



**CITY OF KIRKLAND**  
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## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Kurt Triplett, City Manager  
**From:** Lorrie McKay, Intergovernmental Relations Manager  
**Date:** September 26, 2011  
**Subject:** INITIATIVE 1183: THE PRIVITIZATION OF LIQUOR

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

City Council holds a public hearing and considers adopting a resolution expressing (Opposition/Support) to Initiative Measure No. 1183 concerning the privatization of liquor. The Council may also choose to take no action.

### **BACKGROUND:**

Initiative 1183 was filed with the Secretary of State's office on May 20, 2011. Supporters submitted over 361,339 signatures to the secretary of state's office and it was certified to the November 2011 statewide ballot in July. The full text of the 60 page initiative is included (Attachment A).

The ballot title is as follows:

Initiative Measure No. 1183 concerns liquor: beer, wine, and spirits (hard liquor).

This measure would close state liquor stores and sell their assets; license private parties to sell and distribute spirits; set license fees based on sales; regulate licensees; and change regulation of wine distribution.

Should this measure be enacted into law? Yes [ ] No [ ]

### **Ballot Measure Summary**

The measure would close state liquor stores and sell their assets including the liquor distribution center. The state would license private parties to distribute spirits and to sell spirits in retail stores meeting certain criteria, subject to specified training and compliance requirements. The measure establishes licensing fees for sale and distribution of spirits based on the licensee's sales revenues. It would change some wine distribution laws and allow non-uniform wholesale pricing for wine and spirits.

### **I-1183 Proponents**

Association of Washington Business; Costco; Family Wineries of Washington State; Kent Chamber of Commerce; Northwest Grocery Association; Seattle Restaurant Alliance; Washington Restaurant Association; and Washington Retail Association.

I-1183 Opponents

Washington State Democrats; King County Democrats; Spokane County Democrats; Clark County Democratic Central Committee; Cowlitz County Democratic Central Committee; Young Democrats of Washington; 5th; 11th; 17th; 25th; 28th; 32nd; 33rd; 34th; 36th; 37th; 41st; 43rd; 44th; and 46th District Democrats; Washington State Labor Council AFL-CIO; Washington State Council of Fire Fighters; United Food & Commercial Workers Local 21; Washington Federation of State Employees; American Federation of Teachers of Washington; Washington State Building & Construction Trades; Washington Public Employees Association/UFCW 365; Joint Council of Teamsters 28; UFCW Local 141 (Nurses Union); SEIU State Council; Sheet Metal Workers Local 66; Snohomish County Central Labor Council; Spokane Regional Labor Council; IBEW Local 46; Amalgamated Transit Union Local 587; Washington Association for Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention; Faith Action Network; Statewide Poverty Action Network; League of Women Voters of Washington; APACE – Asian Pacific Islander Americans for Civic Empowerment; Asian Pacific Islander Coalition of King County; Children's Alliance; FUSE Washington; Entre Hermanos; Seamar Community Health Clinic; Puget Sound Alliance for Retired Americans; Latino PAC; Inland Empire Residential Resources; Northwest Progressive Institute; One America Votes; Puget Sound Sage; Japanese Americans Citizens League, Seattle Chapter; Washington Beer and Wine Distributors; Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America; Contract Liquor Store Managers Advisory Committee; American Beverage Licensees; Hood River Distillers; and Keith Barnes, Bainbridge Organic Distillers.

**Liquor revenue received by cities**

State and local governments get two types of revenue from liquor sales: liquor profits and liquor taxes

1. **Liquor board profits** are revenues from permits, licenses, and liquor store sales. The state first pays for the activities of the Liquor Control Board (administration, sales staff, leases, etc.). The remaining profits are shared: 50% to the state, 40% to cities, and 10% to counties. (Border areas receive an additional distribution.)
2. **Liquor excise taxes** come from a state tax to consumers and restaurant licensees. The tax rates include a basic rate plus surcharges. Revenues from the basic rates of 15% for consumers and 10% for restaurants are shared: 65% to the state, 28% to cities, and 7% to counties. The state retains all surcharge revenue.

The Municipal Research and Services Center's *Budget Suggestions for 2012* estimates revenue distributions to cities as follows:

Distributions to cities	2010	2011
Liquor profits	\$33,276,498	\$29,471,000
Per capita profits	\$7.93	\$6.85
Liquor tax	\$20,622,713	\$21,341,000
Per capita liquor tax	\$4.91	\$4.96

**2010: Initiatives 1100 & 1105 related to liquor sales and the privatization of liquor**

Last year, voters considered initiatives 1100 and 1105, both of which sought to deregulate the liquor system. Both initiatives sought to eliminate the liquor mark-up. I-1100 kept the liquor excise tax; I-1105 directed the WSLCB to provide a new liquor tax proposal to the Legislature but did not require the Legislature to implement the tax proposal. Liquor sales would have been subject only to local sales and B&O taxes. I-1100 would have levied a \$2,000 annual distributor

license fee and a \$1,000 annual retail license fee. I-1105 requested the WSLCB establish reasonable annual license fees for distributors and retailers. Both initiatives were expected to decrease state and local government liquor revenues.

Both initiatives privatized the retail sale of liquor and would have allowed a large expansion of liquor retail stores. The Washington State Auditor estimated that 3,357 private stores would have received liquor retail licenses under 1100 or 1105, up from the approximately 325 stores currently allowed. I-1100 would have allowed retailers to buy directly from manufacturers and negotiate volume discounts. I-1105 would have required retailers to buy from a third-party distributor, which would then have sold liquor at the same price to all retailers.

Both initiatives were rejected by the voters in 2010. I-1100 received 47% of the vote while I-1105 received only 35% of the vote.

### **Key principles important to cities regarding the privatization of liquor sales**

In March of 2011, the Association of Washington Cities (AWC) identified six key principles important to cities for law-makers to consider in the ongoing debate about the privatization of liquor sales.

1. Prevent loss of funding to cities and counties through reliable continuation or replacement of liquor proceeds.
2. Provide for reliable funding of the Municipal Research and Services Center, currently financed by liquor proceeds.
3. Ensure orderly, well-planned implementation.
4. Ensure resources for an appropriate level of enforcement.
5. Provide for restriction on licensing to ensure a reasonable number of sites.
6. Provide authority for local government zoning control to prevent inappropriate locating of retail sites, e.g. near schools, shelters and treatment centers.

### **2011: Initiative 1183 concerning the privatization of liquor**

I-1183's proponents drafted the measure to address many of the concerns raised by stakeholders about initiatives 1100 and 1105, including loss of state and local revenue, public safety concerns due to increased availability of liquor stores and concerns about changes to beer distribution.

Key provisions of I-1183 include:

- Stores must have minimum 10,000 square feet to obtain a retail liquor license to limit the number of stores (existing contracted liquor stores under this requirement would be grandfathered in)
- Local revenue must match or exceed revenue in comparable periods
- Retailers would pay 17% of gross liquor sales to the state and \$166 annual license renewal fee
- Distributors would pay 10% of gross liquor sales to the state in first two years, 5% thereafter and \$1,320 annual license renewal fee
- Distributors must pay a total of \$150 million to the state in first two years
- Local governments, churches, schools and the public may object to the issuance of local liquor licenses
- Fines and penalties for liquor violations (selling to minors) would double
- Employees selling liquor would be required to undergo increased compliance training every five years

- Repeals any law adopted in 2011 regarding liquor warehousing and distribution (specifically ESSB 5942)
- Allows for changes to wine distribution, including quantity discounts and central warehousing
- Does not make any changes to beer distribution or regulation

Private licenses would be available on February 8, 2012. Private distributors would be allowed to distribute liquor beginning on March 1, 2012. Private retailers would be allowed to sell liquor beginning on June 1, 2012. The state must close distribution center and retail stores by June 15, 2012.

### **Impact on local revenue**

According to the AWC, the initiative specifies that local governments are to continue to receive, in the aggregate, no less liquor revenue than comparable periods plus an additional \$10 million per year for public safety. According to the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB), in 2011 the City of Kirkland received \$621,180 in the form of liquor excise taxes and a portion of the WSLCB's profits

In general, liquor taxes would remain. The current liquor markup – the primary source of revenue for liquor profits – would end. However, the initiative provides a new annual license fee for liquor retailers (17% of its liquor sales) and distributors (10% of its liquor sales for the first two years; 5% of its liquor sales after that), which would be distributed as the markup currently is. During the first year, distributors must collectively pay \$150 million in license fees.

The Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates the liquor license fees will increase revenue for local and state governments if the initiative passes (Attachment B). Over six years, local governments would receive an additional \$186 to \$227 million over current projections. The State General Fund would receive an additional \$216 and \$253 million. OFM assumes that an estimated 1,428 retailers would begin selling liquor, and sales would increase 5% due to increased availability. OFM further assumes that the liquor markup would increase under a private system. In an analysis partially funded by Costco, the Washington Research Council estimated that liquor revenue to local governments would increase by \$279 million over six years if the initiative passes.

### **Potential public health, safety, and economic implications**

The Washington State Budget and Policy Center (WSBPC) points out that OFM's analysis does not account for future costs associated with greater consumption of hard liquor. They estimate that hard liquor sales (consumption) would increase by about five percent under I-1183. However, a 2010 report from the State Auditor's Office estimated that consumption of hard liquor could increase by as much as 15 percent under a privatized liquor system similar to that proposed in I-1183. The WSBPC claims that either way, Washington State could face increased public health and safety costs under the initiative due to higher rates of drunk driving and other alcohol-related crimes.

The initiative refers to "trade areas" in Section 103 (c). The language states that the Liquor Control Board "shall not deny" a liquor license to stores under 10,000 square feet if there is no other liquor retailer in the "trade area." Because "trade area" is neither defined in the initiative nor is it currently defined by state law, the No on I-1183 Campaign has defined a trade area conservatively

for cities and towns with 20,000 or more residents as a 1 mile radius around existing 10,000 square foot (or larger) stores that currently sell beer and wine.

For the City of Kirkland, the number of outlets that would immediately qualify to sell hard liquor under I-1183 would climb from the current 3 liquor stores to approximately 21 retailers. Impacts to law enforcement and social service resources are undetermined.

Using the No on 1183 Campaign's definition of "trade area," none of the mini-marts or gas stations in Kirkland would qualify for a liquor license. However, that may change depending on how "trade area" is ultimately defined.

The WSBPC also suggests that job losses could harm state economy. It is estimated that nearly 1,000 state liquor store and distribution center employees would lose their jobs under I-1183. Nationwide, mass layoffs of front-line state and local government workers continue to slow our economic recovery. The WSBPC says that by adding hundreds of state workers to the unemployment rolls could hamper our own recovery efforts.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** Due to the complexity of the issue, staff has no recommendation.

**COUNCIL ACTION:**

Under RCW 42.17.130, the Council may vote on a resolution to support or oppose a ballot proposition "so long as (a) any required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot proposition, and (b) members of the legislative body or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of any opposing view;..."

- Attachment A – Text of Initiative 1183
- Attachment B – OFM's Fiscal Impact Statement on I-1183
- Attachment C – Secretary of State's Explanatory Statement on I-1183
- Attachment D – Voter Guide Statements on I-1183
- Attachment E – Yes on I-1185 materials
- Attachment F – No on I-1125 materials
- Attachment G – Draft Resolutions

**INITIATIVE MEASURE \_\_\_\_\_**

AN ACT Relating to liquor; amending RCW 66.24.360, 82.08.150, 66.08.050, 66.08.060, 66.20.010, 66.20.160, 66.24.310, 66.24.380, 66.28.030, 66.24.540, 66.24.590, 66.28.060, 66.28.070, 66.28.170, 66.28.180, 66.28.190, 66.28.280, 66.04.010, 43.19.19054, 66.08.020, 66.08.026, 66.08.030, 66.24.145, 66.24.160, 66.32.010, 66.44.120, 66.44.150, 66.44.340, 19.126.010, and 19.126.040; reenacting and amending RCW 66.28.040 and 19.126.020; adding new sections to chapter 66.24 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 66.28 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 66.08.070, 66.08.075, 66.08.160, 66.08.165, 66.08.166, 66.08.167, 66.08.220, 66.08.235, 66.16.010, 66.16.040, 66.16.041, 66.16.050, 66.16.060, 66.16.070, 66.16.100, 66.16.110, 66.16.120, and 66.28.045; contingently repealing ESSB 5942, 2011 1st sp.s. c ... ss 1 through 10; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

**PART I****LICENSED SALE OF SPIRITS**

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 101.** (1) The people of the state of Washington, in enacting this initiative measure, find that the state government monopoly on liquor distribution and liquor stores in Washington and the state government regulations that arbitrarily restrict the wholesale distribution and pricing of wine are outdated, inefficient, and costly to local taxpayers, consumers, distributors, and retailers. Therefore, the people wish to privatize and modernize both wholesale distribution and retail sales of liquor and remove outdated restrictions on the wholesale distribution of wine by enacting this initiative.

(2) This initiative will:

(a) Privatize and modernize wholesale distribution and retail sales of liquor in Washington state in a manner that will reduce state government costs and provide increased funding for state and local government services, while continuing to strictly regulate the distribution and sale of liquor;

(b) Get the state government out of the commercial business of distributing, selling, and promoting the sale of liquor, allowing the state to focus on the more appropriate government role of enforcing liquor laws and protecting public health and safety concerning all alcoholic beverages;

(c) Authorize the state to auction off its existing state liquor distribution and state liquor store facilities and equipment;

(d) Allow a private distributor of alcohol to get a license to distribute liquor if that distributor meets the requirements set by the Washington state liquor control board and is approved for a license by the board and create provisions to promote investments by private distributors;

(e) Require private distributors who get licenses to distribute liquor to pay ten percent of their gross spirits revenues to the state during the first two years and five percent of their gross spirits revenues to the state after the first two years;

(f) Allow for a limited number of retail stores to sell liquor if they meet public safety requirements set by this initiative and the liquor control board;

(g) Require that a retail store must have ten thousand square feet or more of fully enclosed retail space within a single structure in order to get a license to sell liquor, with limited exceptions;

(h) Require a retail store to demonstrate to state regulators that it can effectively prevent sales of alcohol to minors in order to get a license to sell liquor;

(i) Ensure that local communities have input before a liquor license can be issued to a local retailer or distributor and maintain all local zoning requirements and authority related to the location of liquor stores;

(j) Require private retailers who get licenses to sell liquor to pay seventeen percent of their gross spirits revenues to the state;

(k) Maintain the current distribution of liquor revenues to local governments and dedicate a portion of the new revenues raised from liquor license fees to increase funding for local public safety programs, including police, fire, and emergency services in communities throughout the state;

(l) Make the standard fines and license suspension penalties for selling liquor to minors twice as strong as the existing fines and penalties for selling beer or wine to minors;

(m) Make requirements for training and supervision of employees selling spirits at retail more stringent than what is now required for sales of beer and wine;

(n) Update the current law on wine distribution to allow wine distributors and wineries to give volume discounts on the wholesale price of wine to retail stores and restaurants; and

(o) Allow retailers and restaurants to distribute wine to their own stores from a central warehouse.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 102.** A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The holder of a spirits distributor license or spirits retail license issued under this title may commence sale of spirits upon issuance thereof, but in no event earlier than March 1, 2012, for distributors, or June 1, 2012, for retailers. The board must complete application processing by those dates of all complete applications for

spirits licenses on file with the board on or before sixty days from the effective date of this section.

(2) The board must effect orderly closure of all state liquor stores no later than June 1, 2012, and must thereafter refrain from purchase, sale, or distribution of liquor, except for asset sales authorized by this act.

