The "Charge for Harm" Fee

Alcohol mitigation funding for prevention services and health care impacts

Presented to APHA San Francisco, CA 10-30-2012

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alcoholjustice.org



Bruce Lee Livingston

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose.



Alcohol Justice

- Formerly The Marin Institute (1987-2011)
- Expose the alcohol industry's harmful products, practices, and promotions
- Frame the issues from an evidence-based,
 public health perspective
- Organize diverse communities and coalitions
- We challenge corporate alcohol harm and change policy





Our Current Projects

 Charge for Harm – Raising Taxes and Prices Revenue Mitigates Harm



- Stop Alcopops & Other Youth-Oriented Products Create Alcopop-Free Zones
- Restrict Alcohol Advertising -- Out-of-Home, New Media, TV, Film -- end self-regulation
- Support State Control and Three Tier System
- Free Our Sports Youth Film Festival freeoursports.org



Alcopop-Free Zones

Youth/communities take action



- Retailers asked to pull alcopops
- Local government can support it by resolution, ordinance, zoning and licensing
- The cheapest alcohol is in alcopops, and the most youth-attractive

AlcopopFreeZone.US



Alcopops Cheaper than Energy Drinks: 7-Eleven Gambles with Children's Lives



A Report by Alcohol Justice



Free Our Sports™ Youth Film Festival Video Contest 2013

- Building a digital constituency
- Kids create norms against ads and consumption -- and take action
- Drive a wedge between alcohol and sports
- Pressure Diageo, MillerCoors and Anheuser-Busch InBev
- Stop ads, product placement, sports celebrity sponsorships and promotions

freeoursports.org









\$38.4 billion i	g Alcohol to pay its fair share of California's an alcohol-related trauma care, hospitalization, ion, and criminal justice costs.
Name	
Email	
Address	
City	State Zip

- Charge for the costs to government
- Reduce consumption through pricing signals
- Use funds for prevention and all other harms
- Internalize the externalities
- Don't let corporations waste the public's money



States that Charge for Harm

10 10

- 21 of 50 U.S. states including Maryland
- Education, enforcement, treatment, administration and rehabilitation



Annual Catastrophe of Alcohol in California Report 2008

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Crime





Injury

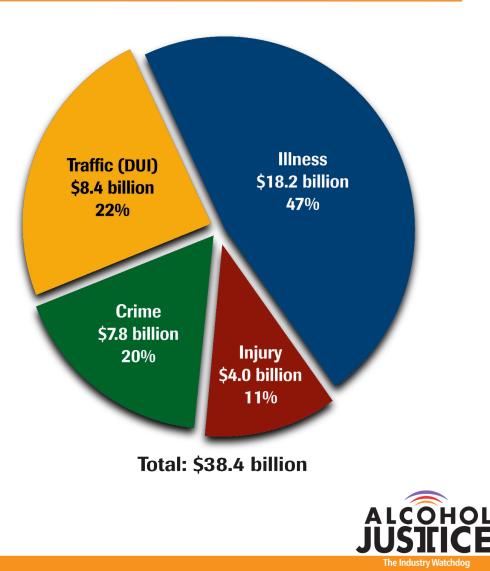
Traffic



The Cost of Alcohol in California: \$38 Billion Annually

- Roughly \$1,000 per California resident or \$3,000 per family
- A cost of **\$2.80** per drink consumed
- Current taxes are only
 8 cents per drink

[Additionally, \$48 billion in quality of life costs.]

