



Understanding your Hearing Options for Administrative Violations from the WSLCB *A Resource for Licensees and MAST Permit Holders*

Overview

This document is intended to help licensees and Mandatory Alcohol Server Training (MAST) permit holders understand what to do after they receive an administrative violation notice from the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB).

How will I know if I have received an Administrative Violation Notice (AVN)?

A WSLCB liquor and tobacco enforcement officer will prepare an AVN when they believe you have violated a statute or regulation. The AVN will be mailed or delivered to you with instructions on what steps to take next.

What information is included with an AVN?

- A brief narrative description of the alleged violation
- The violation date
- A copy of the law and/or regulation allegedly violated
- An outline of your options
- The recommended penalty

What kind of penalties could I receive?

You could receive a monetary penalty, license or permit suspension or revocation of the license or permit if you violate a statute or regulation. Liquor and tobacco enforcement officers will review the last two years of your violation history when determining the recommended penalty.

Standard penalties are outlined in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-035 for licensees, and WAC 314-17-100 and 314-17-105 for MAST permit holders.

For cases with aggravating or mitigating circumstances, the penalty may be adjusted from the standard penalty. See WAC 314-29-015 for licensees and WAC 314-17-110 for MAST permit holders.

What are my options if I receive an AVN?

After you receive an AVN, you have 20 days to respond. Your response must be submitted using the form provided by the WSLCB at the time you received the AVN.

Your options are to:

- Accept the recommended penalty;
- Request a settlement conference with the WSLCB; or
- Request an administrative hearing before an administrative law judge

What happens if I don't respond within 20 days?

If you don't respond within 20 days, the recommended suspension penalty will go into effect.

What happens at a settlement conference?

During a settlement conference, a reduced penalty may be negotiated in exchange for specific actions, such as increased staff training or the purchase of a Point of Sale ID checking system.

If you request a settlement conference, the WSLCB hearing officer will contact you to discuss the violation, including the circumstances surrounding the charge, the recommended penalty, and any aggravating or mitigating factors.

What happens if a compromise is reached at a settlement conference?

The hearings officer will prepare a compromise settlement agreement and send it to you for signing. After you sign and return it to the hearings officer, it is sent to the Board Members for review.

If the Board Members approve the compromise, you will receive a signed copy and it will become part of your licensing history.

If the Board Members do not approve the compromise, you can:

- Renegotiate with the hearing officer;
- Accept the recommended penalty; or
- Request an administrative hearing.

What happens if a compromise can't be reached during a settlement conference?

You have the following options:

- Accept the recommended penalty, or
- The hearing officer will forward a request for an administrative hearing to the board's hearings coordinator.

What is an administrative hearing?

An administrative hearing is conducted by an administrative law judge (ALJ) assigned by the Office of Administrative Hearings. The ALJ will review the circumstances, recommended penalty, and any mitigating or aggravating factors related to the alleged violation.

Each party to an administrative hearing has a right to present and question witnesses, and to submit or challenge documents regarding the alleged violation. The result of the proceeding is a decision to affirm, modify, or set aside the original agency decision regarding the alleged violation.

You can learn more about what to expect at an administrative hearing by visiting the Office of Administrative Hearings' Web site at www.oah.wa.gov.

What happens if I request an administrative hearing?

The board's hearing coordinator will notify the assistant attorney general of your request. The assistant attorney general will draft an administrative complaint and send it to you and the Office of Administrative Hearings.

The Office of Administrative Hearings will schedule the hearing date, and notify you or your attorney and the assistant attorney general in writing of the hearing date, time and location.

What happens after an administrative hearing?

1.) After the administrative hearing, the ALJ will prepare an initial order and send it to you, the assistant attorney general, the WSLCB, and any other party to the administrative hearing.

a.) If any party takes exception to the ALJ's findings of fact, conclusions of law or initial order, a petition for review may be filed with the WSLCB, which must be received within 20 days from the date the initial order is sent. The party requesting review must mail copies of the petition to all other parties at the time of filing.

The petition for review must:

- Specify the portions of the initial order to which exception is taken; and
- Refer to the evidence of record which is relied upon to support the petition.