(3) The board must devote sufficient resources to planning and preparation for sale of all assets of state liquor stores and distribution centers, and all other assets of the state over which the board has power of disposition, including without limitation goodwill and location value associated with state liquor stores, with the objective of depleting all inventory of liquor by May 31, 2012, and closing all other asset sales no later than June 1, 2013. The board, in furtherance of this subsection, may sell liquor to spirits licensees.

(4)(a) Disposition of any state liquor store or distribution center assets remaining after June 1, 2013, must be managed by the department of revenue.

(b) The board must obtain the maximum reasonable value for all asset sales made under this section.

(c) The board must sell by auction open to the public the right at each state-owned store location of a spirits retail licensee to operate a liquor store upon the premises. Such right must be freely alienable and subject to all state and local zoning and land use requirements applicable to the property. Acquisition of the operating rights must be a precondition to, but does not establish eligibility for, a spirits retail license at the location of a state store and does not confer any privilege conferred by a spirits retail license. Holding the rights does not require the holder of the right to operate a liquor-licensed business or apply for a liquor license.

(5) All sales proceeds under this section, net of direct sales expenses and other transition costs authorized by this section, must be deposited into the liquor revolving fund.

(6)(a) The board must complete the orderly transition from the current state-controlled system to the private licensee system of spirits retailing and distribution as required under this chapter by June 1, 2012.

(b) The transition must include, without limitation, a provision for applying operating and asset sale revenues of the board to just and reasonable measures to avert harm to interests of tribes, military buyers, and nonemployee liquor store operators under then existing contracts for supply by the board of distilled spirits, taking into account present value of issuance of a spirits retail license to the holder of such interest. The provision may extend beyond the time for completion of transition to a spirits licensee system.

(c) Purchases by the federal government from any licensee of the board of spirits for resale through commissaries at military installations are exempt from sales tax based on selling price levied by RCW 82.08.150.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 103.** A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) There is a spirits retail license to: Sell spirits in original containers to consumers for consumption off the licensed premises and to permit holders; sell spirits in original containers to retailers licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the premises, for resale at their licensed premises according to the terms of their licenses, although no single sale may exceed twenty-four liters, unless the sale is by a licensee that was a contract liquor store manager of a contract liquor store at the location of its spirits retail licensed premises from which it makes such sales; and export spirits.

(2) For the purposes of this title, a spirits retail license is a retail license, and a sale by a spirits retailer is a retail sale only if not for resale. Nothing in this title authorizes sales by on-sale licensees to other retail licensees. The board must establish by rule an obligation of on-sale spirits retailers to:

(a) Maintain a schedule by stock-keeping unit of all their purchases of spirits from spirits retail licensees, indicating the identity of the seller and the quantities purchased; and

(b) Provide, not more frequently than quarterly, a report for each scheduled item containing the identity of the purchasing on-premise licensee and the quantities of that scheduled item purchased since any preceding report to:

(i) A distributor authorized by the distiller to distribute a scheduled item in the on-sale licensee's geographic area; or

(ii) A distiller acting as distributor of the scheduled item in the area.

(3)(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, the board may issue spirits retail licenses only for premises comprising at least ten thousand square feet of fully enclosed retail space within a single structure, including storerooms and other interior auxiliary areas but excluding covered or fenced exterior areas, whether or not attached to the structure, and only to applicants that the board determines will maintain systems for inventory management, employee training, employee supervision, and physical security of the product substantially as effective as those of stores currently operated by the board with respect to preventing sales to or pilferage by underage or inebriated persons.

(b) License issuances and renewals are subject to RCW 66.24.010 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including without limitation rights of cities, towns, county legislative authorities, the public, churches, schools, and public institutions to object to or prevent

issuance of local liquor licenses. However, existing grocery premises licensed to sell beer and/or wine are deemed to be premises "now licensed" under RCW 66.24.010(9)(a) for the purpose of processing applications for spirits retail licenses.

(c) The board may not deny a spirits retail license to an otherwise qualified contract liquor store at its contract location or to the holder of former state liquor store operating rights sold at auction under section 102 of this act on the grounds of location, nature, or size of the premises to be licensed. The board shall not deny a spirits retail license to applicants that are not contract liquor stores or operating rights holders on the grounds of the size of the premises to be licensed, if such applicant is otherwise qualified and the board determines that:

(i) There is no retail spirits license holder in the trade area that the applicant proposes to serve;

(ii) The applicant meets, or upon licensure will meet, the operational requirements established by the board by rule; and

(iii) The licensee has not committed more than one public safety violation within the three years preceding application.

(d) A retailer authorized to sell spirits for consumption on or off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits at its licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board, which facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, and from which the retailer may deliver to its own licensed premises and, pursuant to sales permitted under subsection (1) of this section:

(i) To other retailer premises licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the licensed premises;

(ii) To other registered facilities; or

(iii) To lawful purchasers outside the state. The facilities may be registered and utilized by associations, cooperatives, or comparable

groups of retailers, including at least one retailer licensed to sell spirits.

(4) Each spirits retail licensee must pay to the board, for deposit into the liquor revolving fund, a license issuance fee equivalent to seventeen percent of all spirits sales revenues under the license, exclusive of taxes collected by the licensee and of sales of items on which a license fee payable under this section has otherwise been incurred. The board must establish rules setting forth the timing of such payments and reporting of sales dollar volume by the licensee, with payments required quarterly in arrears. The first payment is due October 1, 2012.

(5) In addition to the payment required under subsection (4) of this section, each licensee must pay an annual license renewal fee of one hundred sixty-six dollars. The board must periodically review and adjust the renewal fee as may be required to maintain it as comparable to annual license renewal fees for licenses to sell beer and wine not for consumption on the licensed premises. If required by law at the time, any increase of the annual renewal fee becomes effective only upon ratification by the legislature.

(6) As a condition to receiving and renewing a retail spirits license the licensee must provide training as prescribed by the board by rule for individuals who sell spirits or who manage others who sell spirits regarding compliance with laws and regulations regarding sale of spirits, including without limitation the prohibitions against sale of spirits to individuals who are underage or visibly intoxicated. The training must be provided before the individual first engages in the sale of spirits and must be renewed at least every five years. The licensee must maintain records documenting the nature and frequency of the training provided. An employee training program is presumptively sufficient if it incorporates a "responsible vendor program" promulgated by the board.

(7) The maximum penalties prescribed by the board in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040 relating to fines and suspensions are doubled for violations relating to the sale of spirits by retail spirits licensees.

(8)(a) The board must promulgate regulations concerning the adoption and administration of a compliance training program for spirits retail licensees, to be known as a "responsible vendor program," to reduce underage drinking, encourage licensees to adopt specific best practices to prevent sales to minors, and provide licensees with an incentive to give their employees on-going training in responsible alcohol sales and service.

(b) Licensees who join the responsible vendor program under this section and maintain all of the program's requirements are not subject to the doubling of penalties provided in this section for a single violation in any period of twelve calendar months.

(c) The responsible vendor program must be free, voluntary, and self-monitoring.

(d) To participate in the responsible vendor program, licensees must submit an application form to the board. If the application establishes that the licensee meets the qualifications to join the program, the board must send the licensee a membership certificate.

(e) A licensee participating in the responsible vendor program must at a minimum:

(i) Provide on-going training to employees;

(ii) Accept only certain forms of identification for alcohol sales;

(iii) Adopt policies on alcohol sales and checking identification;

(iv) Post specific signs in the business; and

(v) Keep records verifying compliance with the program's requirements.

**Sec. 104.** RCW 66.24.360 and 2011 c 119 s 203 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There ~~((shall be))~~ is a ~~((beer and/or wine retailer's license to be designated as a))~~ grocery store license to sell wine and/or beer, including without limitation strong beer~~((, and/or wine))~~ at retail in ~~((bottles, cans, and))~~ original containers, not to be consumed upon the premises where sold~~((, at any store other than the state liquor stores))~~.

~~((+1))~~ (2) There is a wine retailer reseller endorsement of a grocery store license, to sell wine at retail in original containers to retailers licensed to sell wine for consumption on the premises, for resale at their licensed premises according to the terms of the license. However, no single sale may exceed twenty-four liters, unless the sale is made by a licensee that was a contract liquor store manager of a contract-operated liquor store at the location from which such sales are made. For the purposes of this title, a grocery store license is a retail license, and a sale by a grocery store licensee with a reseller endorsement is a retail sale only if not for resale.

(3) Licensees obtaining a written endorsement from the board may also sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding less than five and one-half gallons of liquid.

~~((+2))~~ (4) The annual fee for the grocery store license is one hundred fifty dollars for each store.

~~((+3))~~ (5) The annual fee for the wine retailer reseller endorsement is one hundred sixty-six dollars for each store.

(6) The board ~~((shall))~~ must issue a restricted grocery store license authorizing the licensee to sell beer and only table wine, if the board finds upon issuance or renewal of the license that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be against the public interest. In determining the public interest, the board ~~((shall))~~ must consider at least the following factors:

(a) The likelihood that the applicant will sell strong beer or fortified wine to persons who are intoxicated;

(b) Law enforcement problems in the vicinity of the applicant's establishment that may arise from persons purchasing strong beer or fortified wine at the establishment; and

(c) Whether the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be detrimental to or inconsistent with a government-operated or funded alcohol treatment or detoxification program in the area.

If the board receives no evidence or objection that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be against the public interest, it (~~shall~~) must issue or renew the license without restriction, as applicable. The burden of establishing that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine by the licensee would be against the public interest is on those persons objecting.

~~((4))~~ (7) Licensees holding a grocery store license must maintain a minimum three thousand dollar inventory of food products for human consumption, not including pop, beer, strong beer, or wine.

~~((5))~~ (8) A grocery store licensee with a wine retailer reseller endorsement may accept delivery of wine at its licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board, which facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, and from which it may deliver to its own licensed premises and, pursuant to sales permitted by this title, to other licensed premises, to other registered facilities, or to lawful purchasers outside the state. Facilities may be registered and utilized by associations, cooperatives, or comparable groups of grocery store licensees.

(9) Upon approval by the board, the grocery store licensee may also receive an endorsement to permit the international export of beer, strong beer, and wine.

(a) Any beer, strong beer, or wine sold under this endorsement must have been purchased from a licensed beer or wine distributor licensed to do business within the state of Washington.

(b) Any beer, strong beer, and wine sold under this endorsement must be intended for consumption outside the state of Washington and the United States and appropriate records must be maintained by the licensee.

(c) Any beer, strong beer, or wine sold under this (~~license~~) endorsement must be sold at a price no less than the acquisition price paid by the holder of the license.

(d) The annual cost of this endorsement is five hundred dollars and is in addition to the license fees paid by the licensee for a grocery store license.

~~((6))~~ (10) A grocery store licensee holding a snack bar license under RCW 66.24.350 may receive an endorsement to allow the sale of confections containing more than one percent but not more than ten percent alcohol by weight to persons twenty-one years of age or older.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) There is a license for spirits distributors to (a) sell spirits purchased from manufacturers, distillers, or suppliers including, without limitation, licensed Washington distilleries, licensed spirits importers, other Washington spirits distributors, or suppliers of foreign spirits located outside of the United States, to spirits retailers including, without limitation, spirits retail licensees, special occasion license holders, interstate common carrier license holders, restaurant spirits retailer license holders, spirits, beer, and wine private club license holders, hotel license holders, sports entertainment facility license holders, and spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license holders, and to other spirits distributors; and (b) export the same from the state.

(2) By January 1, 2012, the board must issue spirits distributor licenses to all applicants who, upon the effective date of this

section, have the right to purchase spirits from a spirits manufacturer, spirits distiller, or other spirits supplier for resale in the state, or are agents of such supplier authorized to sell to licensees in the state, unless the board determines that issuance of a license to such applicant is not in the public interest.

(3)(a) As limited by (b) of this subsection and subject to (c) of this subsection, each spirits distributor licensee must pay to the board for deposit into the liquor revolving fund, a license issuance fee calculated as follows:

(i) In each of the first two years of licensure, ten percent of the total revenue from all the licensee's sales of spirits made during the year for which the fee is due, respectively; and

(ii) In the third year of licensure and each year thereafter, five percent of the total revenue from all the licensee's sales of spirits made during the year for which the fee is due, respectively.

(b) The fee required under this subsection (3) is calculated only on sales of items which the licensee was the first spirits distributor in the state to have received:

(i) In the case of spirits manufactured in the state, from the distiller; or

(ii) In the case of spirits manufactured outside the state, from an authorized out-of-state supplier.

(c) By March 31, 2013, all persons holding spirits distributor licenses on or before March 31, 2013, must have paid collectively one hundred fifty million dollars or more in spirits distributor license fees. If the collective payment through March 31, 2013, totals less than one hundred fifty million dollars, the board must, according to rules adopted by the board for the purpose, collect by May 31, 2013, as additional spirits distributor license fees the difference between one hundred fifty million dollars and the actual receipts, allocated among persons holding spirits distributor licenses at any time on or before

March 31, 2013, ratably according to their spirits sales made during calendar year 2012. Any amount by which such payments exceed one hundred fifty million dollars by March 31, 2013, must be credited to future license issuance fee obligations of spirits distributor licensees according to rules adopted by the board.

(d) A retail licensee selling for resale must pay a distributor license fee under the terms and conditions in this section on resales of spirits the licensee has purchased on which no other distributor license fee has been paid. The board must establish rules setting forth the frequency and timing of such payments and reporting of sales dollar volume by the licensee, with payments due quarterly in arrears.

(e) No spirits inventory may be subject to calculation of more than a single spirits distributor license issuance fee.

(4) In addition to the payment set forth in subsection (3) of this section, each spirits distributor licensee renewing its annual license must pay an annual license renewal fee of one thousand three hundred twenty dollars for each licensed location.

(5) There is no minimum facility size or capacity for spirits distributor licenses, and no limit on the number of such licenses issued to qualified applicants. License applicants must provide physical security of the product that is substantially as effective as the physical security of the distribution facilities currently operated by the board with respect to preventing pilferage. License issuances and renewals are subject to RCW 66.24.010 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including without limitation rights of cities, towns, county legislative authorities, the public, churches, schools, and public institutions to object to or prevent issuance of local liquor licenses. However, existing distributor premises licensed to sell beer and/or wine are deemed to be premises "now licensed" under RCW 66.24.010(9)(a) for the purpose of processing applications for spirits distributor licenses.

**Sec. 106.** RCW 82.08.150 and 2009 c 479 s 65 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is levied and (~~shall be~~) collected a tax upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of fifteen percent of the selling price(~~(. The tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by the Washington state liquor stores and agencies, but excluding sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees)~~)).

(2) There is levied and (~~shall be~~) collected a tax upon each sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of ten percent of the selling price on sales by (~~Washington state liquor stores and agencies to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees~~) a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to restaurant spirits retailers.

(3) There is levied and (~~shall be~~) collected an additional tax upon each (~~retail~~) sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of one dollar and seventy-two cents per liter. (~~The additional tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees.~~)

(4) An additional tax is imposed equal to fourteen percent multiplied by the taxes payable under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(5) An additional tax is imposed upon each (~~retail~~) sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits

in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of seven cents per liter. (~~The additional tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees.~~) All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax (~~shall~~) must be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(6)(a) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of (~~one and seven tenths percent of the selling price through June 30, 1995, two and six tenths percent of the selling price for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and~~) three and four-tenths percent of the selling price (~~thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, but excluding sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees~~)).

(b) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package to a restaurant spirits retailer at the rate of (~~one and one-tenth percent of the selling price through June 30, 1995, one and seven tenths percent of the selling price for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and~~) two and three-tenths percent of the selling price (~~thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees~~)).

(c) An additional tax is imposed upon each (~~retail~~) sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of (~~twenty cents per liter through June 30, 1995, thirty cents per liter for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and~~) forty-one cents per liter (~~thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such~~

~~sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees~~)).