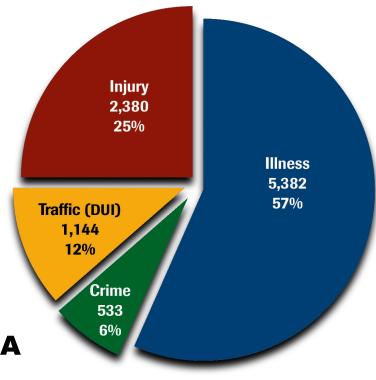


Alcohol Harm in California

Deaths caused by:

- Illness: 5,382
- Injury: 2,371
- Traffic Collision: 1,144
- Violent Crime: 533

One person dies every hour in CA due to alcohol use



Total: 9,439

Alcohol-related Deaths: 9,439



(Figures for 2005)

45 40 \$40.1 \$38.4 35 30 Billions 25 of dollars 20 \$19.0 15 10 \$9.3 5 \$3.3 \$2.6 0 So Cal Loma Prieta Oakland Tobacco Alcohol Northridge Wildfires Firestorm Earthquake (annual) (annual) Earthquake (2003)(1991)(1989)(1994)

Comparing alcohol costs with California natural disasters and tobacco



National Harm

2006 -- Bouchery study:

- 79,000 deaths
- \$223 B
- Underage drinking \$27 B
- \$73 B crime
- \$746 per person harm
- \$5 B drinking during pregnancy
- \$94 B cost to government



Taxes Lag Behind Harm

California alcohol excise taxes are far behind tobacco revenues:

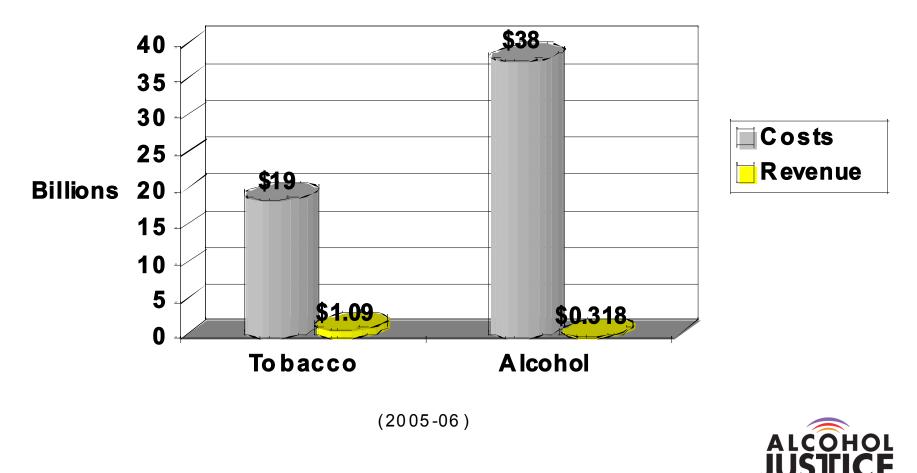
- Tobacco tax revenue = \$1.09 billion
- Tobacco costs = \$19 billion
- Alcohol tax revenue = \$318 million
- Alcohol costs = \$38 billion

Tobacco taxes are 6.5 times as effective as alcohol excise taxes in internalizing harm



(Figures for 2005/06)

Alcohol vs. Tobacco Tax Revenue in California



The Industry Watchdog

Why Increase Alcohol Taxes?

- 50% price increase reduces underage drinking 32.5%, youth traffic fatalities 15.5%
- 10% price increase reduces all traffic crashes
 5 - 10%
- 25 cent tax decreases heavy drinking 11.4%





Impact of Higher Taxes

Doubling federal alcohol tax would reduce:

- Alcohol-related mortality 35%
- Traffic crash deaths 11%
- STDs 6%
- Violence 2%
- Crime 1.4%



Beer Tax as Percent of Price

Country	Excise and Sales Taxes as % of Beer Price				
USA	5%				
France	9%				
Italy	11%				
Mexico	25%				
Sweden	26%				
Finland	36%				
Japan	47%				

In the U.S., state and federal excise taxes comprise only 5% of drink prices



Impact of Taxes on Consumers

1/3 of population does NOT DRINK

For DRINKERS:

- Average is 3 drinks per week
- 50% drink 95% of total volume
- 10% drink 55% of total volume

Source: Paying the Tab, by Philip Cook

Impacts of taxes felt hardly at all by most, while reducing harm from over-consumption.



Who Will Pay for Higher Taxes?