With notice to all parties, the Board Members may extend or shorten the filing time based on a voluntary stipulation of the parties or upon motion of a party that demonstrates a clear and convincing showing of exigent circumstances.

b.) If another party files a petition for review, you may file a reply with the WSLCB, which must be received within ten days from the date the petition for review is sent. You must mail copies of the reply to all other parties when you file it.

2.) The Board Members will review the administrative record, the initial order, any petitions for review and replies filed by the parties. The Board Members will then enter a final order, which is appealable to Superior Court.

Note: The Board Members may issue a final order that differs from the initial order even if no party filed a petition for review or reply.

Additional Resources

For additional information on applicable laws and agency rules, please refer to the Washington Administrative Code and Revised Code of Washington resources available on the Washington State Legislature Web site at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/>.

Applicable WACs and RCWs

- WAC 314-29: Violations and Penalties
- WAC 314-29-020: Violations against public safety (penalty matrix)
- WAC 314-42: Sections related to administrative hearings
- RCW 34.05: Administrative procedures act
- RCW 66: Alcoholic beverage control
- RCW 70.155: Tobacco - access to minors

Additional resources are also available on the WSLCB Web site at www.liq.wa.gov.



Entender sus opciones de audición para Violaciones Administrativo

WSLCB Recursos para los licenciarios y los titulares de permiso de MAST

Información general

Este documento tiene por objeto ayudar a los licenciarios y obligatoria alcohol servidor de Formación (MAST) con permiso de entender qué hacer después de recibir un aviso de violación administrativa del Estado de Washington Junta de Control de Licor (WSLCB).

Cómo puedo saber si he recibido un Aviso de Violación Administrativa (AVN)?

Un licor WSLCB y oficial de la aplicación del tabaco preparará un AVN cuando cree que ha violado una ley o reglamento. El AVN se enviarán por correo o sera entregado a usted con instrucciones sobre qué medidas tomar a continuación.

Qué información se incluye en un AVN?

- Una breve descripción narrativa de la supuesta violación
- La fecha de violación
- Una copia de la ley y / o reglamento supuestamente violado
- Un resumen de sus opciones
- La penolidad recomendada

Qué tipo de penalidad podría recibir?

Usted podría recibir una sanción monetaria de licencia, o permiso de suspensión o revocación de la licencia o permiso si usted viola una ley o reglamento. Oficiales de Alcohol y tabaco revisará los dos últimos años de su historial de violación para determinar que penalidad sera recomendada.

Las penalidades regulares se describen en WAC 314-29-020 asta 314-29-035 para los licenciarios WAC 314-17-100 y 314-17-105 y para los que tengan permiso de MAST.

Para los casos con circunstancias agravantes o atenuantes, la pena podrá ser ajustado de la penalización habitual. Vean WAC 314-29-015 para los licenciarios WAC 314-17-110 y para los que tengan permiso de MAST.

Cual es mi opcion si recibo un AVN?

Despues de que recibe un AVN, usted tiene 20 dias para responder. Usted debe responder sometiendo lo forma disponible de WSLCB cuando usted recibio el AVN.

Sus opciones son de:

- Aceptar la penalidad recomendada;
- Solicite una conferencia de acuerdo con la WSLCB; o
- Solicitar una audiencia administrativa ante un juez de derecho administrativo

Que pasa si no respondo dentro de 20 días?

Si no responde antes de los 20 días, la pena recomendada de la suspensión entrará en efecto.

Qué sucede en una conferencia de conciliación?

Durante una conferencia de conciliación, una pena reducida puede ser negociado a cambio de acciones específicas, tales como la capacitación del personal aumenta o la compra de un sistema de punto de control de venta de indentificación

Si usted solicita una conferencia de conciliación, el oficial de audiencia WSLCB se pondrá en contacto con usted para hablar de la violación, incluyendo las circunstancias que rodean el cargo, la penalidad recomendada, y los factores agravantes o atenuantes.

Que sucede si se alcanza un compromiso en una conferencia de conciliacion?

El oficial de audiencias preparará un acuerdo de solución de compromiso y se le envía para su firma. Después de firmar y devolver a la oficial de audiencias, se envía a los miembros de la Junta para su revisión.

Si los miembros del Consejo aprueban la transacción, usted recibirá una copia firmada y se convertirá en parte de su historial de licencias.

Si los miembros del Consejo no aprueban la transacción usted puede:

- Renegociar con el oficial de audiencia;
- Aceptar la penalidad recomendada; o
- Solicitar una audiencia administrativa.