(d) All revenues collected during any month from additional taxes under this subsection (~~shall~~) must be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(7)(a) An additional tax is imposed upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of one dollar and thirty-three cents per liter. (~~This additional tax applies to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, but excluding sales to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees.~~)

(b) All revenues collected during any month from additional taxes under this subsection (~~shall~~) must be deposited by the twenty-fifth day of the following month into the general fund.

(8) The tax imposed in RCW 82.08.020 (~~shall~~) does not apply to sales of spirits in the original package.

(9) The taxes imposed in this section (~~shall~~) must be paid by the buyer to the seller, and each seller (~~shall~~) must collect from the buyer the full amount of the tax payable in respect to each taxable sale under this section. The taxes required by this section to be collected by the seller (~~shall~~) must be stated separately from the selling price, and for purposes of determining the tax due from the buyer to the seller, it (~~shall be~~) is conclusively presumed that the selling price quoted in any price list does not include the taxes imposed by this section. Sellers must report and return all taxes imposed in this section in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

(10) As used in this section, the terms, "spirits" and "package" (~~shall~~) have the same meaning (~~ascribed to them~~) as provided in chapter 66.04 RCW.

**Sec. 107.** RCW 66.08.050 and 2011 c 186 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The board, subject to the provisions of this title and the rules, (~~shall~~) must:

(1) (~~Determine the localities within which state liquor stores shall be established throughout the state, and the number and situation of the stores within each locality;~~

~~— (2) Appoint in cities and towns and other communities, in which no state liquor store is located, contract liquor stores. In addition, the board may appoint, in its discretion, a manufacturer that also manufactures liquor products other than wine under a license under this title, as a contract liquor store for the purpose of sale of liquor products of its own manufacture on the licensed premises only. Such contract liquor stores shall be authorized to sell liquor under the guidelines provided by law, rule, or contract, and such contract liquor stores shall be subject to such additional rules and regulations consistent with this title as the board may require. Sampling on contract store premises is permitted under this act;~~

~~— (3) Establish all necessary warehouses for the storing and bottling, diluting and rectifying of stocks of liquors for the purposes of this title;~~

~~— (4) Provide for the leasing for periods not to exceed ten years of all premises required for the conduct of the business; and for remodeling the same, and the procuring of their furnishings, fixtures, and supplies; and for obtaining options of renewal of such leases by the lessee. The terms of such leases in all other respects shall be subject to the direction of the board;~~

~~— (5)) Determine the nature, form and capacity of all packages to be used for containing liquor kept for sale under this title;~~

~~((+6))~~ (2) Execute or cause to be executed, all contracts, papers, and documents in the name of the board, under such regulations as the board may fix;

~~((+7))~~ (3) Pay all customs, duties, excises, charges and obligations whatsoever relating to the business of the board;

~~((+8))~~ (4) Require bonds from all employees in the discretion of the board, and to determine the amount of fidelity bond of each such employee;

~~((+9))~~ (5) Perform services for the state lottery commission to such extent, and for such compensation, as may be mutually agreed upon between the board and the commission;

~~((+10))~~ (6) Accept and deposit into the general fund-local account and disburse, subject to appropriation, federal grants or other funds or donations from any source for the purpose of improving public awareness of the health risks associated with alcohol consumption by youth and the abuse of alcohol by adults in Washington state. The board's alcohol awareness program (~~shall~~) must cooperate with federal and state agencies, interested organizations, and individuals to effect an active public beverage alcohol awareness program;

~~((+11))~~ (7) Perform all other matters and things, whether similar to the foregoing or not, to carry out the provisions of this title, and (~~shall have~~) has full power to do each and every act necessary to the conduct of its (~~business, including all buying, selling, preparation and approval of forms, and every other function of the business whatsoever, subject only to audit by the state auditor: PROVIDED, That the board shall have~~) regulatory functions, including all supplies procurement, preparation and approval of forms, and every other undertaking necessary to perform its regulatory functions whatsoever, subject only to audit by the state auditor. However, the board has no authority to regulate the content of spoken language on licensed premises where wine and other liquors are served and where there is not

a clear and present danger of disorderly conduct being provoked by such language or to restrict advertising of lawful prices.

**Sec. 108.** RCW 66.08.060 and 2005 c 231 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) The board shall not advertise liquor in any form or through any medium whatsoever.~~

~~—(2) In-store liquor merchandising is not advertising for the purposes of this section.~~

~~—(3))~~ The board ~~((shall have))~~ has power to adopt any and all reasonable rules as to the kind, character, and location of advertising of liquor.

**Sec. 109.** RCW 66.20.010 and 2011 c 119 s 213 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon application in the prescribed form being made to any employee authorized by the board to issue permits, accompanied by payment of the prescribed fee, and upon the employee being satisfied that the applicant should be granted a permit under this title, the employee ~~((shall))~~ must issue to the applicant under such regulations and at such fee as may be prescribed by the board a permit of the class applied for, as follows:

(1) Where the application is for a special permit by a physician or dentist, or by any person in charge of an institution regularly conducted as a hospital or sanitorium for the care of persons in ill health, or as a home devoted exclusively to the care of aged people, a special liquor purchase permit, except that the governor may waive the requirement for a special liquor purchase permit under this subsection pursuant to an order issued under RCW 43.06.220(2);

(2) Where the application is for a special permit by a person engaged within the state in mechanical or manufacturing business or in

scientific pursuits requiring alcohol for use therein, or by any private individual, a special permit to purchase alcohol for the purpose named in the permit, except that the governor may waive the requirement for a special liquor purchase permit under this subsection pursuant to an order issued under RCW 43.06.220(2);

(3) Where the application is for a special permit to consume liquor at a banquet, at a specified date and place, a special permit to purchase liquor for consumption at such banquet, to such applicants as may be fixed by the board;

(4) Where the application is for a special permit to consume liquor on the premises of a business not licensed under this title, a special permit to purchase liquor for consumption thereon for such periods of time and to such applicants as may be fixed by the board;

(5) Where the application is for a special permit by a manufacturer to import or purchase within the state alcohol, malt, and other materials containing alcohol to be used in the manufacture of liquor, or other products, a special permit;

(6) Where the application is for a special permit by a person operating a drug store to purchase liquor at retail prices only, to be thereafter sold by such person on the prescription of a physician, a special liquor purchase permit, except that the governor may waive the requirement for a special liquor purchase permit under this subsection pursuant to an order issued under RCW 43.06.220(2);

(7) Where the application is for a special permit by an authorized representative of a military installation operated by or for any of the armed forces within the geographical boundaries of the state of Washington, a special permit to purchase liquor for use on such military installation (~~at prices to be fixed by the board~~);

(8) Where the application is for a special permit by a vendor that manufactures or sells a product which cannot be effectively presented to potential buyers without serving it with liquor or by a

manufacturer, importer, or distributor, or representative thereof, to serve liquor without charge to delegates and guests at a convention of a trade association composed of licensees of the board, when the said liquor is served in a hospitality room or from a booth in a board-approved suppliers' display room at the convention, and when the liquor so served is for consumption in the said hospitality room or display room during the convention, anything in this title (~~(66-RCW)~~) to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor (~~(shall)~~) must be purchased from (~~(the board or a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee)~~) a spirits retailer or distributor, and any such (~~(beer and wine shall be)~~) liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210;

(9) Where the application is for a special permit by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor, or representative thereof, to donate liquor for a reception, breakfast, luncheon, or dinner for delegates and guests at a convention of a trade association composed of licensees of the board, when the liquor so donated is for consumption at the said reception, breakfast, luncheon, or dinner during the convention, anything in this title (~~(66-RCW)~~) to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor (~~(shall)~~) must be purchased from (~~(the board or a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee)~~) a spirits retailer or distributor, and any such (~~(beer and wine shall be)~~) liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210;

(10) Where the application is for a special permit by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor, or representative thereof, to donate and/or serve liquor without charge to delegates and guests at an international trade fair, show, or exposition held under the auspices of a federal, state, or local governmental entity or organized and promoted by a nonprofit organization, anything in this title (~~(66-RCW)~~) to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor (~~(shall)~~)

must be purchased from ~~((the board))~~ a liquor spirits retailer or distributor, and any such ~~((beer or wine shall be))~~ liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210;

(11) Where the application is for an annual special permit by a person operating a bed and breakfast lodging facility to donate or serve wine or beer without charge to overnight guests of the facility if the wine or beer is for consumption on the premises of the facility. "Bed and breakfast lodging facility," as used in this subsection, means a facility offering from one to eight lodging units and breakfast to travelers and guests.

**Sec. 110.** RCW 66.20.160 and 2005 c 151 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Words and phrases))~~ As used in RCW 66.20.160 ~~((to))~~ through 66.20.210, inclusive, ~~((shall have the following meaning:~~

~~—"Card of identification" means any one of those cards described in RCW 66.16.040.))~~

"licensee" means the holder of a retail liquor license issued by the board, and includes any employee or agent of the licensee.

~~(("Store employee" means a person employed in a state liquor store to sell liquor.))~~

**Sec. 111.** RCW 66.24.310 and 2011 c 119 s 301 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, no person ~~((shall))~~ may canvass for, solicit, receive, or take orders for the purchase or sale of liquor, nor contact any licensees of the board in goodwill activities, unless ~~((such person shall be the accredited representative of a person, firm, or corporation holding a certificate of approval issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.270 or 66.24.206, a beer distributor's license, a microbrewer's license, a domestic brewer's~~

~~license, a beer importer's license, a domestic winery license, a wine importer's license, or a wine distributor's license within the state of Washington, or the accredited representative of a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of spirituous liquor, or foreign produced beer or wine, and shall have))~~ the person is the representative of a licensee or certificate holder authorized by this title to sell liquor for resale in the state and has applied for and received a representative's license.

(b) (a) of this subsection (~~shall~~) does not apply to: (i) Drivers who deliver spirits, beer, or wine; or (ii) domestic wineries or their employees.

(2) Every representative's license issued under this title (~~shall be~~) is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this title or by the rules and regulations of the board; the board, for the purpose of maintaining an orderly market, may limit the number of representative's licenses issued for representation of specific classes of eligible employers.

(3) Every application for a representative's license must be approved by a holder of a certificate of approval (~~issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.270 or 66.24.206~~), a licensed beer distributor, a licensed domestic brewer, a licensed beer importer, a licensed microbrewer, a licensed domestic winery, a licensed wine importer, a licensed wine distributor, or by a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of (~~spirituous liquor~~) spirits, or of foreign-produced beer or wine, as required by the rules and regulations of the board (~~shall require~~)).

(4) The fee for a representative's license (~~shall be~~) is twenty-five dollars per year.

~~((5) An accredited representative of a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of spirituous liquor may, after he or she has applied for and received a representative's license, contact retail~~

~~licensees of the board only in goodwill activities pertaining to spirituous liquor products.))~~

**Sec. 112.** RCW 66.24.380 and 2005 c 151 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

There (~~shall be~~) is a retailer's license to be designated as a special occasion license to be issued to a not-for-profit society or organization to sell spirits, beer, and wine by the individual serving for on-premises consumption at a specified event, such as at picnics or other special occasions, at a specified date and place; fee sixty dollars per day.

(1) The not-for-profit society or organization is limited to sales of no more than twelve calendar days per year. For the purposes of this subsection, special occasion licensees that are "agricultural area fairs" or "agricultural county, district, and area fairs," as defined by RCW 15.76.120, that receive a special occasion license may, once per calendar year, count as one event fairs that last multiple days, so long as alcohol sales are at set dates, times, and locations, and the board receives prior notification of the dates, times, and locations. The special occasion license applicant will pay the sixty dollars per day for this event.

(2) The licensee may sell spirits, beer, and/or wine in original, unopened containers for off-premises consumption if permission is obtained from the board prior to the event.

(3) Sale, service, and consumption of spirits, beer, and wine is to be confined to specified premises or designated areas only.

(4) (~~Spirituous~~) Liquor sold under this special occasion license must be purchased (~~at a state liquor store or contract liquor store without discount at retail prices, including all taxes~~) from a licensee of the board.

(5) Any violation of this section is a class 1 civil infraction having a maximum penalty of two hundred fifty dollars as provided for in chapter 7.80 RCW.

**Sec. 113.** RCW 66.28.030 and 2004 c 160 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Every domestic distillery, brewery, and microbrewery, domestic winery, certificate of approval holder, licensed liquor importer, licensed wine importer, and licensed beer importer (~~(shall be)~~) is responsible for the conduct of any licensed spirits, beer, or wine distributor in selling, or contracting to sell, to retail licensees, spirits, beer, or wine manufactured by such domestic distillery, brewery, microbrewery, domestic winery, manufacturer holding a certificate of approval, sold by an authorized representative holding a certificate of approval, or imported by such liquor, beer, or wine importer. Where the board finds that any licensed spirits, beer, or wine distributor has violated any of the provisions of this title or of the regulations of the board in selling or contracting to sell spirits, beer, or wine to retail licensees, the board may, in addition to any punishment inflicted or imposed upon such distributor, prohibit the sale of the brand or brands of spirits, beer, or wine involved in such violation to any or all retail licensees within the trade territory usually served by such distributor for such period of time as the board may fix, irrespective of whether the distiller manufacturing such spirits or the liquor importer importing such spirits, brewer manufacturing such beer or the beer importer importing such beer, or the domestic winery manufacturing such wine or the wine importer importing such wine or the certificate of approval holder manufacturing such spirits, beer, or wine or acting as authorized representative actually participated in such violation.

**Sec. 114.** RCW 66.24.540 and 1999 c 129 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There ~~((shall be))~~ is a retailer's license to be designated as a motel license. The motel license may be issued to a motel regardless of whether it holds any other class of license under this title. No license may be issued to a motel offering rooms to its guests on an hourly basis. The license authorizes the licensee to:

~~((1))~~ (a) Sell, at retail, in locked honor bars, spirits in individual bottles not to exceed fifty milliliters, beer in individual cans or bottles not to exceed twelve ounces, and wine in individual bottles not to exceed one hundred eighty-seven milliliters, to registered guests of the motel for consumption in guest rooms.

~~((a))~~ (i) Each honor bar must also contain snack foods. No more than one-half of the guest rooms may have honor bars.

~~((b))~~ (ii) All spirits to be sold under the license must be purchased from a spirits retailer or a spirits distributor licensee of the board.

~~((c))~~ (iii) The licensee ~~((shall))~~ must require proof of age from the guest renting a guest room and requesting the use of an honor bar. The guest ~~((shall))~~ must also execute an affidavit verifying that no one under twenty-one years of age ~~((shall have))~~ has access to the spirits, beer, and wine in the honor bar.

~~((2))~~ (b) Provide without additional charge, to overnight guests of the motel, spirits, beer, and wine by the individual serving for on-premises consumption at a specified regular date, time, and place as may be fixed by the board. Self-service by attendees is prohibited. All spirits, beer, and wine service must be done by an alcohol server as defined in RCW 66.20.300 and comply with RCW 66.20.310.

(2) The annual fee for a motel license is five hundred dollars.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "motel" ((as used in this section)) means a transient accommodation licensed under chapter 70.62 RCW.

~~((As used in this section, "spirits," "beer," and "wine" have the meanings defined in RCW 66.04.010.))~~

**Sec. 115.** RCW 66.24.590 and 2011 c 119 s 403 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There ~~((shall be))~~ is a retailer's license to be designated as a hotel license. No license may be issued to a hotel offering rooms to its guests on an hourly basis. Food service provided for room service, banquets or conferences, or restaurant operation under this license ~~((shall))~~ must meet the requirements of rules adopted by the board.

