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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

**SPONSOR** Candelaria/Maestas **ORIGINAL DATE** 2/5/15  
**LAST UPDATED** 3/4/15 **HB** \_\_\_\_\_

**SHORT TITLE** Alcohol Sales at Municipal Golf Courses **SB** 300/aSFI#1

**ANALYST** Elkins

### ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY15	FY16	FY17	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
<b>Total</b>		NFI				

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates HB 198

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

#### Responses Received From

Regulation and Licensing Department (RLD)

Department of Health (DOH)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Senate Floor Amendment

Senate Floor Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 300 allows state museums to sell distilled spirits, as well as beer and wine. Currently, state museums holding a governmental liquor license can only sell beer and wine.

#### Synopsis of Original Bill

Senate Bill 300 amends Section 60-6A-10(G) NMSA 1978 to allow municipal golf courses to sell distilled spirits, as well as beer and wine. Currently, municipal golf courses holding a governmental liquor license can only sell beer and wine.

### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no identified fiscal implications.

### SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Currently, a governmental license permits only beer and wine to be sold and consumed on municipal golf courses. Removing municipal golf courses from Section 60-6A-10(G) NMSA 1978 will allow municipal golf courses to sale spirits, beer, and wine.

The Department of Health offers the following commentary:

New Mexico has the highest alcohol attributable death rate in the nation. (Stahre M, Roeber J, Kanny D, Brewer RD, Zhang X)

Allowing municipal golf course governmental licensees to sell distilled spirits may effectively limit a community's and the state's ability to regulate alcohol outlet density. Alcohol outlet density is defined as the number of alcohol outlets in a given area.

Unlike dispenser licenses, governmental licenses are not included in the liquor license quota system. The New Mexico Liquor Control Act currently allows one license per 2,000 population in a local option district.

Reducing alcohol outlet density is one of the most effective policies available to states and local governments to reduce alcohol attributable harms. (Nelson TF, et al. Efficacy and the strength of evidence of U.S. alcohol control policies. AJPM. 2013;45(1):19-28)

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