Que sucede si un compromiso no puede ser alcanzado durante una conferencia de conciliacion?

Usted tiene las siguientes opciones:

- Aceptar la penalidad recomendada; o
- El oficial de audiencia presentara una solicitud para una audiencia administrativa con el coordinador de la juntas de audiencias.

Que es una audiencia administrativa?

Una audiencia administrativa se lleva a cabo por un juez de derecho administrativo (ALJ) asignado por la Oficina de Audiencias Administrativas. El juez revisará el caso, la

pena recomendada, y los factores atenuantes o agravantes relacionadas con la presunta violación.

Cada persona en una audiencia administrativa tiene derecho a presentar e interrogar a testigos y presentar al desafío o documentos relativos a la supuesta violación. El resultado del proceso es la decisión de confirmar, modificar o anular la decisión de la agencia original sobre la presunta violación

Usted puede aprender más sobre qué esperar en una audiencia administrativa, visitando la Oficina de Audiencias Administrativas página de web al www.oah.wa.gov.

Que sucede si solicito una audiencia administrativa?

El coordinador de la junta audiencia le notificará a la ayudante del fiscal general de su solicitud. El ayudante del fiscal general preparara un proyecto de reclamo administrativo y lo enviarara a usted y la Oficina de Audiencias Administrativas.

La Oficina de Audiencias Administrativas programará la fecha de la audiencia, y le notificara a usted o su abogado y el procurador general asistente por escrito de la fecha de la audiencia, hora y lugar

Que pasa después de un audiencia administrativa?

- 1.) Después de la audiencia administrativa, el ALJ preparará una orden inicial y la enviará usted, al Procurador General de la República auxiliar, al WSLCB, y a cualquier otro partido a la audiencia administrativa.
 - a.) Si cualquier de las personas lleva la excepción los resultados del ALJ los resultados, las conclusiones de la ley o la orden inicial, una petición para la revisión se puede archivar con el WSLCB, que se debe recibir en el plazo de 20 días a partir de la fecha que se envía la orden inicial. El partido que pide la revisión debe enviar las copias de la petición a el resto de los partidos a la hora de la presentación.

La petición para revisión debe:

- Especifique las porciones de la orden inicial la cual se lleva la excepción; y
- Refiera a la evidencia del expediente que se confía sobre para apoyar la petición. Con el aviso a todos los partidos, los miembros del Consejo pueden prolongar o acortar el tiempo de la limadura basado en una estipulación voluntaria de los partidos o sobre el movimiento de un partido que demuestre una demostración clara y convincente de circunstancias exigentes.

- b.) Si otro partido archiva una petición para la revisión, usted puede archivar una contestación con el WSLCB, que se debe recibir en el plazo de diez días a partir de la fecha que la petición para la revisión se envía. Usted

debe enviar las copias de la contestación a el resto de los partidos cuando usted la archiva.

- 2.) Los miembros del Consejo repasarán el expediente administrativo, la orden inicial, cualquier petición para la revisión y las contestaciones archivadas por los partidos. Los miembros del Consejo entonces incorporarán una orden final, que es apelable al Tribunal Superior

Nota: Los miembros del Consejo repasarán el expediente administrativo, la orden inicial, cualquier petición para la revisión y las contestaciones archivadas por los partidos. Los miembros del Consejo entonces incorporarán una orden final, que es apelable al Tribunal Superior

Recursos Adicionales

Para información adicional sobre leyes y reglas aplicables de la agencia, refiera por favor al código administrativo de Washington y al código revisado de los recursos de Washington disponibles en el Web site de la legislatura estatal de Washington en <http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/>.

WACs y RCWs aplicables

- *WAC 314-29: Violaciones y Penalidades*
- *WAC 314-29-020: Violaciones contra la seguridad pública (matriz de la pena)*
- *WAC 314-42: Secciones relacionadas con las audiencias administrativas*
- *RCW 34.05: Acto de los procedimientos administrativos*
- *RCW 66: Control de la bebida alcohólica*
- *RCW 70.155: Tabaco - tenga acceso a los menores de edad*

Los recursos adicionales también están disponibles en el sitio Web en WSLCB www.liq.wa.gov.