(2) The hotel license authorizes the licensee to:

(a) Sell spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the individual glass, at retail, for consumption on the premises, including mixed drinks and cocktails compounded and mixed on the premises;

(b) Sell, at retail, from locked honor bars, in individual units, spirits not to exceed fifty milliliters, beer in individual units not to exceed twelve ounces, and wine in individual bottles not to exceed three hundred eighty-five milliliters, to registered guests of the hotel for consumption in guest rooms. The licensee ~~((shall))~~ must require proof of age from the guest renting a guest room and requesting the use of an honor bar. The guest ~~((shall))~~ must also execute an affidavit verifying that no one under twenty-one years of age ~~((shall))~~ will have access to the spirits, beer, and wine in the honor bar;

(c) Provide without additional charge, to overnight guests, spirits, beer, and wine by the individual serving for on-premises consumption at a specified regular date, time, and place as may be fixed by the board. Self-service by attendees is prohibited;

(d) Sell beer, including strong beer, wine, or spirits, in the manufacturer's sealed container or by the individual drink to guests through room service, or through service to occupants of private residential units which are part of the buildings or complex of buildings that include the hotel;

(e) Sell beer, including strong beer, spirits, or wine, in the manufacturer's sealed container at retail sales locations within the hotel premises;

(f) Sell beer to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap in the restaurant area by the licensee at the time of sale;

(g) Sell for on or off-premises consumption, including through room service and service to occupants of private residential units managed by the hotel, wine carrying a label exclusive to the hotel license holder;

(h) Place in guest rooms at check-in, a complimentary bottle of (~~beer, including strong beer, or wine~~) liquor in a manufacturer-sealed container, and make a reference to this service in promotional material.

(3) If all or any facilities for alcoholic beverage service and the preparation, cooking, and serving of food are operated under contract or joint venture agreement, the operator may hold a license separate from the license held by the operator of the hotel. Food and beverage inventory used in separate licensed operations at the hotel may not be shared and (~~shall~~) must be separately owned and stored by the separate licensees.

(4) All spirits to be sold under this license must be purchased from a spirits retailer or spirits distributor licensee of the board.

(5) All on-premise alcoholic beverage service must be done by an alcohol server as defined in RCW 66.20.300 and must comply with RCW 66.20.310.

(6)(a) The hotel license allows the licensee to remove from the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, liquor for sale and service at event locations at a specified date and place not currently licensed by the board. If the event is open to the public, it must be sponsored by a society or organization as defined by RCW 66.24.375. If attendance at the event is limited to members or invited guests of the sponsoring individual, society, or organization, the requirement that the sponsor must be a society or organization as defined by RCW 66.24.375 is waived.

(b) The holder of this license (~~shall~~) must, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any event. Upon request, the licensee (~~shall~~) must provide to the board all necessary or requested information concerning the society or organization that will be holding the function at which the endorsed license will be utilized.

(c) Licensees may cater events on a domestic winery, brewery, or distillery premises.

(7) The holder of this license or its manager may furnish spirits, beer, or wine to the licensee's employees who are twenty-one years of age or older free of charge as may be required for use in connection with instruction on spirits, beer, and wine. The instruction may include the history, nature, values, and characteristics of spirits, beer, or wine, the use of wine lists, and the methods of presenting, serving, storing, and handling spirits, beer, or wine. The licensee must use the (~~beer or wine~~) liquor it obtains under its license for the sampling as part of the instruction. The instruction must be given on the premises of the licensee.

(8) Minors may be allowed in all areas of the hotel where (~~alcohol~~) liquor may be consumed; however, the consumption must be incidental to the primary use of the area. These areas include, but are not limited to, tennis courts, hotel lobbies, and swimming pool areas.

If an area is not a mixed use area, and is primarily used for alcohol service, the area must be designated and restricted to access by ~~((minors))~~ persons of lawful age to purchase liquor.

(9) The annual fee for this license is two thousand dollars.

(10) As used in this section, "hotel," "spirits," "beer," and "wine" have the meanings defined in RCW 66.24.410 and 66.04.010.

**Sec. 116.** RCW 66.28.040 and 2011 c 186 s 4, 2011 c 119 s 207, and 2011 c 62 s 4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Except as permitted by the board under RCW 66.20.010, no domestic brewery, microbrewery, distributor, distiller, domestic winery, importer, rectifier, certificate of approval holder, or other manufacturer of liquor ~~((shall))~~ may, within the state of Washington, give to any person any liquor; but nothing in this section nor in RCW 66.28.305 prevents a domestic brewery, microbrewery, distributor, domestic winery, distiller, certificate of approval holder, or importer from furnishing samples of beer, wine, or spirituous liquor to authorized licensees for the purpose of negotiating a sale, in accordance with regulations adopted by the liquor control board, provided that the samples are subject to taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210~~((, and in the case of spirituous liquor, any product used for samples must be purchased at retail from the board; nothing in this section shall prevent the furnishing of samples of liquor to the board for the purpose of negotiating the sale of liquor to the state liquor control board))~~; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a domestic brewery, microbrewery, domestic winery, distillery, certificate of approval holder, or distributor from furnishing beer, wine, or spirituous liquor for instructional purposes under RCW 66.28.150; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a domestic winery, certificate of approval holder, or distributor from furnishing wine without charge, subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.210, to a

not-for-profit group organized and operated solely for the purpose of enology or the study of viticulture which has been in existence for at least six months and that uses wine so furnished solely for such educational purposes or a domestic winery, or an out-of-state certificate of approval holder, from furnishing wine without charge or a domestic brewery, or an out-of-state certificate of approval holder, from furnishing beer without charge, subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.210 or 66.24.290, or a domestic distiller licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or an accredited representative of a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of spirituous liquor licensed under RCW 66.24.310, from furnishing spirits without charge, to a nonprofit charitable corporation or association exempt from taxation under ~~((section))~~ 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) or (6) of the internal revenue code of 1986 ~~((~~26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) or (6)~~))~~ for use consistent with the purpose or purposes entitling it to such exemption; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a domestic brewery or microbrewery from serving beer without charge, on the brewery premises; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents donations of wine for the purposes of RCW 66.12.180; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a domestic winery from serving wine without charge, on the winery premises; nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a craft distillery from serving spirits without charge, on the distillery premises subject to RCW 66.24.145; nothing in this section prohibits spirits sampling under chapter 186, Laws of 2011; and nothing in this section ~~((shall))~~ prevents a winery or microbrewery from serving samples at a farmers market under section 1, chapter 62, Laws of 2011.

**Sec. 117.** RCW 66.28.060 and 2008 c 94 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

Every distillery licensed under this title ~~((shall))~~ must make monthly reports to the board pursuant to the regulations. ~~((No such~~

~~distillery shall make any sale of spirits within the state of Washington except to the board and as provided in RCW 66.24.145.)~~

**Sec. 118.** RCW 66.28.070 and 2006 c 302 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, it ~~((shall be))~~ is unlawful for any retail spirits, beer, or wine licensee to purchase spirits, beer, or wine, except from a duly licensed distributor, domestic winery, domestic brewer, or certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement ~~((, or the board))~~.

(2)(a) A spirits, beer, or wine retailer ~~((licensee))~~ may purchase spirits, beer, or wine:

(i) From a government agency ~~((which))~~ that has lawfully seized ~~((beer or wine from))~~ liquor possessed by a licensed ~~((beer))~~ distributor or ~~((wine))~~ retailer ~~((, or))~~;

(ii) From a board-authorized ~~((retailer))~~ manufacturer or certificate holder authorized by this title to act as a distributor of liquor ~~((, or))~~;

(iii) From a licensed retailer which has discontinued business if the distributor has refused to accept spirits, beer, or wine from that retailer for return and refund ~~((, Beer and wine))~~;

(iv) From a retailer whose license or license endorsement permits resale to a retailer of wine and/or spirits for consumption on the premises, if the purchasing retailer is authorized to sell such wine and/or spirits.

(b) Goods purchased under this subsection ~~((shall))~~ (2) must meet the quality standards set by ~~((its))~~ the manufacturer of the goods.

(3) Special occasion licensees holding a special occasion license may only purchase spirits, beer, or wine from a spirits, beer, or wine retailer duly licensed to sell spirits, beer, or wine for off-premises

consumption, (~~the board,~~) or from a duly licensed spirits, beer, or wine distributor.

**Sec. 119.** RCW 66.28.170 and 2004 c 160 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

It is unlawful for a manufacturer of spirits, wine, or malt beverages holding a certificate of approval (~~issued under RCW 66.24.270 or 66.24.206~~) or the manufacturer's authorized representative, a distillery, brewery, or a domestic winery to discriminate in price in selling to any purchaser for resale in the state of Washington. Price differentials for sales of spirits or wine based upon competitive conditions, costs of servicing a purchaser's account, efficiencies in handling goods, or other bona fide business factors, to the extent the differentials are not unlawful under trade regulation laws applicable to goods of all kinds, do not violate this section.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 120.** A new section is added to chapter 66.28 RCW to read as follows:

(1) No price for spirits sold in the state by a distributor or other licensee acting as a distributor pursuant to this title may be below acquisition cost unless the item sold below acquisition cost has been stocked by the seller for a period of at least six months. The seller may not restock the item for a period of one year following the first effective date of such below cost price.

(2) Spirits sold to retailers for resale for consumption on or off the licensed premises may be delivered to the retailer's licensed premises, to a location specified by the retailer and approved for deliveries by the board, or to a carrier engaged by either party to the transaction.

(3) In selling spirits to another retailer, to the extent consistent with the purposes of this act, a spirits retail licensee must comply with all provisions of and regulations under this title applicable to wholesale distributors selling spirits to retailers.

(4) A distiller holding a license or certificate of compliance as a distiller under this title may act as distributor in the state of spirits of its own production or of foreign-produced spirits it is entitled to import. The distiller must, to the extent consistent with the purposes of this act, comply with all provisions of and regulations under this title applicable to wholesale distributors selling spirits to retailers.

(5) With respect to any alleged violation of this title by sale of spirits at a discounted price, all defenses under applicable trade regulation laws are available, including without limitation good faith meeting of a competitor's lawful price and absence of harm to competition.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no licensee may import, purchase, distribute, or accept delivery of any wine that is produced outside of the United States or any distilled spirits without the written consent of the brand owner or its authorized agent.

**Sec. 121.** RCW 66.28.180 and 2009 c 506 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Beer and/or wine distributors.

(a) Every beer (~~or wine~~) distributor (~~shall~~) must maintain at its liquor-licensed location a price list showing the wholesale prices at which any and all brands of beer (~~and wine~~) sold by (~~such beer and/or wine~~) the distributor (~~shall be~~) are sold to retailers within the state.

(b) Each price list (~~shall~~) must set forth:

(i) All brands, types, packages, and containers of beer (~~(or wine)~~) offered for sale by (~~(such beer and/or wine)~~) the distributor; and

(ii) The wholesale prices thereof to retail licensees, including allowances, if any, for returned empty containers.

(c) No beer (~~(and/or wine)~~) distributor may sell or offer to sell any package or container of beer (~~(or wine)~~) to any retail licensee at a price differing from the price for such package or container as shown in the price list, according to rules adopted by the board.

(d) Quantity discounts of sales prices of beer are prohibited. No distributor's sale price of beer may be below the distributor's acquisition cost.

(e) Distributor prices below acquisition cost on a "close-out" item (~~(shall be)~~) are allowed if the item to be discontinued has been listed for a period of at least six months, and upon the further condition that the distributor who offers such a close-out price (~~(shall)~~) may not restock the item for a period of one year following the first effective date of such close-out price.

(f) Any beer (~~(and/or wine)~~) distributor (~~(or employee authorized by the distributor employer)~~) may sell beer (~~(and/or wine)~~) at the distributor's listed prices to any annual or special occasion retail licensee upon presentation to the distributor (~~(or employee)~~) at the time of purchase or delivery of an original or facsimile license or a special permit issued by the board to such licensee.

(g) Every annual or special occasion retail licensee, upon purchasing any beer (~~(and/or wine)~~) from a distributor, (~~(shall)~~) must immediately cause such beer (~~(or wine)~~) to be delivered to the licensed premises, and the licensee (~~(shall)~~) may not thereafter permit such beer to be disposed of in any manner except as authorized by the license.

(h) Beer (~~(and wine)~~) sold as provided in this section (~~(shall)~~) must be delivered by the distributor or an authorized employee either

to the retailer's licensed premises or directly to the retailer at the distributor's licensed premises. When a (~~domestic winery,~~) brewery, microbrewery, or certificate of approval holder with a direct shipping endorsement is acting as a distributor of beer of its own production, a licensed retailer may contract with a common carrier to obtain the (~~product~~) beer directly from the (~~domestic winery,~~) brewery, microbrewery, or certificate of approval holder with a direct shipping endorsement. A distributor's prices to retail licensees (~~shall~~) for beer must be the same at both such places of delivery. Wine sold to retailers must be delivered to the retailer's licensed premises, to a location specified by the retailer and approved for deliveries by the board, or to a carrier engaged by either party to the transaction.

(2) Beer (~~and wine~~) suppliers' contracts and memoranda.

(a) Every domestic brewery, microbrewery, (~~domestic winery,~~) certificate of approval holder, and beer and/or wine importer offering beer (~~and/or wine~~) for sale to distributors within the state and any beer (~~and/or wine~~) distributor who sells to other beer (~~and/or wine~~) distributors (~~shall~~) must maintain at its liquor-licensed location a beer price list and a copy of every written contract and a memorandum of every oral agreement which such brewery (~~or winery~~) may have with any beer (~~or wine~~) distributor for the supply of beer, which contracts or memoranda (~~shall~~) must contain:

(i) All advertising, sales and trade allowances, and incentive programs; and

(ii) All commissions, bonuses or gifts, and any and all other discounts or allowances.

(b) Whenever changed or modified, such revised contracts or memoranda (~~shall~~) must also be maintained at its liquor licensed location.

(c) Each price list (~~(shall)~~) must set forth all brands, types, packages, and containers of beer (~~(or wine)~~) offered for sale by such (~~(licensed brewery or winery)~~) supplier.

(d) Prices of a domestic brewery, microbrewery, (~~(domestic winery,)~~) or certificate of approval holder (~~(shall)~~) for beer must be uniform prices to all distributors or retailers on a statewide basis less bona fide allowances for freight differentials. Quantity discounts of suppliers' prices for beer are prohibited. No price (~~(shall)~~) may be below the supplier's acquisition(=) or production cost.

(e) A domestic brewery, microbrewery, (~~(domestic winery,)~~) certificate of approval holder, (~~(beer or wine)~~) importer, or (~~(beer or wine)~~) distributor acting as a supplier to another distributor must file (~~(a distributor appointment)~~) with the board a list of all distributor licensees of the board to which it sells or offers to sell beer.

(f) No domestic brewery, microbrewery, (~~(domestic winery,)~~) or certificate of approval holder may sell or offer to sell any package or container of beer (~~(or wine)~~) to any distributor at a price differing from the price list for such package or container as shown in the price list of the domestic brewery, microbrewery, (~~(domestic winery,)~~) or certificate of approval holder and then in effect, according to rules adopted by the board.

(3) In selling wine to another retailer, to the extent consistent with the purposes of this act, a grocery store licensee with a reseller endorsement must comply with all provisions of and regulations under this title applicable to wholesale distributors selling wine to retailers.

(4) With respect to any alleged violation of this title by sale of wine at a discounted price, all defenses under applicable trade regulation laws are available including, without limitation, good faith

meeting of a competitor's lawful price and absence of harm to competition.

