



Advocating for evidence-based policies and practices
to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harms.

OMAHA COALITION MEETING
Wednesday, March 9, 2022
9 a.m.

A G E N D A

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Review of the February 9, 2022 Meeting Minutes
(please contact PEM staff with corrections)
- III. Alcohol Advertising and Underage Drinking
Carson Benowitz-Fredericks, Alcohol Justice
- IV. Focus Area Updates
 - a. Local
 - i. Walker Convenient Mart
 - b. Policy
 - i. University of Nebraska Board of Regents
 - ii. LB 1236 (Three Tier System, SDLs)
 - 1. Legislative Tracking Sheet is available at www.projectextramile.org
 - iii. STOP ACT Reauthorization Letter
 - c. Enforcement
 - i. Douglas County DUI Task Force
 - ii. Compliance Checks
 - d. Youth
 - i. Leadership Network – Next meeting: March 10th
 - ii. Leadership Council – Next meeting: March 14th
 - e. Awareness
 - i. March Research Summary available at www.projectextramile.org
- V. Additional Discussion/Announcements
- VI. Adjournment and Next Meeting Date: **April 13th, 9 a.m.**

IMPORTANT UPCOMING EVENTS

Nebraska Liquor Control Commission Hearings – April 5 & 6, 2022
Public Health Association of Nebraska Conference – April 5-6, 2022
25th Anniversary Recognition Dinner – May 10, 2022

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PROJECT EXTRA MILE

OMAHA METRO AREA COALITION MEETING MINUTES February 9, 2022

- I. Call to Order: Chris Wagner called the meeting to order via Zoom at 9 a.m.
- II. Welcome and Introductions: Welcome and introductions took place. Coalition members and speakers in attendance: Hayden Romig, Maggie Forman, Palistene Moore, Carey Pomykata, Wendy Evans, Traci Sawyer, Maggie Ballard, Don Hoes, Jason Thompson, Jona Beck, Brenda McDonald, Jim Timm, Sharona Crittenden, Christine Mohlman, and a representative from KMTV. Staff members in attendance: Chris Wagner, Liene Topko, and Jaszmin deFreitas.
- III. Approval of Minutes: The minutes from the January 19, 2022 meeting were included in the coalition meeting packet. No additions or corrections were made.
- IV. Partner Efforts to Reduce Underage Drinking: Maggie Ballard and Wendy Evans with Prevention Means Progress (PMP), a coalition within Heartland Family Service, shared information about the programs they have in Iowa and Nebraska focusing on alcohol, marijuana, and methamphetamine use prevention. The Me360 Program is for middle school students and focuses on addiction and how biology and choices work together to impact this. A parent-focused program is You Matter! which shared information with parents and educators about substance misuse. Kids/Youth Connection is a curriculum-based support group implemented among selected population groups that have an identified greater risk and focuses on risk assessment. Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) is a responsible beverage service training program geared toward liquor licensed businesses. Finally, Prime for Life is a curriculum grounded in research and science that discusses how addiction happens and how to prevent it.

Attendees briefly discussed the role of parents and whether they may be in denial regarding their children's substance use, including tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs. Some parents may be confused by whether their child is using a drug and if they are, about what they may actually be using, therefore it's important to share more information with them so they can be well-informed and ensure their kids stay safe.

Carey Pomykata, executive director of Coalition Rx, shared information on their Too Good for Drugs and Violence programming that they do with students covering alcohol, marijuana, and other substances of abuse, well as violence prevention. The program teaches kids life skills and how to make choices to grow up to be drug free and successful in their futures.

- V. Focus Area Updates
 - a. Local
 - i. Liene Topko shared that the owners of the Mega Saver gas station chain are applying for a new liquor license under a new corporation, with the same corporate officers. The organization shared that with the Omaha City Council as well as that the original corporation has over 20 sales to a minor at their

locations and asked the Council to recommend denial of the application. The Council voted 7-0 in favor without asking the owners about their business practices and how future sales to minor will be prevented.

1. A coalition member suggested possibly meeting with the newer city council members to share the harms of alcohol to help them make better informed decisions surrounding liquor licensing in the future.

b. Policy

- i. Chris Wagner updated the group on four bills the organization testified on in January regarding DUI diversion, decreased special designated license fees for certain tax-exempt organizations, and the dismantling of the three-tier system by allowing Nebraska breweries to self-distribute their products.
- ii. Wagner also informed the group that the University of Nebraska is considering making alcohol permanently available at university athletic events and encouraged coalition members to either attend the meeting on Friday in person or consider submitting written comments expressing concerns they have.
 1. PEM will share the process for submitting comments following the meeting.

c. Enforcement

- i. Wagner shared the Law Enforcement Work Group will meet the following week to discuss and schedule future operations including retail compliance checks, selective enforcements, and saturation patrols.

d. Youth

- i. Jaszmin deFreitas shared that Nigel Wrangham will be joining Project Extra Mile to help guide and build youth leadership efforts through the Network and Council. She encouraged coalition partners to share information about the Network with youth they know and invite them to participate in the Network. The groups are student-led, and staff is there to guide their decisions and projects with evidence-based strategies.

e. Awareness

- i. Topko shared a summary of a study done in France to examine how the alcohol industry has lobbied to undermine marketing laws surrounding restrictions on targeting youth with advertising. She encouraged coalition members who will be watching the Superbowl to observe the commercials and how alcohol is portrayed to have a more in-depth conversation at the next coalition meeting.

- VI. Additional Discussion/Announcement: Prior to closing the meeting, a member of the National Safety Council, Nebraska shared information about a distracted driving contest for students they have going on for students to create mini public service announcements for their social media and be entered into a drawing to win prizes.
- VII. Adjournment and Next Meeting Date: The meeting was adjourned. The next meeting will take place virtually via Zoom on Wednesday, March 9th at 9 a.m.

Regents vote opens the door to possible alcohol sales at NU athletic events

Written by Dan Crisler

The University of Nebraska Board of Regents approved a policy Friday that opens the door to the possibility that alcohol could someday be served at Husker athletic events.