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워싱턴주 주류통제국의 행정법 위반시 요청할 수 있는 청문회 절차 안내서

Overview 개관

This document is intended to help licensees and Mandatory Alcohol Server Training (MAST) permit holders understand what to do after they receive an administrative violation notice from the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB).

이 안내서는 주류 면허인이나 주류 접대종 소지자가 워싱턴 주 주류통제국으로부터 행정법 위반통지를 받았을 때 취할 수 있는 선택내역을 설명하였습니다.

How will I know if I have received an Administrative Violation Notice (AVN)?

행정법 위반 통지서 (AVN)를 받았는지 어떻게 알 수 있습니까?

A WSLCB liquor and tobacco enforcement officer will prepare an AVN when they believe you have violated a statute or regulation. The AVN will be mailed or delivered to you with instructions on what steps to take next.

주류통제국 행정경관이 행정법 위반사항을 명시한 내용과 귀하의 선택사항을 설명한 위법 통지서(AVN)를 직접 가져다 줄 수도 있고 우편으로 보낼 수도 있습니다.

What information is included with an AVN?

행정법 위반 통지서는 어떤 정보가 쓰여 있습니까?

- A brief narrative description of the alleged violation: 위법의 내용을 간추린 줄거리
- The violation date: 위반 날짜
- A copy of the law and/or regulation allegedly violated: 위법의 근거가 되는 법이나 규정
- An outline of your options: 귀하의 선택항목
- The recommended penalty: 표준 벌칙 내역

What kind of penalties could I receive? 어떠한 벌칙을 받을 수 있는가?

You could receive a monetary penalty, license or permit suspension or revocation of the license or permit if you violate a statute or regulation. Liquor and tobacco enforcement officers will review the last two years of your violation history when determining the recommended penalty.

주류법이나 규정을 위반하였을 경우, 벌금, 면허/허가 정지 및 취소를 받을 수 있습니다.

주류통제국 행정경관은 지난 2년동안의 면허 위반 기록을 검토한 후 벌칙을 정하게 됩니다. 즉, 벌금을 낼 수 있는 선택권이 주어질 수도 있고 면허 정지일의 날짜가 짧아지거나 길어질 수도 있게 됩니다.

Standard penalties are outlined in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-035 for licensees, and WAC 314-17-100 and 314-17-105 for MAST permit holders.

면허인에게 주어지는 표준벌칙은 행정법 WAC314-29-020 부터 314-29-035 에 명시되어 있고, 술접대 허가증 소지자를 위한 표준 벌칙은 행정법 WAC 314-17-100 과 314-17-105에 명시되어 있습니다.

For cases with aggravating or mitigating circumstances, the penalty may be adjusted from the standard penalty. See WAC 314-29-015 for licensees and WAC 314-17-110 for MAST permit holders.

표준벌칙외에도 위법당시의 상황을 고려하여 벌칙이 감해 지거나 더해 질 수 있는데, 이에 대한 사항은 행정법 WAC 314-29-015에 명시되어 있습니다.

What are my options if I receive an AVN? 행정법 위반 통지서를 받으면 면허인에게는 어떠한 선택이 있습니까?

After you receive an AVN, you have 20 days to respond. Your response must be submitted using the form provided by the WSLCB at the time you received the AVN.

행정법 위반 통지서(AVN)을 받은 날로 부터 20일안에, 면허인은 주류 통제국에서 받은 서류에 응답을 표시하여 주류통제국에 보내야 합니다.

Your options are to: 선택은

- Accept the recommended penalty; 주어진 벌칙을 받아들이거나
- Request a settlement conference with the WSLCB; 주류 통제국과의 합의를 요청하든지 or 아니면
- Request an administrative hearing before an administrative law judge 행정판사와의 행정 청문회를 요청할 수 있습니다.

What happens if I don't respond within 20 days? 만약 20일 안에 면허인의 응답이 없으면 무슨일이 일어납니까?

If you don't respond within 20 days, the recommended suspension penalty will go into effect. 만약 20일 안에 응답이 없으면, 주어진 표준 벌칙이 시행됩니다.

What happens at a settlement conference? 합의회담을 신청하면 어떤일이 일어 납니까?

During a settlement conference, a reduced penalty may be negotiated in exchange for specific actions, such as increased staff training or the purchase of a Point of Sale ID checking system.