**Sec. 122.** RCW 66.28.190 and 2003 c 168 s 305 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((RCW 66.28.010))~~ (1) Any other provision of this title notwithstanding, persons licensed under ~~((RCW 66.24.200 as wine distributors and persons licensed under RCW 66.24.250 as beer distributors))~~ this title to sell liquor for resale may sell at wholesale nonliquor food and food ingredients on thirty-day credit terms to persons licensed as retailers under this title, but complete and separate accounting records ~~((shall))~~ must be maintained on all sales of nonliquor food and food ingredients to ensure that such persons are in compliance with ~~((RCW 66.28.010))~~ this title.

(2) For the purpose of this section, "nonliquor food and food ingredients" includes, without limitation, all food and food ingredients for human consumption as defined in RCW 82.08.0293 as it ~~((exists))~~ existed on July 1, 2004.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 123.** A new section is added to chapter 66.28 RCW to read as follows:

A retailer authorized to sell wine may accept delivery of wine at its licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board, which facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, and from which it may deliver to its own licensed premises and, pursuant to sales permitted by this title, to other licensed retailers, to other registered facilities, or to lawful purchasers outside the state; such facilities may be registered and utilized by associations, cooperatives, or comparable groups of retailers including at least one retailer licensed to sell wine. A restaurant retailer authorized to sell spirits may accept delivery of

spirits at its licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board, which facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, from which it may deliver to its own licensed premises and, pursuant to sales permitted by this title, to other licensed retailers, to other registered facilities, or to lawful purchasers outside the state; such facilities may be registered and utilized by associations, cooperatives, or comparable groups of retailers including at least one restaurant retailer licensed to sell spirits. Nothing in this section authorizes sales of spirits or wine by a retailer holding only an on-sale privilege to another retailer.

**Sec. 124.** RCW 66.28.280 and 2009 c 506 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The legislature recognizes that Washington's current three-tier system, where the functions of manufacturing, distributing, and retailing are distinct and the financial relationships and business transactions between entities in these tiers are regulated, is a valuable system for the distribution of beer and wine.))~~ The legislature ~~((further))~~ recognizes that the historical total prohibition on ownership of an interest in one tier by a person with an ownership interest in another tier, as well as the historical restriction on financial incentives and business relationships between tiers, is unduly restrictive. The legislature finds the ~~((modifications contained in chapter 506, Laws of 2009 are appropriate, because the modifications))~~ provisions of RCW 66.28.285 through 66.28.320 appropriate for all varieties of liquor, because they do not impermissibly interfere with ~~((the goals of orderly marketing of alcohol in the state, encouraging moderation in consumption of alcohol by the citizens of the state,))~~ protecting the public interest and advancing public safety by preventing the use and consumption of

alcohol by minors and other abusive consumption, and promoting the efficient collection of taxes by the state.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 125.** A new section is added to chapter 66.04 RCW to read as follows:

In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Retailer" except as expressly defined by RCW 66.28.285(5) with respect to its use in RCW 6.28280 through 66.28.315, means the holder of a license or permit issued by the board authorizing sale of liquor to consumers for consumption on and/or off the premises. With respect to retailer licenses, "on-sale" refers to the license privilege of selling for consumption upon the licensed premises.

(2) "Spirits distributor" means a person, other than a person who holds only a retail license, who buys spirits from a domestic distiller, manufacturer, supplier, spirits distributor, or spirits importer, or who acquires foreign-produced spirits from a source outside of the United States, for the purpose of reselling the same not in violation of this title, or who represents such distiller as agent.

(3) "Spirits importer" means a person who buys distilled spirits from a distiller outside the state of Washington and imports such spirits into the state for sale or export.

## PART II

### LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD--DISCONTINUING RETAIL SALES--TECHNICAL CHANGES

**Sec. 201.** RCW 43.19.19054 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 21 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

The provisions of RCW 43.19.1905 (~~shall~~) do not apply to materials, supplies, and equipment purchased for resale to other than public agencies by state agencies, including educational institutions.

~~((In addition, RCW 43.19.1905 shall not apply to liquor purchased by the state for resale under the provisions of Title 66 RCW.))~~

**Sec. 202.** RCW 66.08.020 and 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The administration of this title ~~((, including the general control, management and supervision of all liquor stores, shall be))~~ is vested in the liquor control board, constituted under this title.

**Sec. 203.** RCW 66.08.026 and 2008 c 67 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Administrative expenses of the board ~~((shall))~~ must be appropriated and paid from the liquor revolving fund. These administrative expenses ~~((shall))~~ include, but not be limited to: The salaries and expenses of the board and its employees, ~~((the cost of opening additional state liquor stores and warehouses,))~~ legal services, pilot projects, annual or other audits, and other general costs of conducting the business of the board. The administrative expenses ~~((shall))~~ do not include ~~((costs of liquor and lottery tickets purchased, the cost of transportation and delivery to the point of distribution, the cost of operating, maintaining, relocating, and leasing state liquor stores and warehouses, other costs pertaining to the acquisition and receipt of liquor and lottery tickets, agency commissions for contract liquor stores, transaction fees associated with credit or debit card purchases for liquor in state liquor stores and in contract liquor stores pursuant to RCW 66.16.040 and 66.16.041, sales tax, and))~~ those amounts distributed pursuant to RCW 66.08.180, 66.08.190, 66.08.200, or 66.08.210 ~~((and 66.08.220))~~. Agency commissions for contract liquor stores ~~((shall))~~ must be established by the liquor control board after consultation with and approval by the director of the office of financial management. All expenditures and payment of obligations

authorized by this section are subject to the allotment requirements of chapter 43.88 RCW.

**Sec. 204.** RCW 66.08.030 and 2002 c 119 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this title according to their true intent or of supplying any deficiency therein, the board may make such regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this title as are deemed necessary or advisable. All regulations so made shall be a public record and shall be filed in the office of the code reviser, and thereupon shall have the same force and effect as if incorporated in this title. Such regulations, together with a copy of this title, shall be published in pamphlets and shall be distributed as directed by the board.~~

~~—(2) Without thereby limiting the generality of the provisions contained in subsection (1), it is declared that))~~ The power of the board to make regulations ((in the manner set out in that subsection shall)) under chapter 34.05 RCW extends to

~~((a) regulating the equipment and management of stores and warehouses in which state liquor is sold or kept, and prescribing the books and records to be kept therein and the reports to be made thereon to the board;~~

~~—(b)):~~

(1) Prescribing the duties of the employees of the board, and regulating their conduct in the discharge of their duties;

~~((c) governing the purchase of liquor by the state and the furnishing of liquor to stores established under this title;~~

~~—(d) determining the classes, varieties, and brands of liquor to be kept for sale at any store;~~

~~—(e) prescribing, subject to RCW 66.16.080, the hours during which the state liquor stores shall be kept open for the sale of liquor;~~

~~—(f) providing for the issuing and distributing of price lists showing the price to be paid by purchasers for each variety of liquor kept for sale under this title;~~

~~—(g))~~ (2) Prescribing an official seal and official labels and stamps and determining the manner in which they ~~((shall))~~ must be attached to every package of liquor sold or sealed under this title, including the prescribing of different official seals or different official labels for different classes of liquor;

~~((h) providing for the payment by the board in whole or in part of the carrying charges on liquor shipped by freight or express;~~

~~—(i))~~ (3) Prescribing forms to be used for purposes of this title or the regulations, and the terms and conditions to be contained in permits and licenses issued under this title, and the qualifications for receiving a permit or license issued under this title, including a criminal history record information check. The board may submit the criminal history record information check to the Washington state patrol and to the identification division of the federal bureau of investigation in order that these agencies may search their records for prior arrests and convictions of the individual or individuals who filled out the forms. The board ~~((shall))~~ must require fingerprinting of any applicant whose criminal history record information check is submitted to the federal bureau of investigation;

~~((j))~~ (4) Prescribing the fees payable in respect of permits and licenses issued under this title for which no fees are prescribed in this title, and prescribing the fees for anything done or permitted to be done under the regulations;

~~((k))~~ (5) Prescribing the kinds and quantities of liquor which may be kept on hand by the holder of a special permit for the purposes named in the permit, regulating the manner in which the same ~~((shall be))~~ is kept and disposed of, and providing for the inspection of the same at any time at the instance of the board;

~~((1))~~ (6) Regulating the sale of liquor kept by the holders of licenses which entitle the holder to purchase and keep liquor for sale;

~~((m))~~ (7) Prescribing the records of purchases or sales of liquor kept by the holders of licenses, and the reports to be made thereon to the board, and providing for inspection of the records so kept;

~~((n))~~ (8) Prescribing the kinds and quantities of liquor for which a prescription may be given, and the number of prescriptions which may be given to the same patient within a stated period;

~~((o))~~ (9) Prescribing the manner of giving and serving notices required by this title or the regulations, where not otherwise provided for in this title;

~~((p))~~ (10) Regulating premises in which liquor is kept for export from the state, or from which liquor is exported, prescribing the books and records to be kept therein and the reports to be made thereon to the board, and providing for the inspection of the premises and the books, records and the liquor so kept;

~~((q))~~ (11) Prescribing the conditions and qualifications requisite for the obtaining of club licenses and the books and records to be kept and the returns to be made by clubs, prescribing the manner of licensing clubs in any municipality or other locality, and providing for the inspection of clubs;

~~((r))~~ (12) Prescribing the conditions, accommodations, and qualifications requisite for the obtaining of licenses to sell beer ~~((and))~~, wines, and spirits, and regulating the sale of beer ~~((and))~~, wines, and spirits thereunder;

~~((s))~~ (13) Specifying and regulating the time and periods when, and the manner, methods and means by which manufacturers ~~((shall))~~ must deliver liquor within the state; and the time and periods when, and the manner, methods and means by which liquor may lawfully be conveyed or carried within the state;

~~((t))~~ (14) Providing for the making of returns by brewers of their sales of beer shipped within the state, or from the state, showing the gross amount of such sales and providing for the inspection of brewers' books and records, and for the checking of the accuracy of any such returns;

~~((u))~~ (15) Providing for the making of returns by the wholesalers of beer whose breweries are located beyond the boundaries of the state;

~~((v))~~ (16) Providing for the making of returns by any other liquor manufacturers, showing the gross amount of liquor produced or purchased, the amount sold within and exported from the state, and to whom so sold or exported, and providing for the inspection of the premises of any such liquor manufacturers, their books and records, and for the checking of any such return;

~~((w))~~ (17) Providing for the giving of fidelity bonds by any or all of the employees of the board(~~(+ PROVIDED, That)~~). However, the premiums therefor (~~shall~~) must be paid by the board;

~~((x))~~ (18) Providing for the shipment (~~by mail or common carrier~~) of liquor to any person holding a permit and residing in any unit which has, by election pursuant to this title, prohibited the sale of liquor therein;

~~((y))~~ (19) Prescribing methods of manufacture, conditions of sanitation, standards of ingredients, quality and identity of alcoholic beverages manufactured, sold, bottled, or handled by licensees and the board; and conducting from time to time, in the interest of the public health and general welfare, scientific studies and research relating to alcoholic beverages and the use and effect thereof;

~~((z))~~ (20) Seizing, confiscating and destroying all alcoholic beverages manufactured, sold or offered for sale within this state which do not conform in all respects to the standards prescribed by this title or the regulations of the board(~~(+ PROVIDED,)~~). However, nothing herein contained (~~shall~~) may be construed as authorizing the

liquor board to prescribe, alter, limit or in any way change the present law as to the quantity or percentage of alcohol used in the manufacturing of wine or other alcoholic beverages.

**Sec. 205.** RCW 66.24.145 and 2010 c 290 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any craft distillery may sell spirits of its own production for consumption off the premises, up to two liters per person per day. (~~Spirits sold under this subsection must be purchased from the board and sold at the retail price established by the board.~~) A craft distillery selling spirits under this subsection must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to retailers.

(2) Any craft distillery may contract distill spirits for, and sell contract distilled spirits to, holders of distillers' or manufacturers' licenses, including licenses issued under RCW 66.24.520, or for export.

(3) Any craft distillery licensed under this section may provide, free of charge, one-half ounce or less samples of spirits of its own production to persons on the premises of the distillery. The maximum total per person per day is two ounces. Every person who participates in any manner in the service of samples must obtain a class 12 alcohol server permit. (~~Spirits used for samples must be purchased from the board.~~)

(4) The board (~~shall~~) must adopt rules to implement the alcohol server permit requirement and may adopt additional rules to implement this section.

(5) Distilling is an agricultural practice.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 206.** A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

Any distiller licensed under this title may act as a retailer and/or distributor to retailers selling for consumption on or off the

licensed premises of spirits of its own production, and any manufacturer, importer, or bottler of spirits holding a certificate of approval may act as a distributor of spirits it is entitled to import into the state under such certificate. The board must by rule provide for issuance of certificates of approval to spirits suppliers. An industry member operating as a distributor and/or retailer under this section must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to distributors and/or retailers, except that an industry member operating as a distributor under this section may maintain a warehouse off the distillery premises for the distribution of spirits of its own production to spirits retailers within the state, if the warehouse is within the United States and has been approved by the board.

**Sec. 207.** RCW 66.24.160 and 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:

A (~~((liquor))~~) spirits importer's license may be issued to any qualified person, firm or corporation, entitling the holder thereof to import into the state any liquor other than beer or wine; to store the same within the state, and to sell and export the same from the state; fee six hundred dollars per annum. Such (~~((liquor))~~) spirits importer's license (~~((shall be))~~) is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this title or by the rules and regulations of the board, and (~~((shall be))~~) is issued only upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the board. (~~((No liquor importer's license shall be required in sales to the Washington state liquor control board.))~~)

**Sec. 208.** RCW 66.32.010 and 1955 c 39 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(~~((Except as permitted by))~~) The board may, (~~((no liquor shall be kept or had by any person within this state unless the package in which the liquor was contained had, while containing that liquor, been))~~) to the

extent required to control unlawful diversion of liquor from authorized channels of distribution, require that packages of liquor transported within the state be sealed with ((the)) such official seal as may be adopted by the board, except in the case of:

(1) ~~((Liquor imported by the board; or  
—(2)—))~~ Liquor manufactured in the state ~~((for sale to the board or for export))~~; or

~~((3) Beer,))~~ (2) Liquor purchased within the state or for shipment to a consumer within the state in accordance with the provisions of law; or

~~((4))~~ (3) Wine or beer exempted in RCW 66.12.010.

**Sec. 209.** RCW 66.44.120 and 2011 c 96 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No person other than an employee of the board ~~((shall))~~ may keep or have in his or her possession any official seal ~~((prescribed))~~ adopted by the board under this title, unless the same is attached to a package ~~((which has been purchased from a liquor store or contract liquor store))~~ in accordance with the law; nor ~~((shall))~~ may any person keep or have in his or her possession any design in imitation of any official seal prescribed under this title, or calculated to deceive by its resemblance thereto, or any paper upon which any design in imitation thereof, or calculated to deceive as aforesaid, is stamped, engraved, lithographed, printed, or otherwise marked.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, every person who willfully violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and ~~((shall be))~~ is liable on conviction thereof for a first offense to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than six months, without the option of the payment of a fine, and for a second offense, to imprisonment in the county jail for

not less than six months nor more than three hundred sixty-four days, without the option of the payment of a fine.

(b) A third or subsequent offense is a class C felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for not less than one year nor more than two years.