- Industry passes on more than 100% of every tax increase (from 1.6 to 2.1 times the tax!)
- 1/3 of public does not drink
- People with higher incomes drink more and pay more for their drinks
- Youth and heavy drinkers are the most price sensitive -- decreases in underage drinking
- Heavy drinkers will pay the most



Joe Six Pack Would Not Be Hurt by a Reasonable Beer Tax



In fact, he might be a little healthier...

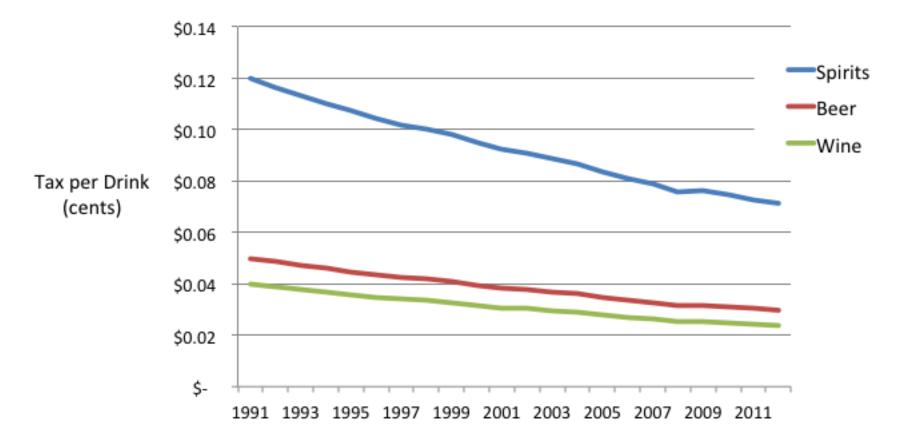


Federal Tax Increase Overdue

- One increase in 59 years
- 1991 to balance budget
- 42 percent decline in excise tax value since 1991
- Loss of over 25 billion in revenue for not adjusting for inflation



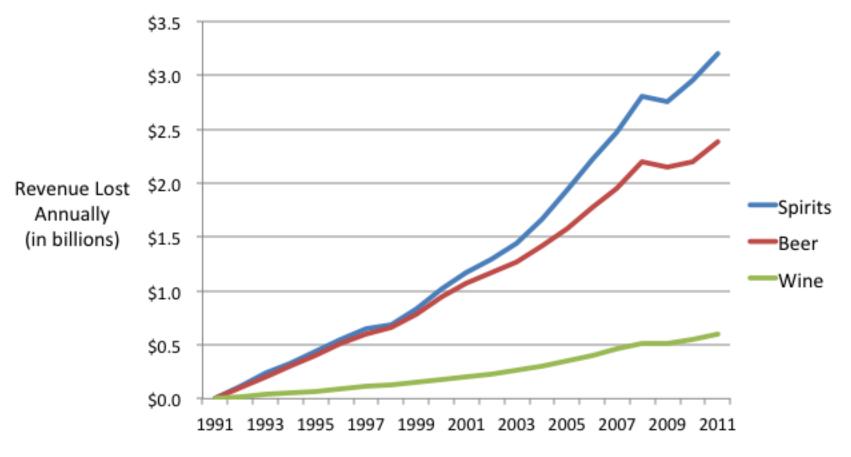
Alcohol Tax Rate Depreciation



^{*}In 2012 Dollars Source: BLS, TTB



Annual Revenue Lost in U.S. 1991-2011



^{*}In 2011 Dollars Source: BLS, TTB



Annual Revenue from Federal Alcohol Tax Increases

- 25 cents per drink: \$27.6 billion
- 10 cents per drink: \$11.7 billion
- 5 cents per drink: \$6.0 billion
- 25 cents per BEER: \$15.2 billion

Source:

alcoholjustice.org Alcohol Tax Calculator



alcoholjustice.org Alcohol Tax Calculator

Step 3: Select a unit of measurement.							
Beer		Wine		Spirits			
Tax Increase \$	0.25	Tax Increase \$		Tax Increase \$			
 ● 12 oz. Drink. ● Liter 		⊙ 5 oz. Drink. ⊜ Liter		⊙1.5 oz. Drinl ⊖Liter			
Gallon 31 Gallon Ba	arrel	⊖ Gallon ⊖ 31 Gallon B	arrel	Gallon 31 Gallon B	arrel		

Step 4: Click the Calculate button!