합의회담 당시 면허인은 주어진 벌칙을 놓고 합의를 할 수 있습니다. 예를 들면, 면허인이 직원 교육의 횟수를 늘린다든지, 신분증 검사 기계를 구입하는 조건을 내세우면 주류 통제국에서는 표준벌칙보다 감해진 벌칙을 줄 수 있습니다.

If you request a settlement conference, the WSLCB hearing officer will contact you to discuss the violation, including the circumstances surrounding the charge, the recommended penalty, and any aggravating or mitigating factors.

합의회담을 요청하면, 주류 통제국의 청문경관이 면허인을 연결하여 위법사항, 이와 관련된 상황, 벌칙을 감할 수 있는 참작사항과 주어진 벌칙등을 검토하고 앞으로 이러한 위법사항을 방지할 수 있는 방안을 강구하여 이를 시행하는 조건으로 벌칙을 감하는 것등을 논의할 수 있습니다.

What happens if a compromise is reached at a settlement conference? 합의가 되면 그 후의 절차는 무엇입니까?

The hearings officer will prepare a compromise settlement agreement and send it to you for signing. After you sign and return it to the hearings officer, it is sent to the Board Members for review.

청문경관과의 합의가 이루어지면, 청문경관은 이를 서류로 작성하며 면허인에게 우편으로 보내주게 됩니다. 면허인은 이 합의서에 서명을 한 후 다시 주류 통제국으로 보내야 하며, 청문경관은 서명된 합의서를 주류 통제국의 이사들의 승인을 위해 제출하게 됩니다.

If the Board Members approve the compromise, you will receive a signed copy and it will become part of your licensing history. 이사들의 승인을 받게 되면, 면허인에게 사본이 전달되며, 이 사실은 면허인의 기록에 남게 됩니다.

If the Board Members do not approve the compromise, you can: 만약 이사들의 승인이 나지 않을 경우에는

- Renegotiate with the hearing officer; 청문경관과 다시 재협상을 하게 됩니다.
- Accept the recommended penalty; or 이때 주어진 처벌을 받아 들이거나 아니면
- Request an administrative hearing. 행정 청문회를 요청할 수 있습니다.

What happens if a compromise can't be reached during a settlement conference? 이 과정에서 합의가 이루어 지지않으면 어떻게 됩니까?

You have the following options: 면허인의 선택권은

- Accept the recommended penalty, or 주어진 처벌을 받아 들이거나 아니면
- The hearing officer will forward a request for an administrative hearing to the board's hearings coordinator. 청문경관은 주류 통제국의 행정청문 담당자에게 넘기게 됩니다.

What is an administrative hearing? 행정 청문회는 무엇 입니까?

An administrative hearing is conducted by an administrative law judge (ALJ) assigned by the Office of Administrative Hearings. The ALJ will review the circumstances, recommended penalty, and any mitigating or aggravating factors related to the alleged violation.

행정 청문회는 행정 청문회에서 행정판사 (ALJ)를 지정하여, 그 행정판사로 하여금 위법사항과 이에 관련된 상황, 처벌내역, 참작내역등을 검토 하게 합니다.

Each party to an administrative hearing has a right to present and question witnesses, and to submit or challenge documents regarding the alleged violation. The result of the proceeding is a decision to affirm, modify, or set aside the original agency decision regarding the alleged violation.

양측은 행정판사앞에서 증인을 질문할 권리가 있고 주장된 위반에 대해 비판할 수도 있습니다.

행정판사는 원래 판정을 확정하거나, 수정, 또는 원래 판정을 파기 할 수도 있습니다.

You can learn more about what to expect at an administrative hearing by visiting the Office of Administrative Hearings' Web site at www.oah.wa.gov.

행정 청문회에 대한 더 자세한 내용은 웹사이트: www.oah.wa.gov.를 참조하시기 바랍니다.

What happens if I request an administrative hearing? 행정 청문회를 요청하면 어떻게 됩니까?

The board's hearing coordinator will notify the assistant attorney general of your request. The assistant attorney general will draft an administrative complaint and send it to you and the Office of Administrative Hearings.

주류 통제국의 청문회 담당자는 주정부 법무 차관보에게 통보를 하고, 주정부 법무 차관보는 고소장을 작성해서 청문회 사무소로 보내게 됩니다.