**Sec. 210.** RCW 66.44.150 and 1955 c 289 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

If any person in this state buys alcoholic beverages from any person other than ~~((the board, a state liquor store, or some))~~ a person authorized by the board to sell ~~((them, he shall be))~~ alcoholic beverages, he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Sec. 211.** RCW 66.44.340 and 1999 c 281 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Employers holding grocery store or beer and/or wine specialty shop licenses exclusively are permitted to allow their employees, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, to sell, stock, and handle ~~((beer or wine))~~ liquor in, on or about any establishment holding a ~~((grocery store or beer and/or wine specialty shop))~~ license ~~((exclusively: PROVIDED, That))~~ to sell such liquor, if:

(a) There is an adult twenty-one years of age or older on duty supervising the sale of liquor at the licensed premises ~~((: PROVIDED, That))~~; and

(b) In the case of spirits, there are at least two adults twenty-one years of age or older on duty supervising the sale of spirits at the licensed premises.

(2) Employees under twenty-one years of age may make deliveries of beer and/or wine purchased from licensees holding grocery store or beer and/or wine specialty shop licenses exclusively, when delivery is made

to cars of customers adjacent to such licensed premises but only, however, when the underage employee is accompanied by the purchaser.

**Sec. 212.** RCW 19.126.010 and 2003 c 59 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature recognizes that both suppliers and wholesale distributors of malt beverages and spirits are interested in the goal of best serving the public interest through the fair, efficient, and competitive distribution of such beverages. The legislature encourages them to achieve this goal by:

(a) Assuring the wholesale distributor's freedom to manage the business enterprise, including the wholesale distributor's right to independently establish its selling prices; and

(b) Assuring the supplier and the public of service from wholesale distributors who will devote their best competitive efforts and resources to sales and distribution of the supplier's products which the wholesale distributor has been granted the right to sell and distribute.

(2) This chapter governs the relationship between suppliers of malt beverages and spirits and their wholesale distributors to the full extent consistent with the Constitution and laws of this state and of the United States.

**Sec. 213.** RCW 19.126.020 and 2009 c 155 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Agreement of distributorship" means any contract, agreement, commercial relationship, license, association, or any other arrangement, for a definite or indefinite period, between a supplier and distributor.

(2) "Authorized representative" has the same meaning as "authorized representative" as defined in RCW 66.04.010.

(3) "Brand" means any word, name, group of letters, symbol, or combination thereof, including the name of the distiller or brewer if the distiller's or brewer's name is also a significant part of the product name, adopted and used by a supplier to identify ((a)) specific spirits or a specific malt beverage product and to distinguish that product from other spirits or malt beverages produced by that supplier or other suppliers.

(4) "Distributor" means any person, including but not limited to a component of a supplier's distribution system constituted as an independent business, importing or causing to be imported into this state, or purchasing or causing to be purchased within this state, any spirits or malt beverages for sale or resale to retailers licensed under the laws of this state, regardless of whether the business of such person is conducted under the terms of any agreement with a distiller or malt beverage manufacturer.

(5) "Importer" means any distributor importing spirits or beer into this state for sale to retailer accounts or for sale to other distributors designated as "subjobbers" for resale.

(6) "Malt beverage manufacturer" means every brewer, fermenter, processor, bottler, or packager of malt beverages located within or outside this state, or any other person, whether located within or outside this state, who enters into an agreement of distributorship for the resale of malt beverages in this state with any wholesale distributor doing business in the state of Washington.

(7) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, agency, or other entity, as well as any individual officers, directors, or other persons in active control of the activities of such entity.

(8) "Spirits manufacturer" means every distiller, processor, bottler, or packager of spirits located within or outside this state, or any other person, whether located within or outside this state, who enters into an agreement of distributorship for the resale of spirits in this state with any wholesale distributor doing business in the state of Washington.

(9) "Successor distributor" means any distributor who enters into an agreement, whether oral or written, to distribute a brand of spirits or malt beverages after the supplier with whom such agreement is made or the person from whom that supplier acquired the right to manufacture or distribute the brand has terminated, canceled, or failed to renew an agreement of distributorship, whether oral or written, with another distributor to distribute that same brand of spirits or malt beverages.

~~((+9))~~ (10) "Supplier" means any spirits or malt beverage manufacturer or importer who enters into or is a party to any agreement of distributorship with a wholesale distributor. "Supplier" does not include: (a) Any ~~((domestic))~~ distiller licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or 66.24.145 and producing less than sixty thousand proof gallons of spirits annually or any brewery or microbrewery licensed under RCW 66.24.240 and producing less than two hundred thousand barrels of malt liquor annually; (b) any brewer or manufacturer of malt liquor producing less than two hundred thousand barrels of malt liquor annually and holding a certificate of approval issued under RCW 66.24.270; or (c) any authorized representative of distillers or malt liquor manufacturers who holds an appointment from one or more distillers or malt liquor manufacturers which, in the aggregate, produce less than two hundred thousand barrels of malt liquor or sixty thousand proof gallons of spirits.

~~((+10))~~ (11) "Terminated distribution rights" means distribution rights with respect to a brand of malt beverages which are lost by a

terminated distributor as a result of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of an agreement of distributorship for that brand.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Terminated distributor" means a distributor whose agreement of distributorship with respect to a brand of spirits or malt beverages, whether oral or written, has been terminated, canceled, or not renewed.

**Sec. 214.** RCW 19.126.040 and 2009 c 155 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Wholesale distributors are entitled to the following protections which are deemed to be incorporated into every agreement of distributorship:

(1) Agreements between wholesale distributors and suppliers ~~((shall))~~ must be in writing;

(2) A supplier ~~((shall))~~ must give the wholesale distributor at least sixty days prior written notice of the supplier's intent to cancel or otherwise terminate the agreement, unless such termination is based on a reason set forth in RCW 19.126.030(5) or results from a supplier acquiring the right to manufacture or distribute a particular brand and electing to have that brand handled by a different distributor. The notice ~~((shall))~~ must state all the reasons for the intended termination or cancellation. Upon receipt of notice, the wholesale distributor ~~((shall have))~~ has sixty days in which to rectify any claimed deficiency. If the deficiency is rectified within this sixty-day period, the proposed termination or cancellation is null and void and without legal effect;

(3) The wholesale distributor may sell or transfer its business, or any portion thereof, including the agreement, to successors in interest upon prior approval of the transfer by the supplier. No supplier may unreasonably withhold or delay its approval of any transfer, including wholesaler's rights and obligations under the terms of the agreement,

if the person or persons to be substituted meet reasonable standards imposed by the supplier;

(4) If an agreement of distributorship is terminated, canceled, or not renewed for any reason other than for cause, failure to live up to the terms and conditions of the agreement, or a reason set forth in RCW 19.126.030(5), the wholesale distributor is entitled to compensation from the successor distributor for the laid-in cost of inventory and for the fair market value of the terminated distribution rights. For purposes of this section, termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of a distributor's right to distribute a particular brand constitutes termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of an agreement of distributorship whether or not the distributor retains the right to continue distribution of other brands for the supplier. In the case of terminated distribution rights resulting from a supplier acquiring the right to manufacture or distribute a particular brand and electing to have that brand handled by a different distributor, the affected distribution rights will not transfer until such time as the compensation to be paid to the terminated distributor has been finally determined by agreement or arbitration;

(5) When a terminated distributor is entitled to compensation under subsection (4) of this section, a successor distributor must compensate the terminated distributor for the fair market value of the terminated distributor's rights to distribute the brand, less any amount paid to the terminated distributor by a supplier or other person with respect to the terminated distribution rights for the brand. If the terminated distributor's distribution rights to a brand of spirits or malt beverages are divided among two or more successor distributors, each successor distributor must compensate the terminated distributor for the fair market value of the distribution rights assumed by that successor distributor, less any amount paid to the terminated distributor by a supplier or other person with respect to the

terminated distribution rights assumed by the successor distributor. A terminated distributor may not receive total compensation under this subsection that exceeds the fair market value of the terminated distributor's distribution rights with respect to the affected brand. Nothing in this section (~~shall~~) may be construed to require any supplier or other third person to make any payment to a terminated distributor;

(6) For purposes of this section, the "fair market value" of distribution rights as to a particular brand means the amount that a willing buyer would pay and a willing seller would accept for such distribution rights when neither is acting under compulsion and both have knowledge of all facts material to the transaction. "Fair market value" is determined as of the date on which the distribution rights are to be transferred in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;

(7) In the event the terminated distributor and the successor distributor do not agree on the fair market value of the affected distribution rights within thirty days after the terminated distributor is given notice of termination, the matter must be submitted to binding arbitration. Unless the parties agree otherwise, such arbitration must be conducted in accordance with the American arbitration association commercial arbitration rules with each party to bear its own costs and attorneys' fees;

(8) Unless the parties otherwise agree, or the arbitrator for good cause shown orders otherwise, an arbitration conducted pursuant to subsection (7) of this section must proceed as follows: (a) The notice of intent to arbitrate must be served within forty days after the terminated distributor receives notice of terminated distribution rights; (b) the arbitration must be conducted within ninety days after service of the notice of intent to arbitrate; and (c) the arbitrator or

arbitrators must issue an order within thirty days after completion of the arbitration;

(9) In the event of a material change in the terms of an agreement of distribution, the revised agreement must be considered a new agreement for purposes of determining the law applicable to the agreement after the date of the material change, whether or not the agreement of distribution is or purports to be a continuing agreement and without regard to the process by which the material change is effected.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 215.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 66.08.070 (Purchase of liquor by board--Consignment not prohibited--Warranty or affirmation not required for wine or malt purchases) and 1985 c 226 s 2, 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 1, & 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 67;

(2) RCW 66.08.075 (Officer, employee not to represent manufacturer, wholesaler in sale to board) and 1937 c 217 s 5;

(3) RCW 66.08.160 (Acquisition of warehouse authorized) and 1947 c 134 s 1;

(4) RCW 66.08.165 (Strategies to improve operational efficiency and revenue) and 2005 c 231 s 1;

(5) RCW 66.08.166 (Sunday sales authorized--Store selection and other requirements) and 2005 c 231 s 2;

(6) RCW 66.08.167 (Sunday sales--Store selection) and 2005 c 231 s 4;

(7) RCW 66.08.220 (Liquor revolving fund--Separate account--Distribution) and 2011 c 325 s 8, 2009 c 271 s 4, 2007 c 370 s 15, 1999 c 281 s 2, & 1949 c 5 s 11;

(8) RCW 66.08.235 (Liquor control board construction and maintenance account) and 2011 c 5 s 918, 2005 c 151 s 4, 2002 c 371 s 918, & 1997 c 75 s 1;

(9) RCW 66.16.010 (Board may establish--Price standards--Prices in special instances) and 2005 c 518 s 935, 2003 1st sp.s. c 25 s 928, 1939 c 172 s 10, 1937 c 62 s 1, & 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 4;

(10) RCW 66.16.040 (Sales of liquor by employees--Identification cards--Permit holders--Sales for cash--Exception) and 2005 c 206 s 1, 2005 c 151 s 5, 2005 c 102 s 1, 2004 c 61 s 1, 1996 c 291 s 1, 1995 c 16 s 1, 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 8, 1979 c 158 s 217, 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 3, 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 1, 1959 c 111 s 1, & 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 7;

(11) RCW 66.16.041 (Credit and debit card purchases--Rules--Provision, installation, maintenance of equipment by board--Consideration of offsetting liquor revolving fund balance reduction) and 2011 1st sp.s. c ... (ESSB 5921) s 16, 2005 c 151 s 6, 2004 c 63 s 2, 1998 c 265 s 3, 1997 c 148 s 2, & 1996 c 291 s 2;

(12) RCW 66.16.050 (Sale of beer and wine to person licensed to sell) and 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 8;

(13) RCW 66.16.060 (Sealed packages may be required, exception) and 1943 c 216 s 1 & 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 9;

(14) RCW 66.16.070 (Liquor cannot be opened or consumed on store premises) and 2011 c 186 s 3 & 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 10;

(15) RCW 66.16.100 (Fortified wine sales) and 1997 c 321 s 42 & 1987 c 386 s 5;

(16) RCW 66.16.110 (Birth defects from alcohol--Warning required) and 1993 c 422 s 2;

(17) RCW 66.16.120 (Employees working on Sabbath) and 2005 c 231 s 5; and

(18) RCW 66.28.045 (Furnishing samples to board--Standards for accountability--Regulations) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 173 s 9.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 216.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) ESSB 5942 ss 1 through 6, as later assigned a session law number and/or codified;

(2) ESSB 5942 ss 7 through 10, as later assigned a session law number; and

(3) Any act or part of act relating to the warehousing and distribution of liquor, including the lease of the state's liquor warehousing and distribution facilities, adopted subsequent to May 25, 2011 in any 2011 special session.

### **PART III**

#### **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 301.** This act does not increase any tax, create any new tax, or eliminate any tax. Section 106 of this act applies to spirits licensees upon the effective date of this section, but all taxes presently imposed by RCW 82.08.150 on sales of spirits by or on behalf of the liquor control board continue to apply so long as the liquor control board makes any such sales.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 302.** A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

The distribution of spirits license fees under sections 103 and 105 of this act through the liquor revolving fund to border areas, counties, cities, towns, and the municipal research center must be made in a manner that provides that each category of recipients receive, in the aggregate, no less than it received from the liquor revolving fund during comparable periods prior to the effective date of this section. An additional distribution of ten million dollars per year from the spirits license fees must be provided to border areas, counties,

cities, and towns through the liquor revolving fund for the purpose of enhancing public safety programs.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 303.** The department of revenue must develop rules and procedures to address claims that this act unconstitutionally impairs any contract with the state and to provide a means for reasonable compensation of claims it finds valid, funded first from revenues based on spirits licensing and sale under this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 304.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 305.** This act takes effect upon approval by the voters. Section 216, subsections (1) and (2) of this act take effect if Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 5942 is enacted by the legislature in 2011 and the bill, or any portion of it, becomes law. Section 216, subsection (3) of this act takes effect if any act or part of an act relating to the warehousing and distribution of liquor, including the lease of the state's liquor warehousing and distribution facilities, is adopted subsequent to May 25, 2011 in any 2011 special session.

### **Fiscal Impact Statement for Initiative 1183**

The fiscal impact cannot be precisely estimated because the private market will determine bottle cost and markup for spirits. Using a range of assumptions, total State General Fund revenues increase an estimated \$216 million to \$253 million and total local revenues increase an estimated \$186 million to \$227 million, after Liquor Control Board one-time and ongoing expenses, over six fiscal years. A one-time net state revenue gain of \$28.4 million is estimated from sale of the state liquor distribution center. One-time debt service costs are \$5.3 million. Ongoing new state costs are estimated at \$158,600 over six fiscal years.

### **General Assumptions**

- The initiative uses the term “spirits” to describe alcoholic beverages that are distilled instead of fermented. For purposes of the fiscal impact statement, the term “liquor” is used for “spirits” to maintain consistent terminology. Beer and wine are not spirits or liquor.
- Estimates are described using the state’s fiscal year (FY) of July 1 through June 30.
- New liquor distributor licenses and new liquor retailer licenses are available beginning Feb. 8, 2012. There is no limit on the number of licenses that can be issued.
- Liquor distributor licensees can begin making sales of liquor March 1, 2012. Liquor retailer licensees can begin making sales of liquor June 1, 2012.
- By June 15, 2012, the state will no longer operate the state liquor distribution center or state liquor stores.
- Estimates assume 1,428 licensed liquor retailers based on research from implementation of Substitute Senate Bill 6329 that authorized beer and wine tasting at grocery stores with a fully enclosed retail area of 9,000 square feet and the current number of state-operated and contract-operated liquor stores (328). The number of licenses is assumed to be constant for each fiscal year.
- Estimates assume 184 licensed liquor distributors, based on the number of current Washington State Liquor Control Board (LCB) licensed beer and wine distributors, wine distributors, distilleries and liquor importers. The number of licenses is assumed to be constant for each fiscal year.
- Estimates of impacts are measured against the June 2011 LCB revenue forecast (forecast).
- Retail liquor liter sales are estimated to grow 5 percent from increased access to liquor. This assumption is based on an academic study and growth experienced in Alberta, Canada, after converting from state-operated liquor stores to private liquor stores. A decrease in liquor liter sales is estimated using the forecast price elasticity assumption of 0.49 percent. Price elasticity is a method used to calculate the change in consumption of a good when price increases or decreases. For every 1 percent increase/decrease in price, liquor liter sales increase/decrease 0.49 percent. Growth from increased access and price elasticity is in addition to normal 3 percent growth in liquor liter sales assumed in the forecast.

