

ADAI Funding History

- 1948: Initiative 171, authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink, was passed by state voters. The original initiative provided that the Liquor Control Board distribute all Class H license fees to the University of Washington and Washington State University for medical and biological research only. *revenue from*
- 1950-65: Class H license fees were distributed to UW and WSU in a 60-40% split. University of Washington funds went into the Graduate School Research Fund (with the exception of Toxicology monies beginning in 1953).
- 1953: The State Toxicology Lab was established by the Legislature and funded from Initiative 171 monies. Initially, the funding level was set at \$50,000 (\$30,000 from UW funds and \$20,000 from WSU's).
- 1959: A bill was passed by the Legislature assigning certain duties to the Department of Health regarding the study, treatment and rehabilitation of persons suffering from alcoholism. However, no funding was allocated and the program languished with minimum support.
- 1967: Class H license fees were increased. Also, the law was amended putting a ceiling on distribution of funds to the two universities at \$1 million/biennium. The remainder was given to the Department of Health to carry out the program established in 1959 to provide financial assistance for local facilities for the care and rehabilitation of alcoholics.
- 1971-73: There were severe cutbacks in the state's budget and the allocation of 171 funds to the two universities was cut in half to \$500,000 for the biennium. The remaining \$500,000 went to the Department of Health's general authority and was not earmarked specifically for local treatment facilities.
- 1972: The "Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act" passed, replacing the 1959 statute. (Reaffirmed the commitment of the state toward more humane and more productive means of treating the problem of alcoholism.)
- The University of Washington sponsored Senate Bill 2438 which would have allowed Initiative 171 monies to be used not only for medical and biological research, but also for research and training programs in alcoholism and drug abuse. This bill did not call for an increase in funding. It did not pass.

1973: ADAI was established. Distribution of Initiative 171 funds to the University of Washington in 1973 and 1974:

ADAI	\$150,000
Toxicology	30,000
Graduate School	50,000
Other	70,000
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	\$300,000

1975-76: Distribution of UW Initiative 171 funds:

ADAI	\$220,000
Toxicology	30,000
Graduate School	50,000
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	\$300,000

1976-77: The Legislature mandated that the total amount for Toxicology be increased to \$75,000 (\$45,000 from UW and \$30,000 from WSU). At the same time, the University Budget Committee agreed that all other 171 funds (\$255,000/annually) should go to ADAI. ADAI received that amount through 1986-87.

1983: Class H License fees were doubled to reflect inflation over preceding ten years.

1985: Senate Bill 4221 was introduced by Senator Nita Rinehart converting the distribution of Initiative 171 funds from a fixed amount to a percentage basis (UW 18%; WSU 12%; Toxicology 5%). Died in committee.

1986: Senate Bill 4221 reintroduced (SSB 4221) with lower percentages allocated to the universities (UW 5.95%; WSU 3.67%; and Toxicology 1.75% or \$150,000, whichever is greater). In addition, the bill provided for the universities to use the funds "for alcoholism and drug abuse research and for the dissemination of such research." The bill passed effective July 1, 1987.

1986: The number of Class H licenses sold in the state was 2,139.