The Office of Administrative Hearings will schedule the hearing date, and notify you or your attorney and the assistant attorney general in writing of the hearing date, time and location.

청문회 사무소는 청문회 날짜, 시간과 장소를 정하여 면허인과 주정부 법무 차관보에게 통보를 합니다.

What happens after an administrative hearing? 청문회가 있는 후의 절차는 무엇입니까?

1.) After the administrative hearing, the ALJ will prepare an initial order and send it to you, the assistant attorney general, the WSLCB, and any other party to the administrative hearing.

청문회 후 행정판사는 원심에 관한 서류를 작성하여 면허인과 주정부 법무 차관보, 주류통제국 그리고 청문회에 관련된 사람들에게 보냅니다.

a.) If any party takes exception to the ALJ's findings of fact, conclusions of law or initial order, a petition for review may be filed with the WSLCB, which must be received within 20 days from the date the initial order is sent. The party requesting review must mail copies of the petition to all other parties at the time of filing.

이때 양측 중 누구든 행정판사가 원심을 내릴 때 제출되었던 사항들, 즉 당시에 제출되었던 사실, 증거물들, 해당법률등에 이의가 있을 때는 원심이 내려진 20일 이내에 이를 탄원하는 탄원서를

제출해야 하며 이때는 주류 통제국을 비롯하여 해당되는 모든 당사자들에게도 사본을 제공해야 합니다.

The petition for review must: 탄원서는

Specify the portions of the initial order to which exception is taken; and 원심을 이의하는 내역을 정확히 명시해야 하며

Refer to the evidence of record which is relied upon to support the petition. 탄원서를 지지하는 정확한 증거를 제출해야 합니다.

With notice to all parties, the Board Members may extend or shorten the filing time based on a voluntary stipulation of the parties or upon motion of a party that demonstrates a clear and convincing showing of exigent circumstances.

주류 통제국의 이사들은 해당 당사자들의 자발적인 요청이나 설득력있는 특정상황 주장을 인정하여 탄원서 접수기간을 줄이거나 늘려줄 수 있으며 이러한 사항은 모든 해당자들에게 공지됩니다.

b.) If another party files a petition for review, you may file a reply with the WSLCB, which must be received within ten days from the date the petition for review is sent. You must mail copies of the reply to all other parties when you file it.

만약 상대측이 탄원서를 접수하게 되면, 면허인은 주류통제국에 그 탄원서를 받은 10일 안에 답장을 보내야 합니다. 사본은 해당하는 모든 당사자들에게 보내야 합니다.

2.) The Board Members will review the administrative record, the initial order, any petitions for review and replies filed by the parties. The Board Members will then enter a final order, which is appealable to Superior Court.

주류 통제국의 이사들은 행정기록, 원심, 탄원서 검토, 그리고 다른측에서 제출한 답변서등을 검토하게 됩니다. 그런 후에 최종판결을 내리게 됩니다. 이 최종판결은 상급법원에 상소할 수 있습니다.

Note: The Board Members may issue a final order that differs from the initial order even if no party filed a petition for review or reply.

주류 통제국의 이사들은 최종판결을 탄원서의 접수나 답변이 없이도 원심과 다른 판결을 내릴 수 있습니다.

Additional Resources For additional information on applicable laws and agency rules, please refer to the Washington Administrative Code and Revised Code of Washington resources

available on the Washington State Legislature Web site at

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/>.

정보나 해당되는 법률 (WAC, RCW) 이 필요하시면 다음사이트를

방문하십시오.<http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/>

Applicable WACs and RCWs

WAC 314-29: Violations and Penalties

WAC314-29 위반 과 처벌

WAC 314-29-020: Violations against public safety (penalty matrix)

WAC 314-29-020: 공공 안전 위반

WAC 314-42: Sections related to administrative hearings

WAC 314-42: 행정 청문회 관련 자료

RCW 34.05: Administrative procedures act

RCW 34.05 행정 절차법률

RCW 66: Alcoholic beverage control

RCW 66 술 통제 법률

RCW 70.155: Tobacco - access to minors

RCW 70.155 담배-미성년자에 이용

Additional resources are also available on the WSLCB Web site at www.liq.wa.gov.

추가 자료가 WSLCB 사이트 www.liq.wa.gov 에 있습니다.

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