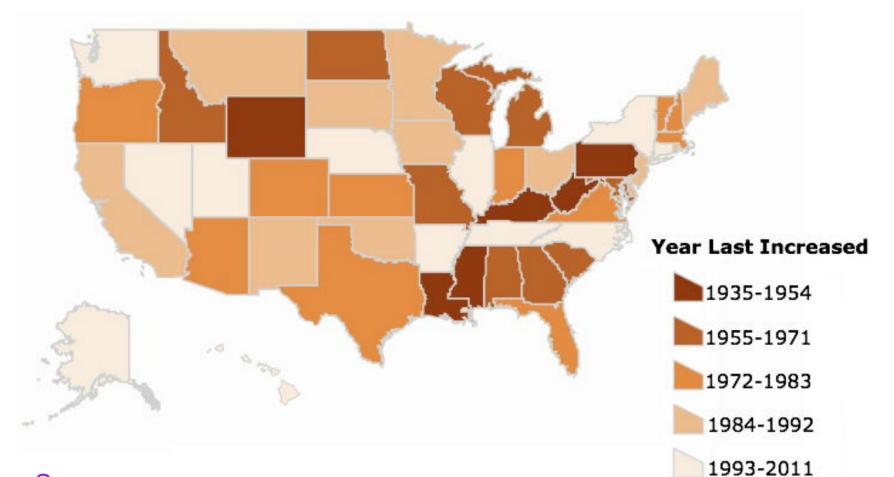
Calculate!

Estimated Revenue

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Excise Tax Revenue Increase	\$15,000,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000,000
Total	\$15,000,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000,000



Neglected and Outdated Beer Taxes



Source: alcoholjustice.org Beer Tax Map



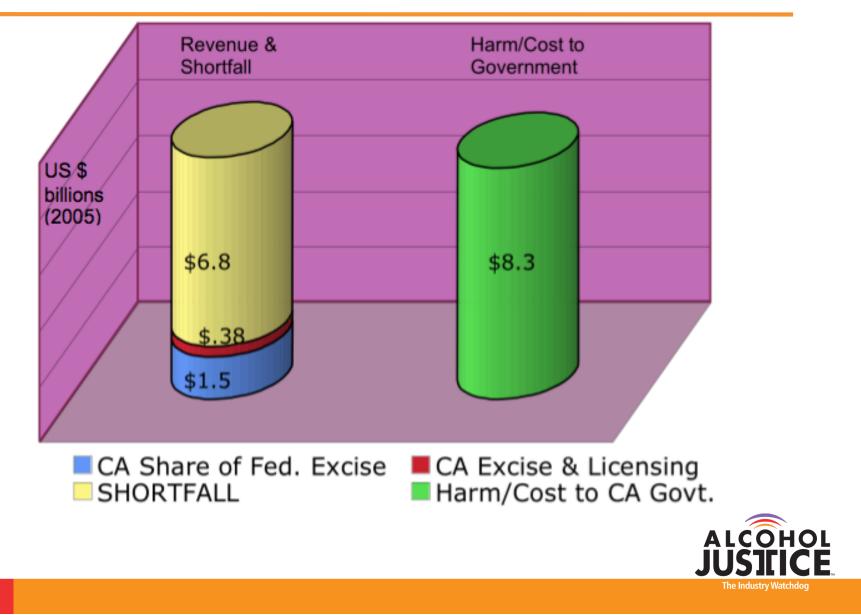
Optimal Alcohol Tax Rate?

Two estimates using the Charge for Harm method:

- 80 cents per drink <u>federal</u> tax increase to recoup \$94.2 B cost to state and local government (Bouchery study)
- 56 cents per drink for <u>California</u> cost recovery (Alcohol Justice study)



Alcohol Revenue & Government Harm/Cost



Polling -- Charge for Harm California Strong Public Support for Nickel a Drink

Public Policy Institute of California 2008 poll finds:

- 85% of California residents support a nickel a drink tax
- 80% of Republicans support tax
- People more likely to support increases when they know the money will be directed to alcoholrelated programs (1990)





Charge for Harm California Fee Legislation

- Assembly Member Jim Beall (D-San Jose) introduced legislation placing a 5-10 cent fee on alcohol at the state level
- AB 1019 (2009) and AB 1694 (2010) promised additional revenue for California of \$ \$1.4 billion.





Charge for Harm CA Legislative Design

- Emergency room and trauma care
- Medi-Cal coverage for illness, injury
- Mental health and alcohol treatment
- Dedicated alcohol prevention programs
- Alcohol ad monitoring and counter-ads
- Policing of liquor stores, crime prevention
- Traffic safety, injury prevention





State Capitol Rally and Press Conference -- 2010



Campaign Tactics

California Charge for Harm Alliance

- 3 State Assembly bills in two years -- model legislation
- Statewide coalition grew to include over 100 organizations
- Numerous lobbying days
- Press conferences/rallies at capital -- busloads/ food
- Local actions -- petitions, county/city resolutions
- Opposing to Prop 26 brought health and environmentalists together
- Backed up by research on racial/ethnic/gender demographics of alcohol-related harm



Who Joined the CA CFH Alliance?



- A diverse membership: traditional and non-traditional partners affected by alcohol
- Agencies with differences in staff capacity and resources
- Hospitals, medical associations, LGBT organizations, prevention & treatment providers, school boards, seniors and labor to name a few



San Francisco Alcohol Mitigation Fee AKA "Alcohol Cost Recovery Fee" or "SF Charge for Harm Fee"

- Reimburses SF for alcohol harm costs
- Imposes 3-5 cents a drink on alcohol wholesalers and a few others selling directly to consumers
- Fee may only be used for city-funded, un-reimbursed alcohol-related costs and administrative costs
- 40 organization coalition: labor, faith, treatment, prevention, public health, enforcement, fire, Native American, LGBT, HIV/AIDs
- Supervisors pass 7-3. Mayor Gavin Newsom vetoes it. Now would take a 2/3 popular vote.



Charge for Harm CA Prop 26 – Fees Become Taxes (2010)

- Sponsored by Wine Institute & Chevron
- Paid for by Alcohol, Tobacco, Polluters
- Requires a 2/3 vote for all fees
- Redefined fees as taxes
- Local alcohol fees or adjustments hard
- Passed with 52% of the vote
- Industry outspent 10-1
- Nothing left for advocates but TAXES



Grape Dog Democrats

Politicians in the pocket of or actually part of the alcohol industry



- Won the press battle, lost the war
- Mayor Newsom owned a wine distributorship and two wineries



Influence of Alcohol Industry

- Industry spent \$30 million to defeat 1990 tax initiative
- Several legislative attempts failed since the penny-perdrink increase in 1991
- Big Alcohol donated \$3.5 million to CA politicians in 2006 and spent additional \$3 million on lobbying
- Big Alcohol mobilizes Chamber of Commerce, Committee on Jobs, Big Tobacco/Big Oil allies, small business groups, wholesalers, retailers, advertising industry, and the restaurant and hotel industry



Maryland's 2011 Alcohol Tax

- Restores services for people with developmental disabilities
- Shores up school budgets and supports school maintenance and repairs

In future years, the funds could support

- Expanded access to health care
- Services for people with developmental disabilities or mental health needs
- Alcohol, tobacco and other drug-use prevention and treatment; and healthcare worker training



Final Charge for Harm Lessons





Final Charge for Harm Lessons

- Convert alcohol harm to revenue streams
- Model exists for local/state legislation
- Build coalitions and new allies
- Talk about: fees/revenue/harm not taxes
- Big Alcohol runs with Tobacco and Oil -- and probably Big Cookie
- It's a long term struggle



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Alcohol mitigation funding for prevention services and health care impacts Oct. 30, 2012

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