### **State and Local Revenues**

Actual fiscal impacts depend on liquor bottle cost in the private market and the markup applied by both private liquor distributors and retailers. Therefore, there is a wide range of potential fiscal impacts.

To estimate gains or losses to the state and local governments, the fiscal impact statement used a model developed for prior initiatives, adjusted to reflect the content of this initiative. The model measures the difference between LCB forecasted liquor revenues and the sum of the revenue gains and losses generated under the initiative using the set of assumptions set forth below.

**Total Estimated State General Fund Revenues**

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Low Markup	\$5,404,000	\$51,373,000	\$52,007,000	\$36,083,000	\$35,669,000	35,244,000	\$215,780,000
High Markup	\$8,777,000	\$59,054,000	\$58,372,000	\$42,164,000	\$42,204,000	\$42,260,000	\$252,831,000

**Total Estimated Local Government Revenues**

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Low Markup	\$6,012,000	\$56,913,000	\$42,500,000	\$27,973,000	\$26,757,000	\$25,492,000	\$185,647,000
High Markup	\$8,361,000	\$63,034,000	\$50,741,000	\$35,770,000	\$34,949,000	\$34,098,000	\$226,953,000

**State and Local Government Revenue Assumptions**

- LCB’s forecasted average bottle price for a liter of liquor (before taxes and markup) is used to estimate both state and private market bottle price.
- State’s markup on liquor is 51.9 percent during FY 2012 and FY 2013, and 39.2 percent thereafter.
- Total private distributor/retailer markup for liquor sold in stores is set at a low of 52 percent and a high of 72 percent from March 1, 2012, to March 1, 2014. Thereafter, the private market markup is assumed to be a low of 47 percent and a high of 67 percent. The selected range was based on the following sources:
  - Low markup — 25 percent — is based on U.S. Internal Revenue Service data (sales revenue minus cost of goods) of retail food, beverage and liquor stores throughout the United States.
  - High markup — 45 percent — is the total liquor markup contained in the Washington State Auditor review and is based on information from the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States.
  - To these percentages, 27 percent is added through Feb. 28, 2014, and 22 percent is added thereafter. These percentages represent the total amount of new liquor distributor and retailer license fees under the initiative. While individual distributor and retailer actions will vary, academic research supports an assumption that, in the aggregate statewide, the value of the new liquor distributor and retailer license fees will be passed on to the consumer in the private market markup.

**Markup Assumptions**

Fiscal Year	2012	2013	July 1, 2013, to Feb. 28, 2014	March 1, 2014, to June 30, 2014	2015	2016	2017
State Markup	51.9%	51.9%	39.2%	39.2%	39.2%	39.2%	39.2%
Low Markup	52%	52%	52%	47%	47%	47%	47%
High Markup	72%	72%	72%	67%	67%	67%	67%

- The initiative imposes a new liquor distributor license fee of 10 percent of total liquor revenues from March 1, 2012, to March 1, 2014; the fee decreases to 5 percent thereafter. The initiative imposes a new liquor retailer license fee of 17 percent of total liquor revenues beginning June 1, 2012.

- Based on inventory information from the Retail Owners Institute®, private liquor stores are estimated to maintain two months of liquor inventory. In contrast, state-operated liquor stores maintain 1.2 months of liquor inventory. Therefore, an additional 0.8 month of liquor liter sales to liquor retailers is assumed during FY 2012.
- If the new liquor distributor license fee totals less than \$150 million by March 31, 2013, these licensees must pay the difference between \$150 million and actual receipts by May 31, 2013. The model estimates that \$84 million to \$91 million will be paid by licensees during FY 2013 due to this requirement.
- The initiative sets a \$1,320 license fee for each liquor distribution location and a \$166 license fee for each liquor retailer license. Both fees are due at the time of license renewal.
- Liquor distributor licensees are assumed to be subject to the wholesaling business and occupation (B&O) tax. Liquor retailer licensees are assumed to be subject to the retailing B&O tax.
- Liquor liter taxes and liquor sales taxes are amended by the initiative, but these changes are assumed not to increase, create or eliminate any tax.
- Except for the loss of sales in state-operated liquor stores, estimates do not assume any change in pricing or volume of sales of beer and wine.
- State-operated liquor stores sell Washington State Lottery products to the public. The estimate assumes 25 percent of these sales will be lost and remaining sales will occur in other outlets selling Washington State Lottery products. This revenue loss is estimated to be \$1.8 million over six years.
- Estimates of sales by current restaurant licensees who sell liquor at retail are limited to changes from price elasticity and the loss of the state's 15 percent quantity price discount to these licensees.
- Estimates do not assume any change in sales by liquor stores operated on military bases. Such sales are assumed not to be subject to liquor liter taxes, liquor sales taxes or B&O tax.
- Estimates do not assume any change in sales by liquor stores operated by tribes. Such sales are assumed to be subject to liquor liter taxes and liquor sales taxes based on current agreements between tribes and LCB, but are not subject to B&O tax.
- No additional change is assumed for tax avoidance/non-compliance by consumers or migration of sales in and out of state by consumers. These items are assumed in the forecast price elasticity assumption.
- Revenue from the state markup used to pay for the state liquor distribution center and state liquor store costs are netted to zero. The initiative eliminates both the revenue (markup) and the costs (state liquor distribution center and state liquor stores), which results in no additional revenue to the state.
- The initiative requires new liquor distributor and retailer fees to be deposited into the Liquor Revolving Fund. The Liquor Revolving Fund is distributed by statute in the following order:
  1. Payment of LCB administrative costs;
  2. Distributions to state accounts for specific purposes (such as drug and alcohol research at the University of Washington and Washington State University);
  3. Border areas (cities, towns and counties adjacent to the Canadian border); and
  4. The remainder after these distributions: a) 50 percent to the State General Fund; b) 10 percent to counties; and c) 40 percent to cities and towns.

Therefore, the model first reduces the Liquor Revolving Fund by LCB costs, one-time and ongoing, to determine total revenues distributed to the State General Fund and local governments. Other revenues (beer taxes, wine taxes, penalties, etc.) deposited into the Liquor Revolving Fund are assumed to be unaffected by the initiative and continue to be shared between the state and local governments.

### **Specific Local Government Revenue Assumptions**

- New liquor distributor and retailers license fees must be used to maintain, in the aggregate, Liquor Revolving Fund distributions to counties, cities, towns, border areas and the Municipal Research Service Center in an amount no less than the amount received in comparable periods. For purposes of the model, comparable period is measured by funds forecasted for calendar year 2011. The model estimates that local distributions will exceed the maintenance level required by the initiative each fiscal year.
- An additional \$10 million is also provided to counties, cities, towns and border areas.
- Approximately 38 cities and towns impose a local B&O tax. Using data from the Washington State Department of Revenue's 2008 Tax Reference Manual, total local B&O tax is approximately 10 percent of total state B&O tax. Assuming this ratio, \$3 million is estimated as new local B&O taxes from liquor sales over six fiscal years.
- Total local government revenues are the sum of the increased Liquor Revolving Fund distributions, the additional \$10 million and local B&O tax.

### **Specific State Asset Assumptions**

The sale of the state liquor distribution center is estimated to generate a potential net \$28.4 million in revenue. Because the sale date cannot be precisely determined, this revenue is stated separately and excluded from the total State General Fund revenue estimates in the first table above. The value of the state liquor distribution center is estimated to be \$20.4 million, based on the King County Assessor's Office 2011 assessed value of the property. The sale of the equipment in the state liquor distribution center is estimated to be \$8 million, based on the 2010 Washington State Auditor review, which assumed the sale of \$16 million in assets would return about \$8 million. Costs to sell the state liquor distribution center are estimated to total \$1 million at the time of sale.

The initiative requires LCB to sell by public auction the right — at each state-owned store location — to operate a liquor store upon the premises without regard to the size of the premises if the applicant otherwise qualifies for a liquor retailer license. All state-operated liquor stores are leased and cannot be transferred or assigned. In addition, of the 166 state-operated liquor stores, 127 are located within one block of a grocery store. Because these factors (location, competition and lessor) will vary by state-operated liquor store and will affect the value of each operating right, revenue generated from the auction is indeterminate and not assumed in the model.

The initiative would repeal Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5942 (ESSB 5942), which directed the Office of Financial Management to conduct a competitive process for the selection of a private sector entity to lease and modernize the state's liquor warehousing and distribution facilities. Under ESSB 5942, if a proposal is determined to be in the best interests of the state by the Office of Financial Management after consultation with LCB and an advisory board created through the legislation, LCB may contract with that private entity for the lease of the state's liquor warehousing and distribution facilities. Because it is not known if LCB will enter into a contract, no revenue is assumed in the model.

### **State and Local Expenditure Estimate Assumptions**

Revenue gains will accrue to existing accounts, the largest being the State General Fund, which may be used for any governmental purpose as appropriated by the Legislature.

Washington State Lottery proceeds in excess of expenses are deposited into the State Opportunity Pathways Account to support programs in higher education and early learning. Due to the loss of some lottery product sales in state liquor stores, it is estimated that funds to this account will decrease \$1.8 million over six fiscal years.

Each county and city is required to spend 2 percent of its share of liquor revenues on alcohol and chemical dependency services, and these expenditures will increase. The additional \$10 million distributed to cities, towns, counties and border areas are for enhancing public safety programs. The remaining revenue can be used for any allowable local government purpose.

### **State and Local Cost Estimate Assumptions**

The fiscal impact statement does not estimate state costs or state savings due to social impacts from approval of the initiative. No costs are assumed for local governments.

### **Liquor Control Board Costs**

Estimated one-time and ongoing LCB costs are assumed to be paid by the Liquor Revolving Fund. Therefore, payment of the following costs is reflected in the State General Fund revenue estimate.

LCB ongoing costs for licensing, enforcement and administration are estimated to increase by \$350,000 for new fee-collection costs and implementing the “responsible vendor program.” No state costs from increased enforcement activities are assumed in the estimate.

Assuming a closure date of June 15, 2012, LCB will incur one-time state costs associated with managing the closure of the state liquor distribution center and state liquor stores. There will be additional one-time costs for issuing new licenses. These state costs are estimated to total \$28.7 million during FYs 2012 and 2013:

- Unemployment, sick leave and vacation buyout costs for state employees estimated at \$11.8 million.
- Information technology changes and staff to issue new licenses estimated at \$2.7 million.
- Staffing costs to coordinate the sale of existing inventory, termination of contract store leases, surplus of store fixtures and auction of state-operated store operating rights estimated at \$11 million.
- Final audits of each state and contract liquor store estimated at \$1.9 million.
- Project management and additional human resource staff estimated at \$1.3 million.

### **Department of Revenue Costs**

The Washington State Department of Revenue will administer the collection of liquor excise tax from licensed liquor distributors and retailers. Costs include additional staff, information technology changes, rule-making and policy activities, taxpayer mailings and workshops, supplies and materials. Total one-time state costs are estimated to total \$120,100 during FY 2012. Ongoing costs are estimated to be \$38,500 each fiscal year beginning FY 2013.

### **State Indebtedness**

There is \$5.3 million in debt service costs for a Certificate of Participation bond for the state liquor distribution center that is scheduled to be paid by Dec. 1, 2013. This one-time state cost is assumed in FY 2014.

## **Initiative Measure 1183: Explanatory Statement**

### **The Law as it Presently Exists**

In Washington, the state sells and controls the distribution and sale of “spirits.” The term “spirits” refers to alcoholic beverages also called “hard liquor” (whiskies, vodka, gin, etc.). Spirits include beverages containing distilled alcohol and wines exceeding twenty-four percent alcohol by volume. Spirits do not include lower alcohol content beverages such as flavored malt beverages, beer, or wines containing less than twenty-four percent alcohol by volume.

In Washington, spirits are sold at retail at state-run liquor stores and at “contract liquor stores.” Contract liquor stores are private businesses that sell spirits and other liquor under a contract with the state. Washington has approximately 165 state liquor stores and 160 contract liquor stores.

The Washington State Liquor Control Board (“the Board”) operates the state liquor stores and oversees the contract liquor stores. Among its responsibilities, the Board regulates liquor advertising in the state. The Board, however, cannot advertise liquor sales.

The Board sets the price for spirits sold at state-run and contract liquor stores based on the wholesale cost of the spirits, taxes, and a markup authorized by statute. The Board also collects the taxes imposed on the retail sale of spirits, and collects license fees and penalties. The proceeds received from the sale of spirits, the tax revenues on spirits, and license fees are distributed to cities, counties, and the state. Certain revenues are dedicated to funding programs addressing alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention.

In Washington, manufacturers and suppliers of spirits may only sell spirits to the Board. The Board acts as the sole distributor of spirits sold in the state liquor stores and contract liquor stores, and sold by restaurants and certain other licensed sellers. Under a law effective June 15, 2011, the state must examine whether to lease the state’s liquor distribution facilities to a private party, and whether such a lease would produce better financial returns for the state.

Existing law allows private parties to sell or distribute alcoholic beverages that are not spirits, such as wine or beer. Wine and beer sellers are licensed by the state. There are different licenses for each of “three tiers” of the wine and beer business: (1) manufacturing; (2) distribution; and (3) retail sales. Existing law regulates the financial relationships and business transactions allowed between manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. While there are some exceptions, retailers are allowed to purchase wine or beer only from distributors. Similarly, distributors are allowed to purchase only from manufacturers, with certain exceptions.

Existing law requires wine and beer manufacturers and distributors to maintain published price lists and offer the same price to every buyer. This requirement of uniform pricing prevents manufacturers or distributors from selling wine or beer at discounted prices to select customers, such as a quantity discount or other business reason for a discount. Existing law also requires wine and beer retailers to receive all wine and beer at their retail store and to not take delivery or store wine or beer at a separate warehouse location.

### **The Effect of the Proposed Measure, if Approved**

Initiative 1183 allows private parties to sell and distribute spirits, and alters the Liquor Control Board’s powers and duties. It eliminates the Board’s power to operate state liquor stores, to supervise the

contract liquor stores, to distribute liquor, and to set the prices of spirits. Initiative 1183 directs the Board to close state liquor stores by June 1, 2012. It directs the Board to sell assets connected with liquor sales and distribution, and to sell at auction the right to operate a private liquor store at the location of any existing state liquor store. Initiative 1183 repeals a 2011 law that directed the state to examine the financial benefit of leasing the state liquor distribution facilities to a private party.

Under Initiative 1183, qualifying private parties may obtain licenses to distribute spirits or to sell spirits at retail. A retail spirits license allows the retailer to sell spirits directly to consumers, and allows the sale of up to 24 liters of spirits for resale at a licensed premise, such as to a restaurant. Initiative 1183 allows private distributors to start selling spirits on March 1, 2012, and private retail spirits sales to start on June 1, 2012.

To obtain a retail spirits license, a store must have at least 10,000 square feet of enclosed retail space in a single structure. However, Initiative 1183 also allows a retail spirits license for a store at the location of a former state liquor store or contract liquor store, even if the store is smaller than 10,000 square feet. It also allows smaller stores where there are no 10,000 square foot licensed spirits stores in the area. Initiative 1183 requires retail stores to participate in training their employees to prevent sales of alcohol to minors and inebriated persons.

