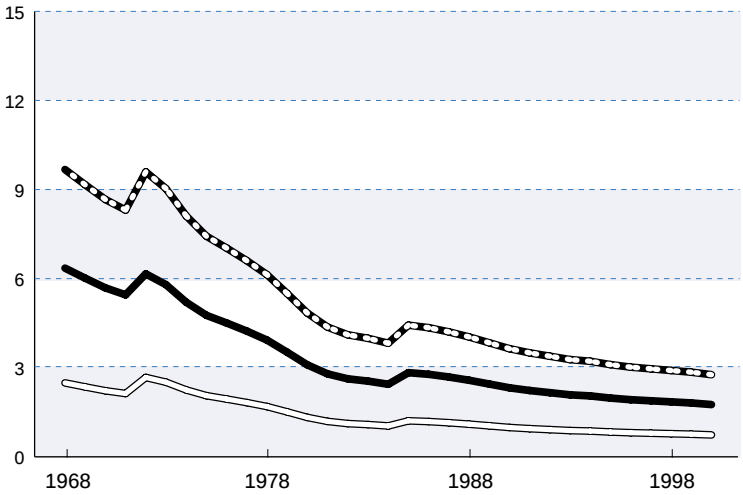
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Permissive

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$6.00	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.81
Spirits	$2.40	per gallon cents per drink: 2.82
Wine	$0.20	per gallon cents per drink: 0.80

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	2000	3*	180	60*^	undef	90*^	365	-	-
2nd Offense	undef	4000	30*	365	180*	180	180*^	730	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	10000	730*	3650	180*	180	180*	730	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

Utah

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits and wine under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

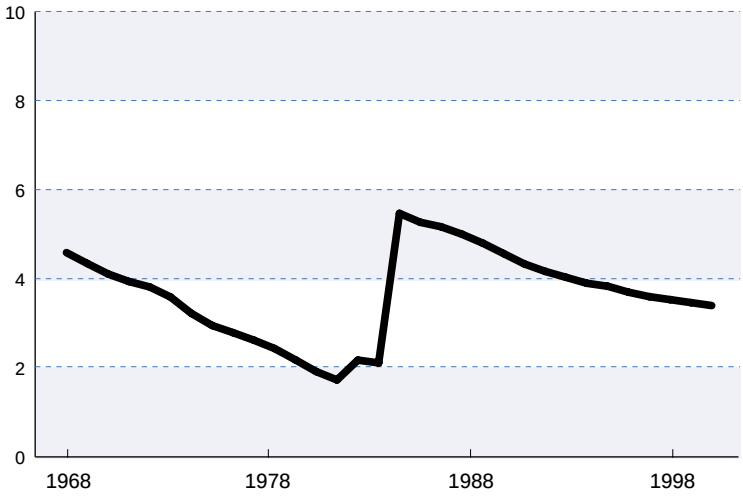
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration — None statewide
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits and wine taxed on basis of percent of price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$11.00 per barrel (31 gallons)	cents per drink: 3.32
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	—	cents per drink: —

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	700	1000	2	180	90	90	90	undef	yes	yes
2nd Offense	800	1000	10	180	365	365	365	730	yes	yes
3rd Offense	1500	5000	42	1825	365	365	365	730	yes	yes

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Vermont

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

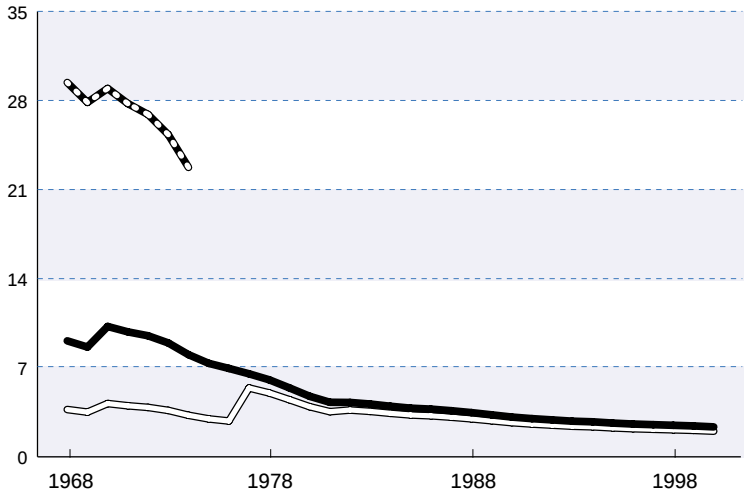
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1974 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of sales revenue.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.27	per gallon cents per drink: 2.48
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.55	per gallon cents per drink: 2.15

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	-	910	undef	730	90	undef	90	undef	-	-
2nd Offense	-	1660	2	730	547	undef	540	undef	-	-
3rd Offense	-	2660	undef	1825	permanent	permanent	permanent	permanent	-	yes

Virginia

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits under state monopoly control.
Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

Purchase and Sales

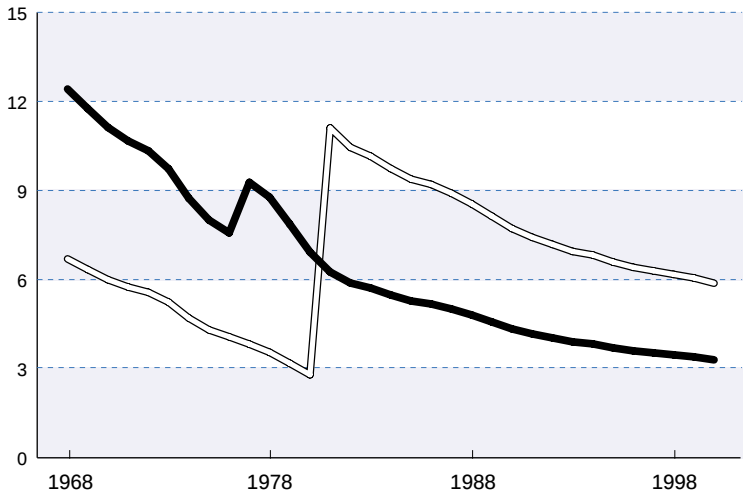
☐ Keg Registration

☐ Server Training None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of retail price; from 1968 to 1970, wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.26	per gallon cents per drink: 3.35
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.40	per liter cents per drink: 5.92

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.02	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	2500	undef	365	7*	undef	365	365	yes	-
2nd Offense	200*	2500	2*	365	7*	undef	1095	1095	yes	-
3rd Offense	undef	2500	365	1825	7*	undef	1825*^	undef	yes	-

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Washington

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale and retail sale for off-premises consumption of spirits under state monopoly control. Wholesale of high alcohol wine also under state monopoly control. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

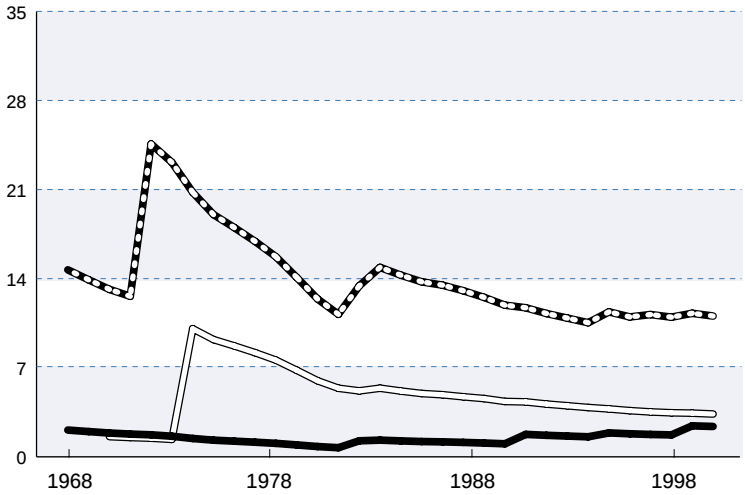
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: from 1968 to 2000, spirits taxed on basis of percent of retail price; from 1969 to 1973, wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$8.08	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 2.44
Spirits	$2.44	per liter cents per drink: 10.83
Wine	$0.23	per liter cents per drink: 3.39

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.08	undef

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	975	5625	1*	365	90	undef	90	90	yes	yes
2nd Offense	1125	5625	30*	365	730	undef	730	1095	yes	yes
3rd Offense	1625	5625	90*	365	730	undef	1095	1095	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum

Washington DC

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure arrangement: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entities.City does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

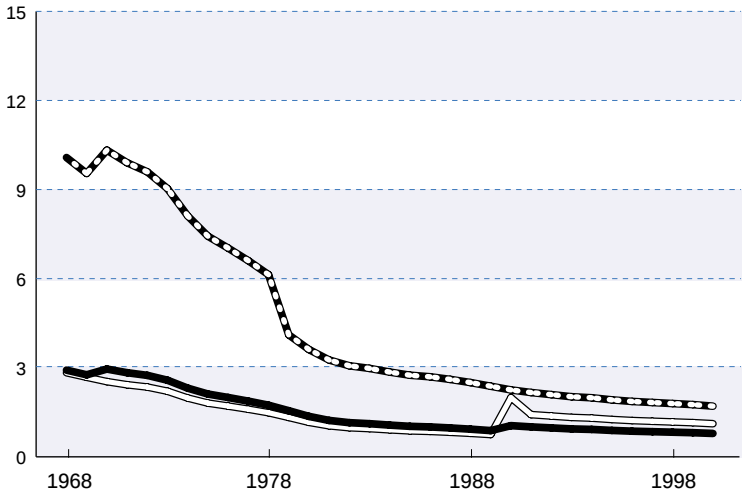
Purchase and Sales

- [x] Keg Registration
- [ ] Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$2.79	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 0.84
Spirits	$1.50	per wine gallon cents per drink: 1.76
Wine	$0.30	per wine gallon cents per drink: 1.17

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.08	0.00	0.08	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	300*	300	-	90	-	90	undef	undef	-	-
2nd Offense	1000*	5000	-	365	-	90	undef	undef	-	-
3rd Offense	2000*	10000	-	365	-	90	undef	undef	-	-

* mandatory minimum

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

West Virginia

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale of spirits under state monopoly control.
Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement.

Purchase and Sales

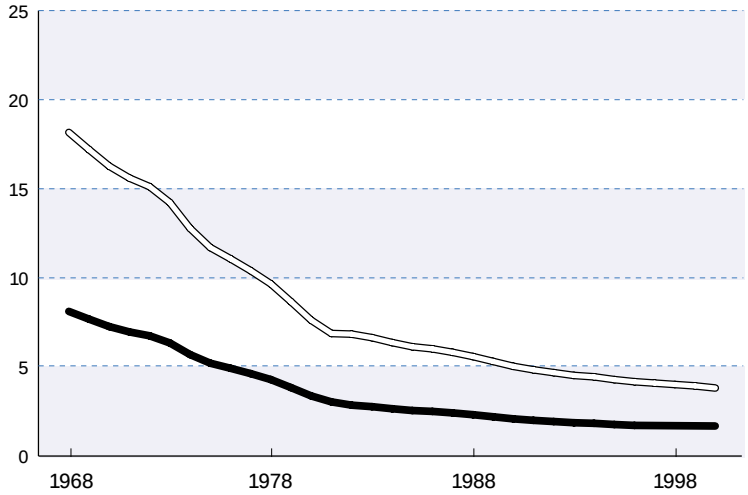
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: spirits and wine also taxed on basis of percent of retail price.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$5.50	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 1.67
Spirits	—	cents per drink: —
Wine	$0.26	per liter cents per drink: 3.90

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days)				Vehicle	
					Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	100*	500	1*	180	30	180	180	180	yes	-
2nd Offense	1000	3000	180*	365	270	3650	3650	3650	yes	-
3rd Offense	3000	5000	365*	1095	640	permanent	permanent	permanent	yes	-

* mandatory minimum

Wisconsin

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Licensure state: all wholesale and retail made by private licensed entitles. State does not directly control any part of the distribution system, but indirectly regulates all sales through placing conditions on the licenses.

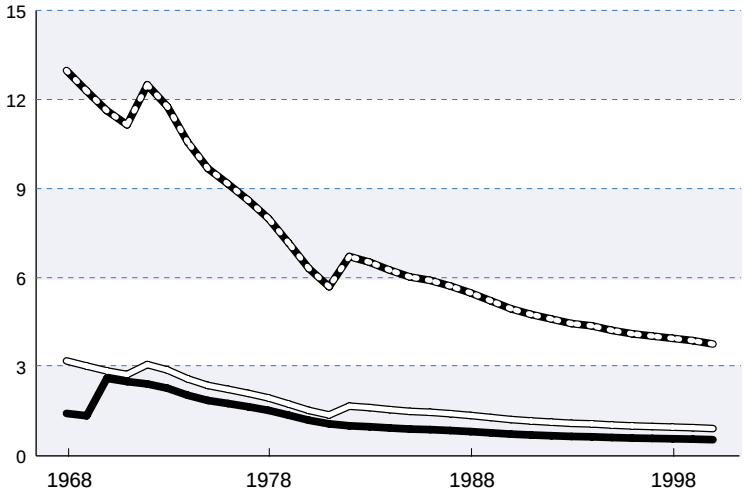
Purchase and Sales

- [ ] Keg Registration
- [x] Server Training — Mandatory

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$2.00	per barrel (31 gallons) cents per drink: 0.60
Spirits	$0.86	per liter cents per drink: 3.81
Wine	$0.07	per liter cents per drink: 0.98

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	150	300	-	-	180	180	180*^	270	yes	-
2nd Offense	300	1000	5*	180	180	180	365*^	545	yes	yes
3rd Offense	600	2000	30*	365	180	180	730*^	1095	yes	yes

* mandatory minimum
^ hardship license available

For more information visit our website:
www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol

Wyoming

Selected State Alcohol Policies as of January 1, 2000

Distribution System

Control state: wholesale for spirits and wine under state monopoly. Remaining sectors of distribution system under licensure arrangement or local level control.

Purchase and Sales

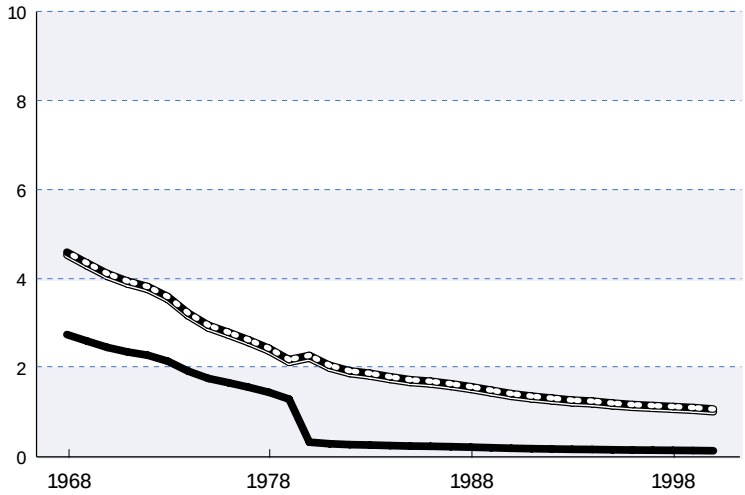
☐ Keg Registration — None statewide

☐ Server Training — None statewide

Taxes

Trend of Taxes 1968-2000 *(adjusted for inflation; 2000 dollars)*

Cents Per Drink



Note: As control state, Wyoming controls wholesale pricing of wine and spirits, so price inclusive of amount otherwise collected as tax. Wine and spirits taxed at similar rate.

Current Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer	$0.01	per liter cents per drink: 0.18
Spirits	$0.03	per 100 milliliters cents per drink: 1.11
Wine	$0.01	per 100 milliliters cents per drink: 1.11

Cents per drink=12 oz. beer, 1.5 oz. spirits, and 5 oz. wine

Drinking and Driving

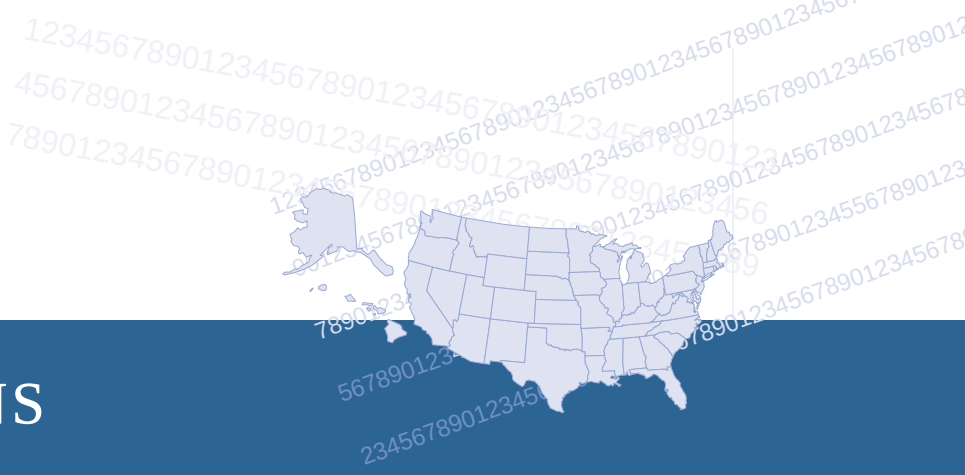
Blood Alcohol Content Limits

General BAC	Youth BAC	Boating BAC	Snowmobile BAC
0.10	0.02	0.10	-

Penalties for Violating General BAC Limits

	Fine ($)		Jail (days)		License Suspension/Revocation (days) Pre-Conviction		Post-Conviction		Vehicle	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Ignition Interlock	Impound or Seize
1st Offense	undef	850	undef	180	90	90	90*	90	-	-
2nd Offense	300	850	7	180	90	90	365*	365	-	-
3rd Offense	850	3100	30	180	90	90	1095*	1095	-	-

* mandatory minimum



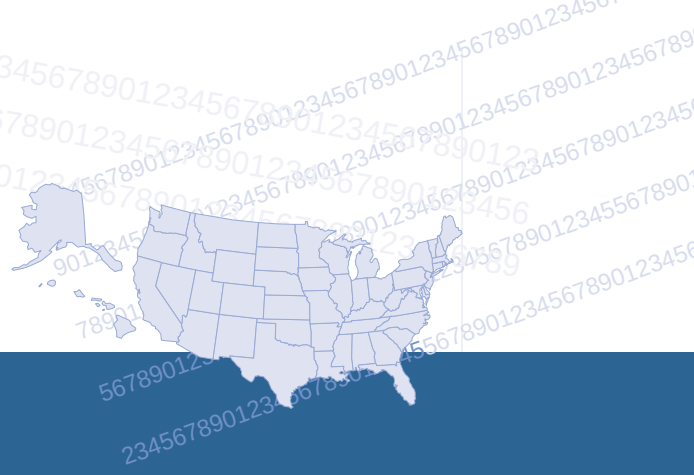
Conclusions

States across the country have implemented a variety of alcohol policies to control alcohol sales and prevent alcohol-related problems. Our analyses show that the status of some state alcohol policies changed significantly over the past three decades, particularly laws pertaining to BAC limits and server training. At the beginning of 1968, nearly two-thirds of the states had general BAC limits of 0.15 g/dL, but by the year 2000 all states had BAC limits less than or equal to 0.10 g/dL. Similarly, all states now have BAC limits of less than or equal to 0.02 g/dL for youthful drivers, as well as BAC laws for recreational boaters. Also, an increasing number of states enacted statewide server training policies over the past 14 years, with 21 states now having server training policies.

States made fewer changes over the years in laws pertaining to alcohol taxes, beer keg registration, systems for distributing alcoholic beverages, and penalties for drinking and driving. The value of state-level beer taxes declined dramatically over the past three decades, with the average state beer tax in 2000 being only about one-third of the average tax in 1968, after adjusting for inflation. In addition, only a quarter of the states enacted statewide beer keg registration laws, a minority of states directly control at least some portion of the wholesale or retail alcohol beverage market, and less than half the states enacted mandatory minimum fines or jail time for violating BAC limits.

Although the rates of alcohol-related problems declined over the last few decades, those problem rates remain high. Fatalities from alcohol-related traffic crashes dropped by more than one-third since the early 1980s, yet there were still 16,000 deaths and approximately 305,000 injuries from alcohol-related traffic crashes in 1998 (NHTSA, 1999). Similarly, although rates of cirrhosis dropped significantly, as many as 900,000 persons in the U.S. still suffer from liver cirrhosis and 26,000 of these die each year (DeBackey et al., 1995; DuFour et al., 1993). Additional changes in alcohol policies, including those highlighted in this report, may prevent future alcohol-related problems.

For this report, we analyzed only a select number of alcohol policies from a broad range in use across the U.S. (Toomey & Wagenaar, 1999). When deciding on appropriate policies for your state, consider: (1) the level of public support for the policy (Wagenaar et al., 2000), (2) the resources available to enforce the policy, (3) the type of alcohol-related problem being addressed, (4) the policy's effectiveness in other states, and (5) how a particular alcohol policy may be coordinated with other health, social and economic policies to best reduce the burden of alcohol-related damage, disease and death on society.



References

Blomberg, R.D. *Lower BAC Limits for Youth: Evaluation of the Maryland .02 Law.* Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1992.

Buka, S.L., Birdthistle, I.J. Long-term effects of a community-wide alcohol server training intervention. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 60(1):27-36, 1999.

Chaloupka, F.J., Saffer, H., Grossman, M. Alcohol control policies and motor vehicle fatalities. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 22:161-186, 1993.

Chaloupka, F.J., Wechsler, H. Binge drinking in college: The impact of price, availability, and alcohol control policies. *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 14(4):112-124, 1996.

Cook, P.J., Moore, M.J. Taxation of alcoholic beverages. Pp 33-58 in Hilton, M.E. and Bloss, G. eds. *Economics and the Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems*. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 25; NIH Pub. No. 93-2515. Rockville, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. 1993.

DeBackey, S.F., Stinson, F.S., Grant, B.F., Dufour, M.C. *Liver Cirrhosis Mortality in the United States, 1970-1992. Surveillance Report No. 37.* Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, 1995.

Dufour, M.C., Stinson, F.S., Caces, M.F. Trends in cirrhosis morbidity and mortality: United States, 1979-1988. *Seminars in Liver Disease*, 13(2):109-125, 1993.

Gliksman, L., McKenzie, D., Single, E., Douglas, R., Brunet, S., Moffatt, K. Role of alcohol providers in prevention: An evaluation of a server intervention programme. *Addiction*, 88(9):1195-1203, 1993.

Greenfeld, L.A. *Alcohol and Crime: An Analysis of National Data on the Prevalence of Alcohol Involvement in Crime*. Report prepared for Assistant Attorney General's National Symposium on Alcohol Abuse and Crime. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998.

Grossman, M., Chaloupka, F.J., Saffer, H., Laixuthai, A. Alcohol price policy and youths: a summary of economic research. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 4(2):347-364, 1994.

Hammond, R.L. (ed.). Capping keggers: New tracking system aims at curbing illegal sales. *The Bottom Line on Alcohol in Society*, 11(4):36-38, 1991.

Hanson, G., Venturelli, P.J. *Drugs and Society: Fifth edition*. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 1998.

Hayward, L., Zubrick, S.R., Silburn, S. Blood alcohol levels in suicide cases. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 46(3):256-260, 1992.

Hingson, R., Howland, J. Alcohol and non-traffic unintended injuries. *Addiction*, 88(7):877-883, 1993.

Hingson, R., Heeren, T., Winter, M. Effects of lower legal blood alcohol limits for young and adult drivers. *Alcohol, Drugs and Driving*, 10(3-4):243-252, 1994.

Holder, H.D., Wagenaar, A.C. Mandated server training and reduced alcohol involved traffic crashes: A time series analysis of the Oregon experience. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 26(1):89-97, 1994.

Jones-Webb, R., Toomey, T.L., Miner, K., Wagenaar, A.C., Wolfson, M., Poon, R. Why and in what context adolescents obtain alcohol from adults: A pilot study. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 32(2):219-228, 1997.

Lang, E., Stockwell, T., Rydon, P., Beel, A. Can training bar staff in responsible serving practices reduce alcohol-related harm? *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 17(1):39-50, 1998.

Lang, E., Stockwell, T., Rydon, P., Beel, A. Use of pseudo-patrons to assess compliance with laws regarding under-age drinking. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 20(3):296-300, 1996.

McKnight, J.A. Server intervention: Accomplishments and needs. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 17(1):76-83, 1993.

Markowitz, S., Grossman, M. Alcohol regulation and domestic violence towards children. *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 16(3):309-320, 1998.

Moskowitz, H., Burns, M., Williams, A.F. Skills performance at low blood alcohol levels. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 46(6):482-485, 1985.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). *Traffic Safety Facts 1998: Alcohol*. National Center for Statistics and Analysis. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, October 1999.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). *Traffic Tech: A Review of the Literature on the Effects of Alcohol at BACs of .08 and Lower*. Technology Transfer Series, No. 223. Washington D.C.: Department of Transportation, May 2000.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). *Ninth Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health*. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services. NIH Pub. No. 97-4017, 1997.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). *Tenth Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health*. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services. NIH Pub. No. 00-1583, 2000.

Ohsfeldt, R.L., Morrisey, M.A. Beer taxes, workers compensation, and industrial injury. *Review of Economics & Statistics*, 79(1):155-160, 1997.

Riccelli, C. Alcohol dispenser training in Amherst Massachusetts. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 31(3):1-5, 1986.

Rice, D.P. *Economic Costs of Substance Abuse*, 1995. Proceedings of the Association of American Physicians, 111(2):119-125, 1999.

Roizen, J. *Issues in the Epidemiology of Alcohol and Violence*. In: Martin, S.E., Ed. Alcohol and Interpersonal Violence: Fostering Multidisciplinary Perspectives. NIAAA Research Monograph No. 24. NIH Pub. 93-3496, pp. 3-36. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1993.

Saltz, R. F., Hennessy, M. *Reducing Intoxication in Commercial Establishments: An Evaluation of Responsible Beverage Service Practices*. Berkeley, CA: Prevention Research Center, 1991.

Segal, B. *Drugs and Behavior: Cause, Effects and Treatment*. New York, NY: Gardner Press, 1988.

Smart, R.G., Mann, R.E. Treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous and alcohol controls during the decrease in alcohol problems in Alberta: 1975-1993. *Alcohol and Alcoholism: International Journal of the Medical Council on Alcoholism*, 33(3):265-272, 1998.

Toomey, T.L., Wagenaar, A.C. Policy options for prevention: the case of alcohol. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 20(2):192-213, 1999.

Toomey, T., Jones-Webb, R.J., Wagenaar, A.C. Policy—alcohol. *Annual Review of Addiction, Research and Treatment*, 3:279-292, 1993.

Toomey, T.L., Kilian, G.R., Gehan, J.P., Wagenaar, A.C., Perry, C.L., Jones-Webb, R. Qualitative assessment of responsible alcohol service training programs. *Public Health Reports*, 113(2):162-169, 1998.

Toomey, T.L., Rosenfeld, C., Wagenaar, A.C. The minimum legal drinking age: History, effectiveness and ongoing debate. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, 20(4):213-217, 1996.

Wagenaar, A.C., Finnegan, J.R., Wolfson, M., Anstine, P.S., Williams, C.L., Perry, C.L. Where and how adolescents obtain alcoholic beverages. *Public Health Reports*, 108:459-464, 1993.

Wagenaar, A.C., O'Malley, P., LaFond, C. Very low legal BAC limits for young drivers: Effects on drinking, driving, and driving-after-drinking behaviors in 30 states. *American Journal of Public Health*, in press.

Wagenaar, A.C., Harwood, E.M., Toomey, T.L., Denk, C.E., Zander, K.M. Public opinion on alcohol policies in the United States: Results from a national survey. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 21(3):303-327, 2000.