With the 7-0 vote, the regents took a major step toward reversing a decades-long ban on the sale of alcohol during Husker athletic events. However, the new policy does not make that a certainty.

Instead, the policy gives the chancellor of each university along with the system president the option to consider whether to allow alcohol to be sold during home athletic events. The proposal was sponsored by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Athletic Director Trev Alberts and Chancellor Ronnie Green and is a revision of a policy last updated in 1999.

"This is very much a crawl-walk (process). We're talking years here," NU President Ted Carter told reporters.

Though the policy approved Friday would allow Carter to sign off on alcohol sales and advertisements at athletic events, he said he would bring any specific proposals before the regents for discussion. That applies to any of the universities in the NU system, not just UNL.

Before the vote, Carter said opening up any university events for alcohol would be a decision only after considering "all parts of the equation." That includes evaluating safety protocols and infrastructure, exploring whether there is a business case for reversing the ban and whether it's in the best interest of fans and the university to allow alcohol to be sold.

The bottom line: Husker fans should not expect to be able to buy a beer inside Memorial Stadium next football season.

"We will not have beer at Memorial Stadium this fall," Carter said.

Some regents voiced their support shortly before the vote. Regent Tim Clare, who was elected vice chair earlier in the meeting, said there are a lot of questions that need to be answered around alcohol but the new policy "gives us an opportunity to control it."

Speaking to reporters, Clare said: "There are just a huge, huge number of questions that need to be resolved before we can sell a beer."

While fans attending Nebraska home games and matches will have to wait for the time being, attendees at the upcoming Big Ten Wrestling Championships will not.

In a separate action Friday, the regents approved allowing alcohol sales at the tournament, which runs March 5-6 at Pinnacle Bank Arena in Lincoln.

While alcohol has never been sold at Husker athletic events, it has been sold during University of Nebraska at Omaha athletic events at Baxter Arena and Tal Anderson Field. The Baxter exception was a carryover from a lease the regents endorsed in 1996 when UNO hockey was played at the Civic Auditorium.

Those exceptions have been a mark of inconsistency under the previous policy, Carter and several regents said. Regent Barbara Weitz said the newly adopted policy creates “an understanding of who decides what and when.”

“We’re all concerned and we all want to do it in a way that’s responsible,” she said.

Outside of the regents, not everyone was in favor of the alcohol-related items.

Chris Wagner, executive director of Project Extra Mile, said the organization was disappointed by the regents’ approval. He expressed concerns that setting the stage for the possibility that alcohol could be sold at athletic events would reverse the strides NU has made in curbing students’ binge drinking since the 1999 policy was enacted. Citing statistics from UNL’s website and a 2019 article from Michigan news source MLive, Wagner noted that the student binge drinking rate has fallen from 62% in 1997 to 35% in 2018.

“(The 1999 policy) has worked to reduce that (rate). Imagine if we kept it in place for another 20 years where we would be,” said Wagner, who spoke at the meeting.

Former head football coach and athletic director Tom Osborne voiced concern about the policy last week. In an interview with KETV last week, Osborne said that when alcohol is thrown into the mix, it changes the nature of the audience.

“And we’ve always treated people well at our athletic events. We’ve always (welcomed) kids and families. And so I would certainly advise them to think this over very carefully before they make this move,” Osborne told the Omaha ABC affiliate.

When reached Friday afternoon, Osborne declined to comment.

Carter said he spoke with Osborne about the revised policy before the meeting.

“I’m very respectful of coach Osborne, and I know where he stands on this,” Carter said, as he reiterated the revised policy’s focus on establishing consistency across all NU campuses. “We want to understand what the fan experience is. We want to listen to what the fans have to say.”

Potential revenue won’t be a deciding factor whether the university ultimately goes forward with selling alcohol at home athletic events, Carter said. His comments are similar to what Alberts said last month on a radio show.

On that show, Alberts said alcohol doesn’t drive attendance and it doesn’t make as much money as has been advertised. But Alberts added that he’s seen research that it may reduce binge drinking in tailgating parking lots.

By adopting the revised policy, NU is set to possibly join what appears to be a growing trend of universities selling alcohol during athletic events.

The University of Iowa became the eighth Big Ten school last fall to sell alcohol during home football games, doing it as part of a pilot program.

The Wall Street Journal reported in September that university athletic departments, including UCLA and the University of Washington, have turned to selling alcohol in stadiums on game days

to help recover from financial losses incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when football games were played in mostly empty stadiums.

The first time beer was sold inside Memorial Stadium may have been last August during country music star Garth Brooks' concert.

That's not a model for NU to follow, Carter said. He said alcohol was served before the concert all the way through the entire event.

"That probably wasn't the best event for alcohol that I've seen in my lifetime," the 62-year-old said.

Regent Elizabeth O'Connor was absent from Friday's meeting due to illness.

New bill allows Nebraska breweries to sell directly to retailers

Written by Jacob Comer, Marlo Lundak

OMAHA, Neb. (WOWT) - A new bill in the Nebraska Legislature would allow craft breweries to directly sell their beer to retailers.

LB-1236 passed unanimously on Monday on the first of three rounds. Supporters of the bill claim it supports small businesses.

"This is a game changer for these small breweries and will give them ample opportunity to grow," said Kearney senator John Lowe, who introduced the bill, on the chamber floor Monday.

Right now, law requires breweries across the state to use a third party wholesaler or distributor if they want to sell their beer outside of their taprooms.

Some supporters of the new bill say these laws are outdated.

"It's just that the landscape has changed, we now need a different way to do with these issues," says Nathan Hoefft, the owner and head brewer of First Street Brewing in Hastings.

The bill allows up to 250 barrels per year to be sold directly to resellers from breweries. One barrel yields roughly 330 12-ounce cans, which means the bill would allow more than 82,000 cans to be sold directly to resellers.

Currently, there are 68 craft breweries in Nebraska, 34 of which produce less than 250 barrels per year.

The bill has also been paired with LB-1239, introduced by Omaha senator Tony Vargas, which Hoefft says would level the playing field when it comes to building contracts with wholesalers and distributors.

He says current laws support the distributor more than it does the brewery.

"If the contract does not fall in line with state statute then its unenforceable," Hoefft says. "State law supersedes them, and there's actually a piece within the law that says none of these provisions are waveable, so even if the distributor had agreed to this provision, and wants to continue to agree to it, state law says no."

The law would require more clarity and more detailed information in written contracts between wholesalers and breweries.

Vis Major Brewing co-owner Lindsey Clements agrees that the laws are outdated. She explains that if a brewer wants to start using a new distributor, they could lose thousands of dollars, even if the contract between the two has come to an end.

"That previous wholesaler can actually charge us, as well as that new wholesaler, an unknown amount that is never pre-determined within those contracts," she says. "They have their own way of calculating as to what the value of my brand would be, so that is another big sticking point to us - that we would like to be able to negotiate and clarify as to what that cost would be if I were to transfer the territory rights of my brand to a new wholesaler."

The two changes would go hand-in-hand, Hoeft and Clements say. Hoeft knows from experience, too. After the 2020 lockdown, he and his distributor, which carried his beer from Hastings to Omaha and Lincoln, parted ways.

“We had issues getting another distributor to pick us up, we just came out of the pandemic, so no one knew where the business was going to go, and I don’t blame any distributors for that, but, because of the way our liquor laws are written, I have zero access to the markets in Lincoln and Omaha unless I go through a distributor,” he says.

Allowing breweries to self-distribute their beer means that if breweries like Hoeft’s can’t find a distributor, or if it doesn’t make sense for a business to have a distributor, then they can simply deliver the product themselves.

Clements tells 6 News that no one really wants to self-distribute, but it’s important to have the option in case of situations like Hoeft’s.

She also says allowing breweries to self-distribute could even be a foot in the door for smaller craft brewers who want to expand their product to new markets and want to get started with a distributor.

“If self-distribution is as successful as we hope and anticipate it to be, it’s a great way for brands that are in outside markets from where they want to grow into that ‘hey, there’s a demand for my product, I’ve already done all this legwork,’ it’s a great opportunity for a wholesaler to come in and do what they do best - distribute,” Clements says.

“It does provide an opportunity for them to try and introduce their beer beyond their taprooms, and maybe make an impact on their community,” Hoeft adds.

Clements says her business model doesn’t include distributing her products, as her goal is to create an on-site, in-taproom experience for customers.

But with this new bill, she says she would consider self-distribution if it passes.

“I think it would be a great opportunity for us to do some limited distribution, its a form of advertisement and being able to self-distribute would allow us to put a little bit more of that control and build those relationships directly with those partners.”

The bill was also amended to include parts of two other bills, LB-899 and LB-900. Bill LB-899 would allow a nonprofit organization to apply for a license to sell beer at six calendar events throughout the year; while LB-900 allows micro-distilleries to have up to five locations/tasting rooms under one license.

PROJECT EXTRA MILE 2022 Legislative Bill Tracking

Bill #	Sponsor(s)	Description	Bill Status	Additional Information
LB792	Lowe; Albrecht, Arch, Brewer, Clements and others Appropriations Walz name added <i>Planning priority</i>	Appropriate funds to the Department of Health and Human Services for the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center-Kearney	Hearing 1/28/22	Appropriates \$15,046,000 from the General Fund for FY2022-23 to the Department of Health and Services for new construction, renovation, and equipment replacement at the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center-Kearney.
LB822	Hansen, M Transportation & Telecommunications	Change provisions relating to reinstatement fees for motor vehicle operators' licenses	Hearing 1/25/22	Waives \$50 operator's license reinstatement fee due to suspension when court fees and fines are paid.
LB831* <i>Oppose</i>	Cavanaugh, M Judiciary	Provide for caregiver diversion programs and conditional release of pregnant and postpartum inmates	Hearing 1/27/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes caregiver diversion programs to allow offenders to rehabilitate themselves while supporting their children and families. • Eligible offenses for pretrial diversion would include DUIs • Allows for the conditional release of eligible inmates already serving time for DUIs.
LB852 <i>Support</i>	Day; Hilkemann, Linehan, Pansing Brooks, Wishart Education <i>Walz priority</i>	Require behavioral health points of contact for school districts	<i>General File</i> <i>3/2/22</i>	Requires one or more behavioral health contacts per school building (or other division as determined by the school district) who will have knowledge of community behavioral health service providers and other resources for students and families. AM 1607 – pending
LB898	Lowe General Affairs	Redefine ready-to-drink cocktail for purposes of the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Hearing 1/31/22	Sets maximum container size for ready-to-drink cocktails at 32 ounces.
LB899* <i>Oppose</i>	Lowe General Affairs	Change provisions relating to special designated licenses issued by the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission	Amended into LB1236 as a part of AM1986	Reduces the daily special designated licenses (SDL) license fee for tax-exempt organizations (municipal corporation, nonprofit corporations, political organizations, etc.) from \$40 to \$10 for second and subsequent days listed in the SDL application.
LB900	Lowe General Affairs	Change provisions relating to microdistilleries to allow up to five physical locations	Amended into LB1236 as a part of AM1986	Allows microdistilleries to have five physical locations under one license.

LB912	Morfeld Education	Provide for mental health first aid training for school districts and change provisions relating to the use of lottery funds	Hearing 2/28/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the Department of Education to establish mental health first aid training for teachers and other district personnel. Training includes skills, resources, and knowledge to assist students in crisis; how to connect them with local mental health services; safe de-escalation of crisis situations; recognition of mental illness symptoms; and student referral for services.
LB920	Lathrop Judiciary Wishart, Hunt, McCollister name added <i>Judiciary priority</i>	Change criminal justice provisions including offenses, sentencing, set asides, restitution, pretrial diversion, and parole, and other provisions	Hearing 1/26/22	Allows district courts to establish problem solving courts (including DUI) and requires each district to have one by March 2023.
LB954 <i>Oppose</i>	Wayne Health & Human Services	Preempt certain county and municipality resolutions or ordinances relating to electronic smoking devices under the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act	Hearing 2/17/22	Prohibits local ordinances and resolutions from being more restrictive than the Clean Indoor Act regarding electronic devices, including the banning of certain device methods or flavors.
LB976+	Wishart Health & Human Services	Adopt the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Act	Hearing 1/20/22	Implements the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic model to increase access to mental health and substance use treatment; expand capacity to address increased need; and establish innovative community partnerships with law enforcement, schools, and hospitals to improve care, reduce recidivism, and address health disparities.
LB1066+	Stinner Appropriations Hunt name added	Appropriate federal funds to the Department of Health and Human Services and the University of Nebraska for behavioral health care services	Hearing 2/22/22	Allocates funding to increase access to acute care services in rural health areas, increase programming, and expand education & training opportunities for behavioral health professionals. \$5 million to DHHS to expand access to behavioral health beds in rural areas and \$28 million to the University of Nebraska for the Behavioral Health Education Center.
LB1109 <i>Oppose</i>	Murman General Affairs	Provide for the issuance of a liquor license to the spouse of a law enforcement officer	Hearing 2/28/22	Permits the spouse of a law enforcement officer to hold a liquor license and allows the officer to participate in day-to-day operations of the business.
LB1204	Briese General Affairs	Change provisions relating to application forms and delivery methods for liquor licenses	<i>General File</i> 2/17/22	Allows the liquor license and warning signs to be delivered to the licensee electronically and removes notary requirements for submission of a liquor license application. AM1894 – pending

LB1231	Briese General Affairs	Change provisions relating to the importation of alcoholic liquor into the state under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Hearing 1/31/22	Requires licensed manufacturers, wholesalers, and shippers to submit a report of the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission (LCC) which includes the licensee's name & license number, designated wholesaler (if applicable), name of the primary source of supply, products to be imported, compliance with federal label requirements, and any other information the LCC may require.
LB1235* <i>Oppose</i>	Low General Affairs	Change provisions relating to craft breweries and allow for self-distribution of beer under certain circumstances under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Hearing 1/31/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows Nebraska breweries producing less than 500 barrels of beer annually to self-distribute their product • Brewery cannot have entered a wholesale agreement in the territory where the licensee is located. • The licensee must acquire a wholesale license • The product may only be moved by employees in business-owned or leased vehicles.
LB1236* <i>Oppose</i>	Low General Affairs <i>General Affairs priority</i>	Change provisions relating to craft brewery licensees under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	<i>Select File 3/2/22</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits all craft breweries to directly sell or re-sell up to 250 barrels of beer annually to off-premise sites • Permits craft brewery licensees to store and warehouse products at designated, secure, offsite storage facilities so long as an inventory of products is kept, and the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission (LCC) is notified of the location. • Gives the LCC authority to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to distribution rights • Reduces the daily special designated licenses (SDL) license fee for tax-exempt organizations (municipal corporation, nonprofit corporations, political organizations, etc.) from \$40 to \$10 for second and subsequent days listed in the SDL application. • Allows microdistilleries, producing up to 100 thousand gallons, to have five physical locations under one license. <p>AM1986 – adopted ER 118 – pending</p>
LB1239 <i>Oppose</i>	Vargas General Affairs	Change and eliminate provisions relating to liquor and agreements between manufacturers and wholesalers and beer suppliers and beer wholesalers	Hearing 2/28/22	Amends state law regarding the required franchise agreements between brewers and distributors.

LB1275+	Wishart Judiciary	Adopt the Medicinal Cannabis Act	Hearing 2/23/22	Establishes a medical cannabis program for the following conditions: Stage IV cancer, uncontrolled seizures, muscle spasms caused by multiple sclerosis or muscular dystrophy, or a terminal illness with probable life expectancy of under one year.
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* Testimony provided by Project Extra Mile

+ Emergency clause included

Project Extra Mile

PROJECT EXTRA MILE 2021 Legislative Bill Tracking

Bill #	Sponsor(s)	Description	Bill Status	Additional Information
LB72 * <i>Oppose</i>	Geist General Affairs Blood, Lowe, Hunt, Hansen M, Vargas, Brandt name added	Provide for sale of alcoholic liquor not in its original package	Amended into LB274 as a part of AM427	Allows Class C and I license holders to permanently sell mixed drinks or cocktails to go so long as the item is not partially consumed, labeled and sealed with a tamper-evident lid. Class I licenses must sell the alcohol along with food. Stipulates the alcohol must be transported in the trunk of a motor vehicle, or behind the last upright seat if there is no trunk.
LB80	Briese General Affairs	Change shipping license fees under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Hearing 2/8/21	Decreases annual shipping license fees for manufacture direct sales from \$500 to \$250 and for retail direct sales from \$500 to \$250.
LB185	Brewer; Hilkemann, Pansing Brooks Appropriations <i>State-Tribal Relations priority</i>	Appropriate funds to the Department of Health and Human Services for public health aid	<i>Approved by Gov. 5/25/21</i>	Appropriates \$531,000 from the General Fund for each FY2021-22 & FY2022-23 to the Department of Health and Human Services to be distributed through Program 502-Public Health Aid. The funds shall be used for the Fred LeRoy Health and Wellness Center, a tribally owned Federally Qualified Health Center. AM706 – adopted ER73 – adopted
LB239 <i>Support</i>	Hilkemann Transportation & Telecommunications	Change provisions relating to the use of handheld wireless communication devices under the Nebraska Rules of the Road	<i>Indefinitely postponed</i> <i>2/25/21</i>	Prohibits the use of a handheld mobile device to make phone calls or access content stored on the phone while operating a motor vehicle.
LB240 <i>Support</i>	Hilkemann Transportation & Telecommunications	Require use of occupant protection systems for each vehicle occupant	<i>Indefinitely postponed</i> <i>2/25/21</i>	Requires each passenger of a motor vehicle to properly utilize a seatbelt while the vehicle is in operation.
LB271 +*	Morfeld Judiciary <i>Speaker priority</i> Hansen M name added	Adopt the 24/7 Sobriety Program Act	<i>Approved by Gov. 5/24/21</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a 24/7 sobriety program that requires abstinence from alcohol and other drugs for a specified period of time during which the individual is tested at least once per day. Participation in the program is voluntary by each County Sheriff or his/her designee. A test in violation of the 24/7 sobriety program will result in immediate sanctions set for the participation agreement and will be determined by the program director in the participation agreement.

				<p>The sixth violation will result in removal from the program for that case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If program participant is arrested for a DUI while in the program, the participant may petition the court to remain if he/she is able to demonstrate 30 consecutive days without sanctions being imposed. <p>AM490 – adopted AM853 – adopted ER59 – adopted AM1002 – adopted</p>
<p>LB274+ Oppose</p>	<p>Low General Affairs Brewer name added General Affairs priority</p>	<p>Provide for a promotional farmers market special designated license under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act</p>	<p>Approved by Gov. 5/26/21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates an annual promotional farmers market special designated liquor license for craft breweries, microdistilleries, and farm wineries. The license is obtained by applying to the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission (NLCC) and requires local governing body's approval. Local governing bodies must submit approval to the LCC within five days after authorization. Each farmer's market requires a separate license and has an annual \$15 fee. Allows Class C, I, and Y license holders to permanently sell mixed drinks or cocktails to go so long as the item is not partially consumed, labeled and sealed with a tamper-evident approved lid. Class I licenses must sell the alcohol along with food. Stipulates the alcohol must be transported in the trunk of a motor vehicle, or behind the last upright seat if there is no trunk. The licensee must notify the NLCC during initial licensure or at the time of annual renewal regarding plans to sell cocktails to go. Defines ready-to-drink (RTD) cocktails as alcoholic beverages containing spirits with 12.5% or less alcohol by volume and sets the excise tax at \$0.95 per gallon versus the current rate for spirits of \$3.75 per gallon. Allows Class B, C, D, L, Y, and Z license holders to permanently sell alcohol to a person within a motor vehicle so long as the alcohol is sold with food, the vehicle is in park, and the alcohol is placed in the trunk of the vehicle, or behind the last upright seat if there is no trunk. The licensee must notify the NLCC during initial licensure or at the time of annual renewal regarding plans to sell alcohol within a motor vehicle.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the microdistillery annual production cap from 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons.
				<p>AM427 – adopted AM475 – withdrawn AM479 – withdrawn FA4 – lost MO12 – failed ER18 – adopted</p> <p>AM646 – withdrawn AM667 – adopted AM668 – adopted AM870 – adopted ST6 – adopted AM1071 – adopted</p>
LB295* <i>Oppose</i>	Wishart General Affairs	Repeal prohibition on sale of alcoholic liquor to person within motor vehicle	Amended into LB274 as a part of AM667	<p>Permanently permits the sale of alcohol to a person within a motor vehicle.</p> <p>AM328 – pending</p> <p>Requires the licensee to apply for an endorsement for the sale of alcohol within a motor vehicle for an annual \$50 fee. Alcohol must be sold in its original package via a drive-through window or curbside pickup.</p>
LB311+	Vargas General Affairs McDonnell, Williams, Hunt, Hughes name added	Change provisions relating to microdistilleries under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Hearing 2/8/21	Increases the microdistillery annual production cap from 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons. Prohibits selling of microdistilled product to another Nebraska retail license.
LB397	Bostelman Judiciary	Prohibit certain causes of action by motorists without liability insurance or convicted of DUI offenses.	Hearing 3/10/21	Establishes that if a person crashes due to driving under the influence, and refuses to submit to a preliminary breath test, they may not recover noneconomic damages.
LB413	Wishart Health & Human Services	Require coverage of medications for substance use disorder treatment and addiction medicine services under the Medical Assistance Act	Hearing 2/5/21	Expands the Medical Assistance Act to incorporate medications for substance use disorder treatment.
LB415	Groene General Affairs Hughes, Vargas name added	Change provisions relating to microdistilleries under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act	Amended into LB274 as a part of AM870	Increases the microdistillery annual production cap from 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons.

LB519	Morfeld Judiciary <i>Morfeld priority</i>	Provide immunity from arrest and prosecution for certain drug and alcohol offenses for witnesses and victims of sexual assaults	<i>General File</i> 2/8/22	Provides immunity for an individual (between 18 and 21 years of age) witnessing or experiencing sexual assault from alcohol (MIP) or drug offenses if the person reported the assault or requested emergency medical assistance. AM1781 – pending
LB578 +* <i>Oppose</i>	Vargas; Wishart General Affairs	Impose a tax on ready-to-drink cocktails	Amended into LB274 as a part of AM427	Defines ready-to-drink cocktails as alcoholic beverages containing spirits with 12.5% or less alcohol by volume and sets the excise tax at \$0.31 per gallon versus the current rate for spirits of \$3.75 per gallon. Exempts beverages manufactured in the state for shipment out of the state for sale and consumption outside of the state.
LB581 <i>Oppose</i>	Hansen, B; Brandt, Clements, Erdman, Flood, Geist, Gragert, Lowe, Murman, Slama, Wishart Transportation & Telecommunications Albrecht, Briese, Morfeld, Linehan, Hughes, Aguilar name added	Change motorcycle, moped, and autocyple helmet provisions	Hearing 2/2/21	Provides an exemption for those 21 years and older to not be required to wear a helmet while on an autocyple, motorcycle, or moped. Requires eye protection for operators of autocycles, motorcycles and mopeds.

* *Testimony provided by Project Extra Mile*
+ *Emergency clause included*

The 107th Legislature, First Regular Session adjourned Sine Die on May 27, 2021.

National Alliance to Prevent Underage Drinking

March 2, 2022

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
U.S. House of Representatives
2083 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
U.S. House of Representatives
2413 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Roybal-Allard and Representative DeLauro:

We, the undersigned organizations, are writing to thank you for introducing the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Reauthorization Act. Congress passed the original STOP Act in 2006 and reauthorized it in Section 9016 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) in 2016.

It is clear that, since its original passage, the comprehensive approach of the STOP Act has been effective at reducing underage drinking: the most recent (2021) Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study found that lifetime alcohol use by 8th, 10th and 12th graders is at historic lows for all three grades. In fact, these levels are the lowest since each grade was included in the study (1975 for 12th graders and 1991 for 8th and 10th graders).

These results are being accelerated across the nation in communities through the work of STOP Act local coalition grantees:

- In Clinton, TN, ASAP Anderson saw past-30-day alcohol use among high school students decrease from 19.0% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2020, a rate of 77.9%.
- In Lisbon, OH, the Alcohol Drug Abuse Prevention Team Coalition saw past-30-day alcohol use among high school students decrease from 32.9% in 2011 to 25.7% in 2018, a rate of 21.9%.
- In Plymouth, MA, the Plymouth Youth Development Collaborative saw past 30-day alcohol use among high school students decrease from 52.2% in 2007 to 25.9% in 2018, a rate of 50.4%.
- In Washougal, WA, the Unite! Washougal Community Coalition saw past 30-day-alcohol use among high school students decrease from 34.0% in 2014 to 31.9% in 2018, a rate of 6.2%.

Despite the success of the STOP Act in helping to reduce underage drinking, the MTF Study found that alcohol remains the most prevalent illegal drug among youth. Reauthorizing STOP Act in the 117th congress is critical to further reducing rates of underage drinking. The STOP Act reauthorizes the following provisions.

Community-Based Programs to Prevent Underage Drinking

- **Community Based Coalition Enhancement Grants** (\$11.5 million for each of fiscal years 2023 - 2027) for current and former Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grantees to implement more intensive strategies to reduce underage drinking.

Interagency Coordinating Committee and Annual State Report

- **Interagency Coordinating Committee; Annual Report on State Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement Activities** (\$1 million for each of fiscal years 2023 - 2027) – reauthorizes the Interagency Coordinating Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) to coordinate the efforts and expertise of all Federal agencies involved in combatting underage drinking and reauthorizes the annual report to Congress on State efforts to address underage drinking.

National Media Campaign

- ***National Media Campaign to Prevent Underage Drinking*** (\$2.5 million for each of fiscal years 2023 – 2027) – reauthorizes a highly visible adult-oriented media campaign which educates the public about the public health and safety benefits of evidence-based policies to reduce underage drinking and builds public and parental cooperation and support for such policies.

Reducing Underage Drinking through Screening and Brief Intervention

- ***Grants to Pediatric Health Care Providers to Reduce Underage Drinking*** (\$3 million for each of fiscal years 2023 – 2027) which provides grants to pediatric provider organizations to educate pediatric health care providers on best practices for screening adolescents for alcohol use, offer brief interventions to discourage underage drinking, and referral to other care when needed.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- ***Additional Research on Underage Drinking*** (\$5 million for each of fiscal years 2023 – 2027) – Provides for expansion of research capabilities for Excessive Alcohol Use which will allow for the collection of surveillance data on underage drinking at federal and state levels, working to monitor and report on youth exposure to alcohol advertising, and better dissemination of effective strategies to reduce underage drinking to states, communities and the general public.

In addition, this reauthorization adds a new provision for the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the research literature regarding the influence of drinking alcohol on adolescent brain development and the public policy implications of this research (\$500 thousand for fiscal year 2023).

The investments called for by the STOP Act Reauthorization Act are proven, cost-effective, evidence-based strategies to reduce the \$24.3 billion toll that results from underage drinking. The undersigned organizations strongly support the reauthorization of the STOP Act. We thank you for introducing this critical legislation and for your leadership in preventing and reducing underage drinking.

Sincerely,

[LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS]

Youth Leadership Network

Students in Grades 8 - 12 are
invited to join us at the
UNO Community Engagement Center
Or By Zoom



**REGISTER AT THE LINK TO
RECEIVE MEETING DETAILS**



**MAKE A DIFFERENCE
IN YOUR COMMUNITY!**



THURS, MARCH 10, 2022

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Registration is Required at the
following Link: bit.ly/3Eg2uCT

**Let us know if you'll attend in
Person or via Zoom**

Youth@projectextramile.org

Questions? Text 402-577-0094

projectextramile
PREVENTING ALCOHOL-RELATED HARM



RESEARCH SUMMARY
Date Compiled: March 2022

Key takeaways from included research:

- A study was conducted in California to examine alcohol outlet density and drinking behaviors. Parents of young children were surveyed regarding their alcohol use patterns and locations of their daily activities which were then compared to alcohol availability in residential neighborhoods. Researchers found that alcohol use was related to the number of bars and restaurants near where parents shopped, worked, and their children went to school.
- Researchers reviewed databases and statistical reports on alcohol taxes and mean retail prices of alcoholic products in Europe. In doing this, they found alcohol is very affordable and alcohol taxes have been under-utilized as a public health measure in reducing alcohol consumption and the associated harms. The study showed that if minimum taxes were increased by 25%, this could prevent approximately 40,000 deaths in Europe. The researchers concluded that health-based measures, such as alcohol taxes, are needed to save lives.
- Various studies have been or are being conducted to examine how the COVID-19 Pandemic has impacted health, specifically as it relates to alcohol use and associated diseases. Researchers of this study examined the impacts of the pandemic on alcohol-related liver disease (ARLD) and found the number of ARLD hospital admissions were 50% higher in 2020 than in 2016-2019 in the Detroit metropolitan area.
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders are primarily associated with the expecting mothers' alcohol use; however, research has shown that the father's alcohol consumption can also impact substance-related disorders. A Swedish study examined fathers' alcohol consumption, frequency of intoxication and drunkenness and found that all these measures were significantly and positively associated with the risk of substance-related disorders in offspring. This calls for universal prevention efforts targeting alcohol consumption in society to ensure positive outcomes for generations to come.
- A study conducted in the United Kingdom examined the patterns of ambulance calls and needs as it relates to alcohol and other drug use during the COVID-19 lockdown. They found that the beginning of lockdown saw a drop in number of calls, whereas as the lockdown continued, these calls increased. This increase not only the individuals needing help, but the healthcare services as a whole.

Study Fewer crashes after Utah sets strictest DUI law in US

Written by Sam Metz

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Traffic deaths decreased in Utah after the state enacted the strictest drunken driving laws in the nation five years ago, new research published Friday by a U.S. government agency shows.

The findings provide initial validation for conservative lawmakers who passed the law over concerns from restaurant and tourism industry lobbyists.

In the study published by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, researchers wrote that, in the years after Utah changed the drunken driving threshold from .08% to .05% blood-alcohol content, the number of crashes and fatalities fell even though drivers logged more miles.

“Changing the law to .05% in Utah saved lives and motivated more drivers to take steps to avoid driving impaired,” said Dr. Steven Cliff, the agency's deputy administrator.

The findings mark a triumph for Utah's Republican-controlled Legislature, which voted to decrease the legal limit in 2017 over concerns from restaurant and tourism industry lobbyists.

They and other opponents argued it would be ineffective and cement Utah's pious reputation at the expense of the growing number of visitors and residents who aren't part of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Nathan Rafferty, CEO of Ski Utah, said in 2017 that the limit perpetuated Utah's reputation as a difficult place to have fun, but in response to the study, he applauded the findings.

"We're glad to see that in this case the right decision was made and that Utah can continue to provide a safe environment for guests and residents," Rafferty said.

Utah, where about 60% of the population are members of the faith, has long enforced some of the nation's strictest liquor laws.

All spirits and wine are sold at state-run stores. Bartenders are required to use specialized spouts to ensure they pour specific amounts of liquor into mixed drinks. And beer can be sold in grocery stores only if its alcohol-by-volume content is less than 5%.

A church spokesman, Doug Anderson, declined to comment on the study but reaffirmed the faith's position from 2017 when, following the passage of the policy, the church said the law “demonstrates Utah's commitment to good public policy and to protecting people from the tragedies that come from drinking and driving.”

When the state lowered the threshold for impaired driving from the nation's standard .08% blood-alcohol content, lawmakers argued it would make driving safer.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration study showed that there were fewer crashes and lower alcohol involvement both after the widely publicized law passed in 2017 and after it went into effect in 2018.

In 2019, the first full year with the law in effect, there were 225 fatal crashes and 248 fatalities in Utah. Though drivers logged more miles, that was less than the 259 fatal crashes and 281 fatalities in 2016, the year before Utah changed its law.

The change meant a 150-pound (68-kilogram) man would be over the 0.05% limit after two beers, while a 120-pound (54-kilogram) woman could exceed it after a single drink, though that can be affected by a number of factors, including how much food a person has eaten, according to the American Beverage Institute, a national restaurant group.

Crash and fatality rates also fell in neighboring states but not as significantly as they did in Utah.

Crashes per mile driven fell 19.8% from 2016 to 2019 in Utah, which was much more than the 5.6% reduction rates for the entire United States.

The drunken driving arrest rate increased after the Utah law went into effect, rising from 76 to 84 arrests per 100,000 residents between the fourth quarter of 2018 and the fourth quarter of 2019.

Additionally, survey data included in the study also suggested more people who consume alcohol changed their behavior after the law went into effect.

In 2018, 1 in 8 drinkers said they made sure transportation would be available when drinking outside the home, either by a designated driver or ride-hailing service. In 2019, more than 1 in 4 people surveyed said they made sure it would be available.

The revised blood-alcohol level law also appears not to have affected tourism. Alcohol sales and overall visitor spending increased steadily from 2009 to 2019 and didn't experience a dip after the new law went into effect in 2018. The tourism industry struggled through the pandemic but is slowly rebounding, data from the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah show.

In response to the study, the Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety group that supported the lower limit blasted the hospitality industry for what it called "fear-inducing tactics" — including an ad campaign spearheaded by the American Beverage Institute that warned prospective Utah visitors: "Come for vacation, leave on probation."

"The study outcomes provide a strong rebuttal to these baseless arguments made by opponents of lower BAC laws," Cathy Chase, the group's president, said in a statement.

The National Safety Transportation Board has since 2013 encouraged states to follow Utah's lead. Lawmakers in states including Delaware, New York, Oregon, Hawaii, California and Michigan have considered changing their laws. But apart from Utah, all states use .08% as the legal blood-alcohol limit.

"The hope is that other states will see these results and join Utah in passing legislation for .05," National Transportation Safety Board member Tom Chapman said in a statement.

Utah Rep. Norm Thurston, the Republican who sponsored the 2017 legislation, said the vocal opposition to the law provided needed publicity that may have increased the effectiveness of the law, discouraging people from drinking and driving.

He said he'd spoken to lawmakers in about 10 other states interested in passing similar policies. Changing the threshold, he said, proved "there are things that we put into public policy that will change people's behavior."

Man accused in South Omaha fatal hit-and-run crash held on \$1 million bail

Written by Kevin Cole

A Douglas County judge on Tuesday ordered an Omaha man charged with leaving the scene of a fatal crash to be held on \$1 million bail.

Santiago Paiz-Bautista, 20, also was charged with tampering with evidence. He must pay 10% of the bail amount, or \$100,000, to be released from jail.

Police said Paiz-Bautista is responsible for the death of Tommy Tsosie, 43, of Omaha. Witnesses said Tsosie was hit by a red vehicle about 1:20 a.m. Saturday while he was walking near 24th and D Streets.

Tsosie was pronounced dead at the scene.

Investigators said a red 2015 Chevrolet Camaro was southbound on 24th Street when it hit Tsosie, who was dressed in dark clothes. The Camaro then turned west on G Street.

An affidavit filed by police said officers located Paiz-Bautista on Sunday at a home near 39th and U Streets. He was interviewed at police headquarters and admitted to being the driver of the Camaro that struck and killed Tsosie.

Paiz-Bautista told officers that the Camaro had been towed to a mechanic near 37th and Lake Streets for repairs. Police inspected the vehicle and found it had heavy front-end damage on the right side and a cracked windshield with blood on it.

He also told police that he had been drinking alcohol prior to the collision and "admitted to being under the influence" while driving.

The way alcohol is sold is a problem, but don't look to government for help

Written by Dave McIntyre

On Feb. 9, the Treasury Department issued a report on competition in the beer, wine and spirits markets. Anyone hoping for dramatic changes to the three-tier distribution system that evolved after the repeal of Prohibition will be disappointed. Treasury does not recommend drastic changes in the way beverage alcohol is sold in this country, but the 64-page report clearly recognizes inherent problems in the status quo that restrict our ability to buy the brands we desire.

President Biden requested the report in July in a wide-ranging executive order to promote competition throughout the U.S. economy. He directed the Treasury Department, which includes the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, or TTB, to examine unlawful practices that hinder competition, consolidation in production, distribution or retail (the three tiers of the current system), and restrictive regulations such as labeling or bottle size requirements that stifle innovation and inhibit competition.

After the department requested public input on the executive order, I summarized some of the hundreds of comments from all sectors of the alcohol industry in two columns in September. Even then it was clear Treasury might not be able to effect dramatic change, because most of the problems inhibiting competition were at the state level. Once again, advocates of reform run up against the 21st Amendment to the Constitution, which repealed Prohibition in 1933 and left the primary responsibility for regulating alcohol distribution to the states.

The report cited conflicting trends since the late 1970s: A dramatic growth in the number of craft breweries, wineries and distilleries shows a vibrant, competitive market. But consolidation in the distribution and retail sectors constricts the path to market, like a narrow funnel between all those products and consumers. Smaller producers — the vast majority — have difficulty getting their wines to market, and consumers often cannot find those wines through traditional channels.

Treasury's recommendations fell along the edges of the three-tier system. It urged the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission to continue enforcement of antitrust laws, with special scrutiny on large producers gobbling up craft brewers. In the wine markets, federal objections over the past few years led to significant changes in a sale of several brands by Constellation to Gallo to preserve competition. The Feds also blocked a merger of two of the country's largest distributors, Republic National Distributing Co. and Breakthru Beverages, because they compete directly in several markets.

The report recommended reviving earlier efforts to change labeling laws to give us more information about what's in the bottle. So we may see a new federal push to require nutrition and ingredient labeling on wine and other beverages.

Treasury urged states to examine direct-to-consumer sales as an end run around the constrictions of the three-tier system. Direct sales of wine are allowed in some form by 47 states and have been crucial for many small wineries. Now craft breweries and distilleries want to ship you their wares by FedEx and UPS, too. The report said there was no evidence that direct wine sales led to an increase in underage drinking, but it noted that beer and spirits may be more attractive to minors.

As for the three-tier system itself? “State legislatures might consider if the benefits of the three-tier system outweigh its costs to competition and study markets without a three-tier system,” the report concluded with a wink. It also suggested states reconsider franchise laws that tie a producer to a single distributor and regulations that restrict competition and keep prices artificially high for consumers.

Not surprisingly, interest groups seized upon various parts of the report as support for their side.

“We are encouraged to see that throughout Treasury’s report, maintaining a strong, independent wholesaler tier remains critical to federal and state regulators who work to ensure the U.S. alcohol marketplace is the safest, most diverse and competitive in the world,” the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America said in a statement that sounded like a big sigh of relief. But then — deep breath:

“Any federal or state legislation that proposes a distribution model outside of the three-tier system introduces issues of compliance, tax collection, underage access, illicit product, anticompetitive practices and diminishes the effectiveness of regulators,” the wholesalers group said.

The National Association of Wine Retailers, which advocates for laws allowing retailers to ship wines to consumers in other states, was more sanguine.

“Little can be done at the federal level to address the severe levels of anti-competitiveness that result from the discriminatory and protectionist state laws that are lingering vestiges of a time and of circumstances that no longer exist in the U.S. economy,” the association said.

The report’s authors at Treasury do not sound optimistic that significant change will come at either the federal or state levels. “As of 2017, alcohol companies reported 303 lobbyists in Washington D.C. and spent nearly \$12 million on state-level lobbying,” the report said, observing, “Lobbying is a feature of our political system.”

And three-tier distribution is a fixture of our marketplace.

Action needed to protect kids from alcohol ads in sport

Written by Life

New research published today in the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health has found that Australian children are exposed to enormous volumes of alcohol advertising during live sports broadcasts each year.

The study funded by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education (FARE) and undertaken by Deakin University analysed the volume of alcohol ads placed by alcohol companies during sport on free-to-air television networks. The study also examined the financial impact to TV networks if alcohol advertising during sport was removed.

The study found that the top 10 alcohol companies placed 10,660 alcohol ads during Australian sports broadcasts over a 12-month period. This amounts to an average of 75 minutes of alcohol advertising each week. Almost half (45 per cent) of the ads aired during children's viewing times (before 8.30pm).

Most of the advertising (89 per cent) aired during the Australian Football League (AFL), National Rugby League (NRL) and cricket.

FARE CEO, Ms Caterina Giorgi, said our children should be able to enjoy sport without being bombarded with alcohol advertising.

"Sport is a big part of the lives of many families across Australia. Having sport saturated with alcohol advertising, particularly at times when so many children are watching, is an appalling marketing tactic used by alcohol companies to recruit new drinkers," Ms Giorgi said.

"At the moment there is a loophole that allows alcohol companies to advertise during children's viewing times when there is a live sports broadcast. This loophole needs to be closed to protect our children from alcohol marketing."

Alcohol advertising was found to be a small proportion of advertising revenue for free-to-air television networks, with alcohol advertising revenue being \$14.4 million for the year.

Alcohol advertising during sports broadcasts equated to less than a maximum of one per cent of network ad revenue in total, with a maximum of 0.5 per cent of their ad revenue coming from alcohol ads in sports broadcasts during children's viewing times.

Lead researcher, Associate Professor Gary Sacks, from Deakin University's Institute for Health Transformation, said removing alcohol advertising during sport will not have major financial impacts on broadcasters, but the potential health and social benefits are substantial.

"We know the association of alcohol and sport normalises drinking and desensitises the community to significant harm caused by alcohol use," A/Prof Sacks said.

"It's time for Australian governments to get serious about protecting children from the harms associated with alcohol marketing. We need higher standards in place so that watching sport on TV doesn't contribute to poor health.

"This study shows that removal of alcohol advertising during televised sports broadcasts would not have any major financial impacts to TV networks, but there are likely to be considerable health

and social benefits of reduced exposure to alcohol marketing.” Read the research report in the latest Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health.