Initiative 1183 allows local governments and the public to provide input before issuance of a license to sell spirits. Initiative 1183 preserves local government power to zone and regulate the location of liquor stores.

Initiative 1183 would not change the existing taxes on spirits. Initiative 1183 would require spirits retailers and distributors to pay license fees to the state. Retail stores would pay a fee of seventeen percent of gross revenues from spirits sales under the license, plus an annual \$166 fee. Spirits distributors would pay an annual \$1,320 fee, plus a percentage of gross revenues from spirits sales under the license. During the first two years of a spirits distributor license, the distributor license fee would be ten percent of the distributor's gross spirits sales. After two years, the spirits distributor fee would drop to five percent of the distributor's gross spirits sales.

Initiative 1183 also requires that all persons holding spirits distributor licenses must have together paid a total of one hundred fifty million dollars in spirits distributor license fees by March 31, 2013. If the total license fees received from all distributor license holders is less than one hundred fifty million dollars, the Board must collect additional spirits distributor license fees to make up the difference. This additional fee would be allocated among the persons who held a spirits distributor license at any time before March 31, 2013.

In addition to existing laws controlling the distribution of moneys received by the Board, a portion of fees from retail spirits licenses and spirits distributor licenses would be distributed to border areas, counties, and cities to enhance public safety programs.

Initiative 1183 also changes laws that regulate the retailers, distributors, and manufacturers of wine. Initiative 1183 eliminates the requirement that distributors and manufacturers of wine sell at a uniform price, which would allow the sale of wine at different prices based on business reasons. Spirits could also be sold to different distributors and retailers at different prices. Beer manufacturers and distributors, however, would continue to be regulated by existing laws requiring uniform pricing. Under Initiative 1183, retailers could accept delivery of wine at a retail store or at a warehouse location. Under Initiative 1183, a store licensed to sell wine at retail may also obtain an endorsement allowing the store to sell to license holders who sell wine for consumption on the premise. For example, this would allow the store to sell wine to a restaurant that resells the wine by the glass or bottle to its customers.

## 2011 General Election Online Voters' Guide

### Statement For

#### **Initiative 1183 gets our state government out of the business of distributing and selling liquor**

I-1183 ends Washington's outdated state liquor store monopoly and allows consumers to buy spirits at licensed retail stores, like consumers do in most other states. It allows a limited number of grocery and retail stores to get licenses to sell liquor, if approved by the Liquor Control Board, and prevents liquor sales at gas stations and convenience stores.

#### **1183 provides vitally needed new revenues for state and local services**

Distributors and stores approved for liquor licenses will pay a percentage of their sales as license fees, generating hundreds of millions of dollars in new revenues for state and local services like education, health care and public safety.

#### **1183 strengthens laws governing the sale of liquor**

1183 doubles penalties for retailers who sell spirits to minors, ensures local input into which grocery and retail stores get liquor licenses, mandates new training programs and increases compliance requirements for retailers, and dedicates new revenues to increase funding for local police, fire, and emergency services statewide.

#### **1183 eliminates outdated wine regulations**

1183 eliminates outdated regulations that currently restrict price competition and wholesale distribution of wine in Washington. This will help small Washington wineries and lead to better selections and more competitive wine prices for consumers.

Yes on 1183 will create true competition in liquor and wine distribution and sales, strengthen liquor law enforcement, benefit Washington taxpayers and consumers, and generate vitally needed new revenues for state and local services.

### Rebuttal of Statement Against

The campaign against 1183 is funded by big national liquor distributors that profit from Washington's outdated liquor monopoly. Their claims are false and self-serving. 1183 specifically prevents liquor sales at gas stations and convenience stores, doubles penalties for selling spirits to minors and generates hundreds of millions in new revenues to schools, health care, police and emergency services *without raising taxes*. That's why community leaders, law enforcement officials and taxpayer advocates support yes on 1183.

### Statement Prepared By

**Anthony Anton**, President, Washington Restaurant Association; **Eric Robertson**, Former Captain, Washington State Patrol; **Daniel J. Evans**, Former Governor of Washington; **Cherie Myers**, Washington State Chair, Northwest Grocery Association; **Bob Edwards**, Former President, Association of Washington Cities; **John Morgan**, Winemaker/Board Member, Family Wineries of Washington State.

**Contact:** (800) 956-3460; info@YESon1183.com; www.YESon1183.com

### Statement Against

Last year more than one million Washingtonians voted "no" twice to big box stores and grocery chains selling liquor. Yet despite the clear message we sent, they're back again spending millions to push I-1183. What part of "no" don't they understand?

#### **More Consumption, More Problems**

Alcohol already kills more kids than all other drugs combined. Yet 1183 allows more than four times as many liquor outlets. The Centers for Disease Control recently came out against privatization because it leads to a 48 percent or more increase in problem drinking. That means more underage drinking and crime, overburdening police and first responders.

#### **Mini-Mart Loophole**

1183 is another flawed measure designed to benefit the big chains, not the public. It gives chains an unfair competitive advantage over smaller grocers, while a major loophole written into the measure will allow mini-marts to sell liquor across much of the state. State stores have one of the best enforcement rates in the country; groceries, gas stations and mini-marts sell to teenagers one time out of four.

#### **Higher Taxes on Consumers**

The sponsors of this measure say it increases government revenue. But they do it by creating a new 27 percent tax passed on to consumers. Ask yourself: when was the last time a big corporation spent millions, *twice*, to try and save us money?

Firefighters, first responders, and law enforcement leaders oppose 1183. It's too risky, and too high a price to pay for a little convenience. Vote *no* on 1183.

### Rebuttal of Statement For

The Liquor Control Board determined 1183 contains loopholes that enable mini-marts and gas stations to sell liquor. Local independent grocers oppose 1183 because it tilts the rules against them. And 1183 creates a new 27 percent hidden tax passed onto consumers, raising taxes to fund corporate profits. Four times the number of outlets is too much. 1183 is another flawed, risky initiative putting corporate profits over our safety. The responsible choice: Vote *no* 1183.

### Statement Prepared By

**Jim Cooper**, Washington Association for Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention; **Alice Woldt**, Co-Director, Faith Action Network; **Kelly Fox**, President, Washington State Council of Firefighters; **Sharon Ness**, RN, Acute Care Nurse; **Craig Soucy**, Emergency Medical Technician, Renton Fire and Emergency Services; **Linda Thompson**, Executive Director, Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Council.

**Contact:** (206) 436-6535; info@protectourcommunities.com; www.protectourcommunities.com



## **Key Facts about I-1183: The Liquor Privatization Initiative**

Initiative 1183, a ballot measure that will appear on the November 2011 statewide ballot, will privatize the distribution and sale of liquor in Washington state, provide hundreds of millions of dollars in new revenues to state and local governments, and increase consumer choice and convenience — while strengthening regulations governing the sale of liquor. It also updates some laws regulating the wholesale distribution of wine.

### **I-1183 gets the state government out of the business of distributing and selling liquor**

Initiative 1183 will end Washington's outdated state liquor store monopoly and allow consumers to buy spirits at licensed retail stores, like consumers do in most other states. This will allow the state to focus on enforcing state liquor laws and regulating liquor sales.

### **I-1183 allows liquor to be sold in a limited number of qualifying retail stores**

Initiative 1183 will allow a limited number of grocery and retail stores to get licenses to sell liquor, if they meet certain strict requirements and are approved by the Liquor Control Board. Eligible stores must have 10,000 square feet or more of fully enclosed retail space or, in areas where larger stores are absent, meet certain other requirements set by the Liquor Control Board. The initiative prevents liquor from being sold at gas stations and small convenience stores.

### **I-1183 provides vitally needed new revenues for state and local public services**

Under the initiative, businesses that get licenses to sell liquor will pay a percentage of their revenues as license fees, generating hundreds of millions of dollars in new revenues for state and local government services, such as health care, education and public safety.

### **I-1183 strengthens laws governing the sale of liquor and provides additional revenue for public safety programs**

Initiative 1183 doubles penalties for retailers who sell spirits to minors and ensures local input into which grocery and retail stores get liquor licenses. 1183 also mandates new training programs and increases compliance requirements for retailers, and dedicates a portion of new revenues to increase funding for local police, fire, and emergency services statewide.

### **1183 eliminates outdated regulations on wine sales**

Initiative 1183 updates our state's wine distribution laws and eliminates outdated regulations that currently restrict price competition and the wholesale distribution of wine in Washington. This will help small Washington wineries and lead to better selections and more competitive wine prices for Washington consumers.

### **I-1183 increases choice and convenience for Washington consumers**

Ending the state's outdated monopoly on liquor sales and distribution will benefit both taxpayers and consumers. Consumers will be able to buy liquor at qualified local supermarkets or retail stores and shop for liquor at stores that offer the selection and prices they prefer.

YES on 1183 will create true competition in liquor and wine distribution and sales, generate vitally needed new revenues for state and local services, and benefit Washington taxpayers and consumers, while strengthening regulations governing the sale of liquor.

**I-1183 is supported by a broad coalition**

Initiative 1183 is supported by a broad coalition that includes local grocers and other retailers, restaurants, wineries and consumers. Founding members and supporters of The YES on 1183 Coalition include the Northwest Grocery Association, the Washington Restaurant Association, the Washington Retail Association and Family Wineries of Washington State.

# NO I-1183

Protect Our Communities

## Get the Facts about Initiative 1183

### True or False...

#### **I-1183 provides vitally needed new revenues for state and local public services...**

**FALSE:** While it is true the corporate backers of I-1183 have changed their self-described “flawed” proposal from a year ago, there are still hidden consequences and costs to I-1183. Supporters claim that I-1183 would generate millions for the state. However, as the Office of Financial Management report notes, this doesn’t take into account the medical and legal costs associated with a rapid expansion of liquor sales.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently came out against privatizing liquor sales, contending it leads to a 48% increase in consumption. Here in Washington, a 2009 Justice Department study found that underage drinking cost the state more than \$500 million annually in youth violence and traffic accidents.

I-1183 will create four times as many outlets selling liquor. While big box retailers make the profits, we all pay the price.

#### **I-1183 will prevent underage drinking and improves public safety...**

**FALSE:** Even the sponsors of this measure called last year’s proposal flawed and know that this will lead to increased youth drinking. The fact is I-1183 does not provide any additional funds to the Liquor Control Board for enforcement despite creating more than four times as many outlets that sell liquor. In Washington kids are successful buying alcohol in grocery and convenience stores 1 in 4 times while our state liquor stores have a 95% enforcement rate—one of the best in the country. With state and local governments already cutting our public safety budgets the last thing we need are laws that further increase the burden on our police and firefighters. That is why public safety organizations and officials have joined the campaign to oppose this initiative.

#### **I-1183 will end the state’s monopoly and lower the cost of liquor...**

**FALSE:** The big corporate backers of this measure say that it will end a state monopoly and increase funding for government programs. But this measure creates a brand new 27 percent tax on consumers—unfairly increasing the burden on regular Washingtonians. It’s time for the big corporations to start paying their fair share instead of forcing us to carry the load for them.

In a recent radio interview backers of this initiative admitted that this plan would likely not lead to lower liquor prices and the OFM projected that there could be as much as a 72% mark-up on each bottle of liquor to meet revenue goals – an almost 50% increase over the current state mark-up per bottle.

**Under I-1183, liquor retailers would have to be at least 10,000-square feet to be eligible for spirits licenses...**

**FALSE:** If this measure passes, the number of liquor stores in Washington will skyrocket to at least 4-times their current number—almost immediately. That's irresponsible and dangerous. And there is a loophole in the measure that would allow convenience stores and gas stations to carry liquor. According to I-1183, if there is not a 10,000-square foot grocery store in a neighborhood or "trade area," then any store regardless of size, including mini-marts and gas stations, cannot be denied a liquor license by the Liquor Control Board.

**Businesses around Washington are united in getting the state out of the liquor business...**

**FALSE:** This initiative was drafted by corporate stores for corporate profits. This measure gives an unfair monopoly to large box stores at the expense of small businesses and workers. That is why small grocers, businesses, breweries, wineries and workers are united against this measure. I-1183 will immediately eliminate over 1,000 jobs at a time when we can least afford it and put many local entrepreneurs out of business.

This measure eliminates a level playing field and lines the pockets of out-of-state box stores at the expense of our local economy. It's a bad deal that we simply can't afford.

**Say No... Again. Reject I-1183!**

RESOLUTION R-4896A

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND STATING THE CITY COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION TO INITIATIVE 1183 ON THE NOVEMBER 8, 2011, GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT.

WHEREAS, Initiative 1183 (I-1183) will be presented to the voters of the State of Washington at the general election on November 8, 2011; and

WHEREAS, currently the Washington State Liquor Control Board ("the Board") operates the state liquor stores and oversees the private businesses that sell liquor under contract with the state ("contract liquor stores"); and

WHEREAS, I-1183 would close state liquor stores and sell their assets and license private parties to sell and distribute liquor; and

WHEREAS, under I-1183 there is no limit on the number of licenses that can be issued; and

WHEREAS, currently Washington has approximately 165 state liquor stores and 160 contract liquor stores; and

WHEREAS, the Office of Financial Management ("OFM") estimates that 1,428 retailers would begin selling liquor, over the four times the current sales locations, and sales would increase 5% due to increased availability; and

WHEREAS, if passed, I-1183 will result in many more locations to purchase liquor and increased consumption which does not appear to be in the best interest of the health and safety of the public; and

WHEREAS, as provided in RCW 42.17.130, the City Council of the City of Kirkland desires to show its opposition to I-1125;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Kirkland as follows:

Section 1. The City Council opposes Initiative 1125.

Section 2. The City Council urges Kirkland voters to vote no on Initiative 1183 on November 8, 2011.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

Signed in authentication thereof this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
2011.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

RESOLUTION R-4896B

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND STATING THE CITY COUNCIL'S SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVE 1183 ON THE NOVEMBER 8, 2011, GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT.

WHEREAS, Initiative 1183 (I-1183) will be presented to the voters of the State of Washington at the general election on November 8, 2011; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 would fully privatize liquor sales and distribution in Washington; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 preserves local government power to zone and regulate the location of liquor stores; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 allows local governments, the public, churches and schools to object to the issuance of local liquor licenses; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 would require employees selling liquor to complete compliance training every five years; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 would not change the existing taxes on liquor and would require liquor retailers and distributors to pay new license fees to the state; and

WHEREAS, retailers would pay a fee of 17 percent of gross revenues from liquor sales, plus an annual \$166 fee; and

WHEREAS, distributors would pay a fee of ten percent of gross revenues from liquor sales, during the first two years of the license, and a fee of five percent of gross liquor sales thereafter, plus an annual \$1,320 fee; and

WHEREAS, I-1183 specifies that local governments are to continue to receive, in the aggregate, no less liquor revenue than comparable periods plus an additional \$10 million per year for public safety; and

WHEREAS, the Office of Financial Management ("OFM") estimates the new liquor license fees included in I-1183 would increase revenue for local and state governments; and

WHEREAS, OFM estimates that over six years, local governments would receive an additional \$186 to \$227 million over current projections; and

WHEREAS, OFM further estimates the State General fund would receive an additional \$216 to \$253 million over the same period; and

WHEREAS, if passed, I-1183 would preserve current liquor revenues for state and local governments; and

WHEREASE, I-1183 addresses the six key principles important to cities concerning liquor privitization as identified by the Association of Washington Cities; and

WHEREAS, as provided in RCW 42.17.130, the City Council of the City of Kirkland desires to show its support of I-1183;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Kirkland as follows:

Section 1. The City Council supports Initiative 1183.

Section 2. The City Council urges Kirkland voters to vote yes on Initiative 1183 on November 8, 2011.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

Signed in authentication thereof this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk