



Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

Topic: Petition for Adoption, Amendment, or Repeal of a State Administrative Rule – Liquor manufacturer service and sale at public events.

Date: January 29, 2025

Presented by: Denise Laflamme, Policy and Rules Coordinator

Background

On December 4, 2024, Mr. Forrest Chesvick, from Good Buzz Brewing Co. in Chehalis, Washington, submitted a petition for rulemaking to allow wineries, breweries, and distilleries to sample, serve and sell bottles of their products at public events.

In the rule petition requesting rulemaking, Mr. Chesvick stated:

1. NEW RULE - I am requesting the agency to adopt a new rule.

The subject (or purpose) of this rule is: _____
This will allow wineries, breweries and distilleries to work with other businesses in an effort to sell, serve and showcase their products at public events.

The rule is needed because: _____
This will help small businesses promote their products and generate income in a way that supports the community in a safe and welcoming setting.

The new rule would affect the following people or groups: _____
Small business, wineries, breweries, distilleries, community events and private events.

The accompanying letter with his petition consisted of the following additional information:

The purpose of this change:

To support small business by allowing **wineries, breweries and distilleries** sample, serve and sell bottles of their own products at public events. This will bring businesses together and allow them to collaborate in a way that promotes safe consumption and sales of alcohol at public events. (These events would include but are not limited to, festivals, car shows, events hosted by a small businesses and non-profits)

This rule is needed because:

There is currently no legal way for **wineries, breweries and distilleries** to sell and promote their own products in this capacity at public events. This will help small businesses promote their products and generate income in a way that supports the community in a safe and welcoming setting.

This rule will support the following groups:

Wineries, Breweries, Distilleries, Small Businesses, Non-Profits, People attending these

events, Liquor and Cannabis Board

THE BENEFITS OF THIS CHANGE

- SUPPORTS SMALL BUSINESS

- This will allow **wineries, breweries and distilleries** the promote their products to people that otherwise wouldn't know they exist.
- This will also make it easier for small businesses to collaborate with **wineries, breweries and distilleries** for public events.

- PROMOTES SAFE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

- The business responsible for serving alcohol will be require to follow the rules regarding alcohol service, to include but not limited to, over consumption, under age drinking. This will help promote a safe environment for these events to take place.

- GENERATES MORE REVENUE

- These events will help to bring in customers and generate revenue for both the business hosting the event and the business serving alcohol at the event.
- This will also help to bring in additional revenue for the liquor and cannabis board through the tax paid on the sale of alcohol.

Issue

Whether the Board should initiate rulemaking to create a new endorsement, permit, or license type to allow wineries, breweries, and distilleries to serve and sell their products at public events.

Statutes & Regulations

Statutes

[RCW 66.08.030](#) describes the scope of LCB's regulations, including (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 qualification for receiving a permit or license issued under this title, and (12) Prescribing the conditions, accommodations, and qualifications requisite for the obtaining of licenses to sell beer, wines, and spirits, and regulating the sale of beer, wines, and spirits thereunder.

[RCW 66.20.010](#) describes special permits to be issued by the LCB, including:

- (3) Special permits to consume liquor at a banquet, at a specified date and place.

(13) Special permits for distilleries and craft distilleries for private banquet permits to be held at a specific place including at the licensed premise of the applying distillery or craft distillery at a specific date for tasting and selling spirits of its own production.

(14) Special permits for wine manufacturers for an event not open to the general public held at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting and selling wine of its own production.

(15) Special permits by a manufacturer of beer for an event not open to the general public to be held at a specific place on a specific date for the purpose of tasting and selling beer of its own production.

[RCW 66.24.010](#) describes conditions and restrictions for issuing liquor licenses.

[RCW 66.24.146](#) describes tasting room licenses for distillery and craft distillery licensees authorizing the operation of an off-site tasting room.

[RCW 66.24.175](#) describes a license endorsement allowing sampling of wine and beer at qualifying farmers markets.

[RCW 66.24.246](#) describes a license endorsement for on-premises service for wineries selling beer and breweries selling wine.

[RCW 66.24.363](#) describes a beer and wine tasting endorsement in grocery stores.

[RCW 66.24.380](#) describes a special occasion license for a non-profit organization to sell spirits, beer, and wine by individual servings for on-premises consumption and to auction alcohol at a specified event, at a specified date and place.

[RCW 66.24.655](#) describes a spirits, beer and wine theater license.

Regulations

[Chapter 314-05 WAC](#) describes [special occasion licenses](#), which must comply with applicable retail liquor license requirements. This license allows a nonprofit organization to sell spirits, beer, and wine by individual serving and wine by the bottle for on-premises consumption, and unopened containers for off-premises consumption. Event must be held at a specified date, time, and place. Examples include fundraising dinners, gala events, and auctions.

[Chapter 314-18 WAC](#) describes banquet permits available to individuals or representatives of a society, organization or business entity, for service and consumption of liquor at a specific place and date. Retail licensees are not eligible for banquet permits, except under limited circumstances.

[Chapter 314-38 WAC](#) describes liquor permits, including alcohol raffle permits, day spa permits, special winery, distillery and brewery permits, and nonprofit private wine auction permits.

[WAC 314-38-095](#) (brewery) describes a special brewery permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(15) that allows a manufacturer of beer to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting beer and selling beer of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

[WAC 314-38-080](#) (winery) describes a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(14) that allows a manufacturer of wine to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting wine and selling wine of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

[WAC 314-38-090](#) (distillery) describes a special distillery permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(13) that allows a manufacturer of spirits to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specified place and date for tasting of spirits and sell spirits of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption. \

[LCB Spirits, Beer and Wine Public Tasting Guide](#) provides more information about the types and requirements for holding alcohol tastings.

Analysis

LCB is authorized to issue special permits and liquor licenses and endorsements in statute including under chapters 66.20 RCW and 66.24 RCW. LCB issues a variety of alcohol [special permits](#) to both businesses and the public. Breweries, wineries and distilleries may apply for a special permit to provide tastings, and sell their products for on-premises and off-premises consumption at private events not open to the general public. Non-profit organizations may apply for a [special occasion license](#) to sell spirits, beer, and wine by individual servings for on-premises consumption at a specified event. This may include selling spirits, beer, and wine in original, unopened containers for off-premises consumption. During fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024), the LCB issued 3,607 special occasion licenses to non-profit organizations.¹

None of the existing licenses or permits address alcohol manufacturers providing samples or serving for on-premises consumption, and selling containers for off-premises consumption, at events open to the public. This type of activity is restricted to non-profit organizations at a pre-scheduled event or under special permits for breweries, wineries, and distilleries but only for private events.

Recently proposed legislation to create new licenses or permits for samples and sales in public settings have not passed. This includes:

- [HB 2363 \(2024\)](#) – proposed amending chapter [66.24 RCW](#) to add a new section creating a new license endorsement similar to private events, but in public settings. It would have authorized off-site and pop-up retail sales, service, and

¹ LCB, 2023. Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2024. Available at: <https://lcb.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2024-annual-report-final-opt.pdf>

consumption of beer and wine for on-premises and off-premises consumption, allowing licensees to sell additional products under their licensed privileges.

- [HB 2274 \(2018\)](#) – proposed amending [RCW 66.20.010](#) to create a special permit for alcohol samples and sales by alcohol manufacturers that removed restrictions requiring these events not be open to the general public.

The Board denied a petition in December 2023 to create a beer to-go endorsement for restaurants because the requested privilege, and requested change, was not authorized in statute.

Historically, LCB has not created liquor licenses, license endorsements, or permits in rule without legislative action leading to statutory changes. Additionally, LCB has denied petitions that have requested rulemaking to create new endorsements without legislative action.

Divisional Coordination

Licensing – Licensing indicates that adding a new license endorsement would be needed for this type of change. This would also require an update to licensing services to process a new type of endorsement, which would not be able to happen for more than a year given the current timeline for migration as part of the current phase of the ongoing Systems Modernization Project (SMP). Licensing indicates that additional staff would be needed to support the work created by this type of endorsement.

Enforcement & Education – Enforcement & Education staff believe that this type of change is outside the scope of LCB’s authority, and would require statutory changes by the legislature to create a new endorsement or license type. Previously added special licenses or endorsements have all been done via legislative action resulting in changes to statutes.

IT – According to licensing staff, an additional license type or endorsement would require IT resources to process a new application and related materials as part of SMP.

Public Health – There would be concerns from Public Health regarding expanding access to alcohol, including youth access, associated with public events.

Recommendation

Creating a new license type or license endorsement without a legislative mandate has not been an approach or practice of the Board. A legislative bill introduced in 2018 to create a special permit allowing alcohol manufacturers to sample and serve at events open to the general public did not pass.

Based on the information provided, the Director’s Office recommends the Board deny the petition for rulemaking submitted on December 4, 2024 by Forrest Chesvick

because of the need for legislative action and statutory changes to create the type of endorsement requested by the petitioner.

Board Action

After considering the recommendation of Director’s Office staff, the Board accepts/denies the petition for rulemaking submitted by Forrest Chesvick on December 4, 2024.

_____ Accept _____ Deny _____
 Jim Vollendroff, Board Chair _____
 Date

_____ Accept _____ Deny _____
 Ollie Garrett, Board Member _____
 Date

_____ Accept _____ Deny _____
 Pete Holmes, Board Member _____
 Date

Attachments:

- 1) Petition and email from Petitioner
- 2) Laws and Rules related to Petition Analysis:
 - RCW 66.20 (Liquor Permits),
 - RCW 66.24 (Licenses – Stamp Taxes),
 - WAC 314-02 (Requirements for Retail Liquor Licensees),
 - WAC 314-05 (Special Occasion Licenses),
 - WAC 314-18 (Banquet Permits),
 - WAC 314-38 (Permits)
- 3) LCB Spirits, Beer and Wine Public Tasting Guide.



PETITION FOR ADOPTION, AMENDMENT, OR REPEAL OF A STATE ADMINISTRATIVE RULE

In accordance with [RCW 34.05.330](#), the Office of Financial Management (OFM) created this form for individuals or groups who wish to petition a state agency or institution of higher education to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative rule. You may use this form to submit your request. You also may contact agencies using other formats, such as a letter or email.

The agency or institution will give full consideration to your petition and will respond to you within 60 days of receiving your petition. For more information on the rule petition process, see Chapter 82-05 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) at <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=82-05>.

CONTACT INFORMATION *(please type or print)*

Petitioner's Name _____

Name of Organization _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

COMPLETING AND SENDING PETITION FORM

- Check all of the boxes that apply.
- Provide relevant examples.
- Include suggested language for a rule, if possible.
- Attach additional pages, if needed.
- Send your petition to the agency with authority to adopt or administer the rule. Here is a list of agencies and their rules coordinators: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser/Documents/RClist.htm>.

INFORMATION ON RULE PETITION

Agency responsible for adopting or administering the rule: _____

1. NEW RULE - I am requesting the agency to adopt a new rule.

The subject (or purpose) of this rule is: _____

The rule is needed because: _____

The new rule would affect the following people or groups: _____

2. AMEND RULE - I am requesting the agency to change an existing rule.

List rule number (WAC), if known: _____

I am requesting the following change: _____

This change is needed because: _____

The effect of this rule change will be: _____

The rule is not clearly or simply stated: _____

3. REPEAL RULE - I am requesting the agency to eliminate an existing rule.

List rule number (WAC), if known: _____

(Check one or more boxes)

It does not do what it was intended to do.

It is no longer needed because: _____

It imposes unreasonable costs: _____

The agency has no authority to make this rule: _____

It is applied differently to public and private parties: _____

It conflicts with another federal, state, or local law or rule. List conflicting law or rule, if known: _____

It duplicates another federal, state or local law or rule. List duplicate law or rule, if known: _____

Other (please explain): _____

FROM THE DESK OF

Good Buzz Brewing Co LLC

December 4, 2024

The purpose of this change:

To support small business by allowing **wineries, breweries and distilleries** sample, serve and sell bottles of their own products at public events. This will bring businesses together and allow them to collaborate in a way that promotes safe consumption and sales of alcohol at public events. (These events would include but are not limited to, festivals, car shows, events hosted by a small businesses and non-profits)

This rule is needed because:

There is currently no legal way for **wineries, breweries and distilleries** to sell and promote their own products in this capacity at public events. This will help small businesses promote their products and generate income in a way that supports the community in a safe and welcoming setting.

This rule will support the following groups:

Wineries, Breweries, Distilleries, Small Businesses, Non-Profits, People attending these events, Liquor and Cannabis Board

THE BENEFITS OF THIS CHANGE

- SUPPORTS SMALL BUSINESS
 - This will allow **wineries, breweries and distilleries** the promote their products to people that otherwise wouldn't know they exist.
 - This will also make it easier for small businesses to collaborate with **wineries, breweries and distilleries** for public events.

- PROMOTES SAFE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL
 - The business responsible for serving alcohol will be require to follow the rules regarding alcohol service, to include but not limited to, over consumption, under age drinking. This will help promote a safe environment for these events to take place.

- GENERATES MORE REVENUE

- These events will help to bring in customers and generate revenue for both the business hosting the event and the business serving alcohol at the event.
- This will also help to bring in additional revenue for the liquor and cannabis board through the tax paid on the sale of alcohol.

From: [Forrest Chesvick](#)
To: [Jacobs, Daniel \(LCB\)](#); [LCB DL Rules](#)
Subject: Re: Good Buzz Brewing Co Request
Date: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 12:58:23 PM
Attachments: [LCB petition.pdf](#)
[LCB Rule Change Proposal.pdf](#)

External Email

Good afternoon,

Here is my petition for the rule change. If you have any question or if there is anything I can do to further assist in this change, please let me know. Thank you.

Best regards,
Forrest B Chesvick

Good Buzz Brewing Co.
(951)923-9308
Goodbuzzbrewingco.com

From: Jacobs, Daniel (LCB) <daniel.jacobs@lcb.wa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 11:36:21 AM
To: Forrest Chesvick <forrest@goodbuzzbrewingco.com>; LCB DL Rules <rules@lcb.wa.gov>
Subject: RE: Good Buzz Brewing Co Request

Dear Forrest:

Thanks for reaching out to the rules inbox and for providing public comment during today's Board meeting.

If you would like to request a change to rule language, you can submit a [petition for rulemaking](#) (form found [here](#)) and the rules and statute explaining what should be included on the petition form ([WAC 82-05](#) and [RCW 34.05.330](#)).

Please feel free to follow up with any additional questions or concerns,

Sincerely,

Daniel Jacobs, Esq. *(he/him/his)*
Acting Rules & Policy Manager
Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
Daniel.jacobs@lcb.wa.gov
Mobile: (360) 480-1238



Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

DISCLAIMER: The information provided above does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information, content, and materials included are done so in the scope of my employment as Policy & Rules Coordinator with the Washington State Liquor & Cannabis Board (LCB).

From: Forrest Chesvick <forrest@goodbuzzbrewingco.com>

Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 11:19 AM

To: LCB DL Rules <rules@lcb.wa.gov>

Subject: Good Buzz Brewing Co Request

External Email

Good morning,

Thank you for hearing me out during the board meeting today. I would like to changes the rules regarding alcohol service and sales at public events.

These changes would allow, wineries, breweries and distilleries to sell bottles, sample and serve their own products at events that are open to the public. This would apply to events like festivals, fairgrounds, events hosted by private businesses and non-profits.

THE BENEFITS OF THIS CHANGE

- SUPPORTS SMALL BUSINESS
 - THIS WILL ALLOW SMALL BUSINESS TO SHARE THEIR PRODUCTS WITH PEOPLE THAT OTHERWISE WOULDN'T KNOW THEY EXSIST
 - THIS WILL MAKE IT EASIER FOR BUSINESSES TO COLLABORATE WITH LOCAL WINERIES, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES
- PROMOTES SAFE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL
 - THE SMALL BUSINESS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVING ALCOHOL AT THESE EVENTS WILL BE ABLE TO HELP PREVENT OVER CONSUMPTION.
- GENERATES REVENUE
 - THESE EVENTS WILL RESULT IN THE BUSINESSES MAKING MORE MONEY WHICH MEANS MORE FUNDING FOR THIS AGENCY

I look forward to working with you to support the businesses and people in our community. Thank you!

Best regards,
Forrest B Chesvick

Good Buzz Brewing Co.
(951)923-9308
Goodbuzzbrewingco.com

Chapter 66.20 RCW
LIQUOR PERMITS

Sections

- 66.20.010 Special permits.
- 66.20.020 Permits not transferable—False name or address prohibited
—Sacramental liquor, wine.
- 66.20.040 Applicant must sign permit.
- 66.20.060 Duration.
- 66.20.070 Suspension or cancellation.
- 66.20.080 Surrender of suspended or canceled permit—New permit,
when.
- 66.20.085 License suspension—Noncompliance with support order—
Reissuance.
- 66.20.090 Retaining permits wrongfully presented.
- 66.20.100 Physician may prescribe or administer liquor—Penalty.
- 66.20.110 Dentist may administer liquor—Penalty.
- 66.20.120 Hospital, etc., may administer liquor—Penalty.
- 66.20.140 Limitation on application after cancellation or
suspension.
- 66.20.150 Purchases prohibited under canceled, suspended permit, or
under another's permit.
- 66.20.160 Licensee definition.
- 66.20.170 Card of identification may be accepted as identification
card and evidence of legal age.
- 66.20.180 Card of identification to be presented on request of
licensee.
- 66.20.190 Identification cardholder may be required to sign
certification card—Contents—Procedure—Statement.
- 66.20.200 Unlawful acts relating to identification or certification
card—Penalties.
- 66.20.210 Licensee's immunity to prosecution or suit—Certification
card as evidence of good faith.
- 66.20.300 Alcohol servers—Definitions.
- 66.20.310 Alcohol server permits.
- 66.20.320 Alcohol server education program—Permits.
- 66.20.330 Alcohol servers—Rules.
- 66.20.340 Alcohol servers—Violation of rules—Penalties.
- 66.20.350 Alcohol servers—Deposit of fees.
- 66.20.360 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Holder of license to
manufacture wine.
- 66.20.365 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Requirements for
wineries.
- 66.20.370 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Wine shipper's permit—
Requirements.
- 66.20.375 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Labeling and private
carrier requirements.
- 66.20.380 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Monthly reporting—
Display of permit or license number.
- 66.20.385 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Fee for wine shipper's
permit.
- 66.20.390 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Consent to jurisdiction—
Revocation or suspension of permit.
- 66.20.400 Day spa permit.

RCW 66.20.010 Special permits. 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 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 sanatorium 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;

(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 to the

contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor must be purchased from a spirits retailer or distributor, and any such liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 82.08.150, 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 to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor must be purchased from a spirits retailer or distributor, and any such liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 82.08.150, 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 to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such spirituous liquor must be purchased from a liquor spirits retailer or distributor, and any such liquor is subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 82.08.150, 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;

(12) Where the application is for a special permit to allow tasting of alcohol by persons at least 18 years of age under the following circumstances:

(a) The application is from a community or technical college as defined in RCW 28B.50.030, a regional university, or a state university;

(b) The person who is permitted to taste under this subsection is enrolled as a student in a required or elective class that is part of a culinary, sommelier, wine business, enology, viticulture, wine technology, beer technology, or spirituous technology-related degree program;

(c) The alcohol served to any person in the degree-related programs under (b) of this subsection is tasted but not consumed for the purposes of educational training as part of the class curriculum with the approval of the educational provider;

(d) The service and tasting of alcoholic beverages is supervised by a faculty or staff member of the educational provider who is 21 years of age or older. The supervising faculty or staff member shall possess a class 12 or 13 alcohol server permit under the provisions of RCW 66.20.310;

(e) The enrolled student permitted to taste the alcoholic beverages does not purchase the alcoholic beverages;

(f) The enrolled student permitted to taste the alcoholic beverages conducts the tasting either: (i) On the premises of the college or university at which the student is enrolled; or (ii) while on a field trip to a grape-growing area or production facility so long as the enrolled student is accompanied by a faculty or staff member

with a class 12 or 13 alcohol server permit who supervises as provided in (d) of this subsection and all other requirements of this subsection (12) are met; and

(g) The permit fee for the special permit provided for in this subsection (12) must be waived by the board;

(13) Where the application is for a special permit by a distillery or craft distillery for an event not open to the general public to be held or conducted at a specific place, including at the licensed premise of the applying distillery or craft distillery, upon a specific date for the purpose of tasting and selling spirits of its own production. The distillery or craft distillery must obtain a permit for a fee of \$10 per event. An application for the permit must be submitted for private banquet permits prior to the event and, once issued, must be posted in a conspicuous place at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use. No licensee may receive more than 12 permits under this subsection (13) each year;

(14) Where the application is for a special permit by a manufacturer of wine for an event not open to the general public to be held or conducted at a specific place upon a specific date for the purpose of tasting and selling wine of its own production. The winery must obtain a permit for a fee of \$10 per event. An application for the permit must be submitted at least ten days before the event and once issued, must be posted in a conspicuous place at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use. No more than 12 events per year may be held by a single manufacturer under this subsection;

(15) Where the application is for a special permit by a manufacturer of beer for an event not open to the general public to be held or conducted at a specific place upon a specific date for the purpose of tasting and selling beer of its own production. The brewery or microbrewery must obtain a permit for a fee of \$10 per event. An application for the permit must be submitted at least 10 days before the event and, once issued, must be posted in a conspicuous place at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use. No more than 12 events per year may be held by a single manufacturer under this subsection;

(16) Where the application is for a special permit by an individual or business to sell a private collection of wine or spirits to an individual or business. The seller must obtain a permit at least five business days before the sale, for a fee of \$25 per sale. The seller must provide an inventory of products sold and the agreed price on a form provided by the board. The seller shall submit the report and taxes due to the board no later than 20 calendar days after the sale. A permit may be issued under this section to allow the sale of a private collection to licensees, but may not be issued to a licensee to sell to a private individual or business which is not otherwise authorized under the license held by the seller. If the liquor is purchased by a licensee, all sales are subject to taxes assessed as on liquor acquired from any other source. The board may adopt rules to implement this section;

(17) (a) A special permit, where the application is for a special permit by a nonprofit organization to sell wine through an auction, not open to the public, to be conducted at a specific place, upon a specific date, and to allow wine tastings at the auction of the wine to be auctioned.

(b) A permit holder under this subsection (17) may at the specified event:

(i) Sell wine by auction for off-premises consumption; and

(ii) Allow tastings of samples of the wine to be auctioned at the event.

(c) An application is required for a permit under this subsection (17). The application must be submitted prior to the event and once issued must be posted in a conspicuous place at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use.

(d) Wine from more than one winery may be sold at the auction; however, each winery selling wine at the auction must be listed on the permit application. Only a single application form may be required for each auction, regardless of the number of wineries that are selling wine at the auction. The total fee per event for a permit issued under this subsection (17) is \$25 multiplied by the number of wineries that are selling wine at the auction.

(e) For the purposes of this subsection (17), "nonprofit organization" means an entity incorporated as a nonprofit organization under Washington state law.

(f) The board may adopt rules to implement this section;

(18) An annual special permit to allow a short-term rental operator to provide one complimentary bottle of wine to rental guests who are age 21 or over. The annual special permit fee is \$75. A single permit applies to all rental properties owned or operated by the short-term rental operator and identified in the permit application. One complimentary bottle of wine per booking may be provided, regardless of the total number of rental guests. The provision of the complimentary bottle of wine may occur only after an operator or staff person of the short-term rental, who is present at the short-term rental property, verifies that each rental guest who will consume the complimentary bottle of wine is age 21 or over by checking a valid form of identification of each such rental guest at the time rental guests arrive. The rental guests must be informed the rental guests are being offered one complimentary bottle of wine and that opening or consuming the bottle of wine in a public place is illegal pursuant to RCW 66.44.100. The rental guests must not have notified the operator that the rental guests decline the complimentary bottle of wine. The complimentary bottle of wine may be consumed on the premises of the rental property or removed and consumed off the premises of the rental property. A permit holder may purchase wine from wine distributors in accordance with RCW 66.24.200, and from retailers and other suppliers of wine authorized under this title to sell wine at retail to consumers for off-premises consumption. For purposes of this subsection, the terms "short-term rental," "operator," and "guest" have the same meanings as in RCW 64.37.010; and

(19) Where the application is for an emergency liquor permit by a licensed manufacturer to authorize the sale, service, and consumption of liquor on the premises of another liquor licensee with retail sales privileges when an emergency or disaster as defined in RCW 38.52.010 has made the premises of the applicant inaccessible and unable to operate due to an emergency or road closure, except that the fee must be waived if there is a proclamation of a state of emergency issued by the governor or by the city, town, or county where the applicant is located. The permit shall be valid for 30 days and may be continually renewed for periods of 30 days if the emergency or disaster continues. Employees or agents of the emergency permit holder or the licensed premises may serve liquor provided by the permit holder. The permit

holder may store no more than a 30-day supply of liquor at the licensed premises in segregated storage. No more than a total of three emergency permit holders may sell at the same licensed premises under an emergency permit. [2024 c 91 s 1; 2023 c 257 s 1; 2019 c 112 s 1; 2017 c 250 s 1. Prior: 2016 c 235 s 6; 2016 c 129 s 1; prior: 2015 c 195 s 1; 2015 c 194 s 3; 2015 c 59 s 1; 2013 c 59 s 1; 2012 c 2 s 109 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2011 c 119 s 213; 2008 c 181 s 602; (2008 c 181 s 601 expired July 1, 2008); 2007 c 370 s 16; 1998 c 126 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 43; 1984 c 78 s 6; 1984 c 45 s 1; 1983 c 13 s 1; 1982 c 85 s 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 62 s 2; 1959 c 111 s 2; 1951 2nd ex.s. c 13 s 1; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 12; RRS s 7306-12.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—2008 c 181 s 602: "Section 602 of this act takes effect July 1, 2008." [2008 c 181 s 604.]

Expiration date—2008 c 181 s 601: "Section 601 of this act expires July 1, 2008." [2008 c 181 s 603.]

Part headings not law—2008 c 181: See note following RCW 43.06.220.

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1998 c 126: "This act takes effect July 1, 1998." [1998 c 126 s 17.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Finding and declaration—Severability—1984 c 78: See notes following RCW 66.12.160.

RCW 66.20.020 Permits not transferable—False name or address prohibited—Sacramental liquor, wine.

(1) Every permit shall be issued in the name of the applicant therefor, and no permit shall be transferable, nor shall the holder of any permit allow any other person to use the permit.

(2) No person shall apply in any false or fictitious name for the issuance to him or her of a permit, and no person shall furnish a false or fictitious address in his or her application for a permit.

(3) Nothing in this title shall be construed as limiting the right of any minister, priest or rabbi, or religious organization from obtaining wine for sacramental purposes directly from any source whatsoever, whether from within the limits of the state of Washington or from outside the state; nor shall any fee be charged, directly or indirectly, for the exercise of this right. The board shall have the power and authority to make reasonable rules and regulations concerning the importing of any such liquor or wine, for the purpose of preventing any unlawful use of such right. [2012 c 117 s 273; 1933

ex.s. c 62 s 13; RRS s 7306-13. Formerly RCW 66.12.100, 66.20.020, and 66.20.030.]

RCW 66.20.040 Applicant must sign permit. No permit shall be valid or be accepted or used for the purchase of liquor until the applicant for the permit has written his or her signature thereon in the prescribed manner, for the purposes of identification as the holder thereof, in the presence of the employee to whom the application is made. [2012 c 117 s 274; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 14; RRS s 7306-14.]

RCW 66.20.060 Duration. Every permit issued for use after October 1, 1955, shall expire at midnight on the thirtieth day of June of the fiscal year for which the permit was issued, except special permits for banquets and special permits to physicians, dentists, or persons in charge of an institution regularly conducted as a hospital or sanatorium for the care of persons in ill health, or as a home devoted exclusively to the care of aged people. [1955 c 180 s 1; 1935 c 174 s 1; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 16; RRS s 7306-16.]

RCW 66.20.070 Suspension or cancellation. Where the holder of any permit issued under this title violates any provision of this title or of the regulations, or is an interdicted person, or is otherwise disqualified from holding a permit, the board, upon proof to its satisfaction of the fact or existence of such violation, interdiction, or disqualification, and in its discretion, may with or without any hearing, suspend the permit and all rights of the holder thereunder for such period as the board sees fit, or may cancel the permit. [1933 ex.s. c 62 s 17; RRS s 7306-17.]

RCW 66.20.080 Surrender of suspended or canceled permit—New permit, when. Upon receipt of notice of the suspension or cancellation of his or her permit, the holder of the permit shall forthwith deliver up the permit to the board. Where the permit has been suspended only, the board shall return the permit to the holder at the expiration or termination of the period of suspension. Where the permit has been suspended or canceled, no employee shall knowingly issue to the person whose permit is suspended or canceled a permit under this title until the end of the period of suspension or within the period of one year from the date of cancellation. [2012 c 117 s 275; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 18; RRS s 7306-18.]

RCW 66.20.085 License suspension—Noncompliance with support order—Reissuance. The board shall immediately suspend the license of a person who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order or a *residential or visitation order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license shall be automatic upon the board's receipt of a release issued by the

department of social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order. [1997 c 58 s 861.]

***Reviser's note:** 1997 c 58 s 886 requiring a court to order certification of noncompliance with residential provisions of a court-ordered parenting plan was vetoed. Provisions ordering the department of social and health services to certify a responsible parent based on a court order to certify for noncompliance with residential provisions of a parenting plan were vetoed. See RCW 74.20A.320.

Short title—Part headings, captions, table of contents not law—Exemptions and waivers from federal law—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1997 c 58: See RCW 74.08A.900 through 74.08A.904.

Effective dates—Intent—1997 c 58: See notes following RCW 74.20A.320.

RCW 66.20.090 Retaining permits wrongfully presented. Where any permit is presented to an employee by a person who is not the holder of the permit, or where any permit which is suspended or canceled is presented to an employee, the employee shall retain the permit in his or her custody and shall forthwith notify the board of the fact of its retention. [2012 c 117 s 276; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 19; RRS s 7306-19.]

RCW 66.20.100 Physician may prescribe or administer liquor—Penalty. Any physician who deems liquor necessary for the health of a patient, whether an interdicted person or not, whom he or she has seen or visited professionally may give to the patient a prescription therefor, signed by the physician, or the physician may administer the liquor to the patient, for which purpose the physician may administer the liquor purchased by him or her under special permit and may charge for the liquor so administered; but no prescription shall be given or liquor be administered by a physician except to bona fide patients in cases of actual need, and when in the judgment of the physician the use of liquor as medicine in the quantity prescribed or administered is necessary; and any physician who administers liquor in evasion or violation of this title shall be guilty of a violation of this title. [2012 c 117 s 277; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 20; RRS s 7306-20.]

RCW 66.20.110 Dentist may administer liquor—Penalty. Any dentist who deems it necessary that any patient then under treatment by him or her should be supplied with liquor as a stimulant or restorative may administer to the patient the liquor so needed, and for that purpose the dentist shall administer liquor obtained by him or her under special permit pursuant to this title, and may charge for the liquor so administered; but no liquor shall be administered by a dentist except to bona fide patients in cases of actual need; and every dentist who administers liquor in evasion or violation of this title shall be guilty of a violation of this title. [2012 c 117 s 278; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 21; RRS s 7306-21.]

RCW 66.20.120 Hospital, etc., may administer liquor—Penalty.

Any person in charge of an institution regularly conducted as a hospital or sanatorium for the care of persons in ill health, or as a home devoted exclusively to the care of aged people, may, if he or she holds a special permit under this title for that purpose, administer liquor purchased by him or her under his or her special permit to any patient or inmate of the institution who is in need of the same, either by way of external application or otherwise for medicinal purposes, and may charge for the liquor so administered; but no liquor shall be administered by any person under this section except to bona fide patients or inmates of the institution of which he or she is in charge and in cases of actual need and every person in charge of an institution who administers liquor in evasion or violation of this title shall be guilty of a violation of this title. [2013 c 23 s 176; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 22; RRS s 7306-22.]

RCW 66.20.140 Limitation on application after cancellation or suspension. No person whose permit has been canceled within the period of twelve months next preceding, or is suspended, shall make application to any employee under this title for another permit. [1933 ex.s. c 62 s 40; RRS s 7306-40.]

RCW 66.20.150 Purchases prohibited under canceled, suspended permit, or under another's permit. No person shall purchase or attempt to purchase liquor under a permit which is suspended, or which has been canceled, or of which he or she is not the holder. [2012 c 117 s 279; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 41; RRS s 7306-41.]

RCW 66.20.160 Licensee definition. As used in RCW 66.20.160 through 66.20.210, inclusive, "licensee" means the holder of a retail liquor license issued by the board, and includes any employee or agent of the licensee. [2012 c 2 s 110 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2005 c 151 s 8; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 4; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 2; 1959 c 111 s 4; 1949 c 67 s 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19A.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Severability—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: "If any phrase, clause, subsection or section of this 1973 amendatory act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted this 1973 amendatory act without the phrase, clause, subsection or section so held unconstitutional or invalid and the remainder of the act shall not be affected as a result of said part being held unconstitutional or invalid." [1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 21.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: "This 1973 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its

existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1973."
[1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 22.]

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: "The effective date of this 1971 amendatory act is July 1, 1971." [1971 ex.s. c 15 s 8.]

RCW 66.20.170 Card of identification may be accepted as identification card and evidence of legal age. A card of identification may for the purpose of this title and for the purpose of procuring liquor, be accepted as an identification card by any licensee and as evidence of legal age of the person presenting such card, provided the licensee complies with the conditions and procedures prescribed herein and such regulations as may be made by the board. [2016 c 235 s 7; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 5; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 3; 1959 c 111 s 5; 1949 c 67 s 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19B.]

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: See note following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.20.180 Card of identification to be presented on request of licensee. A card of identification must be presented by the holder thereof upon request of any licensee, peace officer, or enforcement officer of the board for the purpose of aiding the licensee, peace officer, or enforcement officer of the board to determine whether or not such person is of legal age to purchase liquor when such person desires to procure liquor from a licensed establishment. [2016 c 235 s 8; 2005 c 151 s 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 6; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 4; 1959 c 111 s 6; 1949 c 67 s 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19C.]

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: See note following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.20.190 Identification cardholder may be required to sign certification card—Contents—Procedure—Statement. In addition to the presentation by the holder and verification by the licensee of such card of identification, the licensee who is still in doubt about the true age of the holder must require the person whose age may be in question to sign a certification card and record an accurate description and serial number of his or her card of identification thereon. Such statement must be upon a five-inch by eight-inch file card, which card must be filed alphabetically by the licensee at or before the close of business on the day on which the statement is executed, in the file box containing a suitable alphabetical index and the card must be subject to examination by any peace officer or agent or employee of the board at all times. The certification card must also contain in boldface type a statement stating that the signer understands that conviction for unlawful purchase of alcoholic

beverages or misuse of the certification card may result in criminal penalties including imprisonment or fine or both. [2016 c 235 s 9; 2012 c 117 s 280; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 173 s 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 7; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 5; 1959 c 111 s 7; 1949 c 67 s 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19D.]

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 173: See notes following RCW 66.08.050.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: See note following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.20.200 Unlawful acts relating to identification or certification card—Penalties. (1) It is unlawful for the owner of a card of identification to transfer the card to any other person for the purpose of aiding such person to procure alcoholic beverages from any licensee. Any person who permits his or her card of identification to be used by another or transfer such card to another for the purpose of aiding such transferee to obtain alcoholic beverages from a licensee or gain admission to a premises or portion of a premises classified by the board as off-limits to persons under twenty-one years of age, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided by RCW 9A.20.021, except that a minimum fine of two hundred fifty dollars must be imposed and any sentence requiring community restitution must require not fewer than twenty-five hours of community restitution.

(2) Any person not entitled thereto who unlawfully procures or has issued or transferred to him or her a card of identification, and any person who possesses a card of identification not issued to him or her, and any person who makes any false statement on any certification card required by RCW 66.20.190, to be signed by him or her, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided by RCW 9A.20.021, except that a minimum fine of two hundred fifty dollars must be imposed and any sentence requiring community restitution must require not fewer than twenty-five hours of community restitution. [2016 c 235 s 10; 2003 c 53 s 295; 2002 c 175 s 41; 1994 c 201 s 1; 1987 c 101 s 4; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 8; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 6; 1969 ex.s. c 178 s 2; 1959 c 111 s 8; 1949 c 67 s 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19E.]

Intent—Effective date—2003 c 53: See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Effective date—2002 c 175: See note following RCW 7.80.130.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: See note following RCW 66.20.160.

Unlawful transfer to minor of age identification: RCW 66.44.325.

RCW 66.20.210 Licensee's immunity to prosecution or suit—

Certification card as evidence of good faith. (1) No licensee or the agent or employee of the licensee may be prosecuted criminally or be sued in any civil action for serving liquor to a person under legal age to purchase liquor if such person has presented a card of identification in accordance with RCW 66.20.180, and has signed a certification card as provided in RCW 66.20.190.

(2) Such card in the possession of a licensee may be offered as a defense in any hearing held by the board for serving liquor to the person who signed the card and may be considered by the board as evidence that the licensee acted in good faith. [2016 c 235 s 11; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 9; 1971 ex.s. c 15 s 7; 1959 c 111 s 9; 1949 c 67 s 6; Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-19F.]

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 15: See note following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.20.300 Alcohol servers—Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 66.20.310 through 66.20.350 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Alcohol" has the same meaning as "liquor" in RCW 66.04.010.

(2) "Alcohol server" means any person who as part of his or her employment participates in the sale or service of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption at a retail licensed premise as a regular requirement of his or her employment, and includes those persons eighteen years of age or older permitted by the liquor laws of this state to serve alcoholic beverages with meals.

(3) "Board" means the Washington state liquor and cannabis board.

(4) "Retail licensed premises" means any:

(a) Premises licensed to sell alcohol by the glass or by the drink, or in original containers primarily for consumption on the premises as authorized by this section and RCW 66.20.310, 66.24.320, 66.24.330, 66.24.350, 66.24.400, 66.24.425, 66.24.690, 66.24.450, 66.24.570, 66.24.610, 66.24.650, 66.24.655, and 66.24.680;

(b) Distillery licensed pursuant to RCW 66.24.140 that is authorized to serve samples of its own production;

(c) Facility established by a domestic winery for serving and selling wine pursuant to RCW 66.24.170(4); and

(d) Grocery store licensed under RCW 66.24.360, but only with respect to employees whose duties include serving during tasting activities under RCW 66.24.363.

(5) "Training entity" means any liquor licensee associations, independent contractors, private persons, and private or public schools, that have been certified by the board. [2019 c 64 s 20. Prior: 2014 c 78 s 2; 2014 c 29 s 2; prior: 2013 c 237 s 2; 2013 c 219 s 2; 2011 c 325 s 5; 2010 c 141 s 3; prior: 2008 c 94 s 10; 2008 c 41 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 44; 1996 c 218 s 2; 1995 c 51 s 2.]

Explanatory statement—2019 c 64: See note following RCW 1.20.110.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Findings—1995 c 51: "The legislature finds that education of alcohol servers on issues such as the physiological effects of alcohol on consumers, liability and legal implications of serving alcohol, driving while intoxicated, and methods of intervention with the problem customer are important in protecting the health and safety of the public. The legislature further finds that it is in the best interest of the citizens of the state of Washington to have an alcohol server education program." [1995 c 51 s 1.]

RCW 66.20.310 Alcohol server permits. (1)(a) There is an alcohol server permit, known as a class 12 permit, for:

(i) A manager;
(ii) A bartender selling or mixing alcohol, spirits, wines, or beer for consumption at an on-premises licensed facility; or
(iii) An employee conducting alcohol deliveries for a licensee that delivers alcohol under RCW 66.24.710.

(b) There is an alcohol server permit, known as a class 13 permit, for a person who only serves alcohol, spirits, wines, or beer for consumption at an on-premises licensed facility.

(c) As provided by rule by the board, a class 13 permit holder may be allowed to act as a bartender without holding a class 12 permit.

(2)(a) Effective January 1, 1997, except as provided in (d) of this subsection, every alcohol server employed, under contract or otherwise, at a retail licensed premise must be issued a class 12 or class 13 permit.

(b) Every class 12 and class 13 permit issued must be issued in the name of the applicant and no other person may use the permit of another permit holder. The holder must present the permit upon request to inspection by a representative of the board or a peace officer. The class 12 or class 13 permit is valid for employment at any retail licensed premises described in (a) of this subsection.

(c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, no licensee holding a license as authorized by this section and RCW 66.20.300, 66.24.320, 66.24.330, 66.24.350, 66.24.400, 66.24.425, 66.24.690, 66.24.450, 66.24.570, 66.24.600, 66.24.610, 66.24.650, 66.24.655, and 66.24.680 may employ or accept the services of any person without the person first having a valid class 12 or class 13 permit.

(d) Within sixty days of initial employment, every person whose duties include the compounding, sale, service, or handling of liquor must have a class 12 or class 13 permit.

(e) No person may perform duties that include the sale or service of alcoholic beverages on a retail licensed premises without possessing a valid alcohol server permit.

(f) Every person whose duties include the delivery of alcohol authorized under RCW 66.24.710 must have a class 12 permit before engaging in alcohol delivery. A delivery employee whose duties include the delivery of alcohol authorized under RCW 66.24.710 must complete an approved class 12 permit course that includes a curriculum component that covers best practices for delivery of alcohol.

(3) A permit issued by a training entity under this section is valid for employment at any retail licensed premises described in subsection (2)(a) of this section for a period of five years unless suspended by the board.

(4) The board may suspend or revoke an existing permit if any of the following occur:

(a) The applicant or permittee has been convicted of violating any of the state or local intoxicating liquor laws of this state, has been convicted at any time of a felony under chapter 9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.46, 9A.86, or 9A.88 RCW, or a felony that is directly related to alcohol service; or

(b) The permittee has performed or permitted any act that constitutes a violation of this title or of any rule of the board.

(5) The suspension or revocation of a permit under this section does not relieve a licensee from responsibility for any act of the employee or agent while employed upon the retail licensed premises. The board may, as appropriate, revoke or suspend either the permit of the employee who committed the violation or the license of the licensee upon whose premises the violation occurred, or both the permit and the license.

(6) (a) After January 1, 1997, it is a violation of this title for any retail licensee or agent of a retail licensee as described in subsection (2)(a) of this section to employ in the sale or service of alcoholic beverages, any person who does not have a valid alcohol server permit or whose permit has been revoked, suspended, or denied.

(b) It is a violation of this title for a person whose alcohol server permit has been denied, suspended, or revoked to accept employment in the sale or service of alcoholic beverages.

(7) Grocery stores licensed under RCW 66.24.360, the primary commercial activity of which is the sale of grocery products and for which the sale and service of beer and wine for on-premises consumption with food is incidental to the primary business, and employees of such establishments, are exempt from RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350, except for employees whose duties include serving during tasting activities under RCW 66.24.363. [2024 c 265 s 1; 2023 c 279 s 3. Prior: 2019 c 64 s 21; prior: 2014 c 78 s 3; 2014 c 29 s 3; prior: 2013 c 237 s 3; 2013 c 219 s 3; 2011 c 325 s 4; 2010 c 141 s 2; prior: 2009 c 271 s 5; 2009 c 187 s 4; prior: 2008 c 94 s 11; 2008 c 41 s 3; (2008 c 41 s 2 expired July 1, 2008); 2007 c 370 s 17; 1997 c 321 s 45; prior: 1996 c 311 s 1; 1996 c 218 s 3; 1995 c 51 s 3.]

Effective date—2023 c 279: See note following RCW 66.24.710.

Explanatory statement—2019 c 64: See note following RCW 1.20.110.

Effective date—2008 c 94 ss 4 and 11: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—2008 c 41 ss 3, 10, and 11: "Sections 3, 10, and 11 of this act take effect July 1, 2008." [2008 c 41 s 16.]

Expiration date—2008 c 41 s 2: "Section 2 of this act expires July 1, 2008." [2008 c 41 s 13.]

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Findings—1995 c 51: See note following RCW 66.20.300.

RCW 66.20.320 Alcohol server education program—Permits. (1)

The board shall regulate a required alcohol server education program that includes:

(a) Development of the curriculum and materials for the education program;

(b) Examination and examination procedures;

(c) Certification procedures, enforcement policies, and penalties for education program instructors and providers; and

(d) The curriculum for an approved class 12 alcohol permit training program that includes but is not limited to the following subjects:

(i) The physiological effects of alcohol including the effects of alcohol in combination with drugs;

(ii) Liability and legal information;

(iii) Driving while intoxicated;

(iv) Intervention with the problem customer, including ways to stop service, ways to deal with the belligerent customer, and alternative means of transportation to get the customer safely home;

(v) Methods for checking proper identification of customers;

(vi) Nationally recognized programs, such as TAM (Techniques in Alcohol Management) and TIPS (Training for Intervention Programs) modified to include Washington laws and rules; and

(vii) Best practices for delivery of alcohol for a course approved for a person whose duties include the delivery of alcohol authorized under RCW 66.24.710.

(2) The board shall provide the program through liquor licensee associations, independent contractors, private persons, private or public schools certified by the board, or any combination of such providers.

(3) Each training entity shall provide a class 12 permit to the manager, bartender, or delivery employee who has successfully completed a course the board has certified. A list of the individuals receiving the class 12 permit shall be forwarded to the board on the completion of each course given by the training entity.

(4) After January 1, 1997, the board shall require all alcohol servers applying for a class 13 alcohol server permit to view a video training session. Retail liquor licensees shall fully compensate employees for the time spent participating in this training session.

(5) When requested by a retail liquor licensee, the board shall provide copies of videotaped training programs that have been produced by private vendors and make them available for a nominal fee to cover the cost of purchasing and shipment, with the fees being deposited in the liquor revolving fund for distribution to the board as needed.

(6) Each training entity may provide the board with a video program of not less than one hour that covers the subjects in subsection (1)(d)(i) through (v) of this section that will be made available to a licensee for the training of a class 13 alcohol server.

(7) Applicants shall be given a class 13 permit upon the successful completion of the program.

(8) A list of the individuals receiving the class 13 permit shall be forwarded to the board on the completion of each video training program.

(9) The board shall develop a model permit for the class 12 and 13 permits. The board may provide such permits to training entities or licensees for a nominal cost to cover production.

(10)(a) Persons who have completed a nationally recognized alcohol management or intervention program since July 1, 1993, may be issued a class 12 or 13 permit upon providing proof of completion of such training to the board.

(b) Persons who completed the board's alcohol server training program after July 1, 1993, but before July 1, 1995, may be issued a class 13 permit upon providing proof of completion of such training to the board. [2023 c 279 s 4; 1996 c 311 s 2; 1995 c 51 s 4.]

Effective date—2023 c 279: See note following RCW 66.24.710.

Findings—1995 c 51: See note following RCW 66.20.300.

RCW 66.20.330 Alcohol servers—Rules. The board shall adopt rules to implement RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350 including, but not limited to, procedures and grounds for denying, suspending, or revoking permits. [1995 c 51 s 5.]

Findings—1995 c 51: See note following RCW 66.20.300.

RCW 66.20.340 Alcohol servers—Violation of rules—Penalties. A violation of any of the rules of the board adopted to implement RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350 is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars for a first offense. A subsequent offense is punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both the fine and imprisonment. [1995 c 51 s 6.]

Findings—1995 c 51: See note following RCW 66.20.300.

RCW 66.20.350 Alcohol servers—Deposit of fees. Fees collected by the board under RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350 shall be deposited in the liquor revolving fund in accordance with RCW 66.08.170. [1995 c 51 s 7.]

Findings—1995 c 51: See note following RCW 66.20.300.

RCW 66.20.360 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Holder of license to manufacture wine. The holder of a license to manufacture wine issued by this state or another state may ship its wine to a person who is a resident of Washington and is twenty-one years of age or older for that person's personal use and not for resale. [2006 c 49 s 1.]

RCW 66.20.365 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Requirements for wineries. Before wine may be shipped by a domestic winery or an out-of-state winery to a person who is a resident of Washington, the winery must:

- (1) Obtain a wine shipper's permit under procedures prescribed by the board by rule and pay a fee established by the board, if the winery is located outside the state; or
- (2) Be licensed as a domestic winery by the board and have paid the annual license fee. [2006 c 49 s 2.]

RCW 66.20.370 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Wine shipper's permit—Requirements. (1) An applicant for a wine shipper's permit under RCW 66.20.365 must:

- (a) Operate a winery located in the United States;
 - (b) Provide the board a copy of its valid license to manufacture wine issued by another state;
 - (c) Certify that it holds all state and federal licenses and permits necessary to operate a winery; and
 - (d) Register with the department of revenue under RCW 82.32.030.
- (2) Holders of a winery certificate of approval under RCW 66.24.206(1)(a) are deemed to hold a wine shipper's permit without further application or fee, if the holder meets all requirements for a wine shipper's permit. A winery certificate of approval holder who wants to ship wine under its wine shipper's permit privilege must notify the *liquor control board in a manner determined by the board before shipping any wine to a Washington consumer.
- (3) Holders of a wine shipper's permit must:
- (a) Pay the tax under RCW 66.24.210 for sales of wine to Washington state residents; and
 - (b) Collect and remit to the department of revenue all applicable state and local sales and use taxes imposed by or under the authority of chapters 82.08, 82.12, and 82.14 RCW on all sales of wine delivered to buyers in this state, regardless of whether the permit holder has a physical presence in this state. [2006 c 49 s 3.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

RCW 66.20.375 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Labeling and private carrier requirements. (1) A domestic winery or a wine shipper's permit holder must clearly label all wine cases or outside shipping packages of wine sent into or out of this state under chapter 49, Laws of 2006 to indicate that the package cannot be delivered to a person under twenty-one years of age or to an intoxicated person.

(2) A domestic winery or a wine shipper's permit holder must ensure that the private carrier used to deliver wine (a) obtains the signature of the person who receives the wine upon delivery, (b) verifies the age of the recipient, and (c) verifies that the recipient does not appear intoxicated at the time of delivery. [2006 c 49 s 4.]

RCW 66.20.380 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Monthly reporting—Display of permit or license number. (1) A wine shipper's permit holder and a domestic winery must report to the board, on or before the twentieth day of each month, all shipments of wine made during the preceding calendar month directly to Washington consumers under a wine shipper's permit or a domestic winery license in effect for all or any portion of the preceding year. All reports will be on forms prescribed by the board.

(2) A wine shipper's permit holder, a winery certificate of approval holder, or domestic winery who advertises or offers wine for direct shipment to customers within this state must clearly and conspicuously display the permit or license number in its advertising. [2006 c 49 s 5.]

RCW 66.20.385 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Fee for wine shipper's permit. A fee for a wine shipper's permit may be established by the board. [2006 c 49 s 6.]

RCW 66.20.390 Direct sale of wine to consumer—Consent to jurisdiction—Revocation or suspension of permit. (1) Holders of a wine shipper's permit are deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of Washington concerning enforcement of chapter 49, Laws of 2006 and all laws, rules, and regulations related to the shipment of wine from wine manufacturers directly to consumers.

(2) (a) A permit issued under chapter 49, Laws of 2006 to a wine manufacturer located outside this state who fails to comply with the provisions of chapter 49, Laws of 2006 shall be suspended or revoked.

(b) The privilege to ship wine directly to Washington consumers under a domestic winery license shall be suspended or revoked if the domestic winery fails to comply with the provisions of chapter 49, Laws of 2006. [2006 c 49 s 7.]

RCW 66.20.400 Day spa permit. (1) There shall be a permit known as a day spa permit to allow the holder to offer or supply without charge, wine or beer by the individual glass to a customer for consumption on the premises. The customer must be at least twenty-one years of age and may only be offered wine or beer if the services he or she will be receiving will last more than one hour. Wine or beer served or consumed shall be purchased from a Washington state licensed retailer. A customer may consume no more than one six ounce glass of wine or one twelve ounce glass of beer per day under this permit. Day spas with a day spa permit may not advertise the service of complimentary wine or beer and may not sell wine or beer in any manner. Any employee involved in the service of wine or beer must complete a board-approved limited alcohol server training program.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "day spa" means a business that offers at least three of the following four service categories:

- (a) Hair care;
- (b) Skin care;
- (c) Nail care; and
- (d) Body care, such as massages, wraps, and waxing.

Day spas must provide separate service areas of the day spa for at least three of the service categories offered.

(3) The annual fee for this permit is one hundred twenty-five dollars. [2014 c 199 s 1.]

RCW 66.20.410 Distillery orders for spirits. (1) The holder of a license to operate a distillery or craft distillery issued under RCW 66.24.140 or 66.24.145 may accept orders for spirits from, and deliver

spirits to, customers if all of the following conditions are met for each sale:

(a) Spirits are not used for resale;

(b) Spirits come directly from the distillery's or craft distillery's possession prior to shipment or delivery. All transactions are to be treated as if they were conducted in the retail location of the distillery or craft distillery regardless of how they are received or processed;

(c) Spirits may be ordered in person at a licensed location, by mail, telephone, or internet, or by other similar methods; and

(d) Only a distillery or craft distillery licensee or a licensee's direct employees may accept and process orders and payments. A contractor may not do so on behalf of a distillery or craft distillery licensee, except for transmittal of payment through a third-party service. A third-party service may not solicit customer business on behalf of a distillery or craft distillery licensee.

(2) All orders and payments must be fully processed before spirits transfers ownership or, in the case of delivery, leaves a licensed distillery's or craft distillery's possession.

(3) Payment methods include, but are not limited to: Cash, credit or debit card, check or money order, electronic funds transfer, or an existing prepaid account. An existing prepaid account may not have a negative balance.

(4) To sell spirits via the internet, a new distillery or craft distillery license applicant must request internet-sales privileges in his or her application. An existing distillery or craft distillery licensee must notify the board prior to beginning internet sales. A corporate entity representing multiple licensees may notify the board in a single letter on behalf of affiliated distillery or craft distillery licensees, as long as the liquor license numbers of all licensee locations utilizing internet sales privileges are clearly identified.

(5) Delivery may be made only to a residence or business that has an address recognized by the United States postal service; however, the board may grant an exception to this rule at its discretion. A residence includes a hotel room, a motel room, marina, or other similar lodging that temporarily serves as a residence.

(6) Spirits may be delivered each day of the week between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. Delivery must be fully completed by 2:00 a.m.

(7) Under chapter 66.44 RCW, any person under twenty-one years of age is prohibited from purchasing, delivering, or accepting delivery of liquor.

(a) A delivery person must verify the age of the person accepting delivery before handing over liquor.

(b) If no person twenty-one years of age or older is present to accept a liquor order at the time of delivery, the liquor must be returned.

(8) Delivery of liquor is prohibited to any person who shows signs of intoxication.

(9) (a) Individual units of spirits must be factory sealed in bottles. For the purposes of this subsection, "factory sealed" means that a unit is in one hundred percent resalable condition, with all manufacturer's seals intact.

(b) The outermost surface of a liquor package, delivered by a third party, must have language stating that:

(i) The package contains liquor;

(ii) The recipient must be twenty-one years of age or older; and
(iii) Delivery to intoxicated persons is prohibited.

(10) (a) Records and files must be retained at the licensed premises. Each delivery sales record must include the following:

(i) Name of the purchaser;

(ii) Name of the person who accepts delivery;

(iii) Street addresses of the purchaser and the delivery location; and

(iv) Time and date of purchase and delivery.

(b) A private carrier must obtain the signature of the person who receives liquor upon delivery.

(c) A sales record does not have to include the name of the delivery person, but it is encouraged.

(11) Website requirements. When selling over the internet, all website pages associated with the sale of liquor must display the distillery or craft distillery licensee's registered trade name.

(12) A distillery or craft distillery licensee is accountable for all deliveries of liquor made on its behalf.

(13) The board may impose administrative enforcement action upon a licensee, or suspend or revoke a licensee's delivery privileges, or any combination thereof, should a licensee violate any condition, requirement, or restriction. [2015 c 194 s 4.]

Chapter 66.24 RCW
LICENSES—STAMP TAXES

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*Minors, access to tobacco, role of liquor and cannabis board: Chapter
70.155 RCW.*

**RCW 66.24.010 Licensure—Issuance—Conditions and restrictions—
Limitations—Temporary licenses.** (1) Every license must be issued in
the name of the applicant, and the holder thereof may not allow any
other person to use the license.

(2) For the purpose of considering any application for a license,
or the renewal of a license, the board may cause an inspection of the
premises to be made, and may inquire into all matters in connection
with the construction and operation of the premises. For the purpose
of reviewing any application for a license and for considering the
denial, suspension, revocation, or renewal or denial thereof, of any
license, the board may consider any prior criminal conduct of the
applicant including an administrative violation history record with

the board and 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 must require fingerprinting of any applicant whose criminal history record information check is submitted to the federal bureau of investigation. The provisions of RCW 9.95.240 and of chapter 9.96A RCW do not apply to such cases. Subject to the provisions of this section, the board may, in its discretion, grant or deny the renewal or license applied for. Denial may be based on, without limitation, the existence of chronic illegal activity documented in objections submitted pursuant to subsections (8)(d) and (12) of this section. Authority to approve an uncontested or unopposed license may be granted by the board to any staff member the board designates in writing. Conditions for granting such authority must be adopted by rule. No retail license of any kind may be issued to:

(a) A person doing business as a sole proprietor who has not resided in the state for at least one month prior to receiving a license, except in cases of licenses issued to dining places on railroads, boats, or aircraft;

(b) A copartnership, unless all of the members thereof are qualified to obtain a license, as provided in this section;

(c) A person whose place of business is conducted by a manager or agent, unless such manager or agent possesses the same qualifications required of the licensee;

(d) A corporation or a limited liability company, unless it was created under the laws of the state of Washington or holds a certificate of authority to transact business in the state of Washington.

(3)(a) The board may, in its discretion, subject to the provisions of RCW 66.08.150, suspend or cancel any license; and all rights of the licensee to keep or sell liquor thereunder must be suspended or terminated, as the case may be.

(b) The board must immediately suspend the license or certificate of a person who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license or certificate is automatic upon the board's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order.

(c) Upon written notification by the department of revenue in accordance with RCW 82.08.155 that a person is more than thirty days delinquent in reporting or remitting spirits taxes to the department, the board must suspend all spirits licenses held by that person. The board must also refuse to renew any existing spirits license of, or issue any new spirits license to, the person or any other applicant controlled directly or indirectly by that person. The board may not reinstate a person's spirits license or renew or issue a new spirits license to that person, or an applicant controlled directly or indirectly by that person, until such time as the department of revenue notifies the board that the person is current in reporting and remitting spirits taxes or that the department consents to the reinstatement or renewal of the person's spirits license or the issuance of a new spirits license to the person. For purposes of this

section: (i) "Spirits license" means any license issued by the board under the authority of this chapter that authorizes the licensee to sell spirits; and (ii) "spirits taxes" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.08.155.

(d) The board may request the appointment of administrative law judges under chapter 34.12 RCW who must have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, documents, and testimony, examine witnesses, and to receive testimony in any inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding in any part of the state, under such rules and regulations as the board may adopt.

(e) Witnesses are allowed fees and mileage each way to and from any such inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding at the rate authorized by RCW 34.05.446. Fees need not be paid in advance of appearance of witnesses to testify or to produce books, records, or other legal evidence.

(f) In case of disobedience of any person to comply with the order of the board or a subpoena issued by the board, or any of its members, or administrative law judges, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, the judge of the superior court of the county in which the person resides, on application of any member of the board or administrative law judge, must compel obedience by contempt proceedings, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from said court or a refusal to testify therein.

(4) Upon receipt of notice of the suspension or cancellation of a license, the licensee must forthwith deliver up the license to the board. Where the license has been suspended only, the board must return the license to the licensee at the expiration or termination of the period of suspension. The board must notify all vendors in the city or place where the licensee has its premises of the suspension or cancellation of the license; and no employee may allow or cause any liquor to be delivered to or for any person at the premises of that licensee.

(5) (a) For the original issuance of a liquor license, including the approval of a conditional license as provided in (b) of this subsection, the board must set the expiration date of the license to the last day of the calendar month that is twelve months from the calendar month in which final approval of the license is granted. Upon renewal, the expiration date of the license, including licenses approved under (b) of this subsection, may subsequently be prorated as necessary in accordance with chapter 19.02 RCW.

(b) (i) When an applicant for a liquor license is qualified for approval of the license in every way except having executed a lease or purchase agreement for the proposed licensed premises, the board must grant conditional approval to the applicant.

(ii) Upon notification to the board of execution of the lease or purchase agreement putting the applicant in control of the premises, the board must immediately grant final approval of the license issuance, and the licensee may immediately begin exercising all privileges provided under the license, except as otherwise provided under this title.

(iii) For the purposes of this title, the term "license" includes "conditional license."

(6) Every license issued under this section is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this title or by rules adopted by the board. All conditions and restrictions imposed by the board in

the issuance of an individual license may be listed on the face of the individual license along with the trade name, address, and expiration date. Conditions and restrictions imposed by the board may also be included in official correspondence separate from the license. All spirits licenses are subject to the condition that the spirits license holder must report and remit to the department of revenue all spirits taxes by the date due.

(7) Every licensee must post and keep posted its license, or licenses, and any additional correspondence containing conditions and restrictions imposed by the board in a conspicuous place on the premises.

(8) (a) Unless (b) of this subsection applies, before the board issues a new or renewal license to an applicant it must give notice of such application to the chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town, if the application is for a license within an incorporated city or town, or to the county legislative authority, if the application is for a license outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns.

(b) If the application for a special occasion license is for an event held during a county, district, or area fair as defined by RCW 15.76.120, and the county, district, or area fair is located on property owned by the county but located within an incorporated city or town, the county legislative authority must be the entity notified by the board under (a) of this subsection. The board must send a duplicate notice to the incorporated city or town within which the fair is located.

(c) The incorporated city or town through the official or employee selected by it, or the county legislative authority or the official or employee selected by it, has the right to file with the board within twenty days after the date of transmittal of such notice for applications, or at least thirty days prior to the expiration date for renewals, written objections against the applicant or against the premises for which the new or renewal license is asked. The board may extend the time period for submitting written objections.

(d) The written objections must include a statement of all facts upon which such objections are based, and in case written objections are filed, the city or town or county legislative authority may request and the board may in its discretion hold a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If the board makes an initial decision to deny a license or renewal based on the written objections of an incorporated city or town or county legislative authority, the applicant may request a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If such a hearing is held at the request of the applicant, board representatives must present and defend the board's initial decision to deny a license or renewal.

(e) Upon the granting of a license under this title the board must send written notification to the chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town in which the license is granted, or to the county legislative authority if the license is granted outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns. When the license is for a special occasion license for an event held during a county, district, or area fair as defined by RCW 15.76.120, and the county, district, or area fair is located on county-owned property but located within an incorporated city or town, the written notification must be sent to both the incorporated city or town and the county legislative authority.

(9) (a) Before the board issues any license to any applicant, it shall give (i) due consideration to the location of the business to be conducted under such license with respect to the proximity of churches, schools, and public institutions and (ii) written notice, with receipt verification, of the application to public institutions identified by the board as appropriate to receive such notice, churches, and schools within five hundred feet of the premises to be licensed. The board may not issue a liquor license for either on-premises or off-premises consumption covering any premises not now licensed, if such premises are within five hundred feet of the premises of any tax-supported public elementary or secondary school measured along the most direct route over or across established public walks, streets, or other public passageway from the main entrance of the school to the nearest public entrance of the premises proposed for license, and if, after receipt by the school of the notice as provided in this subsection, the board receives written objection, within twenty days after receiving such notice, from an official representative or representatives of the school within five hundred feet of said proposed licensed premises, indicating to the board that there is an objection to the issuance of such license because of proximity to a school. The board may extend the time period for submitting objections. For the purpose of this section, "church" means a building erected for and used exclusively for religious worship and schooling or other activity in connection therewith. For the purpose of this section, "public institution" means institutions of higher education, parks, community centers, libraries, and transit centers.

(b) No liquor license may be issued or reissued by the board to any motor sports facility or licensee operating within the motor sports facility unless the motor sports facility enforces a program reasonably calculated to prevent alcohol or alcoholic beverages not purchased within the facility from entering the facility and such program is approved by local law enforcement agencies.

(c) It is the intent under this subsection (9) that a retail license may not be issued by the board where doing so would, in the judgment of the board, adversely affect a private school meeting the requirements for private schools under Title 28A RCW, which school is within five hundred feet of the proposed licensee. The board must fully consider and give substantial weight to objections filed by private schools. If a license is issued despite the proximity of a private school, the board must state in a letter addressed to the private school the board's reasons for issuing the license.

(10) The restrictions set forth in subsection (9) of this section do not prohibit the board from authorizing the assumption of existing licenses now located within the restricted area by other persons or licenses or relocations of existing licensed premises within the restricted area. In no case may the licensed premises be moved closer to a church or school than it was before the assumption or relocation.

(11) (a) Nothing in this section prohibits the board, in its discretion, from issuing a temporary retail or distributor license to an applicant to operate the retail or distributor premises during the period the application for the license is pending. The board may establish a fee for a temporary license by rule.

(b) A temporary license issued by the board under this section must be for a period not to exceed sixty days. A temporary license may be extended at the discretion of the board for additional periods of sixty days upon payment of an additional fee and upon compliance with all conditions required in this section.

(c) Refusal by the board to issue or extend a temporary license shall not entitle the applicant to request a hearing. A temporary license may be canceled or suspended summarily at any time if the board determines that good cause for cancellation or suspension exists. RCW 66.08.130 applies to temporary licenses.

(d) Application for a temporary license must be on such form as the board shall prescribe. If an application for a temporary license is withdrawn before issuance or is refused by the board, the fee which accompanied such application must be refunded in full.

(12) In determining whether to grant or deny a license or renewal of any license, the board must give substantial weight to objections from an incorporated city or town or county legislative authority based upon chronic illegal activity associated with the applicant's operations of the premises proposed to be licensed or the applicant's operation of any other licensed premises, or the conduct of the applicant's patrons inside or outside the licensed premises. "Chronic illegal activity" means (a) a pervasive pattern of activity that threatens the public health, safety, and welfare of the city, town, or county including, but not limited to, open container violations, assaults, disturbances, disorderly conduct, or other criminal law violations, or as documented in crime statistics, police reports, emergency medical response data, calls for service, field data, or similar records of a law enforcement agency for the city, town, county, or any other municipal corporation or any state agency; or (b) an unreasonably high number of citations for violations of RCW 46.61.502 associated with the applicant's or licensee's operation of any licensed premises as indicated by the reported statements given to law enforcement upon arrest. [2019 c 370 s 1; 2012 c 39 s 4; 2011 c 195 s 1; 2009 c 271 s 6; 2007 c 473 s 1; 2006 c 359 s 1; 2004 c 133 s 1; 2002 c 119 s 3; 1998 c 126 s 2. Prior: 1997 c 321 s 1; 1997 c 58 s 873; 1995 c 232 s 1; 1988 c 200 s 1; 1987 c 217 s 1; 1983 c 160 s 3; 1982 c 85 s 2; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 10; 1981 c 67 s 31; 1974 ex.s. c 66 s 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 10; 1971 c 70 s 1; 1969 ex.s. c 178 s 3; 1947 c 144 s 1; 1935 c 174 s 3; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 27; Rem. Supp. 1947 s 7306-27. Formerly RCW 66.24.010, part and 66.24.020 through 66.24.100. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1937 c 217 s 1 (23U) now codified as RCW 66.24.025.]

Effective date—2019 c 370: "This act takes effect January 1, 2020." [2019 c 370 s 2.]

Construction—Effective date—2012 c 39: See notes following RCW 82.08.155.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: "This act takes effect July 1, 1998." [1997 c 321 s 64.]

Short title—Part headings, captions, table of contents not law—Exemptions and waivers from federal law—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1997 c 58: See RCW 74.08A.900 through 74.08A.904.

Effective dates—Intent—1997 c 58: See notes following RCW 74.20A.320.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective dates—Severability—1981 c 67: See notes following RCW 34.12.010.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 c 70: "The effective date of this 1971 amendatory act is July 1, 1971." [1971 c 70 s 4.]

RCW 66.24.012 License suspension—Noncompliance with support order—Reissuance. The board shall immediately suspend the license of a person who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order or a *residential or visitation order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license shall be automatic upon the board's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order. [1997 c 58 s 862.]

***Reviser's note:** 1997 c 58 s 886 requiring a court to order certification of noncompliance with residential provisions of a court-ordered parenting plan was vetoed. Provisions ordering the department of social and health services to certify a responsible parent based on a court order to certify for noncompliance with residential provisions of a parenting plan were vetoed. See RCW 74.20A.320.

Short title—Part headings, captions, table of contents not law—Exemptions and waivers from federal law—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1997 c 58: See RCW 74.08A.900 through 74.08A.904.

Effective dates—Intent—1997 c 58: See notes following RCW 74.20A.320.

RCW 66.24.013 License suspension—Electronic benefit cards. The board shall immediately suspend the license of a business that has been issued a license under RCW 66.24.330, 66.24.371, or 66.24.600 if the board receives information that the business has not complied with RCW 74.08.580(2). If the licensee has remained otherwise eligible to be licensed, the board may reinstate the suspended license when the business has complied with RCW 74.08.580(2). [2011 1st sp.s. c 42 s 15.]

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2011 1st sp.s. c 42: See notes following RCW 74.08A.260.

Finding—2011 1st sp.s. c 42: See note following RCW 74.04.004.

RCW 66.24.015 Nonrefundable application fee for retail license. An application for a new annual retail license under this title shall

be accompanied by payment of a nonrefundable seventy-five dollar fee to cover expenses incurred in processing the application. If the application is approved, the application fee shall be applied toward the fee charged for the license. [1988 c 200 s 4.]

RCW 66.24.025 Transfer of license—Fee—Exception—Corporate changes, approval—Fee. (1) If the board approves, a license may be transferred, without charge, to the surviving spouse only of a deceased licensee if the parties were maintaining a marital community and the license was issued in the names of one or both of the parties. For the purpose of considering the qualifications of the surviving party or parties to receive a liquor license, the *liquor control board may require 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 require fingerprinting of any applicant whose criminal history record information check is submitted to the federal bureau of investigation.

(2) The proposed sale of more than ten percent of the outstanding and/or issued stock of a licensed corporation or any proposed change in the officers of a licensed corporation must be reported to the board, and board approval must be obtained before such changes are made. A fee of seventy-five dollars will be charged for the processing of such change of stock ownership and/or corporate officers. [2002 c 119 s 4; 1995 c 232 s 2; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 11; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 11; 1971 c 70 s 2; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23U) (adding new section 23-U to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23U.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1971 c 70: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.035 Combination spirits, beer, and wine license. (1) There is a license called a combination spirits, beer, and wine license, to sell wine and beer, including without limitation strong beer, at retail in bottles, cans, and original containers, not to be consumed upon the premises where sold, and to:

(a) Sell spirits in original containers to consumers for consumption off the licensed premises and to permit holders;

(b) 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; and

(c) Export spirits.

(2) The annual fee for the combination spirits, beer, and wine license is three hundred sixteen dollars for each store.

(3) For the purposes of this title, a combination spirits, beer, and wine license is a retail license, and a sale by a combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee is a retail sale only if not for resale. Nothing in this title authorizes sales by on-premise licensees to other retail licensees.

(4) (a) The board may issue a combination spirits, beer, and wine license:

(i) 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 appropriate systems for inventory management, employee training, employee supervision, and physical security of the product;

(ii) For premises of a former contract liquor store; or

(iii) To a holder of former state liquor store operating rights sold at auction under RCW 66.24.620.

(b) License issuances and renewals are subject to RCW 66.24.010 and the regulations adopted 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 and other retail premises over ten thousand square feet 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 combination spirits, beer, and wine licenses.

(c) A retailer authorized to sell spirits for consumption on or off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits and deliver spirits in the same manner as is provided in RCW 66.24.630(3)(d).

(d) For purposes of negotiating volume discounts of spirits, a group of individual retailers authorized to sell spirits for consumption off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits as provided in RCW 66.24.630(3)(e).

(5) Each combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee must pay to the board, for deposit into the liquor revolving fund, a license issuance fee equivalent to the license issuance fee imposed on licensees selling spirits pursuant to RCW 66.24.630(4)(a).

(6) The board may not issue a combined spirits, beer, and wine license to an applicant if the applicant would qualify for a restricted license as provided in RCW 66.24.371(4) or 66.24.360(7) if the applicant had applied for a license under RCW 66.24.371 or 66.24.360 instead of pursuant to this section.

(7) As a condition to receiving and renewing a combination spirits, beer, and wine license the licensee must comply with RCW 66.24.630(6).

(8) 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 combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees.

(9) (a) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee that joins the responsible vendor program developed by the board pursuant to RCW 66.24.630(8) and maintains all of the program's requirements is not subject to the doubling of penalties provided in this section for a single violation in any period of twelve calendar months.

(b) To participate in the responsible vendor program, a combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee must submit an application form to the board. If the application establishes that the

combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee meets the qualifications to join the program, the board must send the licensee a membership certificate.

(c) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee participating in the responsible vendor program must meet the requirements in RCW 66.24.630(8)(e) and comply with board rules adopted to implement RCW 66.24.630(8).

(10)(a) Any endorsement available to the holder of a license issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.360 or 66.24.371 is available, upon board approval and pursuant to board rules, to a combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee, provided that the combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee would qualify for a license and the endorsement under RCW 66.24.360 or 66.24.371, as applicable, had the licensee applied for a license and endorsement pursuant to RCW 66.24.360, 66.24.363, or 66.24.371, as applicable, instead of the combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to this section. A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee with an endorsement issued pursuant to this subsection must comply with the requirements of the endorsement to the same extent as if the endorsement was issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.360, 66.24.363, or 66.24.371, as applicable.

(b) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee may conduct sampling in accordance with:

(i) RCW 66.24.371(2) if the combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee would qualify for a license under RCW 66.24.371; or

(ii) RCW 66.24.363 if the combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee would qualify for a license under RCW 66.24.360.

(11) Licensees holding a combination spirits, beer, and wine license must maintain either:

(a) A minimum three thousand dollar inventory of food products for human consumption, not including pop, beer, strong beer, wine, or spirits; or

(b) A minimum three thousand dollar wholesale inventory of beer, strong beer, and/or wine.

(12) A combination spirits, beer, and wine 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.

(13) The board may adopt rules to implement this section. [2017 c 96 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.055 Spirits distributor license. (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 December 8, 2011, 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 twenty-seven months of licensure, ten percent of the total revenue from all the licensee's sales of spirits made during the month for which the fee is due, respectively; and

(ii) In the twenty-eighth month of licensure and each month thereafter, five percent of the total revenue from all the licensee's sales of spirits made during the month 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. [2013 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 1; 2012 c 2 s 105 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Application—2013 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 1: "The changes made in section 1 of this act apply to spirits distributors licensed on or after January 1, 2012." [2013 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 2.]

Effective date—2013 2nd sp.s. c 12: See note following RCW 66.24.632.

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

RCW 66.24.065 Spirits license fee distribution. The distribution of spirits license fees under RCW 66.24.630 and 66.24.055 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 December 8, 2011. 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. [2012 c 2 s 302 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

RCW 66.24.120 Vacation of suspension on payment of penalty. The board in suspending any license may further provide in the order of suspension that such suspension shall be vacated upon payment to the board by the licensee of a monetary penalty in an amount then fixed by the board. [1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 12; 1939 c 172 s 7 (adding new section 27-C to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-27C.]

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.24.140 Distiller's license—Fee—On-premises and off-premises consumption—Tasting room age restrictions. (1) There is a license to distillers, including blending, rectifying, and bottling; fee two thousand dollars per annum, unless provided otherwise as follows:

(a) For distillers producing one hundred fifty thousand gallons or less of spirits with at least half of the raw materials used in the

production grown in Washington, the license fee must be reduced to one hundred dollars per annum;

(b) The board must license stills used and to be used solely and only by a commercial chemist for laboratory purposes, and not for the manufacture of liquor for sale, at a fee of twenty dollars per annum;

(c) The board must license stills used and to be used solely and only for laboratory purposes in any school, college, or educational institution in the state, without fee;

(d) The board must license stills that have been duly licensed as fruit and/or wine distilleries by the federal government, used and to be used solely as fruit and/or wine distilleries in the production of fruit brandy and wine spirits, at a fee of two hundred dollars per annum;

(e) The annual fees in this subsection (1) are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(e); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(e);

(f) The waivers in (e) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220; and

(g) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (e) of this subsection for the reasons described in (f) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) Any distillery licensed under this section may:

(a) Sell, for off-premises consumption, spirits of the distillery's own production, spirits produced by another distillery or craft distillery licensed in this state, or vermouth or sparkling wine products produced by a licensee in this state. A distillery selling spirits or other alcohol authorized under this subsection must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to retailers for those products;

(b) Contract distilled 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; and

(c) Serve samples of spirits for free or for a charge, and sell servings of spirits, vermouth, and sparkling wine to customers for on-premises consumption, at the premises of the distillery indoors, outdoors, or in any combination thereof, and at the distillery's off-site tasting rooms in accordance with this chapter, subject to the following conditions:

(i) A distillery may provide to customers, for free or for a charge, for on-premises consumption, spirits samples that are one-half ounce or less per sample of spirits, and that may be adulterated with

water, ice, other alcohol entitled to be served or sold on the licensed premises under this section, or nonalcoholic mixers;

(ii) A distillery may sell, for on-premises consumption, servings of spirits of the distillery's own production or spirits produced by another distillery or craft distillery licensed in this state, which must be adulterated with water, ice, other alcohol entitled to be sold or served on the licensed premises, or nonalcoholic mixers if the revenue derived from the sale of spirits for on-premises consumption under this subsection (2)(c)(ii) does not comprise more than thirty percent of the overall gross revenue earned in the tasting room during the calendar year. Any distiller who sells adulterated products under this subsection, must file an annual report with the board that summarizes the distiller's revenue sources; and

(iii) A distillery may sell, for on-premises consumption, servings of vermouth or sparkling wine products produced by a licensee in this state.

(3)(a) If a distillery provides or sells spirits or other alcohol products authorized to be sold or provided to customers for on-premises or off-premises consumption that are produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state, then at any one time no more than twenty-five percent of the alcohol stock-keeping units offered or sold by the distillery at its distillery premises and at any off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146 may be vermouth, sparkling wine, or spirits made by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state. If a distillery sells fewer than twenty alcohol stock-keeping units of products of its own production, it may sell up to five alcohol stock-keeping units of vermouth, sparkling wine, or spirits produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state.

(b) A person is limited to receiving or purchasing, for on-premises consumption, no more than two ounces total of spirits that are unadulterated. Any additional spirits purchased for on-premises consumption must be adulterated as authorized in this section.

(c)(i) No person under twenty-one years of age may be on the premises of a distillery tasting room, including an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, unless they are accompanied by their parent or legal guardian.

(ii) Every distillery tasting room, including the off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146, where alcohol is sampled, sold, or served, must include a designated area where persons under twenty-one years of age are allowed to enter. Such location may be in a separate room or a designated area within the tasting room separated from the remainder of the tasting room space as authorized by the board.

(iii) Except for (c)(iv) of this subsection, or an event where a private party has secured a private banquet permit, no person under twenty-one years of age may be on the distillery premises, or the off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146, past 9:00 p.m.

(iv) Notwithstanding the limitations of (c)(iii) of this subsection, persons under twenty-one years of age who are children of owners, operators, or managers of a distillery or an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, may be in any area of a distillery, tasting room, or an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, provided they must be under the direct supervision of their parent or legal guardian while on the premises.

(d) Any person serving or selling spirits or other alcohol authorized to be served or sold by a distillery must obtain a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(e) A distillery may sell nonalcoholic products at retail. [2021 c 6 s 1; (2022 c 116 s 7 expired December 31, 2023); 2020 c 238 s 1; 2017 c 260 s 1; 2015 c 194 s 1; 2014 c 92 s 4; 2010 c 290 s 1; 2008 c 94 s 1; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 28; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23D) (adding new section 23-D to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23D.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [February 28, 2021]." [2021 c 6 s 20.]

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.145 Craft distillery—On-premises and off-premises consumption—Tasting room age restrictions. (1)(a) Any craft distillery may sell, for off-premises consumption, spirits of its own production, spirits produced by another craft distillery or distillery licensed in this state, and vermouth and sparkling wine products produced by a licensee in this state.

(b) A craft distillery selling spirits or other alcohol authorized under this subsection must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to retailers for those products.

(2) Any craft distillery may contract distilled 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 serve samples of spirits for free or for a charge, and sell servings of spirits, vermouth, and sparkling wine products to customers for on-premises consumption, at the premises of the distillery indoors, outdoors, or in any combination thereof, and at the distillery's off-site tasting rooms, in accordance with this chapter, subject to the following conditions:

(a) A craft distillery may provide to customers, for free or for a charge, for on-premises consumption, spirits samples that are one-half ounce or less per sample of spirits, and that may be adulterated with water, ice, other alcohol entitled to be sold or served on the licensed premises, or nonalcoholic mixers;

(b) A craft distillery may sell, for on-premises consumption, servings of spirits of the craft distillery's own production and spirits produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state, which must be adulterated with water, ice, other alcohol entitled to be sold or served on the licensed premises, or nonalcoholic mixers if the revenue derived from the sale of spirits for on-premises consumption under this subsection (3)(b) does not comprise more than thirty percent of the overall gross revenue earned

in the tasting room during the calendar year. Any distiller who sells adulterated products under this subsection, must file an annual report with the board that summarizes the distiller's revenue sources; and

(c) A distillery may sell, for on-premises consumption, servings of vermouth or sparkling wine products produced by a licensee in this state.

(4) (a) If a craft distillery provides or sells spirits or other alcohol products authorized to be sold or provided to customers for on-premises or off-premises consumption that are produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state, then at any one time no more than twenty-five percent of the alcohol stock-keeping units offered or sold by the craft distillery at its craft distillery premises and at any off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146 may be vermouth, sparkling wine, or spirits produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state. If a distillery sells fewer than twenty alcohol stock-keeping units of products of its own production, it may sell up to five alcohol stock-keeping units of vermouth, sparkling wine, or spirits produced by another distillery, craft distillery, or licensee in this state.

(b) A person is limited to receiving or purchasing, for on-premises consumption, no more than two ounces total of spirits that are unadulterated. Any additional spirits purchased for on-premises consumption must be adulterated.

(c) Any person serving or selling spirits or other alcohol authorized to be served or sold by a craft distillery must obtain a class 12 alcohol server permit.

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

(6) Distilling is an agricultural practice.

(7) (a) No person under twenty-one years of age may be on the premises of a craft distillery tasting room, including an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, unless they are accompanied by their parent or guardian.

(b) Every craft distillery tasting room, including the off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146, where alcohol is sampled, sold, or served, must include a designated area where persons under twenty-one years of age are allowed to enter. Such location may be in a separate room or a designated area within the tasting room separated from the remainder of the tasting room space as authorized by the board.

(c) Except for (d) of this subsection, or an event where a private party has secured a private banquet permit, no person under twenty-one years of age may be on the distillery premises, or the off-site tasting rooms licensed under RCW 66.24.146, past 9:00 p.m.

(d) Notwithstanding the limitations in (c) of this subsection, persons under twenty-one years of age who are children of owners, operators, or managers of a craft distillery or an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, may be in any area of a licensed craft distillery, tasting room, or an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, provided they must be under the direct supervision of their parent or guardian while on the premises.

(8) A craft distillery may sell nonalcoholic products at retail. [2020 c 238 s 2; 2015 c 194 s 2; 2014 c 92 s 1; 2013 c 98 s 1; 2012 c 2 s 205 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2010 c 290 s 2; 2008 c 94 s 2.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

RCW 66.24.146 Tasting room license. (1) There is a tasting room license available to distillery and craft distillery licensees. A tasting room license authorizes the operation of an off-site tasting room, in addition to a tasting room attached to the distillery's or craft distillery's production facility, at which the licensee may sample, serve, and sell spirits and alcohol products authorized to be sampled, served, and sold under RCW 66.24.140 and 66.24.145, for on-premises and off-premises consumption, subject to the same limitations as provided in RCW 66.24.140 and 66.24.145.

(2) (a) A distillery or craft distillery licensed production facility is eligible for no more than two off-site tasting room licenses located in this state, which may be indoors, or outdoors or a combination thereof, and which shall be administratively tied to a licensed production facility. A separate license is required for the operation of each off-site tasting room. The fee for each off-site tasting room license is two thousand dollars per annum. No additional license is required for a distillery or craft distillery to sample, serve, and sell spirits and alcohol to customers in a tasting room on the distillery or craft distillery premises as authorized under this section, RCW 66.24.1472, 66.24.140, 66.24.145, 66.28.040, 66.24.630, and 66.28.310. Off-site tasting rooms may have a section identified and segregated as federally bonded spaces for the storage of bulk or packaged spirits. Product of the licensee's production may be bottled or packaged in the space.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made. [2021 c 6 s 2; (2022 c 116 s 8 expired December 31, 2023); 2020 c 238 s 3.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Effective date—2020 c 238 ss 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10: "Sections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of this act take effect January 1, 2021." [2020 c 238 s 14.]

RCW 66.24.1471 Distilleries, craft distilleries, off-site tasting rooms—Food offerings required—Rules. (1) A distillery licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or 66.24.145, or an off-site tasting room authorized under RCW 66.24.146, must provide, for free or for a charge, food offerings to customers during public service hours. For the purposes of this section, "food offerings" means a combination of small serving food items to include a mix of hors d'oeuvre type foods, cheeses, fruits, vegetables, deli-style meats, chips, pretzels, nuts, popcorn, crackers, or similar items.

(2) A distillery providing food offerings under this section must comply with the local city or county health requirements for such level of service.

(3) In addition to the food offerings requirement in subsection (1) of this section, distillers and craft distillers shall post, in a conspicuous place within any tasting room, a list of at least five local restaurants or food trucks where customers can purchase food for consumption in the tasting room. The list shall include names, addresses, contact information, and hours of operation for each restaurant or food truck named.

(4) Distilleries that have secured spirits, beer, and wine retail license privileges under RCW 66.24.400 shall not allow customers to bring in food from outside restaurants or food trucks and are not subject to the provision of subsections (1) and (3) of this section.

(5) Requirements for food offerings shall be determined by the board in rule. The rules for food offerings shall:

(a) Include the ability for such food to be prepackaged for individual sale and consumption;

(b) Allow food offerings to be preprepared off-site for plating for the customer;

(c) Not require any warming, cooking, or heating off-site or on-site prior to service; and

(d) Not require the installation, maintenance, or use of any food heating device or apparatus to prepare any food offerings.

(6) A distillery licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or 66.24.145, or an off-site tasting room authorized under RCW 66.24.146, may install and use any type of commercial heating device or element to heat food offerings under this section without impacting their privileges under chapter 238, Laws of 2020. [2020 c 238 s 4.]

RCW 66.24.1472 Jointly operated off-site tasting rooms—Jointly operated consumption areas. (1) Of the off-site tasting rooms allowed in this chapter, any distillery, craft distillery, domestic winery, or any combination of licensees thereof, licensed under this chapter may jointly occupy and co-operate up to two off-site locations, which may be indoors, outdoors, or a combination thereof, at which they may

sample, serve, and sell products of their own production and products authorized to be sampled, served, and sold under the terms of their license. The licensees must maintain separate storage of products and separate financials. The distillery or craft distillery tasting rooms referenced in this section shall be the off-site tasting rooms allowed, and have the privileges and limitations provided in this chapter. This section does not create additional numbers of authorized tasting rooms beyond what is authorized by this section, RCW 66.24.146, and in RCW 66.24.140, 66.24.145, 66.28.040, 66.24.630, and 66.28.310.

(2) Any domestic brewery, microbrewery, domestic winery, distillery, or craft distillery licensed under this chapter, or any combination of licensees thereof, whose property parcels or buildings are located in direct physical proximity to one another may share a standing or seated tasting area for patrons to use, which may be indoors, outdoors, or a combination thereof. Each licensee may sample, serve, and sell products the licensee is authorized to sample, serve, and sell under the terms of its license, for on-premises consumption in the jointly operated consumption area. Each licensee must use distinctly marked glassware or serving containers to identify the source of any product being consumed. The distillery or craft distillery tasting rooms shall be the on-site or off-site tasting rooms allowed, and have the privileges and limitations provided in this chapter.

(3) Licensees operating under this section must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to retailers.

(4) Licensees operating under this section must comply with all applicable laws and rules relating to sampling and serving, as may be allowed by their license type.

(5) All licensees who participate in:

(a) A jointly operated off-premises location allowed under subsection (1) of this section, or

(b) A conjoined consumption area allowed under subsection (2) of this section

must share staffing resources. All participating licensees shall be jointly responsible for any violation or enforcement issues unless it can be demonstrated that the violation or enforcement issue was due to one or more licensee's specific conduct or action, in which case the violation or enforcement applies only to those identified licensees.

(6) Every person who participates in any manner in the sale or service of samples or servings of spirits must obtain a class 12 alcohol server permit. Every person who participates in any manner in the sale or service of samples or servings of beer and wine must obtain a class 12 or class 13 alcohol server permit. [2020 c 238 s 5.]

Effective date—2020 c 238 ss 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10: See note following RCW 66.24.146.

RCW 66.24.1473 Off-site tasting rooms—Number of licenses. (1) The number of licenses allowed to be issued for off-site tasting rooms authorized under RCW 66.24.146 shall not exceed one hundred fifty.

(2) The limitations in subsection (1) of this section do not apply to an off-site tasting room authorized under RCW 66.24.146 that has been granted a license under RCW 66.24.400. [2020 c 238 s 6.]

Effective date—2020 c 238 ss 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10: See note following RCW 66.24.146.

RCW 66.24.1474 Distilleries, craft distilleries, off-site tasting rooms—Obtaining a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license. Nothing in this chapter prohibits a distillery licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or 66.24.145, or an off-site tasting room licensed under RCW 66.24.146, from obtaining a license under RCW 66.24.400 for the same premises. [2020 c 238 s 7.]

Effective date—2020 c 238 ss 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10: See note following RCW 66.24.146.

RCW 66.24.148 Distilleries, craft distilleries, off-site tasting rooms—Rules. The board may adopt rules to implement chapter 238, Laws of 2020. [2020 c 238 s 12.]

RCW 66.24.150 Manufacturer's license—Scope—Fee. (1) There shall be a license to manufacturers of liquor, including all kinds of manufacturers except those licensed as distillers, domestic brewers, microbreweries, wineries, and domestic wineries, authorizing such licensees to manufacture, import, sell, and export liquor from the state; fee five hundred dollars per annum.

(2) Manufacturers licensed under this section may contract with licensed liquor distillers, craft distillers, domestic brewers, microbreweries, wineries, and domestic wineries to provide packaging services that include, but are not limited to:

(a) Canning, bottling, and bagging of alcoholic beverages;

(b) Mixing products before packaging; and

(c) Receiving and returning products to the originating liquor licensed businesses as part of a contract.

(3) Holders of a manufacturer's license:

(a) May contract with other nonliquor licensed businesses if the contract does not include alcohol products;

(b) May not contract directly or indirectly with any retail liquor licensee for the sale of alcohol products, unless they are medicinal, culinary, or toilet preparations not usable as beverages, as described in RCW 66.12.070;

(c) May not engage in direct liquor sales to retail liquor licensees, except for the sale of alcohol products described in RCW 66.12.070; and

(d) May not mix or infuse THC, CBD, or any other cannabinoid into any products containing alcohol. [2019 c 156 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 2; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 29; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23A) (adding new section 23-A to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23A.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.155 Alcohol manufacturers—Ancillary activities—Penalties. (1) The state liquor and cannabis board must, by rule,

adopt a schedule of penalties for a licensed alcohol manufacturer who has committed a violation as part of the licensee's ancillary activities.

(2) (a) The schedule of penalties adopted under subsection (1) of this section may include:

(i) The issuance of a monetary penalty;

(ii) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of the licensee's ability to conduct ancillary activities; or

(iii) A monetary option in lieu of suspension or revocation.

(b) The schedule of penalties may not include the issuance of a suspension, revocation, or cancellation of an alcohol manufacturer's license and may not exceed the schedule of penalties for a similar violation committed by a retail licensee.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "ancillary activities" means the licensee's activities involving the public, as authorized by statute or by state liquor and cannabis board rule, relating to serving samples, operating a tasting room, conducting retail sales, serving alcohol under a restaurant license issued under this chapter, or serving alcohol with a special occasion license. [2018 c 25 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.160 Spirits importer's license—Fee. A 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 spirits importer's license is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this title or by the rules and regulations of the board, and is issued only upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the board. [2012 c 2 s 207 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 30; 1970 ex.s. c 13 s 1. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 275 s 2; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 1; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23J) (adding new section 23-J to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306 (23J).]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.165 Local wine industry association license—Fee. (1) There is a retail license to be designated as the local wine industry association license to be issued to a nonprofit society or organization specifically created with the express purpose of encouraging consumer education of and promoting the economic development for a designated area of the Washington state wine industry.

(2) The local wine industry association licensee may purchase or receive donations of wine from domestic winery licensees and certificate of approval holders and use such wine for promotional or marketing purposes. Events or marketing programs conducted by the local wine industry association licensee may be held on domestic winery premises, including the premises of additional locations authorized under RCW 66.24.170(4), as long as the domestic winery and

the local wine industry association licensee each separately account for the sales of its wine. Domestic wineries and additional locations authorized under RCW 66.24.170(4) are not subject to the restrictions of RCW 66.28.305, but only while participating in an event or marketing program conducted by the holder of this license.

(3) The holder of the local wine industry association license must notify the board of any event or marketing program conducted under the license at least forty-five days before the event or start of the marketing program.

(4) The annual fee for the local wine industry association license is seven hundred dollars per calendar year.

(5) Nothing in this section prohibits the holder of the local wine industry association license access to the special occasion license under RCW 66.24.380 or special permits under RCW 66.20.010.

(6) Wine furnished to a nonprofit society under this section is subject to the taxes imposed under RCW 66.24.210.

(7) A licensee under this section may conduct no more than twelve events per year.

(8) All licensees participating in an event or marketing program conducted under a license issued under this section are jointly responsible for any violation or enforcement issues arising out of the event or marketing program unless it can be demonstrated that the violation or enforcement issue was due to one or more licensee's specific conduct or action, in which case the violation or enforcement issue applies only to those identified licensees. [2020 c 210 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.170 Domestic winery license—Winery as distributor and/or retailer of own wine—Off-premises samples—Domestic wine made into sparkling wine—Sales at qualifying farmers markets. (1)(a)

There is a license for domestic wineries; fee to be computed only on the liters manufactured: Less than two hundred fifty thousand liters per year, one hundred dollars per year; and two hundred fifty thousand liters or more per year, four hundred dollars per year.

(b) The annual fees in (a) of this subsection are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waivers in (b) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the

department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) The license allows for the manufacture of wine in Washington state from grapes or other agricultural products.

(3) Any domestic winery licensed under this section may also act as a retailer of wine of its own production. Any domestic winery licensed under this section may act as a distributor of its own production. Notwithstanding any language in this title to the contrary, a domestic winery may use a common carrier to deliver up to one hundred cases of its own production, in the aggregate, per month to licensed Washington retailers. A domestic winery may not arrange for any such common carrier shipments to licensed retailers of wine not of its own production. Except as provided in this section, any winery operating as a distributor and/or retailer under this subsection must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to distributors and/or retailers, except that a winery operating as a distributor may maintain a warehouse off the premises of the winery for the distribution of wine of its own production provided that: (a) The warehouse has been approved by the board under RCW 66.24.010; and (b) the number of warehouses off the premises of the winery does not exceed one.

(4) (a) A domestic winery licensed under this section, at locations separate from any of its production or manufacturing sites, may serve samples of its own products, with or without charge, may sell wine of its own production at retail, and may sell for off-premises consumption wines of its own production in kegs or sanitary containers meeting the applicable requirements of federal law brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap at the time of sale, provided that: (i) Each additional location has been approved by the board under RCW 66.24.010; (ii) the total number of additional locations does not exceed four; (iii) a winery may not act as a distributor at any such additional location; and (iv) any person selling or serving wine at an additional location for on-premises consumption must obtain a class 12 or class 13 alcohol server permit. Each additional location is deemed to be part of the winery license for the purpose of this title. At additional locations operated by multiple wineries under this section, if the board cannot connect a violation of RCW 66.44.200 or 66.44.270 to a single licensee, the board may hold all licensees operating the additional location jointly liable. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent a domestic winery from holding multiple domestic winery licenses.

(b) A customer of a domestic winery may remove from the premises of the domestic winery or from a tasting room location approved under (a) of this subsection, recorked or recapped in its original container, any portion of wine purchased for on-premises consumption.

(5) (a) A domestic winery licensed under this section may apply to the board for an endorsement to sell wine of its own production at retail for off-premises consumption at a qualifying farmers market. The annual fee for this endorsement is seventy-five dollars. An endorsement issued pursuant to this subsection does not count toward the four additional retail locations limit specified in this section.

(b) For each month during which a domestic winery will sell wine at a qualifying farmers market, the winery must provide the board or its designee a list of the dates, times, and locations at which bottled wine may be offered for sale. This list must be received by

the board before the winery may offer wine for sale at a qualifying farmers market.

(c) The wine sold at qualifying farmers markets must be made entirely from grapes grown in a recognized Washington appellation or from other agricultural products grown in this state.

(d) Each approved location in a qualifying farmers market is deemed to be part of the winery license for the purpose of this title. The approved locations under an endorsement granted under this subsection include tasting or sampling privileges subject to the conditions pursuant to RCW 66.24.175. The winery may not store wine at a farmers market beyond the hours that the winery offers bottled wine for sale. The winery may not act as a distributor from a farmers market location.

(e) Before a winery may sell bottled wine at a qualifying farmers market, the farmers market must apply to the board for authorization for any winery with an endorsement approved under this subsection to sell bottled wine at retail at the farmers market. This application shall include, at a minimum: (i) A map of the farmers market showing all booths, stalls, or other designated locations at which an approved winery may sell bottled wine; and (ii) the name and contact information for the on-site market managers who may be contacted by the board or its designee to verify the locations at which bottled wine may be sold. Before authorizing a qualifying farmers market to allow an approved winery to sell bottled wine at retail at its farmers market location, the board must notify the persons or entities of such application for authorization pursuant to RCW 66.24.010 (8) and (9). An authorization granted under this subsection (5)(e) may be withdrawn by the board for any violation of this title or any rules adopted under this title.

(f) The board may adopt rules establishing the application and approval process under this section and such additional rules as may be necessary to implement this section.

(g) For the purposes of this subsection:

(i) "Qualifying farmers market" means an entity that sponsors a regular assembly of vendors at a defined location for the purpose of promoting the sale of agricultural products grown or produced in this state directly to the consumer under conditions that meet the following minimum requirements:

(A) There are at least five participating vendors who are farmers selling their own agricultural products;

(B) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are processors or resellers. However, if a farmers market does not satisfy this subsection (5)(g)(i)(B), a farmers market is still considered a "qualifying farmers market" if the total combined gross annual sales of farmers and processors at the farmers market is one million dollars or more;

(C) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers, processors, or resellers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are not farmers, processors, or resellers;

(D) The sale of imported items and secondhand items by any vendor is prohibited; and

(E) No vendor is a franchisee.

(ii) "Farmer" means a natural person who sells, with or without processing, agricultural products that he or she raises on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iii) "Processor" means a natural person who sells processed food that he or she has personally prepared on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iv) "Reseller" means a natural person who buys agricultural products from a farmer and resells the products directly to the consumer.

(6) Wine produced in Washington state by a domestic winery licensee may be shipped out-of-state for the purpose of making it into sparkling wine and then returned to such licensee for resale. Such wine is deemed wine manufactured in the state of Washington for the purposes of RCW 66.24.206, and shall not require a special license.

(7) During an event held by a nonprofit holding a special occasion license issued under RCW 66.24.380, a domestic winery licensed under this section may take orders, either in writing or electronically, and accept payment for wines of its own production under the following conditions:

(a) Wine produced by the domestic winery may be served for on-premises consumption by the special occasion licensee;

(b) The domestic winery delivers wine to the consumer on a date after the conclusion of the special occasion event;

(c) The domestic winery delivers wine to the consumer at a location different from the location at which the special occasion event is held;

(d) The domestic winery complies with all requirements in chapter 66.20 RCW for direct sale of wine to consumers;

(e) The wine is not sold for resale; and

(f) The domestic winery is entitled to all proceeds from the sale and delivery of its wine to a consumer after the conclusion of the special occasion event, but may enter into an agreement to share a portion of the proceeds of these sales with the special occasion licensee licensed under RCW 66.24.380. [2021 c 6 s 3; (2022 c 116 s 9 expired December 31, 2023); 2019 c 169 s 1; 2017 c 238 s 1; 2016 c 235 s 1. Prior: 2014 c 105 s 1; 2014 c 27 s 1; 2013 c 238 s 2; 2009 c 373 s 4; (2011 c 62 s 2 expired December 1, 2012); 2008 c 41 s 5; 2007 c 16 s 2; 2006 c 302 s 1; 2003 c 44 s 1; 2000 c 141 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 3; 1991 c 192 s 2; 1982 c 85 s 4; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 31; 1939 c 172 s 1 (23C); 1937 c 217 s 1 (23C) (adding new section 23-C to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23C. Formerly RCW 66.24.170, 66.24.180, and 66.24.190.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2011 c 62: "This act expires December 1, 2012." [2011 c 62 s 5.]

Effective date—2006 c 302: "Except for sections 10 and 12 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government

and its existing public institutions, and takes effect April 14, 2006." [2006 c 302 s 16.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.175 Farmers markets—Wine and beer sampling

endorsement. (1) A qualifying farmers market authorized to allow wineries to sell bottled wine at retail under RCW 66.24.170 or microbreweries to sell bottled beer at retail under RCW 66.24.244, or both, may apply to the *liquor control board for an endorsement to allow sampling of wine or beer or both. A winery or microbrewery offering samples under this section must have an endorsement from the board to sell wine or beer, as the case may be, of its own production at a qualifying farmers market under RCW 66.24.170 or 66.24.244, respectively.

(2) Samples may be offered only under the following conditions:

(a) No more than three wineries or microbreweries combined may offer samples at a qualifying farmers market per day.

(b) Samples must be two ounces or less. A winery or microbrewery may provide a maximum of two ounces of wine or beer to a customer per day.

(c) A winery or microbrewery may advertise that it offers samples only at its designated booth, stall, or other designated location at the farmers market.

(d) Customers must remain at the designated booth, stall, or other designated location while sampling beer or wine.

(e) Winery and microbrewery licensees and employees who are involved in sampling activities under this section must hold a class 12 or class 13 alcohol server permit.

(f) A winery or microbrewery must have food available for customers to consume while sampling beer or wine, or must be adjacent to a vendor offering prepared food.

(3) The board may establish additional requirements to ensure that persons under twenty-one years of age and apparently intoxicated persons may not possess or consume alcohol under the authority granted in this section.

(4) The board may prohibit sampling at a farmers market that is within the boundaries of an alcohol impact area recognized by resolution of the board if the board finds that the sampling activities at the farmers market have an adverse effect on the reduction of chronic public inebriation in the area.

(5) If a winery or microbrewery is found to have committed a public safety violation in conjunction with tasting activities, the board may suspend the licensee's farmers market endorsement and not reissue the endorsement for up to two years from the date of the violation. If mitigating circumstances exist, the board may offer a monetary penalty in lieu of suspension during a settlement conference.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a "qualifying farmers market" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 66.24.170. [2014 c 105 s 2; 2013 c 238 s 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

RCW 66.24.179 Wine retailer reseller endorsement—Beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee. (1) There is a wine retailer reseller endorsement to a beer and/or wine specialty shop license issued under RCW 66.24.371, 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 former state liquor store or contract liquor store at the location from which such sales are made. For the purposes of this title, a beer and/or wine specialty shop license is a retail license, and a sale by a beer and/or wine specialty shop license with a reseller endorsement is a retail sale only if not for resale. The annual fee for the wine retailer reseller endorsement is one hundred ten dollars for each store.

(2) A beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee with a wine retailer reseller endorsement issued under this section 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 beer and/or wine specialty shop licensees.

(3) A beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee, selling wine under the endorsement created in this section, may sell a maximum of five thousand liters of wine per day for resale to retailers licensed to sell wine for consumption on the premises. [2016 c 190 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.185 Bonded wine warehouse storage license—Qualifications and requirements—Fee. (1) There shall be a license for bonded wine warehouses which shall authorize the storage and handling of bottled wine. Under this license a licensee may maintain a warehouse for the storage of wine off the premises of a winery.

(2) The board shall adopt similar qualifications for a bonded wine warehouse license as required for obtaining a domestic winery license as specified in RCW 66.24.010 and 66.24.170. A licensee must be a sole proprietor, a partnership, a limited liability company, or a corporation. One or more domestic wineries may operate as a partnership, corporation, business co-op, or agricultural co-op for the purposes of obtaining a bonded wine warehouse license.

(3) All bottled wine shipped to a bonded wine warehouse from a winery or another bonded wine warehouse shall remain under bond and no tax imposed under RCW 66.24.210 shall be due, unless the wine is removed from bond and shipped to a licensed Washington wine distributor. Wine may be removed from a bonded wine warehouse only for the purpose of being (a) exported from the state, (b) shipped to a licensed Washington wine distributor, (c) returned to a winery or bonded wine warehouse, or [(d)] shipped to a consumer pursuant to RCW 66.20.360 through 66.20.390.

(4) Warehousing of wine by any person other than (a) a licensed domestic winery or a bonded wine warehouse licensed under the provisions of this section, (b) a licensed Washington wine distributor, (c) a licensed Washington wine importer, (d) a wine

certificate of approval holder (W7), or (e) the *liquor control board, is prohibited.

(5) A license applicant shall hold a federal permit for a bonded wine cellar and may be required to post a continuing wine tax bond of such an amount and in such a form as may be required by the board prior to the issuance of a bonded wine warehouse license. The fee for this license shall be one hundred dollars per annum.

(6) The board shall adopt rules requiring a bonded wine warehouse to be physically secure, zoned for the intended use and physically separated from any other use.

(7) Every licensee shall submit to the board a monthly report of movement of bottled wines to and from a bonded wine warehouse in a form prescribed by the board. The board may adopt other necessary procedures by which bonded wine warehouses are licensed and regulated.

(8) Handling of bottled wine, as provided for in this section, includes packaging and repackaging services; bottle labeling services; creating baskets or variety packs that may or may not include nonwine products; and picking, packing, and shipping wine orders direct to consumer. A winery contracting with a bonded wine warehouse for handling bottled wine must comply with all applicable state and federal laws and shall be responsible for financial transactions in direct to consumer shipping activities. [2008 c 41 s 4; 1999 c 281 s 4; 1997 c 321 s 4; 1984 c 19 s 1.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.191 Wine transfers. Wine may be transferred from one licensed location to another licensed location so long as both locations are under common ownership. A licensed site may transfer up to a total of twenty cases of wine per calendar year. [2009 c 373 s 10.]

RCW 66.24.200 Wine distributor's license—Fee. There shall be a license for wine distributors to sell wine, purchased from licensed Washington wineries, wine certificate of approval holders, licensed wine importers, or suppliers of foreign wine located outside of the United States, to licensed wine retailers, other wine distributors, and holders of annual special permits issued under RCW 66.20.010(18), and to export the same from the state; fee \$660 per year for each distributing unit. [2023 c 257 s 2; 2004 c 160 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 5; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 32; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 2; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23K) (adding new section 23-K to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23K.]

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

RCW 66.24.203 Wine importer's license—Principal office—Report—Labels—Fee. There shall be a license for wine importers that authorizes the licensee to import wine purchased from certificate of approval holders into the state of Washington. The licensee may also import, from suppliers located outside of the United States, wine manufactured outside the United States.

(1) Wine so imported may be sold to licensed wine distributors or exported from the state.

(2) Every person, firm, or corporation licensed as a wine importer shall establish and maintain a principal office within the state at which shall be kept proper records of all wine imported into the state under this license.

(3) No wine importer's license shall be granted to a nonresident of the state nor to a corporation whose principal place of business is outside the state until such applicant has established a principal office and agent within the state upon which service can be made.

(4) As a requirement for license approval, a wine importer shall enter into a written agreement with the board to furnish on or before the twentieth day of each month, a report under oath, detailing the quantity of wine sold or delivered to each licensed wine distributor. Failure to file such reports may result in the suspension or cancellation of this license.

(5) Wine imported under this license must conform to the provisions of RCW 66.28.110 and have received label approval from the board. The board shall not certify wines labeled with names that may be confused with other nonalcoholic beverages whether manufactured or produced from a domestic winery or imported nor wines that fail to meet quality standards established by the board.

(6) The license fee shall be one hundred sixty dollars per year. [2004 c 160 s 3; 1997 c 321 s 6.]

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.206 Out-of-state winery—Certificate of approval—Fee.

(1)(a) A United States winery located outside the state of Washington must hold a certificate of approval to allow sales and shipment of the certificate of approval holder's wine to licensed Washington wine distributors, importers, or retailers. A certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement may act as a distributor of its own production. Notwithstanding any language in this title to the contrary, a certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement may use a common carrier to deliver up to one hundred cases of its own production, in the aggregate, per month to licensed Washington retailers. A certificate of approval holder may not arrange for any such common carrier shipments to licensed retailers of wine not of its own production.

(b) Authorized representatives must hold a certificate of approval to allow sales and shipment of United States produced wine to licensed Washington wine distributors or importers.

(c) Authorized representatives must also hold a certificate of approval to allow sales and shipments of foreign produced wine to licensed Washington wine distributors or importers.

(2) The certificate of approval shall not be granted unless and until such winery or authorized representative shall have made a written agreement with the board to furnish to the board, on or before the twentieth day of each month, a report under oath, on a form to be prescribed by the board, showing the quantity of wine sold or delivered to each licensed wine distributor, importer, or retailer, during the preceding month, and shall further have agreed with the board, that such wineries, manufacturers, or authorized representatives, and all general sales corporations or agencies maintained by them, and all of their trade representatives, shall and will faithfully comply with all laws of the state of Washington pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors and all rules and regulations of the Washington *state liquor control board. A violation of the terms of this agreement will cause the board to take action to suspend or revoke such certificate.

(3) The fee for the certificate of approval and related endorsements, issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, shall be from time to time established by the board at a level that is sufficient to defray the costs of administering the certificate of approval program. The fee shall be fixed by rule by the board in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) Certificate of approval holders are deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of Washington concerning enforcement of this chapter and all laws and rules related to the sale and shipment of wine. [2007 c 16 s 1; 2006 c 302 s 4; 2004 c 160 s 4; 1997 c 321 s 7; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 34; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 13; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 10.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

RCW 66.24.210 Imposition of taxes on sales of wine and cider—Additional taxes—Distributions. (1) There is hereby imposed upon all wines except cider sold to wine distributors within the state a tax at the rate of twenty and one-fourth cents per liter. Any domestic winery or certificate of approval holder acting as a distributor of its own production must pay taxes imposed by this section. There is hereby imposed on all cider sold to wine distributors within the state a tax at the rate of three and fifty-nine one-hundredths cents per liter.

However, wine sold or shipped in bulk from one winery to another winery is not subject to such tax.

(a) The tax provided for in this section shall be collected by direct payments based on wine purchased by wine distributors.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, every person purchasing wine under the provisions of this section must on or before the twentieth day of each month report to the board all purchases during the preceding calendar month in such manner and upon such forms as may be prescribed by the board, and with such report must pay the tax due from the purchases covered by such report unless the same has previously been paid. Any such purchaser of wine whose applicable tax payment is not postmarked by the twentieth day following the month of purchase will be assessed a penalty at the rate of two percent a month or fraction thereof. The board may require that every such person shall execute to and file with the board a bond to be approved by the board, in such amount as the board may fix, securing the payment of the tax. If any such person fails to pay the tax when due, the board may suspend or cancel the license until all taxes are paid.

(c) Any licensed retailer authorized to purchase wine from a certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement or a domestic winery must make monthly reports to the liquor and cannabis board on wine purchased during the preceding calendar month in the manner and upon such forms as may be prescribed by the board.

(2) An additional tax is imposed equal to the rate specified in RCW 82.02.030 multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (1) of this section. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax must be transferred to the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(3) An additional tax is imposed on wines subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section, at the rate of one-fourth of one cent per liter for wine sold after June 30, 1987. After June 30, 1996, such additional tax does not apply to cider. An additional tax of five one-hundredths of one cent per liter is imposed on cider sold after June 30, 1996. All revenues collected under this subsection (3) shall be disbursed quarterly to the Washington wine commission for use in carrying out the purposes of chapter 15.88 RCW.

(4) An additional tax is imposed on all wine subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to twenty-three and forty-four one-hundredths cents per liter on fortified wine as defined in RCW 66.04.010 when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer, one cent per liter on all other wine except cider, and eighteen one-hundredths of one cent per liter on cider. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(5) (a) An additional tax is imposed on all cider subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to two and four one-hundredths cents per liter of cider sold after June 30, 1996, and before July 1, 1997, and is equal to four and seven one-hundredths cents per liter of cider sold after June 30, 1997.

(b) All revenues collected from the additional tax imposed under this subsection (5) must be deposited in the state general fund.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "cider" means table wine that contains not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume and not more than eight and one-half percent of alcohol by volume and is made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice

of sound, ripe apples or pears. "Cider" includes, but is not limited to, flavored, sparkling, or carbonated cider and cider made from condensed apple or pear must.

(7) For the purposes of this section, out-of-state wineries must pay taxes under this section on wine sold and shipped directly to Washington state residents in a manner consistent with the requirements of a wine distributor under subsections (1) through (4) of this section, except wineries shall be responsible for the tax and not the resident purchaser.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any domestic winery or wine certificate of approval holder acting as a distributor of its own production that had total taxable sales of wine in Washington state of six thousand gallons or less during the calendar year preceding the date on which the tax would otherwise be due is not required to pay taxes under this section more often than annually. [2023 c 470 s 1012. Prior: 2016 c 235 s 12; 2016 c 225 s 1; 2012 c 20 s 2; 2009 c 479 s 42; 2008 c 94 s 8; prior: 2006 c 302 s 5; 2006 c 101 s 4; 2006 c 49 s 8; 2001 c 124 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 8; 1996 c 118 s 1; 1995 c 232 s 3; 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 901 (Referendum Bill No. 43, approved November 8, 1994); 1993 c 160 s 2; 1991 c 192 s 3; 1989 c 271 s 501; 1987 c 452 s 11; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 s 10; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 s 23; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c 204 s 2; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 3; 1943 c 216 s 2; 1939 c 172 s 3; 1935 c 158 s 3 (adding new section 24-A to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1943 s 7306-24A. Formerly RCW 66.04.120, 66.24.210, part, 66.24.220, and 66.24.230, part. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 25, part, now codified as RCW 66.24.230.]

Explanatory statement—2023 c 470: See note following RCW 10.99.030.

Effective date—2009 c 479: See note following RCW 2.56.030.

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2001 c 124: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2001." [2001 c 124 s 2.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1996 c 118: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1996." [1996 c 118 s 2.]

Contingent partial referendum—1994 sp.s. c 7 ss 901-909:
"Sections 901 through 909, chapter 7, Laws of 1994 sp. sess. shall be submitted as a single ballot measure to the people for their adoption and ratification, or rejection, at the next succeeding general election to be held in this state, in accordance with Article II, section 1 of the state Constitution, as amended, and the laws adopted to facilitate the operation thereof unless section 13, chapter 2, Laws of 1994, has been declared invalid or otherwise enjoined or stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction." [1994 sp.s. c 7 s 911 (Referendum Bill No. 43, approved November 8, 1994).]

Reviser's note: Sections 901 through 909, chapter 7, Laws of 1994 sp. sess., were adopted and ratified by the people at the November 8, 1994, general election.

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

Effective date—1993 c 160: See note following RCW 66.12.180.

Effective dates—1989 c 271: See note following RCW 66.28.200.

Severability—1989 c 271: See note following RCW 9.94A.510.

Construction—Effective dates—1987 c 452: See RCW 15.88.900 and 15.88.901.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Floor stocks tax: "There is hereby imposed upon every licensed wine distributor who possesses wine for resale upon which the tax has not been paid under section 2, chapter 204, Laws of 1973, a floor stocks tax of sixty-five cents per wine gallon on wine in his or her possession or under his or her control on June 30, 1973. Each such distributor shall within twenty days after June 30, 1973, file a report with the Washington state liquor control board in such form as the board may prescribe, showing the wine products on hand July 1, 1973, converted to gallons thereof and the amount of tax due thereon. The tax imposed by this section shall be due and payable within twenty days after July 1, 1973, and thereafter bear interest at the rate of one percent per month." [1997 c 321 s 9; 1973 1st ex.s. c 204 s 3.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 204: See note following RCW 82.08.150.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Giving away liquor prohibited—Exceptions: RCW 66.28.040.

No tax on wine shipped to bonded warehouse: RCW 66.24.185.

RCW 66.24.215 Levy of assessment on wine producers and growers to fund wine commission—Assessment rate changes—Procedures—Disbursement—Continuation. (1) To provide for permanent funding of the wine commission after July 1, 1989, agricultural commodity assessments must be levied by the board on wine producers and growers as follows:

(a) Beginning on July 1, 1989, the assessment on wine producers is two cents per gallon on sales of packaged Washington wines.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 1989, the assessment on growers of Washington vinifera wine grapes is levied as provided in RCW 15.88.130.

(c) After July 1, 1993, assessment rates under (a) of this subsection may be changed pursuant to a referendum conducted by the Washington wine commission and approved by a majority vote of wine producers. The weight of each producer's vote must be equal to the percentage of that producer's share of Washington vinifera wine production in the prior year.

(d) After July 1, 1993, assessment amounts under (b) of this subsection may be changed pursuant to a referendum conducted by the Washington wine commission and approved by a majority vote of grape growers. The weight of each grower's vote must be equal to the percentage of that grower's share of Washington vinifera grape sales in the prior year.

(e) After July 1, 2015, the assessment amounts under this section may not be levied on the production of cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210.

(f) After January 1, 2018, the assessment amounts under this section may not be levied on the production of mead. For purposes of this section, "mead" means a wine or malt beverage of which honey represents the largest percentage of the starting fermentable sugars by weight of the finished product and that:

(i) Is derived from a mixture of honey and water, which may contain hops, fruit, spices, grain, and other agricultural products or flavors; and

(ii) Is sold or offered for sale as mead.

(2) Assessments collected under this section must be disbursed quarterly to the Washington wine commission for use in carrying out the purposes of chapter 15.88 RCW.

(3) Prior to July 1, 1996, a referendum must be conducted to determine whether to continue the Washington wine commission as representing both wine producers and grape growers. The voting may not be weighted. The wine producers must vote whether to continue the commission's coverage of wineries and wine production. The grape producers must vote whether to continue the commission's coverage of issues pertaining to grape growing. If a majority of both wine and grape producers favor the continuation of the commission, the assessments must continue as provided in subsection (1)(b) and (d) of this section. If only one group of producers favors the continuation, the assessments may only be levied on the group which favored the continuation. [2017 c 8 s 1; 2015 c 76 s 2; 1988 c 257 s 7; 1987 c 452 s 13.]

Finding—Intent—2015 c 76: "The legislature finds that the commodity assessment authorized in RCW 66.24.215 is applied to makers of cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210 but by definition is focused on the marketing and support of vinifera wine grape growers and vinifera wine producers. The rapid growth and strong market potential of the Washington cider industry require marketing efforts that are focused on cider products as a unique beverage category. The legislature intends to allow cider makers to support their own marketing efforts, which will benefit the cider industry by exempting them from an assessment that primarily supports vinifera wine." [2015 c 76 s 1.]

Effective date—2015 c 76: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2015." [2015 c 76 s 3.]

Construction—Effective dates—1987 c 452: See RCW 15.88.900 and 15.88.901.

RCW 66.24.230 Monthly reports of domestic winery, wine certificate of approval holder, wine importer, and wine distributor—Prohibited, authorized sales. Every domestic winery, wine certificate of approval holder, wine importer, and wine distributor licensed under this title shall make reports to the board of its operations, pursuant to such regulations as the board may adopt. However, such reports, including without limitation tax returns pursuant to RCW 66.24.210, may not be required more frequently than annually from any winery or wine certificate of approval holder that had total taxable sales of wine in Washington state of six thousand gallons or less during the calendar year preceding the date on which the report would otherwise be due. Such domestic winery, wine certificate of approval holder, wine importer, and wine distributor shall make no sales of wine within the state of Washington except to the board, or as otherwise provided in this title. [2012 c 20 s 1; 2004 c 160 s 5; 1997 c 321 s 10; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 4; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 25; RRS s 7306-25. Formerly RCW 66.24.210 and 66.24.230. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1943 c 216 s 2, part, now codified in RCW 66.24.210.]

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

RCW 66.24.240 Domestic brewery's license—Fee. (1) (a) There shall be a license for domestic breweries; fee to be two thousand dollars for production of sixty thousand barrels or more of malt liquor per year.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) Any domestic brewery, except for a brand owner of malt beverages under RCW 66.04.010(7), licensed under this section may also act as a distributor and/or retailer for beer of its own production. Any domestic brewery operating as a distributor and/or retailer under this subsection shall comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to distributors and/or retailers. A domestic brewery holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license may sell beer of its own production for off-premises consumption from its restaurant premises in kegs or in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap by the licensee at the time of sale.

(3) Any domestic brewery licensed under this section may also sell beer produced by another domestic brewery or a microbrewery for on and off-premises consumption from its premises as long as the other breweries' brands do not exceed twenty-five percent of the domestic brewery's on-tap offering of its own brands.

(4) A domestic brewery may hold up to four retail licenses to operate an on or off-premises tavern, beer and/or wine restaurant, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, or any combination thereof. This retail license is separate from the brewery license. A brewery that holds a tavern license, a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, or a beer and/or wine restaurant license shall hold the same privileges and endorsements as permitted under RCW 66.24.320, 66.24.330, and 66.24.420.

(5) Any domestic brewery licensed under this section may contract-produce beer for a brand owner of malt beverages defined under RCW 66.04.010(7), and this contract-production is not a sale for the purposes of RCW 66.28.170 and 66.28.180.

(6)(a) A domestic brewery licensed under this section and qualified for a reduced rate of taxation pursuant to RCW 66.24.290(3)(b) may apply to the board for an endorsement to sell bottled beer of its own production at retail for off-premises consumption at a qualifying farmers market. The annual fee for this endorsement is seventy-five dollars.

(b) For each month during which a domestic brewery will sell beer at a qualifying farmers market, the domestic brewery must provide the board or its designee a list of the dates, times, and locations at which bottled beer may be offered for sale. This list must be received by the board before the domestic brewery may offer beer for sale at a qualifying farmers market.

(c) The beer sold at qualifying farmers markets must be produced in Washington.

(d) Each approved location in a qualifying farmers market is deemed to be part of the domestic brewery license for the purpose of this title. The approved locations under an endorsement granted under this subsection do not include the tasting or sampling privilege of a domestic brewery. The domestic brewery may not store beer at a farmers market beyond the hours that the domestic brewery offers bottled beer for sale. The domestic brewery may not act as a distributor from a farmers market location.

(e) Before a domestic brewery may sell bottled beer at a qualifying farmers market, the farmers market must apply to the board for authorization for any domestic brewery with an endorsement approved under this subsection to sell bottled beer at retail at the farmers market. This application shall include, at a minimum: (i) A map of the farmers market showing all booths, stalls, or other designated locations at which an approved domestic brewery may sell bottled beer; and (ii) the name and contact information for the on-site market managers who may be contacted by the board or its designee to verify the locations at which bottled beer may be sold. Before authorizing a qualifying farmers market to allow an approved domestic brewery to sell bottled beer at retail at its farmers market location, the board shall notify the persons or entities of such application for authorization pursuant to RCW 66.24.010 (8) and (9). An authorization granted under this subsection (6)(e) may be withdrawn by the board for any violation of this title or any rules adopted under this title.

(f) The board may adopt rules establishing the application and approval process under this section and such additional rules as may be necessary to implement this section.

(g) For the purposes of this subsection:

(i) "Qualifying farmers market" means an entity that sponsors a regular assembly of vendors at a defined location for the purpose of promoting the sale of agricultural products grown or produced in this state directly to the consumer under conditions that meet the following minimum requirements:

(A) There are at least five participating vendors who are farmers selling their own agricultural products;

(B) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are processors or resellers;

(C) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers, processors, or resellers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are not farmers, processors, or resellers;

(D) The sale of imported items and secondhand items by any vendor is prohibited; and

(E) No vendor is a franchisee.

(ii) "Farmer" means a natural person who sells, with or without processing, agricultural products that he or she raises on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iii) "Processor" means a natural person who sells processed food that he or she has personally prepared on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iv) "Reseller" means a natural person who buys agricultural products from a farmer and resells the products directly to the consumer.

(7) The state board of health shall adopt rules to allow dogs on the premises of licensed domestic breweries that do not provide food service subject to a food service permit requirement. [2021 c 6 s 4; (2022 c 116 s 10 expired December 31, 2023); 2020 c 230 s 1. Prior: 2011 c 195 s 6; 2011 c 119 s 212; 2008 c 41 s 7; (2008 c 41 s 6 expired June 30, 2008); 2007 c 370 s 7; (2007 c 370 s 6 expired June 30, 2008); prior: 2006 c 302 s 2; 2006 c 44 s 1; 2003 c 154 s 1; 2000 c 142 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 11; 1985 c 226 s 1; 1982 c 85 s 5; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 13; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23B) (adding new section 23-B to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23B.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Effective date—2008 c 41 ss 7 and 9: "Sections 7 and 9 of this act take effect June 30, 2008." [2008 c 41 s 15.]

Expiration date—2008 c 41 ss 6 and 8: "Sections 6 and 8 of this act expire June 30, 2008." [2008 c 41 s 14.]

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 5 and 7: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Expiration date—2007 c 370 ss 4 and 6: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.244 Microbrewery's license—Fee. (1)(a) There shall be a license for microbreweries; fee to be one hundred dollars for production of less than sixty thousand barrels of malt liquor, including strong beer, per year.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) (a) Any microbrewery licensed under this section may also act as a distributor and/or retailer for beer and strong beer of its own production.

(b) Any microbrewery operating as a distributor and/or retailer under this subsection must comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to distributors and/or retailers, except that a microbrewery operating as a distributor may maintain a warehouse off the premises of the microbrewery for the distribution of beer provided that:

(i) The warehouse has been approved by the board under RCW 66.24.010; and

(ii) The number of warehouses off the premises of the microbrewery does not exceed one.

(c) A microbrewery holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license may sell beer of its own production for off-premises consumption from its restaurant premises in kegs or in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap by the licensee at the time of sale.

(3) Any microbrewery licensed under this section may also sell from its premises for on-premises and off-premises consumption:

(a) Beer produced by another microbrewery or a domestic brewery as long as the other breweries' brands do not exceed twenty-five percent of the microbrewery's on-tap offerings; or

(b) Cider produced by a domestic winery.

(4) The board may issue up to four retail licenses allowing a microbrewery to operate an on or off-premises tavern, beer and/or wine restaurant, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, or any combination thereof.

(5) A microbrewery that holds a tavern license, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, or a beer and/or wine restaurant license holds the same privileges and endorsements as permitted under RCW 66.24.320, 66.24.330, and 66.24.420.

(6) (a) A microbrewery licensed under this section may apply to the board for an endorsement to sell bottled beer of its own production at retail for off-premises consumption at a qualifying farmers market. The annual fee for this endorsement is seventy-five dollars. However, strong beer may not be sold at a farmers market or under any endorsement which may authorize microbreweries to sell beer at farmers markets.

(b) For each month during which a microbrewery will sell beer at a qualifying farmers market, the microbrewery must provide the board or its designee a list of the dates, times, and locations at which bottled beer may be offered for sale. This list must be received by the board before the microbrewery may offer beer for sale at a qualifying farmers market.

(c) Any person selling or serving beer must obtain a class 12 or class 13 alcohol server permit.

(d) The beer sold at qualifying farmers markets must be produced in Washington.

(e) Each approved location in a qualifying farmers market is deemed to be part of the microbrewery license for the purpose of this title. The approved locations under an endorsement granted under this subsection (6) include tasting or sampling privileges subject to the conditions pursuant to RCW 66.24.175. The microbrewery may not store beer at a farmers market beyond the hours that the microbrewery offers bottled beer for sale. The microbrewery may not act as a distributor from a farmers market location.

(f) Before a microbrewery may sell bottled beer at a qualifying farmers market, the farmers market must apply to the board for authorization for any microbrewery with an endorsement approved under this subsection (6) to sell bottled beer at retail at the farmers market. This application must include, at a minimum: (i) A map of the farmers market showing all booths, stalls, or other designated locations at which an approved microbrewery may sell bottled beer; and (ii) the name and contact information for the on-site market managers who may be contacted by the board or its designee to verify the locations at which bottled beer may be sold. Before authorizing a qualifying farmers market to allow an approved microbrewery to sell bottled beer at retail at its farmers market location, the board must notify the persons or entities of the application for authorization pursuant to RCW 66.24.010 (8) and (9). An authorization granted under this subsection (6)(f) may be withdrawn by the board for any violation of this title or any rules adopted under this title.

(g) The board may adopt rules establishing the application and approval process under this section and any additional rules necessary to implement this section.

(h) For the purposes of this subsection (6):

(i) "Qualifying farmers market" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 66.24.170.

(ii) "Farmer" means a natural person who sells, with or without processing, agricultural products that he or she raises on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iii) "Processor" means a natural person who sells processed food that he or she has personally prepared on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iv) "Reseller" means a natural person who buys agricultural products from a farmer and resells the products directly to the consumer.

(7) Any microbrewery licensed under this section may contract-produce beer for another microbrewer. This contract-production is not a sale for the purposes of RCW 66.28.170 and 66.28.180.

(8) The state board of health shall adopt rules to allow dogs on the premises of licensed microbreweries that do not provide food service subject to a food service permit requirement. [2021 c 6 s 5; (2022 c 116 s 11 expired December 31, 2023); 2020 c 230 s 2; 2015 c 42 s 1; 2014 c 105 s 3; 2013 c 238 s 3; 2011 c 195 s 5; (2011 c 62 s 3 expired December 1, 2012). Prior: 2008 c 248 s 2; (2008 c 248 s 1 expired June 30, 2008); 2008 c 41 s 9; (2008 c 41 s 8 expired June 30, 2008); 2007 c 370 s 5; (2007 c 370 s 4 expired June 30, 2008); 2007 c 222 s 2; (2007 c 222 s 1 expired June 30, 2008); 2006 c 302 s 3; 2006 c 44 s 2; prior: 2003 c 167 s 1; 2003 c 154 s 2; 1998 c 126 s 3; 1997 c 321 s 12.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2011 c 62: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2008 c 248 s 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect June 30, 2008." [2008 c 248 s 4.]

Expiration date—2008 c 248 s 1: "Section 1 of this act expires June 30, 2008." [2008 c 248 s 3.]

Effective date—2008 c 41 ss 7 and 9: See note following RCW 66.24.240.

Expiration date—2008 c 41 ss 6 and 8: See note following RCW 66.24.240.

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 5 and 7: "Sections 5 and 7 of this act take effect June 30, 2008." [2007 c 370 s 22.]

Expiration date—2007 c 370 ss 4 and 6: "Sections 4 and 6 of this act expire June 30, 2008." [2007 c 370 s 21.]

Effective date—2007 c 222 s 2: "Section 2 of this act takes effect June 30, 2008." [2007 c 222 s 5.]

Expiration date—2007 c 222 s 1: "Section 1 of this act expires June 30, 2008." [2007 c 222 s 4.]

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2003 c 167: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2003." [2003 c 167 s 14.]

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.246 On-premises endorsement—Sale of beer by domestic wineries—Sale of wine by domestic breweries or microbreweries—Fee.

(1) There is an on-premises endorsement available to any:

(a) Licensed domestic winery to sell beer, produced in Washington, by the single serving for on-premises consumption; and

(b) Licensed domestic brewery or microbrewery to sell wine, produced in Washington, by the single serving for on-premises consumption.

(2) The holder of the endorsement is limited to three offerings of beer for a domestic winery and three offerings of wine for a domestic brewery or microbrewery.

(3) The annual fee for the endorsement is two hundred dollars for each retail location. [2020 c 186 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.248 Packaging services endorsement. (1) There is an endorsement available to any liquor manufacturer licensed in this state under RCW 66.24.140, 66.24.145, 66.24.170, 66.24.240, or 66.24.244 whereby the licensee may contract with licensed liquor distillers, craft distillers, domestic brewers, microbreweries, wineries, and domestic wineries licensed in this state to provide packaging services that include, but are not limited to:

(a) Canning, bottling, and bagging of alcoholic beverages;
(b) Mixing products before packaging;
(c) Repacking of finished products into mixed consumer packs or multipacks; and
(d) Receiving and returning products to the originating liquor licensed businesses as part of a contract in which the contracting liquor licensed party for which the services are being provided retains title and ownership of the products at all times.

(2) Holders of the endorsement authorized under this section:

(a) May contract with other nonliquor licensed businesses if the contract does not include alcohol products;

(b) May not contract directly or indirectly with any retail liquor licensee for the sale of the alcohol products being packaged under this section, unless they are medicinal, culinary, or toilet preparations not usable as beverages, as described in RCW 66.12.070;

(c) May not engage in direct liquor sales to retail liquor licensees on behalf of the contracted party or the contracted party's products, except for the sale of alcohol products described in RCW 66.12.070; and

(d) May not mix or infuse THC, CBD, or any other cannabinoid into any products containing alcohol.

(3) The board shall approve a written request for an endorsement under this section for any authorized licensee in good standing at the time of the request without further requirement for additional licensing or administrative review.

(4) The annual fee for this endorsement is \$100. [2022 c 64 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.250 Beer distributor's license—Fee. There shall be a license for beer distributors to sell beer and strong beer, purchased from licensed Washington breweries, beer certificate of approval holders, licensed beer importers, or suppliers of foreign beer located outside of the United States, to licensed beer retailers and other beer distributors and to export same from the state of Washington; fee six hundred sixty dollars per year for each distributing unit. [2004 c 160 s 6; 2003 c 167 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 13; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 14; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23E) (adding new section 23-E to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23E.]

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: "The liquor control board shall report to the legislature by December 1, 2004, on the impacts of strong beer sales." [2003 c 167 s 13.]

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.261 Beer importer's license—Principal office—Report—Labels—Fee. There shall be a license for beer importers that authorizes the licensee to import beer and strong beer purchased from beer certificate of approval holders into the state of Washington. The licensee may also import, from suppliers located outside of the United States, beer and strong beer manufactured outside the United States.

(1) Beer and strong beer so imported may be sold to licensed beer distributors or exported from the state.

(2) Every person, firm, or corporation licensed as a beer importer shall establish and maintain a principal office within the state at which shall be kept proper records of all beer and strong beer imported into the state under this license.

(3) No beer importer's license shall be granted to a nonresident of the state nor to a corporation whose principal place of business is outside the state until such applicant has established a principal office and agent within the state upon which service can be made.

(4) As a requirement for license approval, a beer importer shall enter into a written agreement with the board to furnish on or before the twentieth day of each month, a report under oath, detailing the quantity of beer and strong beer sold or delivered to each licensed beer distributor. Failure to file such reports may result in the suspension or cancellation of this license.

(5) Beer and strong beer imported under this license must conform to the provisions of RCW 66.28.120 and have received label approval from the board. The board shall not certify beer or strong beer labeled with names which may be confused with other nonalcoholic beverages whether manufactured or produced from a domestic brewery or imported nor shall it certify beer or strong beer which fails to meet quality standards established by the board.

(6) The license fee shall be one hundred sixty dollars per year. [2004 c 160 s 7; 2003 c 167 s 3; 1997 c 321 s 14.]

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.270 Manufacturer's monthly report of malt liquor or strong beer sales—Certificate of approval—Report for out-of-state or imported beer—Fee. (1) Every person, firm or corporation, holding a license to manufacture malt liquors or strong beer within the state of Washington, shall, on or before the twentieth day of each month, furnish to the Washington *state liquor control board, on a form to be prescribed by the board, a statement showing the quantity of malt liquors and strong beer sold for resale during the preceding calendar month to each beer distributor within the state of Washington.

(2) (a) A United States brewery or manufacturer of beer or strong beer, located outside the state of Washington, must hold a certificate

of approval to allow sales and shipment of the certificate of approval holder's beer or strong beer to licensed Washington beer distributors, importers, or retailers. A certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement may act as a distributor for beer of its own production.

(b) Authorized representatives must hold a certificate of approval to allow sales and shipment of United States produced beer or strong beer to licensed Washington beer distributors or importers.

(c) Authorized representatives must also hold a certificate of approval to allow sales and shipments of foreign produced beer or strong beer to licensed Washington beer distributors or importers.

(3) The certificate of approval shall not be granted unless and until such brewer or manufacturer of beer or strong beer or authorized representative shall have made a written agreement with the board to furnish to the board, on or before the twentieth day of each month, a report under oath, on a form to be prescribed by the board, showing the quantity of beer and strong beer sold or delivered to each licensed beer distributor, importer, or retailer during the preceding month, and shall further have agreed with the board, that such brewer or manufacturer of beer or strong beer or authorized representative and all general sales corporations or agencies maintained by them, and all of their trade representatives, corporations, and agencies, shall and will faithfully comply with all laws of the state of Washington pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors and all rules and regulations of the Washington *state liquor control board. A violation of the terms of this agreement will cause the board to take action to suspend or revoke such certificate.

(4) The fee for the certificate of approval and related endorsements, issued pursuant to the provisions of this title, shall be from time to time established by the board at a level that is sufficient to defray the costs of administering the certificate of approval program. The fee shall be fixed by rule by the board in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(5) Certificate of approval holders are deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of Washington concerning enforcement of this chapter and all laws and rules related to the sale and shipment of beer. [2006 c 302 s 6; 2004 c 160 s 8; 2003 c 167 s 4; 1997 c 321 s 15; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 35; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 14; 1969 ex.s. c 178 s 4; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23F) (adding new section 23-F to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23F. Formerly RCW 66.24.270 and 66.24.280.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2004 c 160: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

RCW 66.24.290 Authorized, prohibited sales—Monthly reports—Added tax—Distribution—Late payment penalty—Additional taxes, purposes. (1) Any microbrewer or domestic brewery or beer distributor licensed under this title may sell and deliver beer and strong beer to holders of authorized licenses direct, but to no other person, other than the board. Any certificate of approval holder authorized to act as a distributor under RCW 66.24.270 shall pay the taxes imposed by this section.

(a) Every such brewery or beer distributor shall report all sales to the board monthly, pursuant to the regulations, and shall pay to the board as an added tax for the privilege of manufacturing and selling the beer and strong beer within the state a tax of one dollar and thirty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons on sales to licensees within the state and on sales to licensees within the state of bottled and canned beer, including strong beer, shall pay a tax computed in gallons at the rate of one dollar and thirty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons.

(b) Any brewery or beer distributor whose applicable tax payment is not postmarked by the twentieth day following the month of sale will be assessed a penalty at the rate of two percent per month or fraction thereof. Beer and strong beer shall be sold by breweries and distributors in sealed barrels or packages.

(c) The moneys collected under this subsection shall be distributed as follows: (i) Three-tenths of a percent shall be distributed to border areas under RCW 66.08.195; and (ii) of the remaining moneys: (A) Twenty percent shall be distributed to counties in the same manner as under RCW 66.08.200; and (B) eighty percent shall be distributed to incorporated cities and towns in the same manner as under RCW 66.08.210.

(d) Any licensed retailer authorized to purchase beer from a certificate of approval holder with a direct shipment endorsement or a brewery or microbrewery shall make monthly reports to the *liquor control board on beer purchased during the preceding calendar month in the manner and upon such forms as may be prescribed by the board.

(2) An additional tax is imposed on all beer and strong beer subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to two dollars per barrel of thirty-one gallons. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(3) (a) An additional tax is imposed on all beer and strong beer subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to ninety-six cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons through June 30, 1995, two dollars and thirty-nine cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and four dollars and seventy-eight cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons thereafter.

(b) The additional tax imposed under this subsection does not apply to the sale of the first sixty thousand barrels of beer each year by breweries that are entitled to a reduced rate of tax under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 5051, as existing on July 1, 1993, or such subsequent date

as may be provided by the board by rule consistent with the purposes of this exemption.

(c) All revenues collected from the additional tax imposed under this subsection (3) shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(4) An additional tax is imposed on all beer and strong beer that is subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section that is in the first sixty thousand barrels of beer and strong beer by breweries that are entitled to a reduced rate of tax under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 5051, as existing on July 1, 1993, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the board by rule consistent with the purposes of the exemption under subsection (3)(b) of this section. The additional tax is equal to one dollar and forty-eight and two-tenths cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons. By the twenty-fifth day of the following month, three percent of the revenues collected from this additional tax shall be distributed to border areas under RCW 66.08.195 and the remaining moneys shall be transferred to the state general fund.

(5)(a) From June 1, 2010, through June 30, 2013, an additional tax is imposed on all beer and strong beer subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to fifteen dollars and fifty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons.

(b) The additional tax imposed under this subsection does not apply to the sale of the first sixty thousand barrels of beer each year by breweries that are entitled to a reduced rate of tax under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 5051 of the federal internal revenue code, as existing on July 1, 1993, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the board by rule consistent with the purposes of this exemption.

(c) All revenues collected from the additional tax imposed under this subsection shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(6) The board may make refunds for all taxes paid on beer and strong beer exported from the state for use outside the state.

(7) The board may require filing with the board of a bond to be approved by it, in such amount as the board may fix, securing the payment of the tax. If any licensee fails to pay the tax when due, the board may forthwith suspend or cancel his or her license until all taxes are paid. [2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 1301; 2009 c 479 s 43; 2006 c 302 s 7; 2003 c 167 s 5; 1999 c 281 s 14. Prior: 1997 c 451 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 16; 1995 c 232 s 4; 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 902 (Referendum Bill No. 43, approved November 8, 1994); 1993 c 492 s 311; 1989 c 271 s 502; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 s 11; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 s 24; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 16; 1965 ex.s. c 173 s 30; 1933 ex.s. c 62 s 24; RRS s 7306-24.]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 82.04.4292.

Findings—Intent—2010 1st sp.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 82.04.220.

Effective date—2009 c 479: See note following RCW 2.56.030.

Effective date—2006 c 302: See note following RCW 66.24.170.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 451: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 1997." [1997 c 451 s 5.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Contingent partial referendum—1994 sp.s. c 7 ss 901-909: See note following RCW 66.24.210.

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.20.050.

Short title—Savings—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Effective dates—1989 c 271: See note following RCW 66.28.200.

Severability—1989 c 271: See note following RCW 9.94A.510.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—1965 ex.s. c 173: See note following RCW 82.98.030.

Giving away of liquor prohibited—Exceptions: RCW 66.28.040.

RCW 66.24.305 Refunds of taxes on unsalable wine and beer. The board may refund the tax on wine imposed by RCW 66.24.210, and the tax on beer imposed by RCW 66.24.290, when such taxpaid products have been deemed to be unsalable and are destroyed within the state in accordance with procedures established by the board. [1975 1st ex.s. c 173 s 11.]

Severability—Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 173: See notes following RCW 66.08.050.

RCW 66.24.310 Representative's license—Qualifications—Conditions and restrictions—Fee. (1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, no person 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 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 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 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, 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 spirits, or of foreign-produced beer or wine, as required by the rules and regulations of the board.

(4) The fee for a representative's license is twenty-five dollars per year. [2012 c 2 s 111 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2011 c 119 s 301; 1997 c 321 s 17; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 36; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 74 s 1; 1971 ex.s. c 138 s 1; 1969 ex.s. c 21 s 5; 1939 c 172 s 2; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23I) (adding new section 23-I to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23I.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective date—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 74: "The effective date of this 1976 amendatory act shall be July 1, 1976." [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 74 s 4.]

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

RCW 66.24.320 Beer and/or wine restaurant license—Containers—Fee—Caterer's endorsement. There shall be a beer and/or wine restaurant license to sell beer, including strong beer, or wine, or both, at retail, for consumption on the premises. A patron of the licensee may remove from the premises, recorked or recapped in its original container, any portion of wine or sake that was purchased for consumption with a meal.

(1) (a) The annual fee shall be two hundred dollars for the beer license, two hundred dollars for the wine license, or four hundred dollars for a combination beer and wine license.

(b) The annual fees in (a) of this subsection are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waivers in (b) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2)(a) The board may issue a caterer's endorsement to this license to allow the licensee to remove from the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, only those types of liquor that are authorized under the on-premises license privileges for sale and service at event locations at a specified date and, except as provided in subsection

(3) of this section, 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. Cost of the endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of this license with a catering endorsement shall, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event. Upon request, the licensee shall 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) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on the premises of another not licensed by the board so long as there is a written agreement between the licensee and the other party to provide for ongoing catering services, the agreement contains no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and the agreement is filed with the board.

(d) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee so long as the other premises are owned or controlled by a leasehold interest by that licensee. A duplicate license may be issued for each additional premises. A license fee of twenty dollars shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(3) Licensees under this section that hold a caterer's endorsement are allowed to use this endorsement on a domestic winery premises or on the premises of a passenger vessel and may store liquor at such premises under conditions established by the board under the following conditions:

(a) Agreements between the domestic winery or the passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be in writing, contain no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and be filed with the board; and

(b) The domestic winery or passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be separately contracted and compensated by the persons sponsoring the event for their respective services.

(4) The holder of this license or its manager may furnish beer or wine to the licensee's employees free of charge as may be required for use in connection with instruction on beer and wine. The instruction may include the history, nature, values, and characteristics of beer or wine, the use of wine lists, and the methods of presenting, serving, storing, and handling beer or wine. The beer and/or wine licensee must use the beer or wine it obtains under its license for the sampling as part of the instruction. The instruction must be given on the premises of the beer and/or wine licensee.

(5) If the license is issued to a person who contracts with the Washington state ferry system to provide food and alcohol service on a designated ferry route, the license shall cover any vessel assigned to the designated route. A separate license is required for each designated ferry route. [2021 c 6 s 6; (2022 c 116 s 12 expired December 31, 2023); 2019 c 169 s 2; 2007 c 370 s 9; (2009 c 507 s 1 expired July 1, 2011). Prior: 2006 c 362 s 1; 2006 c 101 s 2; 2005 c 152 s 1; 2004 c 62 s 2; prior: 2003 c 345 s 1; 2003 c 167 s 6; 1998 c 126 s 4; 1997 c 321 s 18; 1995 c 232 s 6; 1991 c 42 s 1; 1987 c 458 s 11; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 37; 1977 ex.s. c 9 s 1; 1969 c 117 s 1; 1967 ex.s. c 75 s 2; 1941 c 220 s 1; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23M) (adding new section 23-M to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1941 s 7306-23M.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: "This act expires July 1, 2011."
[2009 c 507 s 15.]

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Severability—1987 c 458: See note following RCW 48.21.160.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 75: See note following RCW 66.08.180.

RCW 66.24.330 Tavern license—Fees. (1) There is a beer and wine retailer's license to be designated as a tavern license to sell beer, including strong beer, or wine, or both, at retail, for consumption on the premises. Such licenses may be issued only to a person operating a tavern that may be frequented only by persons twenty-one years of age and older.

(2) (a) The annual fee for the license is two hundred dollars for the beer license, two hundred dollars for the wine license, or four hundred dollars for a combination beer and wine license. Licensees who have a fee increase of more than one hundred dollars as a result of this change shall have their fees increased fifty percent of the amount the first renewal year and the remaining amount beginning with the second renewal period. New licensees obtaining a license after July 1, 1998, must pay the full amount of four hundred dollars.

(b) The annual fees in (a) of this subsection are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2) (b).

(c) The waivers in (b) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(3) (a) The board may issue a caterer's endorsement to this license to allow the licensee to remove from the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, only those types of liquor that are authorized under the on-premises license privileges for sale and service at event locations at a specified date and, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, 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. Cost of the endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of this license with a catering endorsement must, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event. Upon request, the licensee 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) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on the premises of another not licensed by the board so long as there is a written agreement between the licensee and the other party to provide for ongoing catering services, the agreement contains no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and the agreement is filed with the board.

(d) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee so long as the other premises are owned or controlled by a leasehold interest by that licensee. A duplicate license may be issued for each additional premises. A license fee of twenty dollars is required for such duplicate licenses.

(4) Licensees under this section that hold a caterer's endorsement are allowed to use this endorsement on a domestic winery premises and may store liquor at such premises under conditions established by the board under the following conditions:

(a) Agreements between the domestic winery and the retail licensee must be in writing, contain no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and be filed with the board; and

(b) The domestic winery and the retail licensee may be separately contracted and compensated by the persons sponsoring the event for their respective services.

(5) The holder of this license or its manager may furnish beer or wine to the licensee's employees free of charge as may be required for use in connection with instruction on beer and wine. The instruction may include the history, nature, values, and characteristics of beer or wine, the use of wine lists, and the methods of presenting, serving, storing, and handling beer or wine. The tavern licensee must use the beer or wine it obtains under its license for the sampling as part of the instruction. The instruction must be given on the premises of the tavern licensee.

(6) Any person serving liquor at a catered event on behalf of a licensee with a caterer's endorsement under this section must be an employee of the licensee and must possess a class 12 alcohol server permit as required under RCW 66.20.310.

(7) The board may issue rules as necessary to implement the requirements of this section. [2021 c 6 s 7; (2022 c 116 s 13 expired December 31, 2023); 2017 c 252 s 1; 2003 c 167 s 7; (2009 c 507 s 2 expired July 1, 2011); 1997 c 321 s 19; 1995 c 232 s 7; 1991 c 42 s 2; 1987 c 458 s 12; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 38; 1977 ex.s. c 9 s 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 15; 1967 ex.s. c 75 s 3; 1941 c 220 s 2; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23N) (adding new section 23-N to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1941 s 7306-23N.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Severability—1987 c 458: See note following RCW 48.21.160.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 75: See note following RCW 66.08.180.

RCW 66.24.350 Snack bar license—Fee. (1) There shall be a beer retailer's license to be designated as a snack bar license to sell beer by the opened bottle or can at retail, for consumption upon the premises only, such license to be issued to places where the sale of beer is not the principal business conducted; fee one hundred twenty-five dollars per year.

(2)(a) The annual fee in subsection (1) of this section is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(a); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(a).

(b) The waiver in (a) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(c) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (a) of this subsection for the reasons described in (b) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made. [2021 c 6 s 8; (2022 c 116 s 14 expired December 31, 2023); 1997 c 321 s 20; (2009 c 507 s 3 expired July 1, 2011); 1991 c 42 s 3; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 40; 1967 ex.s. c 75 s 5; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23P) (adding new section 23-P to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23P.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 75: See note following RCW 66.08.180.

RCW 66.24.354 Combined license—Sale of beer and wine for consumption on and off premises—Conditions—Fee. There shall be a beer and wine retailer's license that may be combined only with the on-premises licenses described in either RCW 66.24.320 or 66.24.330. The combined license permits the sale of beer and wine for consumption off the premises.

(1) Beer and wine sold for consumption off the premises must be in original sealed packages of the manufacturer or bottler.

(2) Beer may be sold to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser and filled at the tap by the retailer at the time of sale.

(3) Licensees holding this type of license also may sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers that are capable of holding four gallons or more of liquid and are registered in accordance with RCW 66.28.200.

(4) The board may impose conditions upon the issuance of this license to best protect and preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

(5) The annual fee for this license shall be one hundred twenty dollars. [1997 c 321 s 21; (2009 c 507 s 4 expired July 1, 2011).]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.360 Grocery store license—Fees—Restricted license—Determination of public interest—Inventory—Endorsements. (1) There is a grocery store license to sell wine and/or beer, including without limitation strong beer at retail in original containers, not to be consumed upon the premises where sold.

(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.

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

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

(6) (a) Upon approval by the board, a grocery store licensee with revenues derived from beer and/or wine sales exceeding fifty percent of total revenues or that maintains an alcohol inventory of not less than fifteen thousand dollars may also receive an endorsement to permit the sale of beer and cider, as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6), in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser, or provided by the licensee or manufacturer, and filled at the tap by the licensee at the time of sale by an employee of the licensee holding a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(b) Pursuant to RCW 74.08.580(1)(f), a person may not use an electronic benefit transfer card for the purchase of any product authorized for sale under this section.

(c) The board may, by rule, establish fees to be paid by licensees receiving the endorsement authorized under this subsection (6), as necessary to cover the costs of implementing and enforcing the provisions of this subsection (6).

(7) The board 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 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 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

(10) 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 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.

(11) 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.

(12) The board may adopt rules to implement this section.

(13) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the board to regulate the sale of beer or cider or container sizes under rules adopted pursuant to RCW 66.08.030.

(14) Any endorsement issued pursuant to this section or RCW 66.24.363 may be issued to a qualified combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee in accordance with RCW 66.24.035(10).

(15)(a) A grocery store licensee that also holds a spirits retail license under RCW 66.24.630 may, upon board approval and pursuant to board rules, transition to a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035.

(b) An applicant that would qualify for a grocery store license under this section and a spirits retail license under RCW 66.24.630 may apply for a single license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 instead of applying for a grocery store license under this section in addition to a spirits retail license under to RCW 66.24.630. [2017 c 96 s 2; 2015 c 192 s 1; 2012 c 2 s 104 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2011 c 119 s 203; (2009 c 507 s 5 expired July 1, 2011); 2007 c 226 s 2; 2003 c 167 s 8; 1997 c 321 s 22; 1993 c 21 s 1; 1991 c 42 s 4; 1987 c 46 s 1; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 41; 1967 ex.s. c 75 s 6; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23Q) (adding new section 23-Q to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23Q.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Application to certain retailers—2003 c 167 ss 8 and 9:
"Sections 8 and 9 of this act apply to retailers who hold a restricted grocery store license or restricted beer and/or wine specialty shop license on or after July 1, 2003." [2003 c 167 s 12.]

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 75: See note following RCW 66.08.180.

Employees under eighteen allowed to handle beer or wine: RCW 66.44.340.

RCW 66.24.363 Grocery store—Beer and wine tasting endorsement.

(1) A grocery store licensed under RCW 66.24.360 may apply for an endorsement to offer beer and wine tasting under this section.

(2) To be issued an endorsement, a licensee must meet the following criteria:

(a) The licensee operates a fully enclosed retail area encompassing 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, except that the board may issue an endorsement to a licensee with a retail area encompassing less than ten thousand square feet if the board determines that no licensee in the community the licensee serves meets the square footage requirement and the licensee meets operational requirements established by the board by rule; and

(b) The licensee has not had more than one public safety violation within the past two years.

(3) A tasting must be conducted under the following conditions:

(a) Each sample must be two ounces or less, up to a total of four ounces, per customer during any one visit to the premises;

(b) No more than one sample of the same product offering of beer or wine may be provided to a customer during any one visit to the premises;

(c) The licensee must have food available for the tasting participants;

(d) Customers must remain in the service area while consuming samples; and

(e) The service area and facilities must be located within the licensee's fully enclosed retail area and must be of a size and design such that the licensee can observe and control persons in the area to ensure that persons under twenty-one years of age and apparently intoxicated persons cannot possess or consume alcohol.

(4) Employees of licensees whose duties include serving during tasting activities under this section must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(5) Tasting activities under this section are subject to RCW 66.28.305 and 66.28.040 and the cost of sampling may not be borne, directly or indirectly, by any liquor manufacturer, importer, or distributor.

(6) A licensee may advertise a tasting event only within the store, on a store website, in store newsletters and flyers, and via email and mail to customers who have requested notice of events. Advertising under this subsection may not be targeted to or appeal principally to youth.

(7) (a) If a licensee is found to have committed a public safety violation in conjunction with tasting activities, the board may suspend the licensee's tasting endorsement and not reissue the endorsement for up to two years from the date of the violation. If

mitigating circumstances exist, the board may offer a monetary penalty in lieu of suspension during a settlement conference.

(b) The board may revoke an endorsement granted to a licensee that is located within the boundaries of an alcohol impact area recognized by resolution of the board if the board finds that the tasting activities by the licensee are having an adverse effect on the reduction of chronic public inebriation in the area.

(c) RCW 66.08.150 applies to the suspension or revocation of an endorsement.

(8) The board may establish additional requirements under this section to assure that persons under twenty-one years of age and apparently intoxicated persons cannot possess or consume alcohol.

(9) The annual fee for the endorsement is two hundred dollars. The board shall review the fee annually and may increase the fee by rule to a level sufficient to defray the cost of administration and enforcement of the endorsement, except that the board may not increase the fee by more than ten percent annually.

(10) The board must adopt rules to implement this section.

(11) An endorsement issued pursuant to this section may be issued to a qualified combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee in accordance with RCW 66.24.035. [2017 c 96 s 5; 2013 c 52 s 1; 2010 c 141 s 1.]

**RCW 66.24.371 Beer and/or wine specialty shop license—Fee—
Samples—Restricted license—Determination of public interest—
Inventory.**

(1) There shall be a beer and/or wine retailer's license to be designated as a beer and/or wine specialty shop license to sell beer, 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. Licensees obtaining a written endorsement from the board may also sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding four gallons or more of liquid. The annual fee for the beer and/or wine specialty shop license is one hundred dollars for each store. The sale of any container holding four gallons or more must comply with RCW 66.28.200 and 66.28.220.

(2) Licensees under this section may provide, free or for a charge, single-serving samples of two ounces or less to customers for the purpose of sales promotion. Sampling activities of licensees under this section are subject to RCW 66.28.305 and 66.28.040 and the cost of sampling under this section may not be borne, directly or indirectly, by any manufacturer, importer, or distributor of liquor.

(3) Upon approval by the board, the beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee that exceeds fifty percent beer and/or wine sales may also receive an endorsement to permit the sale of beer to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser, or provided by the licensee or manufacturer, and fill at the tap by the licensee at the time of sale. If the beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee does not exceed fifty percent beer and/or wine sales, the board may waive the fifty percent beer and/or wine sale criteria if the beer and/or wine specialty shop maintains alcohol inventory that exceeds fifteen thousand dollars.

(4) The board shall issue a restricted beer and/or wine specialty shop 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 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 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.

(5) Licensees holding a beer and/or wine specialty shop license must maintain a minimum three thousand dollar wholesale inventory of beer, strong beer, and/or wine.

(6) The board may adopt rules to implement this section.

(7) Any endorsement issued pursuant to this section may be issued to a qualified combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee in accordance with RCW 66.24.035.

(8) (a) A beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee that also holds a spirits retail license under RCW 66.24.630 may, upon board approval and pursuant to board rules, transition to a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035.

(b) An applicant that would qualify for a beer and/or wine specialty shop license under this section and a spirits retail license under RCW 66.24.630 may apply for a single license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 instead of applying for a beer and/or wine specialty shop license under this section in addition to a spirits retail license under RCW 66.24.630. [2017 c 96 s 3. Prior: 2011 c 195 s 4; 2011 c 119 s 204; (2009 c 507 s 6 expired July 1, 2011); 2009 c 373 s 6; 2003 c 167 s 9; 1997 c 321 s 23.]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Application to certain retailers—2003 c 167 ss 8 and 9: See note following RCW 66.24.360.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.375 "Society or organization" defined for certain purposes. "Society or organization" as used in RCW 66.24.380 means a not-for-profit group organized and operated (1) solely for charitable, religious, social, political, educational, civic, fraternal, athletic, or benevolent purposes, or (2) as a local wine industry association registered under section 501(c)(6) of the internal revenue code as it exists on July 22, 2007. No portion of the profits from events

sponsored by a not-for-profit group may be paid directly or indirectly to members, officers, directors, or trustees except for services performed for the organization. Any compensation paid to its officers and executives must be only for actual services and at levels comparable to the compensation for like positions within the state. A society or organization which is registered with the secretary of state or the federal internal revenue service as a nonprofit organization shall submit such registration, upon request, as proof that it is a not-for-profit group. [2007 c 370 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 61; 1981 c 287 s 2.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 c 287: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1981." [1981 c 287 s 3.]

RCW 66.24.380 Special occasion license—Fee—Penalty. There 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) In addition to offering the sale of wine by the individual serving for on-premises consumption, the licensee may sell wine in original, unopened containers for on-premises consumption if permission is obtained from the board prior to the event.

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

(5) Liquor sold under this special occasion license must be purchased from a licensee of the board.

(6) 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. [2016 c 235 s 2; 2012 c 2 s 112 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2005 c 151 s 10; 2004 c 133 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 24; 1988 c 200 s 2; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 43; 1973 1st ex.s. c 209 s 17; 1969 ex.s. c 178 s 5; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23S) (adding new section 23-S to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS s 7306-23S.]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

Severability—Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 209: See notes following RCW 66.20.160.

"Society or organization" defined for certain purposes: RCW 66.24.375.

RCW 66.24.395 Interstate common carrier's licenses—Class CCI—Fees—Scope. (1) (a) There shall be a license that may be issued to corporations, associations, or persons operating as federally licensed commercial common passenger carriers engaged in interstate commerce, in or over territorial limits of the state of Washington on passenger trains, vessels, or airplanes. Such license shall permit the sale of spirituous liquor, wine, and beer at retail for passenger consumption within the state upon one such train passenger car, vessel, or airplane, while in or over the territorial limits of the state. Such license shall include the privilege of transporting into and storing within the state such liquor for subsequent retail sale to passengers in passenger train cars, vessels or airplanes. The fees for such master license shall be seven hundred fifty dollars per annum (class CCI-1): PROVIDED, That upon payment of an additional sum of five dollars per annum per car, or vessel, or airplane, the privileges authorized by such license classes shall extend to additional cars, or vessels, or airplanes operated by the same licensee within the state, and a duplicate license for each additional car, or vessel, or airplane shall be issued: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That such licensee may make such sales and/or service upon cars, or vessels, or airplanes in emergency for not more than five consecutive days without such license: AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, That such license shall be valid only while such cars, or vessels, or airplanes are actively operated as common carriers for hire in interstate commerce and not while they are out of such common carrier service.

(b) Alcoholic beverages sold and/or served for consumption by such interstate common carriers while within or over the territorial limits of this state shall be subject to such board markup and state liquor taxes in an amount to approximate the revenue that would have been realized from such markup and taxes had the alcoholic beverages been purchased in Washington: PROVIDED, That the board's markup shall be applied on spirituous liquor only. Such common carriers shall report such sales and/or service and pay such markup and taxes in accordance with procedures prescribed by the board.

(2) Alcoholic beverages sold and delivered in this state to interstate common carriers for use under the provisions of this section shall be considered exported from the state, subject to the conditions provided in subsection (1) (b) of this section. Interstate common carriers licensed under this section may purchase alcoholic beverages outside the territorial limits of the state of Washington and import such alcoholic beverages into the state of Washington for sales and service aboard passenger trains, vessels, or airplanes. The

storage facilities for liquor within the state by common carriers licensed under this section shall be subject to written approval by the board.

(3) Interstate common carriers licensed under this section may provide complimentary alcoholic beverages to passengers aboard passenger trains, vessels, or airplanes. [2020 c 200 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 25; (2009 c 507 s 7 expired July 1, 2011); 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 44; 1975 1st ex.s. c 245 s 2.]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.400 Liquor by the drink, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license—Liquor by the bottle for hotel or club guests—Soju endorsement—Removing unconsumed liquor, when. (1) There shall be a retailer's license, to be known and designated as a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, to sell spirituous liquor by the individual glass, beer, and wine, at retail, for consumption on the premises, including mixed drinks and cocktails compounded or mixed on the premises only. A club licensed under chapter 70.62 RCW with overnight sleeping accommodations, that is licensed under this section may sell liquor by the bottle to registered guests of the club for consumption in guest rooms, hospitality rooms, or at banquets in the club. A patron of a bona fide restaurant or club licensed under this section may remove from the premises recorked or recapped in its original container any portion of wine or sake which was purchased for consumption with a meal, and registered guests who have purchased liquor from the club by the bottle may remove from the premises any unused portion of such liquor in its original container. Such license may be issued only to bona fide restaurants and clubs, and to dining, club and buffet cars on passenger trains, and to dining places on passenger boats and airplanes, and to dining places at civic centers with facilities for sports, entertainment, and conventions, and to such other establishments operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists, vacationers and travelers as the board shall determine are qualified to have, and in the discretion of the board should have, a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license under the provisions and limitations of this title.

(2) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption. Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section except as provided in subsection (4) of this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this subsection is one hundred twenty dollars.

(3) The holder of a spirits, beer, and wine license or its manager may furnish beer, wine, or spirituous liquor to the licensee's employees free of charge as may be required for use in connection with instruction on beer, wine, or spirituous liquor. The instruction may include the history, nature, values, and characteristics of beer, wine, or spirituous liquor, the use of wine lists, and the methods of presenting, serving, storing, and handling beer, wine, and spirituous

liquor. The spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee must use the beer, wine, or spirituous liquor it obtains under its license for the sampling as part of the instruction. The instruction must be given on the premises of the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to sell for off-premises consumption malt liquor in kegs or other containers that are capable of holding four gallons or more of liquid and are registered in accordance with RCW 66.28.200. Beer may also be sold under the endorsement to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap by the retailer at the time of sale. The annual fee for the endorsement under this subsection is one hundred twenty dollars.

(5) (a) The board shall create a soju endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to serve soju for on-premises consumption by the bottle to tables of two or more patrons twenty-one years of age or older. Cost of the endorsement is fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of a soju endorsement may serve soju in bottles that are three hundred seventy-five milliliters or less. Empty bottles of soju must remain on the patron's table until the patron has left the premises of the licensee.

(c) The patron of a holder of a soju endorsement may remove from the premises recapped in its original container any unused portion of soju that was purchased for consumption with a meal.

(d) The board must develop additional responsible sale and service of soju training curriculum related to the provisions of the soju endorsement under this subsection (5) that includes but is not limited to certification procedures and enforcement policies. This information must be provided in both Korean and English languages to licensees holding the soju endorsement. Soju endorsement holders must ensure servers providing soju to patrons are trained in the soju curriculum developed under this subsection (5). [2019 c 169 s 3; 2019 c 61 s 2; 2011 c 119 s 401; (2009 c 507 s 8 expired July 1, 2011); 2008 c 41 s 10. Prior: 2007 c 370 s 13; 2007 c 53 s 1; 2005 c 152 s 2; 2001 c 199 s 4; 1998 c 126 s 5; 1997 c 321 s 26; 1987 c 196 s 1; 1986 c 208 s 1; 1981 c 94 s 2; 1977 ex.s. c 9 s 4; 1971 ex.s. c 208 s 1; 1949 c 5 s 1 (adding new section 23-S-1 to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-23S-1.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2019 c 61 s 2 and by 2019 c 169 s 3, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—2008 c 41 ss 3, 10, and 11: See note following RCW 66.20.310.

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1986 c 208: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on May 1, 1986." [1986 c 208 s 2.]

RCW 66.24.410 Liquor by the drink, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license—Terms defined. (1) "Spirituous liquor," as used in RCW 66.24.400 to 66.24.450, inclusive, means "liquor" as defined in RCW 66.04.010, except "wine" and "beer" sold as such.

(2) "Restaurant" as used in RCW 66.24.400 to 66.24.450, inclusive, means an establishment provided with special space and accommodations where, in consideration of payment, food, without lodgings, is habitually furnished to the public, not including drug stores and soda fountains: PROVIDED, That such establishments shall be approved by the board and that the board shall be satisfied that such establishment is maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing, cooking and serving of complete meals. Requirements for complete meals shall be determined by the board in rules adopted pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) "Hotel," "clubs," "wine" and "beer" are used in RCW 66.24.400 to 66.24.450, inclusive, with the meaning given in chapter 66.04 RCW. [2011 c 195 s 2; 2007 c 370 s 18; 1983 c 3 s 164; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 17; 1969 ex.s. c 112 s 1; 1957 c 263 s 2. Prior: 1949 c 5 s 2, part (adding new section 23-S-2 to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-23S-2, part.]

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.420 Liquor by the drink, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license—Schedule of fees—Location—Number of licenses—Caterer's endorsement. (1) The spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license shall be issued in accordance with the following schedule of annual fees:

(a) The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license shall be graduated according to the dedicated dining area and type of service provided as follows:

Less than 50% dedicated dining area	\$2,000
50% or more dedicated dining area	\$1,600
Service bar only	\$1,000

(b) The annual fee for the license when issued to any other spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee outside of incorporated cities and towns shall be prorated according to the calendar quarters, or portion thereof, during which the licensee is open for business, except in case of suspension or revocation of the license.

(c) Where the license shall be issued to any corporation, association or person operating a bona fide restaurant in an airport terminal facility providing service to transient passengers with more than one place where liquor is to be dispensed and sold, such license shall be issued upon the payment of the annual fee, which shall be a master license and shall permit such sale within and from one such

place. Such license may be extended to additional places on the premises at the discretion of the board and a duplicate license may be issued for each such additional place. The holder of a master license for a restaurant in an airport terminal facility must maintain in a substantial manner at least one place on the premises for preparing, cooking, and serving of complete meals, and such food service shall be available on request in other licensed places on the premises. An additional license fee of twenty-five percent of the annual master license fee shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(d) Where the license shall be issued to any corporation, association, or person operating dining places at a publicly or privately owned civic or convention center with facilities for sports, entertainment, or conventions, or a combination thereof, with more than one place where liquor is to be dispensed and sold, such license shall be issued upon the payment of the annual fee, which shall be a master license and shall permit such sale within and from one such place. Such license may be extended to additional places on the premises at the discretion of the board and a duplicate license may be issued for each such additional place. The holder of a master license for a dining place at such a publicly or privately owned civic or convention center must maintain in a substantial manner at least one place on the premises for preparing, cooking, and serving of complete meals, and food service shall be available on request in other licensed places on the premises. An additional license fee of ten dollars shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(e) The annual fees in this subsection (1) are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(e); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(e).

(f) The waivers in (e) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(g) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (e) of this subsection for the reasons described in (f) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) The board, so far as in its judgment is reasonably possible, shall confine spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses to the business districts of cities and towns and other communities, and not grant such licenses in residential districts, nor within the immediate vicinity of schools, without being limited in the administration of this subsection to any specific distance requirements.

(3) The board shall have discretion to issue spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses outside of cities and towns in the state of Washington. The purpose of this subsection is to enable the board, in

its discretion, to license in areas outside of cities and towns and other communities, establishments which are operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists, vacationers and travelers, and also golf and country clubs, and common carriers operating dining, club and buffet cars, or boats.

(4) The combined total number of spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses, and spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses issued in the state of Washington by the board, not including spirits, beer, and wine private club licenses, shall not in the aggregate at any time exceed one license for each one thousand two hundred of population in the state, determined according to the yearly population determination developed by the office of financial management pursuant to RCW 43.62.030.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, the board shall refuse a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to any applicant if in the opinion of the board the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses already granted for the particular locality are adequate for the reasonable needs of the community.

(6) (a) The board may issue a caterer's endorsement to this license to allow the licensee to remove the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, for use as liquor for sale and service at event locations at a specified date and, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, 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. Cost of the endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of this license with a catering endorsement shall, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event. Upon request, the licensee shall 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) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on the premises of another not licensed by the board so long as there is a written agreement between the licensee and the other party to provide for ongoing catering services, the agreement contains no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and the agreement is filed with the board.

(d) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee so long as the other premises are owned or controlled by a leasehold interest by that licensee. A duplicate license may be issued for each additional premises. A license fee of twenty dollars shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(7) Licensees under this section that hold a caterer's endorsement are allowed to use this endorsement on a domestic winery premises or on the premises of a passenger vessel and may store liquor at such premises under conditions established by the board under the following conditions:

(a) Agreements between the domestic winery or passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be in writing,

contain no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and be filed with the board; and

(b) The domestic winery or passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be separately contracted and compensated by the persons sponsoring the event for their respective services.

[2021 c 6 s 9; (2022 c 116 s 2 expired December 31, 2023); 2009 c 271 s 7; (2009 c 507 s 9 expired July 1, 2011). Prior: 2007 c 370 s 19; 2007 c 370 s 8; prior: 2006 c 101 s 3; 2006 c 85 s 1; 2004 c 62 s 3; 2003 c 345 s 2; 1998 c 126 s 6; 1997 c 321 s 27; 1996 c 218 s 4; 1995 c 55 s 1; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 45; 1979 c 87 s 1; 1977 ex.s. c 219 s 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 245 s 1; 1971 ex.s. c 208 s 2; 1970 ex.s. c 13 s 2; prior: 1969 ex.s. c 178 s 6; 1969 ex.s. c 136 s 1; 1965 ex.s. c 143 s 3; 1949 c 5 s 3 (adding new section 23-S-3 to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-23S-3.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: "Sections 2 through 20 of this act expire December 31, 2023." [2022 c 116 s 21.]

Effective date—2022 c 116: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect April 1, 2022." [2022 c 116 s 22.]

Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: "The legislature finds that operations of businesses in the hospitality industry have been significantly disrupted since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of these businesses, including restaurants, hotels, theaters, caterers, and nightclubs maintain state liquor licenses in order to offer their customers beer, wine, or spirits as products or amenities as authorized under the terms of their licenses. However, many licensees' businesses were completely or partially closed for much of 2020 and continue to be closed or substantially disrupted in 2021 and 2022. Recognizing many licensees' inability to fully operate and use their license, and the financial hardships faced by many licensees, the legislature intends to provide relief to the hospitality industry by reducing certain liquor license fees in 2022 and 2023." [2022 c 116 s 1.]

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.425 Liquor by the drink, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license—Restaurants not serving the general public. (1)
The board may, in its discretion, issue a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to a business which qualifies as a "restaurant" as

that term is defined in RCW 66.24.410 in all respects except that the business does not serve the general public but, through membership qualification, selectively restricts admission to the business. For purposes of RCW 66.24.400 and 66.24.420, all licenses issued under this section shall be considered spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses and shall be subject to all requirements, fees, and qualifications in this title, or in rules adopted by the board, as are applicable to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses generally except that no service to the general public may be required.

(2) No license shall be issued under this section to a business:

(a) Which shall not have been in continuous operation for at least one year immediately prior to the date of its application; or
(b) Which denies membership or admission to any person because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or the presence of any disability.

(3) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license issued under this section that allows up to forty nonclub, member-sponsored events using club liquor. Visitors and guests may attend these events only by invitation of the sponsoring member or members. These events may not be open to the general public. The fee for the endorsement is an annual fee of nine hundred dollars. Upon the board's request, the holder of the endorsement must provide the board or the board's designee with the following information at least seventy-two hours before the event: The date, time, and location of the event; the name of the sponsor of the event; and a brief description of the purpose of the event.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to sell for off-premises consumption wine vinted and bottled in the state of Washington and carrying a label exclusive to the license holder selling the wine. Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this section is one hundred twenty dollars. [2020 c 274 s 45. Prior: 2001 c 199 s 3; 2001 c 198 s 1; (2009 c 507 s 10 expired July 1, 2011); 1998 c 126 s 7; 1997 c 321 s 28; 1982 c 85 s 3.]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.450 Liquor by the drink, spirits, beer, and wine private club license—Qualifications—Fee. (1) No club shall be entitled to a spirits, beer, and wine private club license:

(a) Unless such private club has been in continuous operation for at least one year immediately prior to the date of its application for such license;

(b) Unless the private club premises be constructed and equipped, conducted, managed, and operated to the satisfaction of the board and in accordance with this title and the regulations made thereunder;

(c) Unless the board shall have determined pursuant to any regulations made by it with respect to private clubs, that such private club is a bona fide private club; it being the intent of this

section that license shall not be granted to a club which is, or has been, primarily formed or activated to obtain a license to sell liquor, but solely to a bona fide private club, where the sale of liquor is incidental to the main purposes of the spirits, beer, and wine private club, as defined in RCW 66.04.010(8).

(2) The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine private club license, whether inside or outside of an incorporated city or town, is seven hundred twenty dollars per year.

(3) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine private club license that allows nonclub, member-sponsored events using club liquor. Visitors and guests may attend these events only by invitation of the sponsoring member or members. These events may not be open to the general public. The fee for the endorsement shall be an annual fee of nine hundred dollars. Upon the board's request, the holder of the endorsement must provide the board or the board's designee with the following information at least seventy-two hours prior to the event: The date, time, and location of the event; the name of the sponsor of the event; and a brief description of the purpose of the event.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine private club license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine private club license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption. Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this section is one hundred twenty dollars. [2011 c 119 s 402; (2009 c 507 s 11 expired July 1, 2011); 2009 c 373 s 2; 2001 c 199 s 1; 1999 c 281 s 5. Prior: 1998 c 126 s 9; 1998 c 114 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 30; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 18; 1949 c 5 s 6; 1937 c 217 s 1 (23T) (adding new section 23-T to 1933 ex.s. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1949 s 7306-23T.]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1998 c 114: "This act takes effect July 1, 1998."
[1998 c 114 s 3.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.100.

RCW 66.24.452 Private club beer and wine license—Fee. (1)

There shall be a beer and wine license to be issued to a private club for sale of beer, strong beer, and wine for on-premises consumption.

(2) Beer, strong beer, and wine sold by the licensee may be on tap or by open bottles or cans.

(3) The fee for the private club beer and wine license is one hundred eighty dollars per year.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the private club beer and wine license that allows the holder of a private club beer and wine license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption. Spirits, strong beer, and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this section is one hundred twenty dollars. [2009 c 373 s 3;

(2009 c 507 s 12 expired July 1, 2011); 2003 c 167 s 10; 2001 c 199 s 2; 1997 c 321 s 31.]

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Effective date—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.244.

Report to legislature—2003 c 167: See note following RCW 66.24.250.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.455 Bowling establishments—Extension of premises to concourse and lane areas—Beer and/or wine restaurant, tavern, snack bar, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, spirits, beer, and wine private club, or beer and wine private club licensees. Subject to approval by the board, holders of beer and/or wine restaurant, tavern, snack bar, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, spirits, beer, and wine private club, or beer and wine private club licenses may extend their premises for the sale, service, and consumption of liquor authorized under their respective licenses to the concourse or lane areas in a bowling establishment where the concourse or lane areas are adjacent to the food preparation service facility. [1998 c 126 s 10; 1997 c 321 s 32; 1994 c 201 s 2; 1974 ex.s. c 65 s 1.]

Effective date—1998 c 126: See note following RCW 66.20.010.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.481 Public place or club—License or permit required—Penalty. No public place or club, or agent, servant or employee thereof, shall keep or allow to be kept, either by itself, its agent, servant or employee, or any other person, any liquor in any place maintained or conducted by such public place or club, nor shall it permit the drinking of any liquor in any such place, unless the sale of liquor in said place is authorized by virtue of a valid and subsisting license issued by the Washington *state liquor control board, or the consumption of liquor in said place is authorized by a special banquet permit issued by said board. Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

"Public place," for purposes of this section only, shall mean in addition to the definition set forth in RCW 66.04.010, any place to which admission is charged or in which any pecuniary gain is realized by the owner or operator of such place in selling or vending food or soft drinks. [2008 c 94 s 9; 1969 ex.s. c 250 s 2; 1953 c 141 s 1 (adding a new section to chapter 66.24 RCW).]

***Reviser's note:** The "state liquor control board" was renamed the "state liquor and cannabis board" by 2015 c 70 s 3.

RCW 66.24.495 Nonprofit arts organization license—Fee. (1)(a) There shall be a license to be designated as a nonprofit arts organization license. This shall be a special license to be issued to

any nonprofit arts organization which sponsors and presents productions or performances of an artistic or cultural nature in a specific theater or other appropriate designated indoor premises approved by the board. The license shall permit the licensee to sell liquor to patrons of productions or performances for consumption on the premises at these events. The fee for the license shall be two hundred fifty dollars per annum.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "nonprofit arts organization" means an organization which is organized and operated for the purpose of providing artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art education programs, as defined in subsection (3) of this section, for viewing or attendance by the general public. The organization must be a not-for-profit corporation under chapter 24.03A RCW and managed by a governing board of not less than eight individuals none of whom is a paid employee of the organization or by a corporation sole under chapter 24.12 RCW. In addition, the corporation must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) No part of its income may be paid directly or indirectly to its members, stockholders, officers, directors, or trustees except in the form of services rendered by the corporation in accordance with its purposes and bylaws;

(b) Salary or compensation paid to its officers and executives must be only for actual services rendered, and at levels comparable to the salary or compensation of like positions within the state;

(c) Assets of the corporation must be irrevocably dedicated to the activities for which the license is granted and, on the liquidation, dissolution, or abandonment by the corporation, may not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any member or individual except a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation;

(d) The corporation must be duly licensed or certified when licensing or certification is required by law or regulation;

(e) The proceeds derived from sales of liquor, except for reasonable operating costs, must be used in furtherance of the purposes of the organization;

(f) Services must be available regardless of race, color, national origin, or ancestry; and

(g) The board shall have access to its books in order to determine whether the corporation is entitled to a license.

(3) The term "artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art education programs" includes and is limited to:

(a) An exhibition or presentation of works of art or objects of cultural or historical significance, such as those commonly displayed in art or history museums;

(b) A musical or dramatic performance or series of performances; or

(c) An educational seminar or program, or series of such programs, offered by the organization to the general public on an artistic, cultural, or historical subject. [2023 c 470 s 1013 (2022 c 116 s 15 expired December 31, 2023). Prior: 2021 c 176 s 5234; 2021 c 6 s 10; 1997 c 321 s 33; 1981 c 142 s 1.]

Explanatory statement—2023 c 470: See note following RCW 10.99.030.

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 176: See note following RCW 24.03A.005.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.520 Grower's license—Fee. There shall be a grower's license to sell wine or spirits made from grapes or other agricultural products owned at the time of vinification or distillation by the licensee in bulk to holders of domestic wineries', distillers', or manufacturers' licenses or for export. The wine or spirits shall be made upon the premises of a domestic winery or craft distillery licensee and is referred to in this section as grower's wine or grower's spirits. A grower's license authorizes the agricultural product grower to contract for the manufacturing of wine or spirits from the grower's own agricultural product, store wine or spirits in bulk made from agricultural products produced by the holder of this license, and to sell wine or spirits in bulk made from the grower's own agricultural products to a winery or distillery in the state of Washington or to export in bulk for sale out-of-state. The annual fee for a grower's license shall be seventy-five dollars. For the purpose of chapter 66.28 RCW, a grower licensee shall be deemed a manufacturer. [2010 c 290 s 4; 1986 c 214 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.530 Duty free exporter's license—Class S—Fee. (1)

There shall be a license to be designated as a class S license to qualified duty free exporters authorizing such exporters to sell beer and wine to vessels for consumption outside the state of Washington.

(2) To qualify for a license under subsection (1) of this section, the exporter shall have:

(a) An importer's basic permit issued by the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms and a customs house license in conjunction with a common carriers bond;

(b) A customs bonded warehouse, or be able to operate from a foreign trade zone; and

(c) A notarized signed statement from the purchaser stating that the product is for consumption outside the state of Washington.

(3) The license for qualified duty free exporters shall authorize the duty free exporter to purchase from a brewery, winery, beer wholesaler, wine wholesaler, beer importer, or wine importer licensed by the state of Washington.

(4) Beer and/or wine sold and delivered in this state to duty free exporters for use under this section shall be considered exported from the state.

(5) The fee for this license shall be one hundred dollars per annum. [1987 c 386 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.540 Motel license—Fee. (1) There 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:

(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.

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

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

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

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

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "motel" means a transient accommodation licensed under chapter 70.62 RCW. [2021 c 6 s 11; (2022 c 116 s 16 expired December 31, 2023); 2012 c 2 s 114 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 1999 c 129 s 1; 1997 c 321 s 34; 1993 c 511 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.550 Beer and wine gift delivery license—Fee—Limitations. There shall be a beer and wine retailer's license to be designated as a beer and wine gift delivery license to solicit, take orders for, sell, and deliver beer and/or wine in bottles and original packages to persons other than the person placing the order. A beer and wine gift delivery license may be issued only to a business solely engaged in the sale or sale and delivery of gifts at retail which holds no other class of license under this title or to a person in the business of selling flowers or floral arrangements at retail. No minimum beer and/or wine inventory requirement shall apply to holders of beer and wine gift delivery licenses. The fee for this license is seventy-five dollars per year. Delivery of beer and/or wine under a beer and wine gift delivery license shall be made in accordance with all applicable provisions of this title and the rules of the board, and no beer and/or wine so delivered shall be opened on any premises

licensed under this title. A beer and wine gift delivery license does not authorize door-to-door solicitation of gift wine delivery orders. Deliveries of beer and/or wine under a beer and wine gift delivery license shall be made only in conjunction with gifts or flowers. [1997 c 321 s 35; 1989 c 149 s 1; 1986 c 40 s 1; 1982 c 85 s 10.]

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.570 Sports entertainment facility license—Fee—Caterer's endorsement—Financial arrangements—Reporting. (1) (a) There is a license for sports entertainment facilities to be designated as a sports entertainment facility license to sell beer, wine, and spirits at retail, for consumption upon the premises only, the license to be issued to the entity providing food and beverage service at a sports entertainment facility as defined in this section. The cost of the license is two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) For purposes of this section, a sports entertainment facility includes a publicly or privately owned arena, coliseum, stadium, or facility where sporting events are presented for a price of admission. The facility does not have to be exclusively used for sporting events.

(3) The board may impose reasonable requirements upon a licensee under this section, such as requirements for the availability of food and victuals including but not limited to hamburgers, sandwiches, salads, or other snack food. The board may also restrict the type of events at a sports entertainment facility at which beer, wine, and spirits may be served. When imposing conditions for a licensee, the board must consider the seating accommodations, eating facilities, and circulation patterns in such a facility, and other amenities available at a sports entertainment facility.

(4) (a) The board may issue a caterer's endorsement to the license under this section to allow the licensee to remove from the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, for use as 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. Cost of the endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of this license with catering endorsement shall, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event. Upon request, the licensee shall 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.

(5) The board may issue an endorsement to the beer, wine, and spirits sports entertainment facility license that allows the holder of a beer, wine, and spirits sports entertainment facility license to sell for off-premises consumption wine vinted and bottled in the state of Washington and carrying a label exclusive to the license holder selling the wine. Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this section is one hundred twenty dollars.

(6) (a) A licensee and an affiliated business may enter into arrangements with a manufacturer, importer, or distributor for brand advertising at the sports entertainment facility or promotion of events held at the sports entertainment facility, with a capacity of five thousand people or more. The financial arrangements providing for the brand advertising or promotion of events shall not be used as an inducement to purchase the products of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor entering into the arrangement nor shall it result in the exclusion of brands or products of other companies.

(b) The arrangements allowed under this subsection (6) are an exception to arrangements prohibited under RCW 66.28.305. The board shall monitor the impacts of these arrangements. The board may conduct audits of the licensee and the affiliated business to determine compliance with this subsection (6). Audits may include but are not limited to product selection at the facility; purchase patterns of the licensee; contracts with the liquor manufacturer, importer, or distributor; and the amount allocated or used for liquor advertising by the licensee, affiliated business, manufacturer, importer, or distributor under the arrangements.

(c) The board shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 30, 2008, and biennially thereafter, on the impacts of arrangements allowed between sports entertainment licensees and liquor manufacturers, importers, and distributors for brand advertising and promotion of events at the facility. [2021 c 6 s 12; (2022 c 116 s 17 expired December 31, 2023); 2011 c 119 s 205; 2007 c 369 s 2; 2003 c 345 s 3; 2001 c 199 s 5; 1997 c 321 s 36; 1996 c 218 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Effective date—1997 c 321: See note following RCW 66.24.010.

RCW 66.24.580 Public house license—Fees—Limitations. (1) A public house license allows the licensee:

(a) To annually manufacture no less than two hundred fifty gallons and no more than two thousand four hundred barrels of beer on the licensed premises;

(b) To sell product, that is produced on the licensed premises, at retail on the licensed premises for consumption on the licensed premises;

(c) To sell beer or wine not of its own manufacture for consumption on the licensed premises if the beer or wine has been purchased from a licensed beer or wine wholesaler;

(d) To apply for and, if qualified and upon the payment of the appropriate fee, be licensed as a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant to do business at the same location. This fee is in addition to the fee charged for the basic public house license.

(2) RCW 66.28.305 applies to a public house license.

(3) A public house licensee must pay all applicable taxes on production as are required by law, and all appropriate taxes must be paid for any product sold at retail on the licensed premises.

(4) The employees of the licensee must comply with the provisions of mandatory server training in RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350.

(5) The holder of a public house license may not hold a wholesaler's or importer's license, act as the agent of another manufacturer, wholesaler, or importer, or hold a brewery or winery license.

(6) (a) The annual license fee for a public house is one thousand dollars.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (6) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (6) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(7) The holder of a public house license may hold other licenses at other locations if the locations are approved by the board.

(8) Existing holders of annual retail liquor licenses may apply for and, if qualified, be granted a public house license at one or more of their existing liquor licensed locations without discontinuing business during the application or construction stages. [2021 c 6 s 13; (2022 c 116 s 18 expired December 31, 2023); 2011 c 119 s 206; (2009 c 507 s 13 expired July 1, 2011); 1999 c 281 s 6; 1996 c 224 s 2.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Expiration date—2009 c 507: See note following RCW 66.24.320.

Intent—1996 c 224: "It is the intent of the legislature that holders of annual on-premises retail liquor licenses be allowed to operate manufacturing facilities on those premises. This privilege is viewed as a means of enhancing and meeting the needs of the licensees' patrons without being in violation of the tied-house statute prohibitions of RCW 66.28.010. Furthermore, it is the intention of the legislature that this type of business not be viewed as primarily a manufacturing facility. Rather, the public house licensee shall be viewed as an annual retail licensee who is making malt liquor for on-premises consumption by the patrons of the licensed premises." [1996 c 224 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.590 Hotel license—Fee—Limitations. (1) There 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 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 must require proof of age from the guest renting a guest room and requesting the use of an honor bar. The guest must also execute an affidavit verifying that no one under twenty-one years of age 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 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 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-premises 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 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 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 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 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 persons of lawful age to purchase liquor.

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

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (9) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (9) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(10) As used in this section, "hotel," "spirits," "beer," and "wine" have the meanings defined in RCW 66.24.410 and 66.04.010. [2021 c 6 s 14; (2022 c 116 s 3 expired December 31, 2023); 2012 c 2 s 115 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011); 2011 c 119 s 403; 2008 c 41 s 11; 2007 c 370 s 11.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

Effective date—2008 c 41 ss 3, 10, and 11: See note following RCW 66.20.310.

Effective date—2007 c 370 ss 10-20: See note following RCW 66.04.010.

RCW 66.24.600 Nightclub license. (1) There shall be a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license to sell spirituous liquor by the drink, beer, and wine at retail, for consumption on the licensed premises.

(2) The license may be issued only to a person whose business includes the sale and service of alcohol to the person's customers, has food sales and service incidental to the sale and service of alcohol, and has primary business hours between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

(3) Minors may be allowed on the licensed premises but only in areas where alcohol is not served or consumed.

(4) (a) The annual fee for this license is two thousand dollars. The fee for the license shall be reviewed from time to time and set at such a level sufficient to defray the cost of licensing and enforcing this licensing program. The fee shall be fixed by rule adopted by the board in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (4) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (4) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(5) Local governments may petition the board to request that further restrictions be imposed on a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license in the interest of public safety. Examples of further restrictions a local government may request are: No minors allowed on the entire premises, submitting a security plan, or signing a good neighbor agreement with the local government.

(6) The total number of spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses are subject to the requirements of RCW 66.24.420(4). However, the board shall refuse a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license to any applicant if the board determines that the spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses already granted for the particular locality are adequate for the reasonable needs of the community.

(7) The board may adopt rules to implement this section. [2021 c 6 s 15; (2022 c 116 s 4 expired December 31, 2023); 2009 c 271 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

RCW 66.24.610 VIP airport lounge operator. There shall be a license to allow a VIP airport lounge operator to sell or otherwise provide spirits, wine, and beer solely for consumption on the premises of a VIP airport lounge. The license described in this section allows the VIP airport lounge operator to purchase spirits from the board, and to purchase beer and wine at retail outlets, or from the manufacturer or a distributor. No licensee may serve liquor from a bar where patrons may sit to be served, but may only serve liquor from a service bar, as approved by the board. The annual fee for this license shall be two thousand dollars. [2011 c 325 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.620 Sale of spirits by a holder of a spirits distributor or spirits retail license—State liquor store closure.

(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 December 8, 2011.

(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 chapter 2, Laws of 2012.

(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. [2012 c 2 s 102 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Finding—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): "(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." [2012 c 2 s 101 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Application—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): "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 December 8, 2011, 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." [2012 c 2 s 301 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Rules—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): "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." [2012 c 2 s 303 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): "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." [2012 c 2 s 305 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

RCW 66.24.630 Spirits retail license. (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, including combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees holding a license issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.035, 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-premises 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 (c) of this subsection, 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 adopted 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 RCW 66.24.620 on the grounds of location, nature, or

size of the premises to be licensed. The board may 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 spirits retail 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, at another licensed premises as designated by the retailer, 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.

(e) For purposes of negotiating volume discounts, a group of individual retailers authorized to sell spirits for consumption off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits at their individual licensed premises or at any one of the individual licensee's premises, or at a warehouse facility registered with the board.

(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 66.24.632, section 2, chapter 48, Laws of 2021, or in (b) of this subsection, 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.

(b) This subsection (4) does not apply to craft distilleries for sales of spirits of the craft distillery's own production.

(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 spirits retail 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" adopted 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 spirits retail licensees.

(8) (a) The board must adopt 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 ongoing 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 ongoing 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.

(f) (i) A spirits retail licensee that also holds a grocery store license under RCW 66.24.360 or a beer and/or wine specialty shop license under RCW 66.24.371 may, upon board approval and pursuant to board rules, transition to a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035.

(ii) An applicant that would qualify for a spirits retail license under this section and that qualifies for a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 may apply for a license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 instead of applying for a spirits retail license under this section. [2021 c 48 s 5; 2020 c 238 s 9; 2017 c 96 s 4; 2015 c 186 s 1; 2012 2nd sp.s. c 6 s 401; 2012 c 2 s 103 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Findings—Intent—Expiration of temporary authorization—Customer identification—Food requirements—Effective date—2021 c 48: See notes following RCW 66.08.071.

Tax preference performance statement and expiration exemption—
2021 c 48: See note following RCW 82.08.150.

Existing rights, liabilities, or obligations—Effective dates—
Contingent effective dates—2012 2nd sp.s. c 6: See notes following
RCW 82.04.29005.

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective
date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW
66.24.620.

RCW 66.24.632 Spirits retail licensee—Combination spirits,
beer, and wine licensee—License issuance fee exemption. (1)
Beginning June 30, 2013, the license issuance fee under RCW
66.24.630(4) does not apply to a spirits retail licensee or
combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee that was a contract
liquor store manager with respect to sales of spirits in original
containers from the location of its spirits retail licensed premises
to retailers licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the premises
for resale at their licensed premises.

(2) Beginning June 30, 2013, the license issuance fee under RCW
66.24.630(4) does not apply to a spirits retail licensee or
combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee that was a former state
store auction buyer, with respect to sales of spirits in original
containers from the location of its spirits retail licensed premises
to retailers licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the premises
for resale at their licensed premises.

(3) The exemptions created in this section attach to any
successor, by purchase or otherwise, to the spirits retail license or
combination beer and wine license, except that an exemption does not
attach to any such successor that owns, directly or indirectly, any
interest in a spirits retail license that is not derived directly from
a former contract liquor store manager or a former state store auction
buyer. [2017 c 96 s 6; 2013 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 3.]

Effective date—2013 2nd sp.s. c 12: "This act is necessary for
the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or
support of the state government and its existing public institutions,
and takes effect immediately [June 30, 2013]." [2013 2nd sp.s. c 12 s
4.]

RCW 66.24.640 Licensed distillers operating as spirits
retailers/distributors. 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 bottled spirits of its own production to spirits retailers within the state and for bottled foreign-made spirits that such distillery is entitled to distribute under this title, if the warehouse is within the United States and has been approved by the board. [2017 c 229 s 2; 2012 c 2 s 206 (Initiative Measure No. 1183, approved November 8, 2011).]

Finding—Application—Rules—Effective date—Contingent effective date—2012 c 2 (Initiative Measure No. 1183): See notes following RCW 66.24.620.

RCW 66.24.650 Theater license—Beer, strong beer, and wine.

(1)(a) There is a theater license to sell beer, including strong beer, or wine, or both, at retail, for consumption on theater premises. The annual fee is four hundred dollars for a beer and wine theater license.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) If the theater premises is to be frequented by minors, an alcohol control plan must be submitted to the board at the time of application. The alcohol control plan must be approved by the board, and be prominently posted on the premises, prior to minors being allowed.

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Alcohol control plan" means a written, dated, and signed plan submitted to the board by an applicant or licensee for the entire theater premises, or rooms or areas therein, that shows where and when alcohol is permitted, where and when minors are permitted, and the control measures used to ensure that minors are not able to obtain alcohol or be exposed to environments where drinking alcohol predominates.

(b) "Theater" means a place of business where motion pictures or other primarily nonparticipatory entertainment are shown, and includes only theaters with up to four screens.

(4) The board must adopt rules regarding alcohol control plans and necessary control measures to ensure that minors are not able to obtain alcohol or be exposed to areas where drinking alcohol predominates. All alcohol control plans must include a requirement that any person involved in the serving of beer and/or wine must have completed a mandatory alcohol server training program.

(5) (a) A licensee that is an entity that is exempt from taxation under Title 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of January 1, 2013, may enter into arrangements with a beer or wine manufacturer, importer, or distributor for brand advertising at the theater or promotion of events held at the theater. The financial arrangements providing for the brand advertising or promotion of events may not be used as an inducement to purchase the products of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor entering into the arrangement and such arrangements may not result in the exclusion of brands or products of other companies.

(b) The arrangements allowed under this subsection (5) are an exception to arrangements prohibited under RCW 66.28.305. The board must monitor the impacts of these arrangements. The board may conduct audits of a licensee and the affiliated business to determine compliance with this subsection (5). Audits may include, but are not limited to: Product selection at the facility; purchase patterns of the licensee; contracts with the beer or wine manufacturer, importer, or distributor; and the amount allocated or used for wine or beer advertising by the licensee, affiliated business, manufacturer, importer, or distributor under the arrangements.

(6) The maximum penalties prescribed by the board in WAC 314-29-020 relating to fines and suspensions are double for violations involving minors or the failure to follow the alcohol control plan with respect to theaters licensed under this section. [2021 c 6 s 16; (2022 c 116 s 19 expired December 31, 2023); 2013 c 219 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

RCW 66.24.655 Theater license—Spirits, beer, strong beer, and wine. (1) (a) There is a theater license to sell spirits, beer, including strong beer, or wine, or all, at retail, for consumption on theater premises. A spirits, beer, and wine theater license may be issued only to theaters that have no more than one hundred twenty seats per screen and that are maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing, cooking, and serving complete meals and providing tabletop accommodations for in-theater dining. Requirements for complete meals are the same as those adopted by the board in rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license authorized by RCW 66.24.400. The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine theater license is two thousand dollars.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (1)(b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(2) If the theater premises is to be frequented by minors, an alcohol control plan must be submitted to the board at the time of application. The alcohol control plan must be approved by the board and be prominently posted on the premises, prior to minors being allowed.

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Alcohol control plan" means a written, dated, and signed plan submitted to the board by an applicant or licensee for the entire theater premises, or rooms or areas therein, that shows where and when alcohol is permitted, where and when minors are permitted, and the control measures used to ensure that minors are not able to obtain alcohol or be exposed to environments where drinking alcohol predominates.

(b) "Theater" means a place of business where motion pictures or other primarily nonparticipatory entertainment are shown.

(4) The board must adopt rules regarding alcohol control plans and necessary control measures to ensure that minors are not able to obtain alcohol or be exposed to areas where drinking alcohol predominates. All alcohol control plans must include a requirement that any person involved in the serving of spirits, beer, and/or wine must have completed a mandatory alcohol server training program.

(5)(a) A licensee that is an entity that is exempt from taxation under Title 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of January 1, 2013, may enter into arrangements with a spirits, beer, or wine manufacturer, importer, or distributor for brand advertising at the theater or promotion of events held at the theater. The financial arrangements providing for the brand advertising or promotion of events may not be used as an inducement to purchase the products of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor entering into the arrangement and such arrangements may not result in the exclusion of brands or products of other companies.

(b) The arrangements allowed under this subsection (5) are an exception to arrangements prohibited under RCW 66.28.305. The board must monitor the impacts of these arrangements. The board may conduct audits of a licensee and the affiliated business to determine compliance with this subsection (5). Audits may include, but are not limited to: Product selection at the facility; purchase patterns of

the licensee; contracts with the spirits, beer, or wine manufacturer, importer, or distributor; and the amount allocated or used for spirits, beer, or wine advertising by the licensee, affiliated business, manufacturer, importer, or distributor under the arrangements.

(6) The maximum penalties prescribed by the board in WAC 314-29-020 relating to fines and suspensions are double for violations involving minors or the failure to follow the alcohol control plan with respect to theaters licensed under this section. [2021 c 6 s 17; (2022 c 116 s 5 expired December 31, 2023); 2013 c 237 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

RCW 66.24.660 Liquor sales at self-checkout registers.

Retailers may sell liquor as defined in RCW 66.04.010 through self-checkout registers if that register is programmed to halt that transaction during the purchase of liquor until an employee of the retailer intervenes and verifies the age of the purchaser by reviewing established forms of acceptable identification. Once age is successfully verified, the employee can release the transaction for payment. If the purchaser cannot provide acceptable forms of identification to verify age, the employee must refuse the purchase and void the transaction. [2023 c 279 s 5; 2013 c 89 s 1.]

Effective date—2023 c 279: See note following RCW 66.24.710.

RCW 66.24.670 Liquor sampling activities. (1) The holder of a spirits retail license that is also a participant in the responsible vendor program, created under RCW 66.24.630, may provide, free or for a charge, single-serving samples of one-half ounce or less of spirits, and no more than a total of one and one-half ounces in spirits samples per person, for the purpose of sale promotion. Servers who provide spirit samples must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit. Sampling conducted under this section must be conducted in accordance with rules established for sampling activities in beer and wine specialty shops and grocery stores.

(2) Sampling activities under this section are subject to RCW 66.28.305 and 66.28.040 and the cost of sampling under this section may not be borne, directly or indirectly, by any manufacturer, importer, distiller, or distributor of spirits. [2013 c 234 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.675 Beer and wine sampling on licensee premises. (1) Except as provided in RCW 66.24.170, 66.24.175, 66.24.363, and 66.24.371 any licensee authorized under this chapter to serve beer on tap or wine for consumption on the premises may provide samples of beer and wine free of charge for consumption on the premises.

(2) Each sample provided under this section must be two ounces or less. A licensee may provide a maximum of four ounces of samples per customer per day. [2015 c 180 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.680 Senior center license. (1) There shall be a license to be designated as a senior center license. This shall be a license issued to a nonprofit organization whose primary service is providing recreational and social activities for seniors on the licensed premises. This license shall permit the licensee to sell spirits by the individual glass, including mixed drinks and cocktails mixed on the premises only, beer and wine, at retail for consumption on the premises.

(2) To qualify for this license, the applicant entity must:

(a) Be a nonprofit organization under chapter 24.03A RCW;

(b) Be open at times and durations established by the board; and

(c) Provide limited food service as defined by the board.

(3) All alcohol servers must have a valid mandatory alcohol server training permit.

(4) The board shall adopt rules to implement this section.

(5) (a) The annual fee for this license shall be seven hundred twenty dollars.

(b) The annual fee in (a) of this subsection is waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (5) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (5) (b).

(c) The waiver in (b) of this subsection does not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made. [2021 c 176 s 5235; 2021 c 6 s 18; (2022 c 116 s 20 expired December 31, 2023); 2014 c 78 s 1.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2021 c 6 s 18 and by 2021 c 176 s 5235, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 176: See note following RCW 24.03A.005.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

RCW 66.24.690 Caterer's license. (1) There shall be a caterer's license to sell spirits, beer, and wine, by the individual serving, at retail, for consumption on the premises at an event location that is either owned, leased, or operated either by the caterer or the sponsor of the event for which catering services are being provided. If the event is open to the public, it must be sponsored by a society or organization as defined in 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 in RCW 66.24.375 is waived. The licensee must serve food as required by rules of the board.

(2) (a) The annual fee is two hundred dollars for the beer license, two hundred dollars for the wine license, or four hundred dollars for a combination beer and wine license. The annual fee for a combined beer, wine, and spirits license is one thousand dollars.

(b) The annual fees in (a) of this subsection are waived during the 12-month period beginning with the second calendar month after February 28, 2021, for:

(i) Licenses that expire during the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2) (b); and

(ii) Licenses issued to persons previously licensed under this section at any time during the 12-month period prior to the 12-month waiver period under this subsection (2) (b).

(c) The waivers in (b) of this subsection do not apply to any licensee that:

(i) Had their license suspended by the board for health and safety violations of state COVID-19 guidelines; or

(ii) Received an order of immediate restraint or citation from the department of labor and industries for allowing an employee to perform work where business activity was prohibited in violation of an emergency proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.220.

(d) Upon request of the department of revenue, the board and the department of labor and industries must both provide a list of persons that they have determined to be ineligible for a fee waiver under (b) of this subsection for the reasons described in (c) of this subsection. Unless otherwise agreed, any list must be received by the department of revenue no later than 15 calendar days after the request is made.

(3) The holder of this license shall notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event at which liquor will be served, sold, or consumed. The board shall create rules detailing notification requirements. Upon request, the licensee shall provide to the board all necessary or requested information concerning the individual, society, or organization that will be holding the catered function at which the caterer's liquor license will be utilized.

(4) The holder of this license may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee so long as the other premises are owned or controlled by a leasehold interest by that licensee.

(5) The holder of this license is prohibited from catering events at locations that are already licensed to sell liquor under this chapter.

(6) The holder of this license is responsible for all sales, service, and consumption of alcohol at the location of the catered event. [2021 c 6 s 19; (2022 c 116 s 6 expired December 31, 2023); 2014 c 29 s 1.]

Expiration date—2022 c 116 ss 2-20: See note following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—Finding—Intent—2022 c 116: See notes following RCW 66.24.420.

Effective date—2021 c 6: See note following RCW 66.24.140.

RCW 66.24.695 Bonded and nonbonded spirits warehouse license.

(1) There shall be a bonded and nonbonded spirits warehouse license for spirits warehouses that authorizes the storage and handling of bonded bulk spirits and, to the extent allowed under federal law and under rules adopted by the board, bottled spirits and the storage of tax-paid spirits not in bond. Under this license a licensee may maintain a warehouse for the storage of federally authorized spirits off the premises of a distillery for distillers qualified under RCW 66.24.140, 66.24.145, or 66.24.150, or entities otherwise licensed and permitted in this state, or bulk spirits transferred in bond from out-of-state distilleries and, to the extent allowed by federal law and under rules adopted by the board, bottled spirits, if the storage of the federally authorized spirits transferred into the state is for storage only and not for processing or bottling in the bonded spirits warehouse. A licensee must designate clearly in its license application to the board the sections of the warehouse that are bonded and nonbonded with a physical separation between such spaces. Only spirits in bond may be stored in the bonded sections of the warehouse and only spirits that have been removed from bond tax-paid may be stored in nonbonded areas of the warehouse. The proprietor of the warehouse must maintain a plan for tracking spirits being stored in the warehouse to ensure compliance with relevant bonding and tax obligations.

(2) The board must adopt similar qualifications for a spirits warehouse licensed under this section as required for obtaining a distillery license as specified in RCW 66.24.140, 66.24.145, and 66.24.150. A licensee must be a sole proprietor, a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, a port authority, a city, a county, or any other public entity or subdivision of the state that elects to license a bonded spirits warehouse as an agricultural or economic development activity. One or more domestic distilleries or manufacturers may operate as a partnership, corporation, business co-op, cotenant, or agricultural co-op for the purpose of obtaining a bonded and nonbonded spirits warehouse license or storing spirits in the facility under a common management and oversight agreement free of charge or for a fee.

(3) Spirits in bond may be removed from a bonded spirits warehouse for the purpose of being:

(a) Exported from the state;

- (b) Returned to a distillery or spirits warehouse licensed under this section; or
- (c) Transferred to a distillery, spirits warehouse licensed under this section, or a licensed bottling or packaging facility.
- (4) Bottled spirits that are being removed from a spirits warehouse licensed under this section tax-paid may be:
- (a) Transferred back to the distillery that produced them;
 - (b) Shipped to a licensed Washington spirits distributor;
 - (c) Shipped to a licensed Washington spirits retailer;
 - (d) Exported from the state; or
 - (e) Removed for direct shipping to a consumer pursuant to RCW 66.20.410.
- (5) The ownership and operation of a spirits warehouse facility licensed under this section may be by a person or entity other than those described in this section acting in a commercial warehouse management position under contract for such licensed persons or entities on their behalf.
- (6) A license applicant must demonstrate the right to have warehoused spirits under a valid federal permit held by a licensee who maintains ownership and title to the spirits while they are in storage in the spirits warehouse licensed under this section. The fee for this license is one hundred dollars per year.
- (7) The board must adopt rules requiring a spirits warehouse licensed under this section to be physically secure, zoned for the intended use, and physically separated from any other use.
- (8) The operator or licensee operating a spirits warehouse licensed under this section must submit to the board a monthly report of movement of spirits to and from a warehouse licensed under this section in a form prescribed by the board. The board may adopt other necessary procedures by which such warehouses are licensed and regulated.
- (9) The board may require a single annual permit valid for a full calendar year issued to each licensee or entity warehousing spirits under this section that allows for unlimited transfers to and from such warehouse within that year. The fee for this permit is one hundred dollars per year.
- (10) Handling of bottled spirits that have been removed from bond tax-paid and that reside in the spirits warehouse licensed under this section includes packaging and repackaging services; bottle labeling services; creating baskets or variety packs that may or may not include nonspirits products; and picking, packing, and shipping spirits orders on behalf of a licensed distillery direct to consumers in accordance with RCW 66.20.410. A distillery contracting with the operator of a spirits warehouse licensed under this section for handling bottled spirits must comply with all applicable state and federal laws and is responsible for financial transactions in direct to consumer shipping activities. [2017 c 229 s 1.]

RCW 66.24.700 Gift certificates. (1) Any licensee authorized to sell at retail under this chapter may sell gift certificates and gift cards intended to be exchanged for consumer goods or services, including liquor sold by the licensee. The licensee may also sell the gift certificates and gift cards to or through a third-party retailer for resale to the public. Gift certificates and gift cards may not be redeemed for alcohol by persons under the age of twenty-one.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "gift certificate" and "gift cards" have the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.240.010. [2015 c 194 s 5.]

RCW 66.24.710 Takeout or delivery. (1) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the following licensees may sell alcohol products at retail for takeout or delivery or both under liquor and cannabis board licenses and endorsements: Beer and wine restaurants; spirits, beer, and wine restaurants; taverns; domestic wineries; domestic breweries and microbreweries; distilleries; snack bars; nonprofit arts licensees; and caterers.

(b) No alcohol products may be sold by delivery under this section after July 1, 2025.

(2) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees may sell premixed cocktails for takeout and, until July 1, 2025, for delivery. The board may establish by rule the manner in which premixed cocktails for off-premises consumption must be provided. This subsection does not authorize the sale of bottles of spirits by licensees for off-premises consumption.

(3) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees may sell wine by the glass or premixed wine and spirits cocktails for takeout and, until July 1, 2025, delivery. Beer and wine restaurant licensees may sell wine or premixed wine drinks by the glass for takeout and, until July 1, 2025, delivery. The board may establish by rule the manner in which wine by the glass and premixed cocktails for off-premises consumption must be provided.

(4) Licensees that were authorized by statute or rule before January 1, 2020, to sell growlers for on-premises consumption may sell growlers for off-premises consumption through takeout or, until July 1, 2025, delivery. Sale of growlers under this subsection must meet federal alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau requirements.

(5) (a) Licensees must obtain from the board an endorsement to their license in order to conduct activities authorized under subsections (1) through (4) of this section. The board may adopt rules governing the manner in which the activities authorized under this section must be conducted. Licensees must not be charged a fee in order to obtain an endorsement required under this section.

(b) (i) Alcohol delivery under this section must be performed by an employee of an alcohol delivery endorsement holder who is 21 years of age or older and possesses a class 12 permit, in accordance with RCW 66.20.310.

(ii) Delivery services conducted by beer and wine restaurant licensees and spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees under this section must be accompanied by a purchased meal prepared and sold by the license holder.

(c) Alcohol sold for takeout by beer and wine restaurant licensees and spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees under this section must be accompanied by a purchased meal prepared and sold by the license holder.

(d) Any alcohol product sold for takeout or delivery under this section must be in a factory sealed container or a tamper-resistant container.

(6) Beer and wine specialty shops licensed under RCW 66.24.371 and domestic breweries and microbreweries may sell prefilled growlers for off-premises consumption through takeout and, until July 1, 2025, delivery, provided that prefilled growlers are sold the same day they

are prepared for sale and not stored overnight for sale on future days.

(7) The board must adopt or revise current rules to allow for outdoor service of alcohol by on-premises licensees holding licenses issued by the board for the following license types: Beer and wine restaurants; spirits, beer, and wine restaurants; taverns; domestic wineries; domestic breweries and microbreweries; distilleries; snack bars; and private clubs licensed under RCW 66.24.450 and 66.24.452. The board may adopt requirements providing for clear accountability at locations where multiple licensees use a shared space for serving customers.

(8) Upon delivery of any alcohol product authorized to be delivered under this section, the signature of the person age 21 or over receiving the delivery must be obtained.

(9) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Board" means the liquor and cannabis board.

(b) "Growlers" means sanitary containers brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled by the retailer at the time of sale. [2023 c 279 s 1; 2021 c 48 s 2.]

Effective date—2023 c 279: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2023." [2023 c 279 s 8.]

RCW 66.24.720 Exposure of body parts and sexually oriented conduct. (1) The board may not adopt a rule or enforce any such rule restricting the exposure of body parts by any licensee under this title, its employees or patrons, or any other person under the control or direction of the licensee or an employee, or otherwise restricting sexually oriented conduct of any licensee under this title, its employees or patrons, or any other person under the control or direction of the licensee or an employee.

(2) This section may not be construed to permit conduct that is otherwise prohibited under other statutes in the Revised Code of Washington. [2024 c 250 s 4.]

Rule repeal—2024 c 250: "The liquor and cannabis board shall repeal WAC 314-11-050 in its entirety. The liquor and cannabis board is preempted from adopting any similar rule as provided under section 4 of this act." [2024 c 250 s 5.]

RCW 66.24.900 Construction—Chapter applicable to state registered domestic partnerships—2009 c 521. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms spouse, marriage, marital, husband, wife, widow, widower, next of kin, and family shall be interpreted as applying equally to state registered domestic partnerships or individuals in state registered domestic partnerships as well as to marital relationships and married persons, and references to dissolution of marriage shall apply equally to state registered domestic partnerships that have been terminated, dissolved, or invalidated, to the extent that such interpretation does not conflict with federal law. Where necessary to implement chapter 521, Laws of

2009, gender-specific terms such as husband and wife used in any statute, rule, or other law shall be construed to be gender neutral, and applicable to individuals in state registered domestic partnerships. [2009 c 521 s 146.]

**Chapter 314-02 WAC
REQUIREMENTS FOR RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSEES**

Last Update: 11/6/24

WAC

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- 314-02-109 What are the quarterly reporting and payment requirements for a spirits retailer license?
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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

- 314-02-040 Can a hotel with a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license sell liquor by the bottle to guests? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-040, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 08-17-067, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590.
- 314-02-050 What are the floor space requirements to obtain and maintain a beer and/or wine restaurant license? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-050, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 05-22-022, filed 10/24/05,

effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420.

314-02-085 What is a bed and breakfast permit? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-085, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 11-01-133, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363.

314-02-095 What is a public house license? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-095, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-095, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-095, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 11-01-133, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363.

314-02-125 What types of activities on a licensed premises require notice to the board? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-125, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-125, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-125, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 17-12-030, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030.

314-02-130 What types of changes to a licensed premises require board approval? [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-19-104, § 314-02-130, filed 9/21/16, effective 10/22/16; WSR 15-07-035, § 314-02-130, filed 3/11/15, effective 4/11/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-130, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-130, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-130, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.] Repealed by WSR 17-12-030, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030.

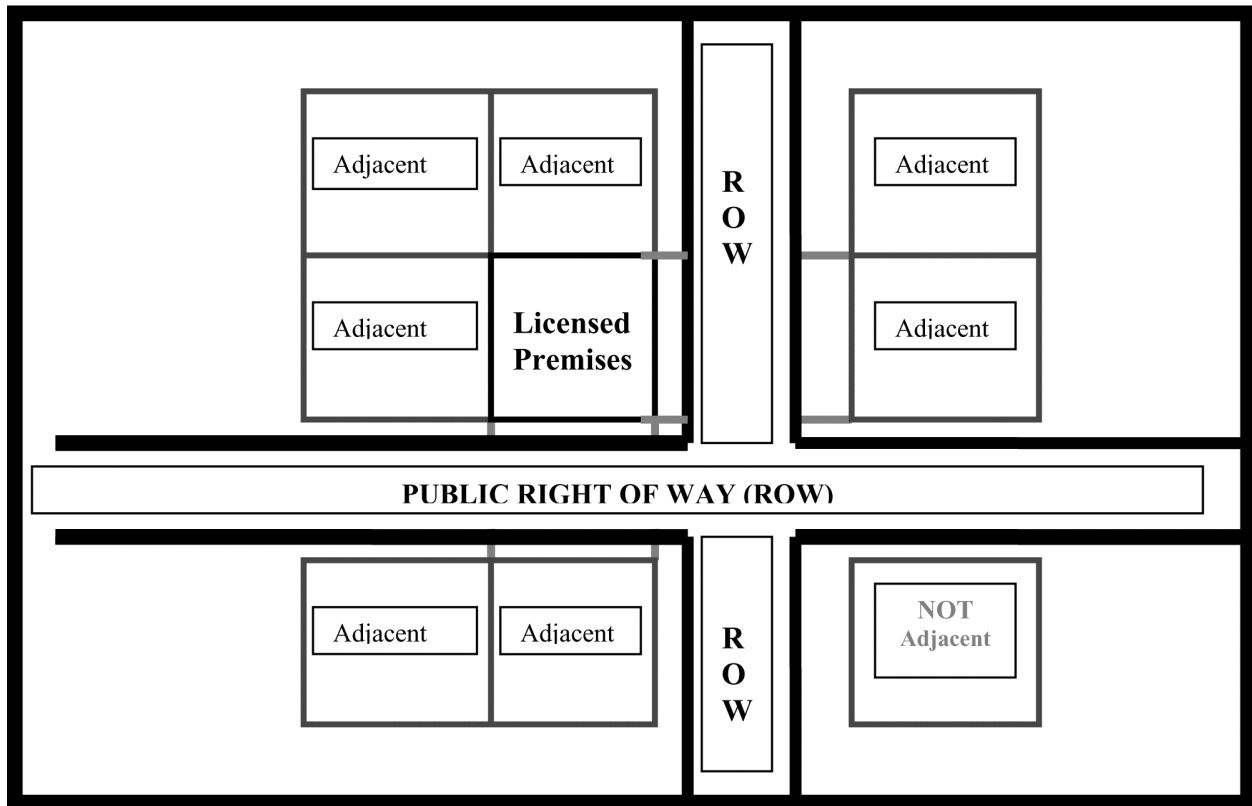
WAC 314-02-005 What is the purpose of chapter 314-02 WAC? Chapter 314-02 WAC outlines the qualifications for the following liquor licenses:

- (1) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurants;
- (2) Nightclubs;
- (3) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant restricted;
- (4) Hotels;
- (5) Spirits, beer, and wine theater;
- (6) Beer and wine theater;
- (7) VIP airport lounge;
- (8) Beer and/or wine restaurants;
- (9) Sports/entertainment facilities;
- (10) Snack bars;
- (11) Taverns;
- (12) Motels;
- (13) Nonprofit arts organizations;
- (14) Grocery stores;
- (15) Beer/wine specialty shops;
- (16) Beer/wine gift delivery businesses;
- (17) Spirits retailer;
- (18) Caterers; and
- (19) Senior center.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-005, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-005, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-005, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-005, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-005, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-010 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this title unless the context clearly requires otherwise. Additional definitions can be found in RCW 66.04.010.

(1) "Adjacent" means having a common endpoint or border where the extension of the property lines of the licensed premises contacts that common border.



(2) "Banquet room" means any room used primarily for the sale and service of food and liquor to private groups.

(3) (a) "Complete meal" means:

(i) An entree with at least one side dish available to order. Side dishes must be offered and available to order with the entree, but are not required to be included; or

(ii) A combination of small plates that are intended to be ordered many at a time or on a rolling basis throughout the meal service.

(b) Menu items that consist solely of the following types of food do not qualify as complete meals: Precooked frozen meals that are reheated, carry-out items obtained from another business, or snack food.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(i) "Entree" means the main course of a meal. Some examples of entrees include, but are not limited to, fish, steak, chicken, pork, pasta, pizza, burgers, pho, sushi, street tacos, tikka masala, quiche, fufu, curry, seafood salad, Cobb salad, chef's salad, sandwiches, and breakfast items.

(ii) "Side dish" includes soups, vegetables, salads, potatoes, beans, rice, naan, couscous, irio, fruit, bread, banchan, and other similar dishes. Garnishes do not qualify as side dishes. Some examples of garnishes include, but are not limited to, pickles, salsa, and dips.

(iii) "Small plate" means a type of menu item that has a small portion size and is intended to be ordered many at a time or on a rolling basis throughout the meal service. Small plates are often shared among guests. Some examples of small plates include, but are not limited to, tapas, dim sum, and meze. Many cultures have different types of small plates. Small plates do not include snack food.

(4) "Customer service area" means areas where food and/or liquor are normally sold and served to the public, i.e., lounges and dining areas. A banquet room is not considered a customer service area.

(5) "Dedicated dining area." In order for an area to qualify as a dedicated dining area, it must be a distinct portion inside of a restaurant that is used primarily for the sale, service, and consumption of food, and have accommodations for eating, e.g., tables, chairs, booths, etc. See WAC 314-02-025 for more information.

(6) "Designated area" means a space where alcohol may be sold, served, or consumed.

(7) "Entertainer" means someone who performs for an audience such as a disc jockey, singer, or comedian, or anyone providing entertainment services for the licensee. An entertainer is considered an employee of the liquor licensee per WAC 314-01-005. Patrons participating in entertainment are not considered employees.

(8) "Entertainment" means dancing, karaoke, singing, comedy shows, concerts, TV broadcasts, contests with patron participation and/or performing for an audience.

(9) "Food counter" means a table or counter set up for the primary purpose of food service to customers who sit or stand at the counter. Any alcohol served is incidental to food service.

(10) "Game room" means an area of a business set up for the primary purpose of patrons using games or gaming devices.

(11) "Liquor bar" means a table or counter where alcohol is stored or prepared and served to customers who sit or stand at the bar. Liquor bars can only be in lounges or in premises where minors are not allowed at any time.

(12) "Lounge" means the portion of a restaurant used primarily for the preparation, sale, and service of beer, wine, or spirits. Minors are not allowed in a lounge (see RCW 66.44.316 for information on employees and professional musicians under 21 years of age).

(13)(a) "Minimum food service" means that menu items such as sandwiches, salad, soup, pizza, hamburgers, fries, savory pies, tacos, dumplings, fried rice, and other similar items are available to order.

(b) Menu items that consist solely of the following types of food do not qualify as minimum food service: Precooked frozen meals that are reheated, carry-out items obtained from another business, or snack food.

(14) "Minor" means a person under 21 years of age.

(15) "On-premises liquor licensed premises" means a building in which a business is located inside that is allowed to sell alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises.

(16) "Service bar" means a fixed or portable table, counter, cart, or similar work station primarily used to prepare, mix, serve, and sell alcohol that is picked up by employees or customers. Customers may not be seated or allowed to consume food or alcohol at a service bar.

(17) "Snack food" includes items such as peanuts, popcorn, chips, jerky, candy, cookies, crackers, edamame, and other similar food items.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-010, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-010, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-010, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-010, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-010, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-010, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-010, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-014 What is a food counter, a liquor bar, and a service bar and are minors allowed in these areas?

	Allowed in areas where minors are permitted?	Area where alcoholic beverages are prepared.
A food counter is a table or counter set up for the primary purpose of food service to customers who sit or stand at the counter. Any alcohol served is incidental to food service. Alcoholic beverages are not prepared at a food counter.	yes	no
A liquor bar is a table or counter where alcohol is stored or prepared and served to customers who sit or stand at the bar. This includes alcohol dispensers that are placed on or attached to the table or counter. Liquor bars can only be in lounges or in premises where minors are not allowed at any time.	no	yes
A service bar is a fixed or portable table, counter, cart, or similar work station primarily used to prepare, mix, serve, and sell alcohol that is picked up by employees or customers. Customers may not be seated or allowed to consume food or alcohol at a service bar.	yes	yes

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-014, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05.]

WAC 314-02-015 What is a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.400, this license allows a restaurant to:

(a) Serve spirits by the individual glass or soju by the bottle for on-premises consumption.

(i) Soju served by the bottle may only be served in restaurants holding a soju endorsement and must be served under the provisions outlined in RCW 66.24.400(5);

(ii) Soju endorsement holders must ensure servers providing soju to patrons are trained every five years in the soju curriculum developed by the board.

(b) Serve beer by the bottle or can or by tap for on-premises consumption;

(c) Serve wine and sake for on-premises consumption;

(d) Allow patrons to remove recorked or recapped wine, sake, or soju from the licensed premises;

(e) Sell wine by the bottle for off-premises consumption with the appropriate endorsement; and

(f) Sell kegs of malt liquor with the appropriate endorsement. This endorsement also allows the sale of beer or cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6) in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled at the tap by the retailer at the time of sale.

(2) To obtain and maintain a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, the restaurant must be open to the public at least five hours a day during the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m., three days a week.

(3) All applicants for a spirits, beer, and wine license must establish, to the satisfaction of the board, that the premises will operate as a bona fide restaurant. The term "bona fide restaurant" means a business where the board can clearly determine that the primary purpose of the business is the service of complete meals. "Complete meals" is defined in WAC 314-02-035.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-05-008, § 314-02-015, filed 2/5/20, effective 3/7/20; WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-015, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371, and 66.24.590. WSR 15-01-001, § 314-02-015, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 13-06-024, § 314-02-015, filed 2/27/13, effective 3/30/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-015, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-015, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 09-02-012, § 314-02-015, filed 12/29/08, effective 1/29/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-015, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-015, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-020 What are the fee categories for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.420, the annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license is graduated, as follows:

Amount of customer service area dedicated to dining	Annual fee
100%	\$1,000

Amount of customer service area dedicated to dining	Annual fee
50 - 99%	\$1,600
Less than 50%	\$2,000

(2) In order for an area to qualify as a dedicated dining area it must be a separate and distinct portion inside of a restaurant that is used primarily for the sale, service, and consumption of food, and have accommodations for eating, e.g., tables, chairs, booths, etc. Areas dedicated to live music or entertainment, such as dance floors or stages are not considered dedicated dining areas. Dedicated dining areas may not contain:

- (a) Liquor bars (see definition under WAC 314-02-010(2)); or
- (b) Areas dedicated to games or gaming devices.

(3) The fee for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license outside of an incorporated city or town will be prorated according to the calendar quarters the licensee is open for business. This proration does not apply in the case of a suspension or revocation of the license.

(4) A duplicate license is required in order to sell liquor from more than one site on your property. These sites must be located on the same property and owned by the same licensee. The following types of businesses may apply for a duplicate license:

Type of Business	Annual fee per duplicate license
Airport terminal	25% of annual license fee
Civic center (such as a convention center)	\$10
Privately owned facility open to the public	\$20

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-020, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-020, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-020, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-020, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-020, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-025 What are the floor space requirements to obtain and maintain a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license or a beer and wine restaurant license?

(1) The liquor and cannabis board has the responsibility to classify what licensed premises or what portions of the licensed premises are off-limits to minors per RCW 66.44.310(2). Minors may not purchase, possess, or consume liquor, and may not enter any areas that are classified as off-limits to minors per RCW 66.44.290 and 66.44.310. The purpose of this rule is to clarify the ways in which licensees can prevent minors from consuming alcohol or entering areas classified as off-limits to minors.

(2) Dedicated dining areas - If a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee or a beer and wine restaurant licensee that allows minors chooses to have live music, Karaoke, patron dancing, live enter-

tainment, or contests involving physical participation by patrons in the dedicated dining area after 11:00 p.m., the licensee must either:

(a) Request board approval to reclassify the dining area to a lounge for the period of time that live entertainment is conducted, thus restricting minors during that time; or

(b) Notify the board in writing at least forty-eight hours in advance that the sale, service, and consumption of liquor will end in the dedicated dining area after 11:00 p.m.

Requests or notifications may cover one event or a series of recurring events over a period of time.

(3) A licensed premises must have a clear demarcation between dedicated dining areas and areas classified as off-limits to minors.

(a) Demarcation means a dividing line that must clearly separate areas classified as off-limits to minors from dedicated dining areas.

(b) Demarcation options available to applicants and licensees, subject to approval by the board, include:

(i) Visibly different and contrasting flooring;

(ii) Steps or ramps up or down;

(iii) Walls, half-walls, or forty-two inch barriers, where entrances to the areas classified as off-limits to minors are not more than ten feet wide;

(iv) Permanently affixed stanchions, pillars, or posts at least six inches wide and placed no more than ten feet apart;

(v) Stationary planters at least six inches wide and placed no more than ten feet apart; and

(vi) Permanently affixed floor lighting or beacons placed no more than ten feet apart.

(c) Other demarcation options may be approved at the board's discretion.

(d) Demarcation does not include tape, paint, or stickers on floors, walls, or ceilings.

(e) Once the floor plan is approved by the board the demarcation cannot be moved or changed without prior board approval.

(f) "Minor prohibited" signs, as required by WAC 314-11-060(1), must be posted and clearly visible to patrons who are:

(i) Approaching the area(s) classified as off-limits to minors; and

(ii) Inside the area(s) classified as off-limits to minors.

(4) A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee or a beer and wine restaurant licensee may request the board reclassify their off-limits area(s) as open to minors for regularly scheduled or special events. Reclassifying an off-limits area is considered an alteration to a licensed premises under WAC 314-03-300 and must be approved by the board prior to the event.

(5) If the business allows minors, the business's primary entrance must open directly into a dedicated dining area or into a neutral area, such as a lobby or foyer, that leads directly to a dedicated dining area. Minors must be able to access restrooms without passing through a lounge or other age-restricted area.

(6) **Floor plans** - When applying for a license, the applicant must provide to the board a detailed drawing of the entire premises. The drawing must:

(a) Be drawn to scale;

(b) Have all areas labeled according to their use; e.g., dining, lounge, gaming, kitchen, etc.; and

(c) Have all demarcations that separate dedicated dining areas from areas classified as off-limits to minors labeled and described in detail.

(7) **Convention centers** - To qualify as a convention center a premises must have two or more rooms that provide space and accommodations for private events only. Convention center licensees may only sell alcohol for private events at the licensed premises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.44.310. WSR 20-03-180, § 314-02-025, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-025, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-025, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-025, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-025, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-027 What are the requirements/restrictions for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license at a cinema with a dinner theater venue? (1) A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee at a cinema with a dinner theater venue must meet the following requirements:

- (a) Food service requirements under WAC 314-02-035; and
 - (b) Lighting requirements under WAC 314-11-055.
- (2) Alcohol sales and service may not be provided from the concession area in the cinema lobby.
- (3) Alcohol may be consumed only in the theater rooms approved by the board.
- (4) Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in the individual theater rooms that allow alcohol service and consumption.
- (5) A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee at a cinema with a dinner theater venue must provide a floor plan of the cinema and indicate which theater rooms within the cinema will be operated as dinner theaters. Those theater rooms not operated as dinner theaters with alcohol sales and service may be open to minors and minor employees.

Example: A cinema has eight theater rooms. The licensee wants to operate theater rooms five and six as dinner theaters with meals and alcohol sales and service. Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in theater rooms five and six, but would be allowed in the lobby area and in theater rooms one, two, three, four, seven, and eight.

Example: A cinema has eight theater rooms. The licensee wants to operate all eight theater rooms as dinner theaters with meals and alcohol sales and service. Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in the lobby area and all eight theater rooms in the cinema. No minors would be allowed on the entire premises at all times.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 10-10-127, § 314-02-027, filed 5/5/10, effective 6/5/10.]

WAC 314-02-030 Can a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant exclude persons under 21 years of age from the premises? A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee may exclude minors from the entire premises at all times as approved by the board.

(1) To exclude minors from the entire licensed premises at all times the applicant or licensee must:

(a) Indicate during the liquor license application process that they do not wish to have minors on the entire premises at all times; or

(b) If already licensed as a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant that allows minors, the applicant may request permission from the board's licensing and regulation division to exclude minors at all times or for a specific event. See WAC 314-02-130 for instructions on requesting this approval.

(c) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees who exclude minors from the entire premises at all times or at certain times must meet all other requirements of this license, including the food service requirements outlined in WAC 314-02-035.

(d) During the times that a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee excludes minors from the entire premises, the licensee may not employ minors. (See RCW 66.44.316 for more information on employing minors.)

(2) Restaurants that have less than 15 percent of their total customer service area dedicated to dining must exclude minors from the entire premises. The licensee:

(a) Must pay the largest annual license fee (less than 50 percent dedicated dining);

(b) Must meet all other requirements of this license, including the food service requirements outlined in WAC 314-02-035; and

(c) May not employ minors at any time. (See RCW 66.44.316 for information on employing certain persons 18 years and over under specific conditions.)

(3) See WAC 314-11-060(1) regarding requirements for "minors prohibited" signage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-02-030, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-030, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-030, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-030, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-033 Do spirits, beer, and wine restaurants that exclude minors from the premises have to put demarcations around their dedicated dining area(s)? Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees who exclude minors from the entire premises at all times are only required to place demarcations described in WAC 314-02-025 around dedicated dining areas for the purpose of paying the lower annual license fee (fifty percent to ninety-nine percent dedicated dining area). Restaurants that do not allow minors at any time and do not wish to have demarcations around their dining area(s) must pay the higher annual license fee (less than fifty percent dedicated dining area). (See WAC 314-02-020 for an explanation of fees.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.44.310. WSR 20-03-180, § 314-02-033, filed 1/22/20, effective 2/22/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-033, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030,

66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-033, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05.]

WAC 314-02-035 Food service requirements for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license. (1) A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee must serve at least four complete meals. Establishments shall be maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing, cooking, and serving of complete meals. "Complete meal" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(2) The restaurant must maintain the kitchen equipment necessary to prepare the complete meals required under this section.

(3) The complete meals must be prepared on the restaurant premises.

(4) A chef or cook must be on duty while complete meals are offered.

(5) A menu must be available to customers.

(6) The food items required to maintain the menu must be on the restaurant premises. These items must be edible.

(7) Restaurants that have 100 percent dedicated dining area must maintain complete meal service any time liquor is available for sale, service, or consumption.

(8)(a) Restaurants with less than 100 percent dedicated dining area must maintain complete meal service for a minimum of five hours a day during the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m., three days a week.

(b) Minimum food service must be available during hours of alcohol service when complete meal service is not offered. "Minimum food service" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(9) The hours of complete meal service must be conspicuously posted on the premises or listed on the menu. A statement that minimum food service is available outside of those hours must also be posted or listed on the menu.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-035, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.410. WSR 18-13-063, § 314-02-035, filed 6/14/18, effective 7/15/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-035, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-035, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-035, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-035, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-035, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-036 What is a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license? (1) This license allows a nightclub as defined in RCW 66.04.010(28) to:

(a) Sell and serve spirituous liquor by the individual drink for on-premises consumption;

(b) Sell and serve beer by the open bottle, can, or by tap for on-premises consumption; and

(c) Sell and serve wine for on-premises consumption.

(2) To obtain and maintain a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license the nightclub must have primary business hours between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

(3) There are no food requirements for a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license. Food sales and service are incidental to the sale and service of alcohol.

(4) The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license is two thousand dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-036, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10.]

WAC 314-02-037 What are the floor space requirements for a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license? (1) The liquor and cannabis board has the responsibility to classify what licensed premises or what portions of a licensed premises are off limits to minors.

(a) Any areas in the licensed premises where alcohol is sold, served, or consumed is classified as off-limits to minors (RCW 66.44.310(2)).

(b) Minors may be allowed on the licensed premises but only in areas where alcohol is not served or consumed.

(2) **Barriers** - Licensees must place barriers separating restricted areas from areas where minors will be allowed.

(a) The barriers must clearly separate restricted areas and must be at least forty-two inches high.

(b) The barriers may be moveable.

(c) Entrances to restricted areas may not be wider than ten feet. If a licensee has more than one entrance along one wall, the total entrance areas may not exceed ten feet.

(d) "Minor prohibited" signs, as required under WAC 314-11-060(1), must be posted at each entrance to a restricted area.

(3) If the business allows minors, the primary entrance must open directly into a nonrestricted area. Minors must be able to access restrooms without passing through a restricted area.

(4) **Floor plans** - When applying for a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license, the applicant must provide to the board's licensing and regulation division two copies of a detailed drawing of the entire premises. If there will be different floor plans for different types of events that change the location and/or dimensions of the restricted area(s), the applicant must provide two copies of a detailed drawing for each floor plan. All restricted areas must be designated on the floor plan(s) and be approved by the board. The drawing must be labeled with the type of event. The drawing must:

(a) Have all rooms labeled according to their use; e.g., lounge, dance floor, stage area, foyer, restrooms, etc.; and

(b) Have all barriers labeled in a descriptive way; e.g., "full wall," "half wall," etc.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-037, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-037, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10.]

WAC 314-02-038 Can a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license exclude persons under 21 years of age from the premises? A spirits,

beer, and wine nightclub licensee may exclude minors from the premises at all times.

(1) To exclude minors from the entire licensed premises at all times, the applicant must:

(a) Indicate during the liquor license application process that they do not wish to have minors on the entire premises at all times; or

(b) If already licensed as a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license that allows minors, the licensee may request permission from the board's licensing and regulation division to exclude minors at all times. See WAC 314-02-130 for instructions on requesting this approval.

(2) Spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licensees who exclude minors from the premises may not employ minors. (See RCW 66.44.310 for more information on employing minors.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-02-038, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-038, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-038, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10.]

WAC 314-02-039 What type of restrictions may be placed on a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license? (1) Local government may petition the board to request further restrictions be imposed on a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license in the interest of public safety. Public safety does not include items such as noise ordinances and trash pickup.

(a) The local authority must request any additional restrictions within twenty days from the date of the local authority notice sent by the board.

A request for additional restrictions must be accompanied by a written explanation for the restriction and how the restriction relates to public safety.

(b) If the local authority requests further restrictions on the license, the board will notify the applicant of the local authorities' request.

(c) Any restrictions requested by the local authority and approved by the board may be enforced by the board.

(d) The board may impose the restriction of a "good neighbor agreement" requested by the local authority, but will not enforce agreements between a local authority and liquor licensee or applicant.

(2) The local authority, the applicant, or the licensee may request an administrative hearing per chapter 34.05 RCW if they disagree with the decision the board makes on additional restrictions to the license, based on the interest of public safety.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-039, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10.]

WAC 314-02-041 What is a hotel license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.590, this license allows a hotel to:

(a) Serve spirits by the individual serving for consumption on the licensed premises;

(b) Serve beer, including strong beer, and wine for consumption on the licensed premises;

(c) 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;

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

(e) 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;

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

(g) Place in guest rooms at check-in, complimentary beer, including strong beer, or wine in a manufacturer's sealed container; and

(h) Sell beer and cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6) 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.

(2) The annual fee for a hotel license is two thousand dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371, and 66.24.590. WSR 15-01-001, § 314-02-041, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-041, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-041, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-041, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-0411 Food service requirements for a hotel license.

(1) A hotel licensee must have the ability to serve at least four complete meals to hotel guests or any other patron of the hotel who is offered alcohol service for on-premise consumption at a food outlet on the hotel premises. Food outlets include room service, banquets, bars/lounges, restaurants, or coffee shops. "Complete meal" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(2) Complete meals must be prepared on the hotel premises.

(3) A menu must be available to hotel guests and patrons offered alcohol service that lists, at a minimum, the required complete meals.

(4) The food items required to maintain the menu must be located on the licensed premises. These items must be edible.

(5)(a) Licensees must maintain complete meal service for a minimum of five hours a day between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. on any day that liquor is served. The board may consider written requests for exceptions to this requirement due to a demonstrated hardship and may allow exceptions under terms and conditions the board determines are in the best interests of the public.

(b) Minimum food service must be available during hours of alcohol service when complete meal service is not offered. "Minimum food service" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(6) Hours of complete meal service must be listed on the menu. If applicable, a statement must be posted or listed on the menu that minimum food service is available when alcohol is served and complete meal service is unavailable.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-0411, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-0411, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-0411, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-0411, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-0412 Are minors restricted from any areas of the hotel premises? (1) If an area of the hotel premises is used primarily for alcohol service on a continuing basis, the area must be designated by the licensee as restricted to access by minors.

(2) The board may restrict alcohol service in areas of the hotel premises where:

(a) The designated area is designed as an attraction for minors; or

(b) Consumption of alcohol in a designated area presents an increased risk to public safety.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-0412, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-0413 What are the requirements if the hotel licensee does not operate the business serving alcohol or food within the hotel premises? (1)(a) If any facilities within the hotel premises used for alcoholic beverage service and the preparation, cooking, and serving of food are operated under contract or joint venture agreement with a business separate from the hotel business, the operator may hold a license separate from the license held by the operator of the hotel.

(b) Food and beverage inventory used in separately licensed operations on the hotel premises may not be shared and shall be separately owned and stored by the separate licensees.

(c) The board may require a hotel licensee to submit a copy of the contract or joint venture agreement when a party other than the hotel operator provides food and alcoholic beverage service. Such contract or agreement must require the provider of food and alcoholic beverage services to meet the food service requirements of WAC 314-02-0411.

(d) The hotel licensee is responsible for the conduct of alcohol sales and service by a separately licensed business and violation incurred by the separately licensed business may result in an administrative violation for the hotel licensee.

(2)(a) If alcohol is consumed in an area of the hotel premises operated by a business separate from the hotel business but under a contract or joint venture agreement with the hotel licensee to conduct activities other than food service, the hotel licensee is responsible

for violations of alcohol laws and regulations resulting from conduct of the separate business.

(b) The board may require a hotel licensee to submit a copy of the contract or joint venture agreement between the licensee and the separate business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-0413, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-0414 Can a hotel licensee use its alcohol inventory for sales and service at events outside of the hotel premises? Per RCW 66.24.590, a licensee may:

(1) Remove from the hotel licensee's liquor stocks at the licensed premises, liquor to be sold and served at an event on a specified date at a specified location not currently licensed by the board. If the event is open to the public, it must be sponsored by a society or organization defined under RCW 66.24.375.

(2) If requested by the board, the licensee must notify the board or its designee of the date, time, and location of these events.

(3) Licensees may sell and serve liquor under this section on the premises of a domestic winery.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-0414, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-0415 What are the requirements for instructing employees on spirits, beer, or wine? (1) Per RCW 66.24.590, a licensee or its manager may furnish spirits, beer, or wine to the licensee's employees who are 21 years of age or older, free of charge, as a necessary part of instruction and training on spirits, beer, and wine.

(2) The licensee must use spirits, beer, and wine they obtain under the license for purposes of instruction.

(3) The instruction must be given at the hotel premises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-02-0415, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-0415, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08.]

WAC 314-02-042 Spirits, beer and wine restaurant restricted—Qualifications. (1) Spirits, beer and wine restaurant restricted licensees shall govern their operations in selling liquor in accordance with the regulations set forth in Title 66 RCW. Such licensees may sell liquor in accordance with these regulations, only to members, invited guests, and holders of cards as authorized by chapter 314-40 WAC.

(2)(a) Applications for new spirits, beer and wine restaurant restricted licenses shall be accompanied by proof that:

(i) The business has been in operation for at least one year immediately prior to the date of its application. Such proof should include records of membership as well as an indication as to numbers and types of membership.

(ii) Membership or admission will not be denied to any person because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical handicap.

(b) Spirits, beer and wine restaurant restricted applicants and licensees must meet the provisions of WAC 314-02-035.

(3) Under RCW 66.24.450, the board may issue an endorsement allowing the club to hold nonclub, member-sponsored events using club liquor.

(a) Each event must have a sponsoring member from the club.

(b) Each visitor and/or guest may only attend the event by invitation of the sponsoring member(s).

(c) Event may not be open to the general public.

(d) At least seventy-two hours prior to any nonclub event, the sponsoring member, or any club officer, must provide to the board: The date, time, and location of the event, the name of the sponsor of the event, and a brief description of the purpose of the event.

(e) A list of all invited guests and visitors must be available for inspection during the nonclub event.

(4) Under RCW 66.24.450, the board may issue an endorsement allowing the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine private club license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption.

(a) Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption.

(b) Bottled wine may only be sold to members, visitors, and guests defined under WAC 314-40-005. Bottled wine may not be sold to the general public.

(5) See chapter 314-40 WAC for additional rules on clubs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-042, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-042, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-043 What is a VIP airport lounge license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.610, a VIP airport lounge liquor license allows a VIP airport lounge licensee to sell or provide spirits, wine, and beer for on-premises consumption as a retail licensed premises.

(a) A VIP airport lounge is a retail establishment in an international airport, beyond security checkpoints.

(b) The VIP airport lounge liquor licensee must be the entity in control of the day-to-day operations of the VIP airport lounge.

(c) Spirits, beer, and wine to be sold or provided complimentary by the individual serving for on-premises consumption to persons at least twenty-one years of age or older.

(d) Customers may not remove spirits, beer, and wine from the premises at any time.

(e) The VIP airport lounge licensee may only serve liquor from a service bar. A service bar is a work station primarily used to prepare and sell alcoholic beverages that are picked up by the customer. Customers are not permitted to mix their own drinks, sit or consume food or alcohol at the service bar.

(f) All alcohol servers must have a valid MAST permit.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-043, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030

and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-043, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11.]

WAC 314-02-044 Application process and guidelines for a VIP airport lounge liquor license. (1) RCW 66.24.010 states the board will only issue licenses and permits to applicants and locations that meet certain qualifications. Please see chapter 314-07 WAC for liquor license qualifications and application process.

(2) An applicant for a VIP airport lounge license must include a sketch of the VIP airport lounge area including the service bar area and where the alcohol inventory will be stored.

(3) All alcohol inventory must be stored on the VIP airport lounge licensed premises.

(4) Access to a VIP airport lounge is generally limited to:

(a) Ticketed airline passengers of any age who have first class, executive, or business class tickets;

(b) Qualified members or guests of loyalty incentive programs, members or guests of enhanced amenities programs;

(c) Passengers or airline employees issued a pass by the airline for access; and

(d) Airport, airline employees, government officials, and attendees of airport authority or airlines for business promotion with controlled access by the VIP airport lounge licensee.

(5) Between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m., licensees or employees may not:

(a) Provide, offer, or sell liquor;

(b) Deliver liquor (except that beer and/or wine distributors may deliver beer and/or wine to retail licensees between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m.);

(c) Allow liquor to be consumed on the premises; or

(d) Possess liquor, except that persons working on the premises may possess liquor between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. while in the performance of their official duties.

(6) A local government subdivision may fix later opening hours or earlier closing hours than those specified in this rule, so long as the hours apply to all licensed premises in the local government subdivision's jurisdiction. See WAC 314-12-215(3) for exceptions when a premises is in a board recognized alcohol impact area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-044, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-044, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11.]

WAC 314-02-045 What is a beer and/or wine restaurant license?

(1) Per RCW 66.24.320 and 66.24.354, this license allows a restaurant to:

Privilege	Annual fee
(a) Serve beer by the bottle or can or by tap for on-premises consumption.	\$200

Privilege	Annual fee
(b) Serve wine or sake for on-premises consumption (see RCW 66.24.320 regarding patrons removing recorked or recapped wine or sake from the premises).	\$200
(c) Sell beer and/or wine in the original, unopened containers for off-premises consumption.	\$120
(d) Sell tap beer for off-premises consumption in a sanitary container holding less than four gallons of beer, and brought to the premises by the purchaser.	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.
(e) Sell cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6) for off-premises consumption to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or provided by the licensee and filled at the tap in the restaurant at the time of purchase. The licensee must comply with federal regulations.	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.
(f) Sell beer in kegs or other containers holding at least four gallons of beer (see WAC 314-02-115 regarding the requirements for registering kegs).	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.

(2) All applicants for a beer and/or wine restaurant license must establish, to the satisfaction of the board, that the premises will operate as a bona fide restaurant, as defined in RCW 66.04.010.

(a) Minimum food service is required, as defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(b) To obtain and maintain a beer and/or wine restaurant license, the restaurant must be open to the public at least five hours a day, three days a week.

(3) If a beer and/or wine restaurant's dedicated dining area comprises less than fifteen percent of the total customer service area, the premises must maintain a tavern license as described in WAC 314-02-070.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-05-008, § 314-02-045, filed 2/5/20, effective 3/7/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371, and 66.24.590. WSR 15-01-001, § 314-02-045, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 13-06-024, § 314-02-045, filed 2/27/13, effective 3/30/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-045, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-045, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-045, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-045, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-045, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-051 What are the requirements/restrictions for a beer and wine restaurant license at a cinema with a dinner theater venue?

(1) A beer and wine restaurant licensee at a cinema with a dinner theater venue must meet the following requirements:

(a) Food service requirements under WAC 314-02-045; and

(b) Lighting requirements under WAC 314-11-055;

(2) Alcohol sales and service may not be provided from the concession area in the cinema lobby.

(3) Alcohol may be consumed only in the theater rooms approved by the board.

(4) Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in the individual theater rooms that allow alcohol service and consumption.

(5) A beer and wine restaurant licensee at a cinema with a dinner theater venue must provide a floor plan of the cinema and indicate which theater rooms within the cinema will be operated as dinner theaters. Those theater rooms not operated as dinner theaters with alcohol sales and service may be open to minors and minor employees.

Example: A cinema has eight theater rooms. The licensee wants to operate theater rooms five and six as dinner theaters with meals and alcohol sales and service. Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in theater rooms five and six, but would be allowed in the lobby area and in theater rooms one, two, three, four, seven, and eight.

Example: A cinema has eight theater rooms. The licensee wants to operate all eight theater rooms as dinner theaters with meals and alcohol sales and service. Minor patrons and employees are prohibited in the lobby area and all eight theater rooms in the cinema. No minors would be allowed on the entire premises at all times.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 10-10-127, § 314-02-051, filed 5/5/10, effective 6/5/10.]

WAC 314-02-055 Can a beer and/or wine restaurant exclude minors from the dining area? (1) To exclude minors from the dining area during a portion of the day or week or on a one-time-only basis, the applicant or licensee must request permission from the board (see WAC 314-02-130(1)).

(2) See WAC 314-11-060(1) regarding requirements for "minors prohibited" signage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.030, 66.24.410, 66.44.310, and 66.44.420. WSR 05-22-022, § 314-02-055, filed 10/24/05, effective 11/24/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-055, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-056 Sports/entertainment facility license—Purpose. (1) **What is the purpose of the rules governing the use of alcohol in sports/entertainment facilities?**

(a) In RCW 66.24.570, the legislature established a spirits, beer, and wine license for arenas, coliseums, stadiums, or other facilities where sporting, entertainment, and special events are presented.

(b) These rules provide a framework for the enforcement of liquor laws and regulations, particularly those prohibiting the sale of alcohol to persons under twenty-one years of age or persons who are apparently intoxicated.

(c) This framework recognizes the unique conditions associated with events attended by large crowds consisting of diverse age groups.

(2) **Will the liquor and cannabis board recognize the differences between types of sports/entertainment facilities; professional sports/entertainment facilities, amateur sporting facilities, and racetracks?** Yes. A sports/entertainment facility must submit an operating plan, which must be approved by the board prior to the issuance of a license. All plans are required to meet the minimum standards outlined in WAC 314-02-058. The board will take into consideration the unique features of each facility when approving an operating plan, including the seating accommodations, eating facilities, and circulation patterns. The board will allow proration of the sports/entertainment license fees under certain conditions:

- (a) The licensee is an amateur sports organization; or
- (b) The licensee is a racetrack that meets specific criteria.

(3) **Amateur sports organizations** must meet the following criteria:

(a) Season length must not be more than three months, with an additional month allowed for playoffs if applicable (requests/approval for any additional months must be made on a case-by-case basis). The venue must remain closed for the remainder of the year.

(b) Must comply with all elements contained in WAC 314-02-056 through 314-02-059.

(c) Must provide proof of amateur status.

(d) Must provide a statement regarding removal/disposal of alcohol inventory at the end of the season.

(e) Seating capacity of the venue may not exceed five thousand.

(4) Racetracks must meet the following criteria:

(a) Must be a seasonal operation of two quarters or less (requests/approval for any additional quarters must be made on a case-by-case basis).

(b) Seating capacity of the venue may not exceed five thousand.

(c) Maximum number of race days allowed per week is two.

(d) Per RCW 66.24.010(9) a motor sports facility is required to enforce a program reasonably calculated to prevent alcohol or alcoholic beverages not purchased within the facility from entering the facility and such program must be approved by the local law enforcement agency. A copy of this program showing the local law enforcement approval must be submitted to the board's licensing division.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-056, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-056, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-057 Definitions. (1) **Premises** - Buildings, parking lots, and any open areas that are adjacent to and owned, leased, or managed by the licensee and under the licensee's control.

(2) **Event categories** - Types of events that the licensee expects to hold on the premises:

(a) **Professional sporting event** - A contest involving paid athletes and sanctioned by a professional sports organization that regulates the specific sport.

(b) **Amateur sporting event** - A contest or demonstration involving athletes who receive no monetary compensation that is sanctioned by a national or regional amateur athletic regulatory organization.

(c) **Entertainment event** - A concert involving a live musician, a live comedy act, or similar event intended for the entertainment of the audience. Broadcast television or background videos or music does not qualify as live entertainment.

(d) **Special event** - A convention, trade show, or other like public event with prior approval.

(e) **Private event** - An event not open to the public such as a wedding, private party, or business meeting, where the facility or a portion of the facility where the event is held is not accessible to the general public during the time of the private event.

(3) **Hawking** - The practice of selling alcohol in seating areas by roving servers who carry the beverages with them, as outlined in WAC 314-02-058(4). Because of row seating arrangements, servers normally do not have direct access to customers. Therefore, service usually requires that drinks, money, and identification be passed down rows, involving other spectators. Hawking is only allowed at professional sporting events.

(4) **Club seats** - A specifically designated and controlled seating area that is distinct from general seating with food and beverage service provided by servers directly to the customer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-057, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.570 and 66.08.030. WSR 15-18-040, § 314-02-057, filed 8/26/15, effective 9/26/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-057, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-058 Sports/entertainment facility licenses—Operating plans. (1) What requirements govern the submission of operating plans?

(a) To receive a license, a sports/entertainment facility must submit an operating plan for board approval.

(b) Once approved, the plan remains in effect until the licensee requests a change or the board determines that a change is necessary due to demonstrated problems or conditions not previously considered or adequately addressed in the original plan. Changes to an operating plan must be submitted to the board's licensing division for approval.

(c) The plan must be submitted in a format designated by the board.

(d) The plan must contain all of the following elements:

(i) How the sports/entertainment facility will prevent the sale and service of alcohol to persons under twenty-one years of age and those who appear to be intoxicated.

(ii) The ratio of alcohol service staff and security staff to the size of the audiences at events where alcohol is being served. The minimum ratio allowed is one staff person to fifty attendees at the event.

(iii) Training provided to staff who serve, regulate, or supervise the service of alcohol. Mandatory alcohol server training is required for all staff.

(iv) The facility's policy on the number of alcoholic beverages that will be served to an individual patron during one transaction. Two alcoholic beverages is the maximum number allowed to be sold and served to an individual patron during one transaction.

(v) An explanation of the alcoholic beverage containers that will be used to ensure they are significantly different from containers utilized from nonalcoholic beverages.

(vi) A list of event categories (see WAC 314-02-057(2)) to be held in the facility at which alcohol service is planned, along with a request for the level of alcohol service at each event.

(vii) The date must be included in the operating plan.

(viii) The pages must be numbered in the operating plan.

(ix) A site plan designating all alcohol service areas. Identify all beer garden areas to include dimensions of the area, capacity, number of alcohol service/security employees staffing the area, and what type/size of barrier will surround the alcohol service area.

(x) The operating plan must be signed by a principal of the licensed entity.

(e) Prior to the first of each month, the licensee must provide a schedule of events for the upcoming month to the facility's local liquor enforcement office. This schedule must show the date and time of each event during which alcohol service is planned. The licensee must notify the local enforcement office at least seventy-two hours in advance of any events where alcohol service is planned that were not included in the monthly schedule. Notice of private events is not required when the event is being held in conjunction with a professional or amateur sporting event, an entertainment event, or a special event as outlined in WAC 314-02-057(2).

(2) May the liquor and cannabis board impose any other mandatory standards as a part of an operating plan? Yes. To prevent persons who are under twenty-one years of age or who appear intoxicated from gaining access to alcohol, the board may impose the following standards as part of an operating plan:

(a) The board may require that an operating plan include additional mandatory requirements if it is judged by the board that the plan does not effectively prevent violations of liquor laws and regulations, particularly those that prevent persons under twenty-one years of age or who are apparently intoxicated from obtaining alcohol.

(b) To permit alcohol servers to establish the age of patrons and to prevent over-service, sports/entertainment facilities must meet minimum lighting requirements established by WAC 314-11-055 in any area where alcohol is served or consumed. For the purpose of establishing a permanent technical standard, an operating plan may include a lighting standard measured in foot candles, so long as the candle power of the lighting is, at all times, sufficient to permit alcohol servers to establish the validity of documents printed in eight point type.

(3) Where will spirits, beer, and wine be allowed in a sports/entertainment facility? The purpose of the following matrix is to outline where and when alcohol service will normally be permitted. Due to the unique nature of each facility, the board will determine the permitted alcohol service based on the facility's approved operating plan.

(a) Self-service of alcohol is prohibited.

(b) If alcohol service is requested outside of the parameters listed below, a special request with justification for the alcohol service area must be submitted with the operating plan for consideration by the board.

Type of event as defined in WAC 314-02-057	Beer, wine, and spirits may be sold and served in approved restaurants, lounges, private suites, and club rooms	Beer, wine, and spirits may be sold and served in temporary lounges, beer gardens, or other approved service areas	Spirits, beer, and wine may be served and consumed in club seats during events	Beer and wine may be consumed throughout seating areas during events	Hawking - beer may be served throughout seating areas, subject to the provisions of WAC 314-02-058(4)
Professional sporting events of baseball, football, basketball, soccer, tennis, volleyball, horse racing, hockey, and track and field events	x	x	x	x	x
All other professional sporting events including WWE, UFC, rodeo, motorcross, national auto racing, and monster truck events (level of alcohol service will be determined on a case-by-case basis per the approved operating plan)	x	x	x	x	
Amateur sporting events (nonpaid athletes)	x	x		x	
Entertainment events	x	x			
Special events (trade shows, conventions)	x	x			
Darkened house events	x	x	x	x	

(c) For private events, beer, wine, and spirits may be served in the area where the event is held. This area may be a separate meeting or banquet room or the entire facility.

(d) In order to minimize youth access to alcohol, the board may prohibit or restrict the service of alcohol at events where the attendance is expected to be over thirty percent persons under twenty-one years of age. This restriction will not apply to the professional sporting events outlined in WAC 314-02-057 (2)(a).

(e) To request approval for walk around beer and/or wine consumption at special events, the licensee must provide the board the following information about the event:

- (i) Type of event;
- (ii) Demographics of the event;
- (iii) Lighting at the event; and
- (iv) If the event is located indoors or outdoors.

(4) **Darkened house.** Consumption of alcohol within the darkened seating portions of the venue during entertainment activities are subject to the following conditions:

(a) Request for darkened house activities will be part of the operating plan.

(b) The board will only approve darkened house events after notification to the local authority as identified by the licensing division and approval by the designated local authority. The notification will clearly state:

(i) Primary responsibility for the control of the darkened area of the establishment will rest with the licensee and local law enforcement authorities; and

(ii) The board will not entertain contradictory recommendations from subdivisions of the local jurisdictions.

(c) Violation of the darkened house addendum to the operating plan will be viewed as an aggravating factor to a violation rather than a primary enforcement issue.

(5) **Will hawking be allowed at sports/entertainment facilities?** Subject to the provisions of this rule, hawking may be permitted in general seating areas for the sale and consumption of beer, at the professional sporting events of baseball, football, basketball, soccer, tennis, volleyball, horse racing, hockey, and track and field events only, as defined by WAC 314-02-057 (2)(a).

(a) An operating plan must include procedures for hawkers to verify the age of purchasers and to prevent service to apparently intoxicated persons.

(b) During hawking, any patron may decline to handle alcoholic beverages, either on behalf of themselves and for any person under their supervision. When a patron objects to handling alcohol, hawkers must accommodate the objection. The facility operating plan will address how hawking will be managed, including how hawkers will respond to patron objections to handling alcohol.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-058, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.570 and 66.08.030. WSR 15-18-040, § 314-02-058, filed 8/26/15, effective 9/26/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-058, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-059 How will the operating plans be enforced? (1)

The board will inspect sports/entertainment facilities and issue violation notices for:

(a) Infractions of all liquor laws and rules, particularly with regard to persons who appear intoxicated or who are under twenty-one years of age; and

(b) Any significant deviation from the approved operating plan.

(2) Violations of liquor laws or rules that occur as a result of not following the approved operating plan will be considered aggravating circumstances, which permit the board to impose added penalties.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-059, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-060 What is a caterer's endorsement? (1) A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, a beer and/or wine restaurant, and a tavern

applicant or licensee may apply for a caterer's endorsement, in order to extend the on-premises license privilege to allow the sale and service of liquor at locations other than liquor licensed premises. See RCW 66.24.420(6), 66.24.320(2), and 66.24.330 for more information about this endorsement.

(2) The annual fee for this endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-02-060, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-060, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-060, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-060, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-060, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-061 What is required for off-site storage of liquor under a caterer's endorsement? A spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee with a caterer's endorsement, a beer and/or wine restaurant licensee with a caterer's endorsement, or a tavern licensee with a caterer's endorsement, may store its alcohol at locations described in RCW 66.24.320, 66.24.330, and 66.24.420 that are not on the licensed premises if the following conditions are met:

(1) The licensee must display the approval letter for storing liquor at each location;

(2) Liquor storage must be within the event location where catering services for events are provided;

(3) If the location is one for which the licensee has an on-going contract or agreement to provide liquor service at catered events, the contract or agreement must include the following:

(a) Names of the parties;

(b) Location and address where on-going liquor catering services are provided;

(c) A sketch and description of the facility that includes where the liquor will be stored, how the liquor will be secured to ensure public safety, and the provisions that restrict access to the liquor storage area to the licensee and the licensee's employees; and

(d) Signatures of the parties.

(4) For locations owned or leased by the licensee and for which the licensee provides liquor service at catered events, the licensee must submit copies of documents that evidence the ownership or leasehold interest.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-02-061, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 09-02-012, § 314-02-061, filed 12/29/08, effective 1/29/09.]

WAC 314-02-065 Snack bar license. (1) Per RCW 66.24.350, a snack bar license allows a licensee to serve beer by the opened bottle or can for on-premises consumption only.

(2) Snack bar licensees must have snack food, as defined in WAC 314-02-010, available whenever beer is sold or served.

(3) Snack bars must have designated seating for on-premises consumption of beer.

(4) The annual fee for this license is \$125.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-065, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-065, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-065, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-065, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-070 What is a tavern license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.330 and 66.24.354, this license allows a tavern to:

Privilege	Annual fee
(a) Serve beer by the bottle or can or by tap for on-premises consumption.	\$200
(b) Serve wine for on-premises consumption.	\$200
(c) Sell beer and/or wine in the original, unopened containers for off-premises consumption.	\$120
(d) Sell tap beer for off-premises consumption in a sanitary container holding less than four gallons of beer, provided by the purchaser, licensee, or manufacturer and filled by an employee at the time of purchase.	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.
(e) Sell cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6) for off-premises consumption to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser or provided by the licensee and filled at the tap in the tavern at the time of purchase. The licensee must comply with federal regulations.	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.
(f) Sell beer in kegs or other containers holding at least four gallons of beer (see WAC 314-02-110 regarding the requirements for registering kegs).	In conjunction with off-premises privilege outlined in (c) of this subsection.

(2) A tavern licensee may not allow persons under twenty-one years of age on the premises at any time (see RCW 66.44.316 for information regarding employees and professional musicians under twenty-one years of age).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-070, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371, and 66.24.590. WSR 15-01-001, § 314-02-070, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-070, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, §

314-02-070, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-070, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-075 What is a motel license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.540, a motel license allows a motel to:

(a) Sell liquor in locked honor bars in no more than one-half of its guest rooms, provided that:

(i) Rooms are rented to guests, at a minimum, on a daily rental basis; and

(ii) Each honor bar also contains snack food; and

(b) Provide beer and wine by the individual serving to overnight guests of the motel, without additional charge, for on-premises consumption at a specified regular date, time, and place (such as a hospitality room). Patrons may not self-serve during these functions.

(2) The motel must be licensed as a "transient accommodation" per chapter 70.62 RCW.

(3) The annual fee for this license is five hundred dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-075, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-080 What are the requirements for a motel licensee or a hotel licensee to sell liquor in honor bars? For the purposes of this chapter, an "honor bar" is a cabinet, box, cooler, or refrigerator in a guest room that can be opened only with a key, combination, magnetic card, or similar device. The following requirements apply to the use of an honor bar:

(1) The licensee must require proof of age before providing a guest access to an honor bar. The guest must sign a declaration, under penalty of perjury, verifying that:

(a) The guest is twenty-one years of age or older; and

(b) No one under twenty-one years of age will have access to the liquor in the honor bar.

(2) The honor bars must remain locked whenever the room is rented to a guest under twenty-one years of age.

(3) All liquor stored on the licensed premises must be either locked in an honor bar or locked in a secured liquor storage room.

(4) No person under twenty-one years of age may have access to the honor bars, liquor storage rooms, or keys, combinations, etc., to the locked honor bars or storage rooms.

(5) A honor bar or storage room may only be replenished during those hours when liquor may legally be sold (not between 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.), and only by employees who are twenty-one years of age or older. Beer and wine wholesalers may deliver, price, and stock product only in storage rooms.

(6) Liquor in honor bars may only be sold in individual containers in the following sizes:

(a) Spirits - not to exceed fifty milliliters;

(b) Beer - not to exceed twelve ounces; and

(c) Wine - not to exceed one hundred eighty-seven milliliters.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.590. WSR 08-17-067, § 314-02-080, filed 8/19/08, effective 9/19/08. Statutory Authority: RCW

WAC 314-02-082 What is a beer and wine theater license? (1) A

beer and wine theater is a place of business where motion pictures or other primarily nonparticipatory entertainment or events are shown. The holder of a beer and wine theater license is allowed to sell beer, strong beer, and wine, at retail, for consumption on the licensed premises.

(2) The requirements for the beer and wine theater license are as follows:

(a) The theater has no more than four screens.

(b) All servers of beer and wine are required to attend a mandatory alcohol server training (MAST) program.

(c) The serving size for wine is five ounces. The serving size for beer is twelve ounces.

(d) If the theater premises will be frequented by minors, an alcohol control plan agreement must be signed and submitted to the board during the application process.

(3) The alcohol control plan agreement will be provided on a form by the board and includes the following requirements:

(a) To ensure that alcoholic beverages are not sold to persons under the age of twenty-one, staff will request identification from any patron who appears to be age thirty or under and who is attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage.

(b) Alcoholic beverages must be served in containers that differ significantly from containers utilized for nonalcoholic beverages.

(c) All alcoholic beverages sold under this license must be sold by the individual drink.

(d) If staff observes a patron who is in the possession of or who is consuming an alcoholic beverage who appears to be of questionable age, staff will request identification from that patron. If the patron is unable to produce an acceptable form of identification verifying their age the alcohol will be confiscated.

(e) Staff will accept only those forms of identification that are acceptable per WAC 314-11-025 to verify a person's age for the purpose of selling, serving, or allowing a person to possess or consume alcohol.

(f) All employees involved in the sale, service and/or supervision of alcoholic beverages will be required to attend MAST to obtain the appropriate permit for their level of service.

(g) Sufficient lighting must be maintained at the point of sale so that identification can be confirmed and patrons observed for signs of intoxication.

(h) To ensure alcoholic beverages are served in a safe, responsible, and controlled manner, sales and service of alcoholic beverages will be limited to one serving per person per transaction.

(i) If a patron is accompanied by another patron who wants to pay for both people's drinks, they may do so, provided that both patrons are of legal age to purchase, and have proper identification, if requested, and are not displaying signs of intoxication.

(j) Alcohol may only be sold, served, and consumed in areas designated in the alcohol control plan agreement and approved by the board.

(k) Staff will refuse to sell an alcoholic beverage to any person who appears to be intoxicated. Alcoholic beverages will be removed from any person who appears to be intoxicated.

(1) This alcohol control plan agreement will be prominently posted on the licensed premises.

(4) Penalties are doubled for a violation involving minors or the failure to follow the signed alcohol control plan agreement.

(5) If a theater premises has a restaurant located outside of the actual theater screening areas, beer and wine may be served and consumed in the restaurant area.

(a) Beer may be sold by the pitcher as well as by individual serving for consumption in the restaurant area.

(b) Wine may be sold by the bottle as well as by the individual serving for consumption in the restaurant area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.650 and 66.24.655. WSR 14-03-077, § 314-02-082, filed 1/15/14, effective 2/15/14.]

WAC 314-02-087 Spirits, beer, and wine theater license. (1) A spirits, beer, and wine theater is a place of business where motion pictures or other primarily nonparticipatory entertainment or events are shown. The holder of a beer and wine theater license is allowed to sell spirits, beer, strong beer, and wine, at retail, for consumption on the licensed premises.

(2) The requirements for the spirits, beer, and wine theater license are as follows:

(a) The theater has no more than 120 seats per theater room.

(b) All servers of beer and wine are required to attend a mandatory alcohol server training (MAST) program.

(c) The serving size for spirits is one and one quarter ounce. The serving size for wine is five ounces. The serving size for beer is twelve ounces.

(d) There must be tabletop accommodations for in theater dining.

(e) If the theater premises will be frequented by minors an alcohol control plan agreement must be signed and submitted to the board during the application process.

(3) A spirits, beer, and wine theater licensee must meet the same food service requirements that apply to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees in WAC 314-02-035.

(4) The alcohol control plan agreement will be provided on a form by the board and includes the following requirements:

(a) Ensure that alcoholic beverages are not sold to persons under the age of 21, staff will request identification from any patron who appears to be age 30 or under and who is attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage.

(b) Alcoholic beverages must be served in containers that differ significantly from containers utilized for nonalcoholic beverages.

(c) All alcoholic beverages sold under this license must be sold by the individual drink.

(d) If staff observes a patron who is in the possession of or who is consuming an alcoholic beverage, who appears to be of questionable age, staff will request identification from that patron. If the patron is unable to produce an acceptable form of identification verifying their age, the alcohol will be confiscated.

(e) Staff will accept only those forms of identification that are acceptable per WAC 314-11-025 to verify a person's age for the purpose

of selling, serving, or allowing a person to possess or consume alcohol.

(f) All employees involved in the sale, service, and/or supervision of alcoholic beverages will be required to attend MAST to obtain the appropriate permit for their level of service.

(g) Sufficient lighting must be maintained at the point of sale so that identification can be confirmed and patrons observed for signs of intoxication.

(h) To ensure alcoholic beverages are served in a safe, responsible, and controlled manner, sales and service of alcoholic beverages will be limited to one serving per person per transaction.

(i) If a patron is accompanied by another patron who wants to pay for both people's drinks, they may do so, provided that both patrons are of legal age to purchase, and have proper identification, if requested, and are not displaying signs of intoxication.

(j) Alcohol may only be sold, served, and consumed in areas designated in the alcohol control plan agreement and approved by the board.

(k) Staff will refuse to sell an alcoholic beverage to any person who appears to be intoxicated. Alcoholic beverages will be removed from any person who appears to be intoxicated.

(l) This alcohol control plan agreement will be prominently posted on the licensed premises.

(5) Penalties are doubled for a violation involving minors or the failure to follow the signed alcohol control plan agreement.

(6) If the theater premises has a restaurant located outside of the actual theater screening areas, spirits, beer, and wine may be served and consumed in the restaurant area.

(a) Spirits may be sold by the individual drink.

(b) Beer may be sold by the pitcher as well as by individual serving for consumption in the restaurant area.

(c) Wine may be sold by the bottle as well as by the individual serving for consumption in the restaurant area.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-087, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-087, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.650 and 66.24.655. WSR 14-03-077, § 314-02-087, filed 1/15/14, effective 2/15/14.]

WAC 314-02-090 What is a nonprofit arts organization license?

(1) Per RCW 66.24.495, this license allows a bona fide nonprofit organization to sell beer, wine, and spirits by the individual serving in conjunction with artistic or cultural exhibitions or performances.

(2) The nonprofit organization must be organized and operated for the purpose of providing artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art education programs for viewing by the general public. See RCW 66.24.495(2) for specific organizational requirements.

(3) Alcohol sales and consumption may occur in the seating areas during performances and in the lobby area and/or restricted bar area of the premises prior to the commencement of an exhibition or performance and during intermission.

(4) The annual fee for this license is two hundred fifty dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-01-101, § 314-02-090, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-090, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-090, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-092 What is a combination spirits, beer, and wine license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.632, a combination spirits, beer, and wine license is a retail license that allows a licensee to sell beer and wine, including strong beer, at retail in bottles, cans, and original containers for off-premises consumption, and to:

(a) Sell spirits in original containers to consumers for off-premises consumption and to permit holders;

(b) 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. No single sale may exceed twenty-four liters; and

(c) Export spirits.

(2) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee that intends to sell to an on-premises retailer must possess a basic permit under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. This permit must provide for purchasing distilled spirits for resale at wholesale. A copy of the federal basic permit must be submitted to the board. A federal basic permit is required for each location from which the combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee plans to sell to an on-premises retailer.

(3) A sale by a combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee is a retail sale only if not for resale to an on-premises spirits retailer. On-premises retail licensees that purchase spirits from a combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee must abide by RCW 66.24.630.

(4) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee must pay to the board seventeen percent of all spirits sales. (see WAC 314-02-109 for quarterly reporting requirements).

Reporting of spirits sales and payment of fees must be submitted on forms provided by the board.

(5) The board may issue a combination spirits, beer, and wine license:

(a)(i) For premises comprising at least ten thousand square feet of fully enclosed retail space within a single structure, including store rooms and other interior areas. This does not include any area encumbered by a lease or rental agreement; and

(ii) To applicants that the board determines will maintain appropriate systems for inventory management, employee training, employee supervision, and physical security of the product.

(b) For premises of a former contract liquor store; or

(c) To a holder of former state liquor store operating rights sold at auction.

(6) A spirits retail licensee may apply for a sampling endorsement to conduct spirits, beer, and wine sampling if they meet the following criteria:

(a) Be a participant in the responsible vendor program;

(b) Advertising:

(i) For combination spirits, beer, and wine retail licensees that are grocery stores, advertising samplings may not be placed in the

windows or outside of the premises that can be viewed from the public right of way;

(ii) For combination spirits, beer, and wine retail licensees that are specialty stores, advertising of sampling may be advertised but not state that sampling is free of charge.

(c) Samplings are to be conducted in the following manner:

(i) Samplings service area and facilities must be located within the licensee's fully enclosed retail area and must be of a size and design that the licensee can observe and control persons in the area;

(ii) The licensee must provide a sketch of the sampling area. For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are grocery stores, fixed or movable barriers are required around the sampling area to ensure that persons under twenty-one years of age and apparently intoxicated persons cannot possess or consume alcohol. For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are specialty stores, barriers are not required. The sketch is to be included with the application for the spirits sampling endorsement;

(iii) Each sample may be no more than one-half ounce of spirits, and no more than a total of one and one-half ounces of spirits samples per person during any one visit to the premises. Spirits samples may be altered with mixers, water, and/or ice. For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are grocery stores, beer and wine samples must be two ounces or less, up to a total of four ounces per person during any one visit to the premises. For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are specialty stores, each beer and wine sample must be two ounces or less and no more than ten ounces of beer and/or wine may be provided to a customer during any one visit to the premises;

(iv) For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are grocery stores, the licensee must have food available for the sampling participants;

(v) Customers must remain in the service area while consuming samples;

(vi) All employees serving spirits, beer, or wine during sampling events must hold a class 12 server permit;

(vii) For combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees that are grocery stores, there must be at least two employees on duty when conducting sampling events;

(viii) Sampling activities are subject to RCW 66.28.305 and 66.28.040.

(d) Licensees are required to send a list of scheduled sampling events to their regional enforcement office at the beginning of each month. The date and time for each sampling must be included;

(e) The cost for a beer and wine sampling endorsement is two hundred dollars. There is no charge for a spirits sampling endorsement.

(7) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee may sell beer in kegs or other containers holding at least four gallons and less than five and one-half gallons of beer. See WAC 314-02-115 regarding keg registration requirements.

(8) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee may sell spirits, beer, and wine over the internet. See WAC 314-03-020 and 314-03-030 regarding internet sales and delivery.

(9) A combination spirits, beer, and wine applicant or licensee that is a grocery store may apply for an international exporter endorsement for five hundred dollars a year, which allows the sale of beer and wine for export to locations outside the United States.

(10) A combination spirits, beer, and wine licensee may apply for an endorsement to sell beer and cider growlers.

(a) Beer and cider must be sold in sanitary containers provided by the purchaser, licensee or the manufacturer and filled by the employee at the time of purchase.

(b) The taps must be located behind a counter where only employees have access or the taps must have locks preventing use unless unlocked and operated by an employee.

(c) Only employees of the licensee are permitted to operate the taps.

(d) All employees operating a tap must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(e) The cost for the endorsement is one hundred twenty dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-02-092, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18.]

WAC 314-02-100 What is a grocery store license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.360, a grocery store license allows a licensee to sell beer and/or wine for off-premises consumption.

(2) The annual fee for this license is one hundred fifty dollars.

(3) In order to obtain and maintain a grocery store license, the premises must be stocked with an inventory of at least three thousand dollars wholesale value of food for human consumption, not including soft drinks, beer, or wine. This minimum inventory must be:

(a) Stocked within the confines of the licensed premises; and

(b) Maintained at the premises at all times the business is licensed, with the exception of:

(i) The beginning and closing inventory for seasonal operations; or

(ii) When the inventory is being sold out immediately prior to discontinuing or selling the business.

(4) A grocery store licensee may sell beer in kegs or other containers holding at least four gallons and less than five and one-half gallons of beer. See WAC 314-02-115 regarding keg registration requirements.

(5) A grocery store licensee may sell beer and wine over the internet. See WAC 314-03-020 regarding internet sales and delivery.

(6) A grocery store applicant or licensee may apply for an international exporter endorsement for five hundred dollars a year, which allows the sale of beer and wine for export to locations outside the United States.

(7) A grocery store applicant or licensee may apply for a beer and wine tasting endorsement which allows beer and wine tastings on the grocery store premises. The annual fee for this endorsement is two hundred dollars.

(8) A grocery store licensee may apply for an endorsement to sell beer and cider growlers.

(a) The licensee must have sales from beer and wine exceeding fifty percent of their total revenues or maintain an alcohol inventory of not less than fifteen thousand dollars.

(b) Beer and cider must be sold in sanitary containers provided by the purchaser, licensee or the manufacturer and filled by the employee at the time of purchase.

(c) The taps must be located behind a counter where only employees have access or the taps must have locks preventing use unless unlocked and operated by an employee.

(d) Only employees of the licensee are permitted to operate the taps.

(e) All employees operating a tap must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(f) The cost for the endorsement is one hundred twenty dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-01-102, § 314-02-100, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-100, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-100, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-100, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-100, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-102 What are the requirements for a grocery store licensee to conduct beer and wine tastings? (1) To be issued a beer and wine tasting endorsement, the licensee must meet the following criteria:

(a) The licensee operates a fully enclosed retail area encompassing at least ten thousand square feet. The board may issue the endorsement to a licensee with a retail area with less than ten thousand square feet if there is no licensee in the community that meets the ten thousand square foot requirement under the following conditions: There must be at least two employees on duty any time the licensee is conducting beer and wine tasting events. One employee must be dedicated to beer and wine tastings during these events;

(b) The licensee has not had more than one public safety administrative violation within the last two years. The two-year window is counted from two years prior to the date of the application for the beer and wine tasting endorsement. (See WAC 314-29-020 for a list of public safety violations.)

(2) In addition to the conditions in RCW 66.24.363, a beer and wine tasting must be conducted under the following:

(a) The licensee must provide a sketch of the tasting area. Fixed or moveable barriers are required around the tasting area to ensure persons under twenty-one years of age do not possess or consume alcohol;

(b) Signs advertising beer and wine tastings may not be placed in the windows or outside of the premises that can be viewed from the public right of way;

(c) Persons serving beer and wine during tasting events must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit.

(3) Licensees are required to send a list of scheduled beer and wine tastings to their regional enforcement office at the beginning of each month. The date and time for each beer and wine tasting must be included.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.363, 66.24.660 and 66.08.030. WSR 14-02-001, § 314-02-102, filed 12/18/13, effective 1/18/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-102, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11.]

WAC 314-02-103 What is a wine retailer reseller endorsement?

(1) A wine retailer reseller endorsement is issued to the holder of a grocery store liquor license, the holder of a beer and/or wine specialty shop license, or the holder of a combination spirits, beer, and wine license to allow the sale of wine at retail to on-premises liquor licensees.

(2) For holders of a grocery store license: No single sale to an on-premises liquor licensee may exceed twenty-four liters.

(3) For holders of a beer and/or wine specialty shop license:

(a) No single sale may exceed twenty-four liters, unless the sale is made by a licensee that was formerly a state liquor store or contract liquor store.

(b) May sell a maximum of five thousand liters of wine per day for resale to retailers licensed to sell wine for consumption on the premises.

(4) A grocery store licensee or a beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee with a wine retailer reseller endorsement may accept delivery at its licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board.

(5) The holder of a wine retailer reseller endorsement may also deliver wine to its own licensed premises from the registered warehouse; may deliver wine to on-premises licensees, or to other warehouse facilities registered with the board. A grocery store licensee or a beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee wishing to obtain a wine retailer reseller endorsement that permits sales to another retailer must possess and submit a copy of their federal basic permit to purchase wine at wholesale for resale under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. A federal basic permit is required for each location from which the grocery store licensee or beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee holding a wine retailer reseller endorsement plans to sell wine to another retailer.

(6) The annual fee for the wine retailer reseller endorsement for a grocery store licensee is one hundred sixty-six dollars.

(7) The annual fee for the wine retailer reseller endorsement for a beer and/or wine specialty shop licensee is one hundred ten dollars.

(8) Sales made under the reseller endorsement are not classified as retail sales for taxation purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-02-103, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-02-103, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.055, 66.24.160, 66.24.630, and 66.24.640. WSR 12-12-065, § 314-02-103, filed 6/5/12, effective 7/6/12.]

WAC 314-02-104 Central warehousing.

(1) Each retail liquor licensee having a warehouse facility where they intend to receive wine and/or spirits must register their warehouse facility with the board and include the following information:

(a) Documentation that shows the licensee has a right to the warehouse property;

(b) If a warehouse facility is to be shared by more than one licensee, each licensee must demonstrate to the board that a recordkeeping system is utilized that will account for all wine and/or spirits entering and leaving the warehouse for each license holder. The system must also account for product loss;

(c) Licensees in a shared warehouse may consolidate their commitment for the amount of product they plan to order, but their orders must be placed separately and paid for by each licensee; and

(d) Alternatively, if the warehouse does not have a recordkeeping system that provides the required information, wine and/or spirits for each licensee in a shared warehouse must be separated by a physical barrier. Where physical separation is utilized, a sketch of the interior of the warehouse facility must be submitted indicating the designated area the licensee will be storing product. (Example: If ABC Grocery and My Grocery, each licensed to a different ownership entity, both lease space in a warehouse facility, the wine and/or spirits must be in separate areas separated by a physical barrier.)

(2) Spirits retail licensees may have spirits product delivered to their individual licensed premises, at any other spirits retail licensed premises, or at a warehouse facility registered with the board.

(a) Spirits retail licensees may negotiate a volume discount price with a spirits distributor to order spirits product as a group and have all product delivered to one spirits retail licensed premises.

(b) Spirits distributors may accept a group order for spirits and deliver to one spirits retail licensed premises and collect individual checks for payment from each spirits retail licensee that participated in the group order.

(c) Each spirits retail licensee will pick up their spirits product from the spirits retail licensed premises where the spirits product was delivered.

(3) Upon the request of the board, the licensee must provide any of the required records for review. Retail liquor licensees must keep the following records for three years:

(a) Purchase invoices and supporting documents for wine and/or spirits purchased;

(b) Invoices showing incoming and outgoing wine and/or spirits (product transfers);

(c) Documentation of the recordkeeping system in a shared warehouse as referenced in subsection (1)(b) of this section; and

(d) A copy of records for liquor stored in the shared warehouse.

(4) Each licensee must allow the board access to the warehouse for audit and review of records.

(5) If the wine and/or spirits for each licensee in a shared warehouse is not kept separate, and a violation is found, each licensee that has registered the warehouse with the board may be held accountable for the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-01-102, § 314-02-104, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.055, 66.24.160, 66.24.630, and 66.24.640. WSR 12-12-065, § 314-02-104, filed 6/5/12, effective 7/6/12.]

WAC 314-02-105 What is a beer and/or wine specialty store license? (1) Per RCW 66.24.371, a beer and/or wine specialty store license allows a licensee to sell beer and/or wine for off-premises consumption.

(2) The annual fee for this license is one hundred dollars.

(3) Qualifications for license - To obtain and maintain a beer and/or wine specialty store license, the premises must be stocked with

an inventory of beer and/or wine in excess of three thousand dollars wholesale value. This inventory must be:

(a) Stocked within the confines of the licensed premises; and

(b) Maintained on the premises at all times the premises is licensed, with the exception of beginning and closing inventory for seasonal operations or when the inventory is being sold out immediately prior to discontinuing or selling the business.

(4) Qualifications to sample - A beer and/or wine specialty store licensee may allow customers to sample beer and wine for the purpose of sales promotion, if the primary business is the sale of beer and/or wine at retail, and the licensee meets the requirements outlined in either (a) or (b) of this subsection:

(a) A licensee's gross retail sales of alcohol exceeds fifty percent of all annual gross sales for the entire business; or

(b) The licensed premises is a beer and/or wine specialty store that conducts bona fide cooking classes for the purpose of pairing beer and/or wine with food, under the following conditions:

(i) The licensee must establish to the satisfaction of the board that the classes are bona fide cooking courses. The licensee must charge participants a fee for the course(s).

(ii) The sampling must be limited to a clearly defined area of the premises. The licensee must provide a sketch of the sampling area.

(iii) The licensee must receive prior approval from the board's licensing and regulation division before conducting sampling with cooking classes.

(iv) Once approved for sampling, the licensee must provide the board's enforcement and education division a list of all scheduled cooking classes during which beer and/or wine samples will be served. The licensee must notify the board's enforcement and education division at least forty-eight hours in advance if classes are added.

(5) Licensees who qualify for sampling under subsection (4) of this section may sample under the following conditions:

(a) Employees conducting sampling must hold a class 12 alcohol server permit;

(b) No more than a total of ten ounces of alcohol may be provided to a customer during any one visit to the premises;

(c) Each sample must be two ounces or less.

(6) A beer and/or wine specialty store licensee may sell beer in kegs or other containers holding at least four gallons of beer. See WAC 314-02-115 regarding keg registration requirements.

(7) A beer and/or wine specialty store licensee may receive an endorsement to permit the sale of beer and cider as defined in RCW 66.24.210(6) to a purchaser in a sanitary container brought to the premises by the purchaser, or provided by the licensee or manufacturer, and filled at the tap by the licensee at the time of sale under the following conditions:

(a) The beer and/or wine specialty store sales of alcohol must exceed fifty percent of their total sales;

(b) The board may waive the fifty percent beer and/or wine sale criteria if the beer and/or wine specialty store maintains a wholesale alcohol inventory that exceeds fifteen thousand dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-105, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371, and 66.24.590. WSR 15-01-001, § 314-02-105, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.371 and 66.08.030. WSR 13-08-002, § 314-02-105, filed 3/20/13, effective 4/20/13. Statu-

tory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and chapter 66.24 RCW. WSR 11-23-045, § 314-02-105, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-105, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.600. WSR 10-01-091, § 314-02-105, filed 12/16/09, effective 1/16/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.371. WSR 04-19-156, § 314-02-105, filed 9/22/04, effective 10/23/04; WSR 04-07-020, § 314-02-105, filed 3/8/04, effective 4/8/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-105, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-106 What is a spirits retailer license? (1) The holder of a spirits retailer license is allowed to:

(a) Sell spirits in original containers to consumers for off-premises consumption;

(b) Sell spirits in original containers to permit holders (see chapter 66.20 RCW);

(c) Sell spirits in original containers to on-premises liquor retailers, for resale at their licensed premises, although no single sale may exceed twenty-four liters; and

(d) Export spirits in original containers.

(2) A spirits retailer licensee that intends to sell to another retailer must possess a basic permit under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. This permit must provide for purchasing distilled spirits for resale at wholesale. A copy of the federal basic permit must be submitted to the board. A federal basic permit is required for each location from which the spirits retailer licensee plans to sell to another retailer.

(3) A sale by a spirits retailer licensee is a retail sale only if not for resale to an on-premises spirits retailer. On-premises retail licensees that purchase spirits from a spirits retail licensee must abide by RCW 66.24.630.

(4) A spirits retail licensee must pay to the board seventeen percent of all spirits sales.

(5) Per RCW 66.24.055, a spirits retail licensee selling for resale must pay to the board a ten percent distributor license fee for the first twenty-seven months of licensure, and a five percent distributor license fee for month twenty-eight and each month thereafter. The fee is required on sales of spirits which the licensee selling to another licensee for resale is the first to have received:

(a) Spirits manufactured in the state, from the distiller; or

(b) Spirits manufactured outside of the state from an authorized out-of-state supplier; and

(c) No other distributor license fee has been paid.

(6) Reporting of spirits sales and payment of fees must be submitted electronically or on forms provided by the board. Reporting requirements are outlined in WAC 314-02-109.

(7) A spirits retail licensee may apply for a spirits sampling endorsement to conduct spirits sampling if they meet the following criteria:

(a) Be a participant in the responsible vendor program;

(b) Advertising:

(i) For spirits retail licensees that also hold a grocery store license, signs advertising spirits samplings may not be placed in the windows or outside of the premises that can be viewed from the public right of way;

(ii) For spirits retail licensees that also hold a beer/wine specialty store license, advertising of spirits sampling may be advertised but not state that sampling is free of charge.

(c) Spirits samplings are to be conducted in the following manner:

(i) Spirits samplings service area and facilities must be located within the licensees' fully enclosed retail area and must be of a size and design that the licensee can observe and control persons in the area.

(ii) The licensee must provide a sketch of the sampling area. Fixed or movable barriers are required around the sampling area to ensure that persons under twenty-one years of age and apparently intoxicated persons cannot possess or consume alcohol. The sketch is to be included with the application for the spirits sampling endorsement.

(iii) Each sample may be no more than one-half ounce of spirits, and no more than a total of one and one-half ounces of spirits samples per person during any one visit to the premises. Spirits samples may be altered with mixers, water, and/or ice.

(iv) The licensee must have food available for the sampling participants.

(v) Customers must remain in the service area while consuming samples.

(vi) All employees serving spirits during sampling events must hold a class 12 server permit.

(vii) There must be at least two employees on duty when conducting spirits sampling events.

(viii) Spirits sampling activities are subject to RCW 66.28.305 and 66.28.040.

(d) Licensees are required to send a list of scheduled spirits samplings to their regional enforcement office at the beginning of each month. The date and time for each sampling must be included.

(8) The annual fee for a spirits retail license is one hundred sixty-six dollars.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 66.24 RCW, RCW 66.08.030 and Court of Appeals Decision: Washington Restaurant Association, et al., v. WSLCB, 200 Wn.App. 119, 401 P.3d 428 (2017). WSR 19-21-002, § 314-02-106, filed 10/2/19, effective 1/1/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-106, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.670 and 66.08.030. WSR 15-07-036, § 314-02-106, filed 3/11/15, effective 4/11/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.363, 66.24.660 and 66.08.030. WSR 14-02-001, § 314-02-106, filed 12/18/13, effective 1/18/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.055, 66.24.160, 66.24.630, and 66.24.640. WSR 12-12-065, § 314-02-106, filed 6/5/12, effective 7/6/12.]

WAC 314-02-107 What are the requirements for a spirits retail license? (1) The requirements for a spirits retail license are as follows:

(a) Submit a signed acknowledgment form indicating the square footage of the premises. The premises must be at least ten thousand square feet of fully enclosed retail space within a single structure, including store rooms and other interior areas. This does not include any area encumbered by a lease or rental agreement (floor plans one-eighth inch to one foot scale may be required by the board); and

(b) Submit a signed acknowledgment form indicating the licensee has a security plan which addresses:

- (i) Inventory management;
- (ii) Employee training and supervision; and

(iii) Physical security of spirits product with respect to preventing sales to underage or apparently intoxicated persons and theft of product.

(2) A grocery store licensee or a specialty shop licensee may add a spirits retail liquor license to their current license if they meet the requirements for the spirits retail license.

(3) The board may not deny a spirits retail license to qualified applicants where the premises is less than ten thousand square feet if:

(a) The application is for a former contract liquor store location;

(b) The application is for the holder of a former state liquor store operating rights sold at auction; or

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

(i) The applicant meets the operational requirements in WAC 314-02-107 (1)(b); and

(ii) If a current liquor licensee, has not committed more than one public safety violation within the last three years.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.055, 66.24.160, 66.24.630, and 66.24.640. WSR 12-12-065, § 314-02-107, filed 6/5/12, effective 7/6/12.]

WAC 314-02-1071 Trade area. (1) "Trade area" as used in RCW 66.24.630 means an area where there is no spirits retail license within a 20-mile travel distance at the time of license application.

(2) For a spirits retail license application where the proposed premises is less than 10,000 square feet of fully enclosed retail space, the board will determine if there is an existing spirits retailer within 20 travel miles at the time of license application.

(3) Former contract or state liquor store owners are exempt from the 10,000 square foot minimum required by law. If either entity chooses to locate within a trade area as defined in this section, they may be issued a license as long as they are in compliance with relocation criteria as established by the board.

(4) Spirits retailers owned and operated by a tribe or its tribal enterprise, located in Indian country as defined by 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1151, including reservation and all lands held in trust by the United States for the tribe or its members, are exempt from the 20-mile travel distance requirement.

(a) For purposes of this subsection, "tribe" means a federally recognized tribe as defined by 25 U.S.C. Sec. 4103 (13)(B).

(b) For purposes of this subsection, "tribal enterprise" means a wholly owned business enterprise of the tribe.

(5) The board may make an exception to the 20-mile travel distance requirement for a spirits retail license application where access to the proposed location is by means of travel other than automobile.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-06-023, § 314-02-1071, filed 2/28/24, effective 3/30/24; WSR 13-20-148, § 314-02-1071, filed 10/2/13, effective 11/2/13.]

WAC 314-02-108 Responsible vendor program. (1) **What is the purpose of this chapter?** The purpose of this section is to establish standards and procedures for a responsible vendor program for spirits retail and beer and wine retail licensees selling alcohol for off-premises consumption.

(2) **What is the responsible vendor program for spirits retail licensees?** This program is free, voluntary, and self-monitoring. Spirits retail licensees who hold a responsible vendor certificate and maintain all requirements are eligible for reduced sanctions on their first single violation within any period of 12 calendar months.

(3) **How does a spirits retail licensee become a responsible vendor?** Any spirits retail licensee who meets the program standards may participate. To apply for a responsible vendor certificate, the licensee must have no public safety violations within the last two years and must complete and submit a board-provided application form. Board staff will review the application for completeness, and will:

(a) Certify the completed application clearly indicates the licensee has all program standards in place and send a certificate to the licensee; or

(b) Return an incomplete application that does not clearly indicate the licensee has all program standards in place. Staff will notify the licensee of the reason(s) the application is being returned.

(4) **To qualify as a responsible vendor, a spirits retail licensee must:**

(a) Post their responsible vendor program certificate for public viewing at the main entrance of the premises;

(b) Train each employee supervising or selling alcohol in responsible liquor sales. Licensees may require employees to obtain a mandatory alcohol server training permit from a board certified provider or train employees themselves using the training criteria specified in subsection (5) of this section; and

(c) In an area visible to employees, post the house policies on alcohol sales and checking identification. The licensee must have each employee read and sign the house policies which must include at a minimum:

(i) A list of acceptable forms of identification which are accepted at the premises;

(ii) Directions for checking identification for customers; and

(iii) The consequences for selling spirits to a minor or apparently intoxicated person.

(d) In an area visible to patrons, post signs to deter illegal purchases of alcohol. Examples of information include, it is illegal to purchase alcohol under 21 years of age or while apparently intoxicated. Other information may include acceptable forms of identification at the premises;

(e) Have an on-going training plan for employees, to include annual training at a minimum. Examples of training include computer based training, video training, classroom instruction, and meetings. The training may be done individually or in a group. At a minimum, training must cover the topics listed in subsection (5) of this section; and

(f) Retain employee training records and signed house policies for three years and must be able to present employee training records upon request.

(5) **What are the program standards, program content, and other requirements for the responsible vendor program?** All training must include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Guidelines for recognizing minors and apparently intoxicated persons;

(b) Forms of identification for purchasing alcohol;

(c) How to check identification and how to recognize false or altered identification;

(d) A requirement to check identification in accordance with house policies;

(e) Recommended actions for refusing sales of alcohol to minors or apparently intoxicated persons;

(f) A review of the consequences for selling to minors, and the importance of not selling alcohol to minors or apparently intoxicated persons;

(g) A review of house policies on alcohol sales. Each licensee must ensure that their employees receive training that covers the licensee's own house policies; and

(h) The standards and requirements for the mandatory alcohol server training stipulated in WAC 314-17-060 are deemed sufficient for employee's initial training for the responsible vendor training.

(6) **What are the sanctions when a licensee violates liquor laws or regulations?** For violations, as outlined in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040, involving the sales of spirits, the prescribed penalty is doubled. If a licensee has a certified responsible vendor program having all program standards in place, the board will impose the standard penalty detailed in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040 for that violation. Any subsequent violation involving spirits within any period of 12 calendar months will be double the standard penalties. Regardless of the type of alcohol sold; beer, wine, or spirits, WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040 are applicable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-02-108, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24; WSR 14-15-075, § 314-02-108, filed 7/16/14, effective 8/16/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.630. WSR 12-11-008, § 314-02-108, filed 5/3/12, effective 6/3/12.]

WAC 314-02-1081 What is the responsible vendor program for beer and wine retail licensees selling beer and wine for off-premises consumption?

(1) The program promotes retail licensees selling beer and wine for off-premises consumption taking positive steps to ensure alcohol is sold responsibly. The program is provided free and licensees may join the program voluntarily. Retail licensees selling beer and wine for off-premises consumption who hold a responsible vendor certificate and maintain all requirements are eligible for reduced penalties on their first public safety violation within any period of twenty-four calendar months.

(2) **How does a beer and wine retail licensee become a responsible vendor?** Any beer and wine retail licensee selling beer and wine for off-premises consumption who meets the program standards may participate. To apply for a responsible vendor certificate, the licensee must have no public safety violations within the last two years and must

complete and submit a board-provided application form. Board staff will review the application for completeness, and will:

(a) Certify the completed application clearly indicates the licensee has all program standards in place and send a certificate to the licensee; or

(b) Return an incomplete application that does not clearly indicate the licensee has all program standards in place. Staff will notify the licensee of the reason(s) the application is being returned.

(3) To qualify as a responsible vendor, a beer and wine retail licensee selling beer and wine for off-premises consumption must:

(a) Establish and enforce a house policy relating to the sale and service of alcohol products that includes at a minimum:

(i) Who needs responsible alcohol sales training and how often;

(ii) A list of acceptable forms of ID at the premises;

(iii) When and how to check ID;

(iv) When and how to refuse sales;

(v) When to notify the supervisor and/or law enforcement for problems; and

(vi) The consequences for failing to check ID and/or making illegal alcohol sales.

(b) Train employees prior to engaging in the sale of alcohol and provide refresher course annually at a minimum. The minimum training component must include:

(i) Information on the misuse and risks of underage use of alcohol;

(ii) Washington state liquor laws and regulations;

(iii) House policy (see house policy above for components);

(iv) How to identify the signs of intoxication; and

(v) How to get additional resources/training.

(c) Maintain a responsible alcohol management policy which may include:

(i) Delegate a supervisor level employee to oversee and enforce store policies;

(ii) Participate and cooperate with local community organizations and/or efforts promoting public safety;

(iii) Monitor employee conduct and reinforce training;

(iv) Program point of sale system to recognize age restricted products and prompt cashiers to check ID and stop the transaction until the date of birth is entered and the age is calculated;

(v) Provide "birth date eligible to purchase alcohol" daily;

(vi) Provide appropriate ID checking tools such as current ID checking guide (shows valid ID formats from all states and U.S. territories), and "black lights" to check the authenticity of an ID;

(vii) No advertising targeting youth;

(viii) Displaying alcohol products in such a way to enable unobstructed monitoring, away from youth-oriented products; and

(ix) Use of theft deterrent devices.

(d) In an area visible to patrons, post signs to deter illegal purchased of alcohol. Examples include; it is illegal to purchase alcohol under twenty-one years of age or while apparently intoxicated. Other information may include acceptable forms of identification at the premises;

(e) Post the responsible vendor program certificate for public view in a conspicuous area at the front of the premises; and

(f) Retain employee training records and signed house policies for three years and be able to present employee training records upon request.

(4) What are the employee training standards and other requirements for the responsible vendor program?

(a) The training courses shall have the standards and requirements as stipulated in (a) and (b) of this subsection at a minimum;

(b) Training must require employee to demonstrate reasonable mastery of the topics;

(c) Training may be presented in-class, online course or other methods not compromising the training requirement;

(d) The training course content must be up-to-date with the latest laws and rules and must be provided in its entirety as certified by the board;

(e) The standards and requirements for the mandatory alcohol server training stipulated in WAC 314-17-060 are deemed sufficient for employee's initial training for the responsible vendor training; and

(f) The training course provided by the board is deemed sufficient for employee's initial and follow-up training for the responsible vendor training.

(5) How does a retailer maintain the certification?

(a) The licensee must maintain all program requirements at all times and have no more than three public safety violations within a two-year period.

(b) When a public safety violation occurs, licensee must submit an action plan to the board's licensing staff illustrating ways to prevent further violations within ten days from the date of violation.

(c) Update training materials and inform employees within thirty days from the board's notification regarding new legislation and/or regulations.

(d) Present the employee training records upon request by the board's staff.

(6) What must a licensee do when a second public safety violation occurs within a two-year period?

(a) The licensee must submit an action plan to prevent further violations to the board's licensing staff within ten calendar days of violation.

(b) The board may decertify the responsible vendor certification if the licensee fails to submit an action plan and/or demonstrate poor commitment to the program including having three or more public safety violations within a two-year period.

(7) How long does a licensee have to wait before rejoining the program? Once decertified from the program, licensee may reapply for the program after two years. Any public safety violation during this time may prohibit the licensee from joining the program.

(8) What are the sanctions when a licensee violates liquor laws or regulations? If a beer and wine retail licensee has a certified responsible vendor program having all program standards in place and has a public safety violation, the board will impose a deferral for a two-year period. If there are no further public safety violations within that two-year period, the violation is dismissed. If another violation occurs within that two-year period, the board will end the deferment and process both the first and the second violation based on the standard penalties described in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 14-15-075, § 314-02-1081, filed 7/16/14, effective 8/16/14.]

WAC 314-02-109 What are the quarterly reporting and payment requirements for a spirits retailer license? (1) A spirits retailer must submit quarterly reports and payments to the board.

The required reports must be:

- (a) On a form furnished by the board;
- (b) Filed every quarter, including quarters with no activity or payment due;
- (c) Submitted, with payment due, to the board on or before the twenty-fifth day following the tax quarter (e.g., Quarter 1 (Jan., Feb., Mar.) report is due April 25th). When the twenty-fifth day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the filing must be postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service no later than the next postal business day; and
- (d) Filed separately for each liquor license held.

(2) **What if a spirits retailer licensee fails to report or pay, or reports or pays late?** Failure of a spirits retailer licensee to submit its quarterly reports and payment to the board as required in subsection (1) of this section will be sufficient grounds for the board to suspend or revoke the liquor license.

Failure of a spirits retailer licensee to submit its quarterly reports and payment to the board for two consecutive quarters will be sufficient grounds for the board to revoke the liquor license.

A penalty of one percent per month will be assessed on any payments postmarked after the twenty-fifth day quarterly report is due. When the twenty-fifth day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the filing must be postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service no later than the next postal business day.

Absent a postmark, the date received at the Washington state liquor and cannabis board, or designee, will be used to determine if penalties are to be assessed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-109, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17; WSR 16-01-102, § 314-02-109, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16; WSR 14-12-101, § 314-02-109, filed 6/4/14, effective 7/5/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.630, 66.24.055, 66.24.145 and 66.08.030. WSR 13-07-085, § 314-02-109, filed 3/20/13, effective 4/20/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.055, 66.24.160, 66.24.630, and 66.24.640. WSR 12-12-065, § 314-02-109, filed 6/5/12, effective 7/6/12.]

WAC 314-02-110 What is a beer and/or wine gift delivery license?

(1) Per RCW 66.24.550, a beer and/or wine gift delivery license allows a business that is primarily engaged in the retail sale of gifts or flowers to deliver beer and/or wine in bottles or original packages. The beer or wine must be delivered in conjunction with the gifts or flowers.

(2) The annual fee for this license is seventy-five dollars.

(3) An applicant must meet the following requirements to obtain and maintain a beer and/or wine gift delivery license:

(a) The business must be primarily engaged in the retail sale of gifts or flowers. In order to determine that the business meets this qualification, the board may inspect an applicant's or licensee's inventory, sales figures, and business records.

(b) A beer and/or wine gift delivery licensee may not hold any other class of liquor license.

WAC 314-02-112 Caterer's license. (1) A caterer's license allows the licensee to sell spirits, beer, and wine by the individual serving for consumption on the premises at a catered event location.

(2) The catered event location must be owned, leased, or operated by:

(a) The holder of the caterer's license; or

(b) The sponsor of the event for which the catering services are being provided.

(3) The caterer licensee is responsible for all areas of a location where alcohol is sold, served, consumed, or stored.

(4) If the catered event is open and advertised to the public, the event must be sponsored by a nonprofit society or organization as defined in RCW 66.24.375.

(a) A registered nonprofit holding a public or civic event may invite a caterer to provide alcohol service at a location within the parameters of the event.

(b) If attendance at the catered event is limited to members or invited guests of the sponsoring individual, society, or organization, the requirement in subsection (2) of this section does not apply.

(5) A spirits, beer, and wine caterer licensee must have the ability to serve at least four complete meals. A commissary kitchen, licensed by the city and/or county health department, shall be maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing and cooking complete meals. The caterer licensee must maintain the kitchen equipment necessary to prepare the complete meals required under this section. The complete meals must be prepared at the licensed commissary kitchen premises. "Complete meal" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(6) A beer and wine caterer licensee must have the ability to provide minimum food service. A commissary kitchen shall be maintained in a substantial manner as a place for preparing and cooking minimum food service. The caterer licensee must maintain the kitchen equipment necessary to prepare minimum food service required under this section. The minimum food service must be prepared at the licensed commissary kitchen premises. "Minimum food service" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(7) Licensees holding a caterer's license may share a commissary kitchen under the following conditions:

(a) Each licensee has their own secure area for their own liquor stock. Liquor stock cannot be shared.

(b) If using a shared commissary kitchen, each applicant/licensee must provide a sketch of the commissary kitchen to licensing indicating the separate secured area for each licensee.

(8) The applicant must provide the liquor and cannabis board with a copy of their commissary kitchen license issued by the city or county health department.

(9) (a) The licensee is required to send a list of scheduled catered events to their regional enforcement office on the first of each month. The licensee must provide the following information:

(i) Date of the catered events;

(ii) Time of the catered events; and

(iii) Place and location of catered events.

(b) Any changes to the information provided to the board must be reported to the regional enforcement office 72 hours prior to the catered event.

(10) A caterer's license holder is not allowed to cater events at a liquor licensed premises.

(11) The holder of the caterer's license may store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee if the licensee owns or has a leasehold interest at the other premises. Documentation must be provided to the board showing the licensee owns or has a leasehold interest in the property.

(12) All employees that sell or serve alcohol must hold MAST permits.

(13) The annual fee for the caterer's license is as follows:

(a) The annual fee for beer is \$200;

(b) The annual fee for wine is \$200; and

(c) The annual fee for a combined spirits, beer, and wine is \$1,000.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-112, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-112, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.690. WSR 14-24-128, § 314-02-112, filed 12/3/14, effective 1/3/15.]

WAC 314-02-114 Senior center license. (1) A senior center license can only be issued to a nonprofit organization whose primary service is providing recreational and social activities for seniors on the licensed premises.

(2) The senior center license permits the sale of spirits by the individual glass, including mixed drinks and cocktails mixed on the premises only, beer and wine, at retail for consumption on the licensed premises.

(3) To qualify for the senior center license, the applicant must:

(a) Be a nonprofit organization under RCW 24.03.005;

(i) "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation not for profit subject to the provisions of this chapter, except a foreign corporation.

(ii) "Foreign corporation" means a corporation not for profit organized under laws other than the laws of this state.

(iii) "Not for profit corporation" or "nonprofit corporation" means a corporation no part of the income of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers.

(b) Only serve alcohol between the hours of 6 a.m. and 2 a.m.; and

(c) Provide at least minimum food service anytime alcohol is sold. "Minimum food service" is defined in WAC 314-02-010.

(4) Alcohol may be sold and served at the following types of events:

(a) Events hosted by the senior center; and

(b) Private events where the facility is rented by a private party for an event such as a wedding reception, family reunion, etc.

(5) If minors are allowed on the premises, floor plans must meet the requirements in WAC 314-02-025.

(6) All alcohol servers must have a valid mandatory alcohol server training permit.

(7) The annual fee for this license is \$720.

[Statutory Authority: 2021 c 48 § 2, RCW 66.08.071, 66.08.030 and 2021 c 48. WSR 22-01-052, § 314-02-114, filed 12/8/21, effective 1/8/22. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.680. WSR 14-20-048, § 314-02-114, filed 9/24/14, effective 10/25/14.]

WAC 314-02-115 Requirements for licensees that sell keg beer.

Consistent with RCW 66.28.200 and 66.28.210:

(1)(a) Any licensee, except for a domestic brewery or microbrewery selling beer of its own production as provided in subsection (3) of this section, who sells beer for off-premises consumption in kegs or other containers holding four or more gallons of beer must require the purchaser to provide at least one piece of identification (see WAC 314-11-025 for acceptable forms of identification); and

(b) The licensee or employee and purchaser must fill out a keg registration form, provided by the board, which contains:

(i) The name and address of the purchaser;

(ii) The type and number of the identification presented by the purchaser;

(iii) The address where the beer will be consumed and the date on which it will be consumed; and

(iv) A sworn statement, signed by the purchaser under penalty of perjury, that:

(A) The purchaser is at least twenty-one years of age;

(B) The purchaser will not allow persons under twenty-one years of age to consume the beer purchased;

(C) The purchaser will not remove or obliterate the keg registration form affixed to the keg or allow it to be removed or obliterated; and

(D) The address listed in (b)(iii) of this subsection is the true and correct address at which the beer will be consumed or physically located.

(2) It is the licensee's or employee's responsibility to distribute the properly completed keg registration form as follows:

(a) One copy to the purchaser;

(b) One copy affixed to the keg or container holding four gallons or more of beer, prior to it leaving the licensed premises; and

(c) One copy must be retained on the licensed premises for one year, available for inspection and copying by any law enforcement officer.

(3) Domestic breweries and microbreweries and their licensed retail locations are not subject to the keg registration and container identification requirements when selling kegs or other containers containing four gallons or more of beer of the licensee's own production, and purchasers of these kegs or containers are not subject to the related purchaser requirements, except that the purchaser must be at least twenty-one years of age and must not allow persons under twenty-one years of age to consume any beer purchased.

(4) Except in cases involving sales by domestic breweries and microbreweries of beer of the licensee's own production as described in subsection (3) of this section, possession of a keg or other container which holds four gallons or more of beer without a properly completed keg registration form affixed to it, other than on the licensee's premises, will be a violation of this title.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.240, 66.24.244, 66.28.200, 66.28.210, and 66.28.220. WSR 21-03-095, § 314-02-115, filed 1/20/21, effective 2/20/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-115, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

WAC 314-02-120 How do licensees get keg registration forms? (1)

The board will provide keg registration forms free of charge to licensees who hold (a) a beer and/or wine restaurant license in combination with an off-premises beer and/or wine endorsement; (b) a tavern license in combination with an off-premises beer and/or wine endorsement; or (c) a beer and/or wine specialty shop license with a keg endorsement.

(2) Licensees who hold a grocery store license with a keg endorsement, or a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license with a keg endorsement, must purchase the keg registration forms. Keg registration books can be ordered online at the liquor and cannabis board website or from the enforcement customer service line for four dollars per book of twenty-five forms.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 17-12-030, § 314-02-120, filed 5/31/17, effective 7/1/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.24.363. WSR 11-01-133, § 314-02-120, filed 12/21/10, effective 1/21/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 09-02-012, § 314-02-120, filed 12/29/08, effective 1/29/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.010, 66.24.120. WSR 00-07-091, § 314-02-120, filed 3/15/00, effective 4/15/00.]

**Chapter 314-05 WAC
SPECIAL OCCASION LICENSES**

Last Update: 9/30/20

WAC

314-05-020 Special occasion license.
314-05-025 Application process for a special occasion license.
314-05-030 Requirements for special occasion license events.
314-05-035 Advertising and branded promotional items for special occasion events.

WAC 314-05-020 Special occasion license. (1) Consistent with RCW 66.24.380, a special occasion license allows a nonprofit organization to sell, at a specified date, time, and place:

(a) Spirits, beer, and wine by the individual serving and wine by the bottle for on-premises consumption; and

(b) Spirits, beer, and wine in original, unopened containers for off-premises consumption.

(2) Special occasion licensees may have no more than twelve days of events per calendar year (see RCW 66.24.380(1) for an exception for agricultural fairs).

(3) The fee for the special occasion license is sixty dollars per day, per event. Multiple alcohol service locations at an event are an additional sixty dollars per location.

(4) A special occasion license is a retail liquor license. Non-profit organizations must comply with applicable retail liquor license requirements when operating under the special occasion license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-20-038, § 314-05-020, filed 9/30/20, effective 10/31/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-05-020, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.08.050. WSR 12-17-006, § 314-05-020, filed 8/1/12, effective 9/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 09-02-013, § 314-05-020, filed 12/29/08, effective 1/29/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.28.010. WSR 04-22-078, § 314-05-020, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/3/04.]

WAC 314-05-025 Application process for a special occasion license. (1) Special occasion applications should:

(a) Be submitted at least forty-five days prior to an event where no minors will attend;

(b) Be submitted with an application addendum at least sixty days prior to an event where the applicant requests minors in attendance; or

(c) Applications submitted less than the required forty-five or sixty days prior to the event might not be approved.

(2) Special occasion applications must include:

(a) Documentation verifying that the organization is a registered nonprofit with the Washington secretary of state or with the Internal Revenue Service;

(b) The name of any winery that will be taking orders at the event and accepting payment for wine of its own production to be delivered at a later date; and

(c) Any additional relevant information requested by the board.

(3) Consistent with RCW 66.24.010(8), the board must send a notice to the local authority for each application received. The local

authority has twenty days to respond or request an extension for good cause.

(4) The board may conduct a criminal history check on the organization's officers and/or managers.

(5) Special occasion licenses may be denied for reasons including, but not limited to, those outlined in chapter 314-07 WAC. Denials are subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-20-038, § 314-05-025, filed 9/30/20, effective 10/31/20; WSR 16-01-102, § 314-05-025, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16; WSR 11-23-046, § 314-05-025, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.28.010. WSR 04-22-078, § 314-05-025, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/3/04.]

WAC 314-05-030 Requirements for special occasion license events.

(1) The special occasion license must be posted at each alcohol service area at the event.

(2) Consistent with RCW 66.28.070, all spirits, beer, and wine purchased for the event by the special occasion licensee may only be purchased in the manufacturer's approved container or package from the following:

- (a) A licensed off-premises retailer;
- (b) A distributor;
- (c) A distillery or craft distillery;
- (d) A domestic brewery or microbrewery;
- (e) A winery; or

(f) A certificate of approval holder with a direct shipping to Washington retailer endorsement.

(3) Consistent with RCW 66.28.310, special occasion licensees are allowed to pay for beer, wine, and spirits used for the special occasion event immediately following the end of the event.

(4) Consistent with RCW 66.28.040, alcohol may be donated to special occasion licensees registered as 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(6) for the event as follows:

(a) In state breweries and beer certificate of approval holders may donate beer;

(b) In state wineries and wine certificate of approval holders may donate wine;

(c) An accredited representative of a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of spirituous liquor may donate spirits.

(5) Alcohol may not be provided, or advertised as being provided, to the public free of charge at the special occasion event.

(6) Alcohol may not be sold, or advertised as being sold, below the manufacturer's cost at the special occasion event.

(7) If alcohol is auctioned at the event, the final sale price may not be below the manufacturer's cost.

(8) If tickets are sold for the special occasion event and the ticket fee includes alcohol for event attendees, the ticket must be sold directly by the nonprofit organization and may not be sold by a third party. In order to ensure alcohol is not being given away or sold below the manufacturer's cost, if the ticket fee includes alcohol the total ticket fee must be above the manufacturer's cost of the included alcohol.

(9) Consistent with RCW 66.24.375, no portion of the profits from special occasion events may be paid directly or indirectly to members, officers, directors, or trustees of the nonprofit organization except for services performed for the organization.

(10) Wineries, breweries, and distilleries participating in a special occasion event may pay booth fees to the special occasion licensee. Booth fees must be uniform for all participating wineries, breweries, and distilleries.

(11) Breweries may provide installation of draft beer dispensing equipment for a special occasion event.

(12) Pouring or dispensing may be provided at any type of special occasion event by wineries, distilleries, or spirits distributors.

(13) Pouring or dispensing may be provided by breweries at a beer tasting exhibition or judging event. A beer tasting exhibition or judging event must be sponsored by the special occasion licensee and have at least three breweries represented that are pouring samples.

(14) Consistent with RCW 66.24.380, the sale, service, and consumption of alcohol must be confined to a designated area.

(15) If a special occasion event is held at an establishment that has a liquor license:

(a) The special occasion event must be in a designated area of the licensed premises separate from areas open to the general public;

(b) The licensed premises' liquor cannot be sold or served in the designated special occasion event area;

(c) The liquor licensee cannot charge for the liquor purchased and brought by the special occasion licensee for service at the event;

(d) The liquor licensee must sign the special occasion application acknowledging that they will not sell or serve their liquor at the event and giving permission for the special occasion licensee to bring and sell their liquor at the liquor licensed premises; and

(e) The special occasion event cannot be held at a premises where the liquor license will be suspended by the board on the date(s) of the scheduled event.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-20-038, § 314-05-030, filed 9/30/20, effective 10/31/20. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.08.050. WSR 12-17-006, § 314-05-030, filed 8/1/12, effective 9/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 11-23-046, § 314-05-030, filed 11/9/11, effective 12/10/11; WSR 09-02-013, § 314-05-030, filed 12/29/08, effective 1/29/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.20.360 through [66.20].380, 66.20.390, 66.24.170, 66.24.206, 66.24.210, 66.24.240, 66.24.244, 66.24.270, 66.24.290, 66.28.170, 66.28.180, and 42.56.270. WSR 07-02-076, § 314-05-030, filed 12/29/06, effective 1/29/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.28.010. WSR 04-22-078, § 314-05-030, filed 11/2/04, effective 12/3/04.]

WAC 314-05-035 Advertising and branded promotional items for special occasion events. (1) Special occasion licensees and industry members must comply with RCW 66.28.285 through 66.28.310, regarding the three-tier system, direct and indirect interests between industry members and retailers, undue influence, exclusive agreements, and money advances.

(2) Manufacturers, distributors, or their licensed representatives may use websites and social media to post, repost, or share promotional information or images about events or provide other advertis-

ing services per the requirements outlined in RCW 66.28.310. Manufacturers, distributors, or their licensed representatives may also provide programs or flyers to be disseminated at the event, or may have media coverage of the event.

(3) Industry members may not provide money for advertising or promoting (sponsoring) an event directly to:

(a) The special occasion licensee;

(b) Employees of the special occasion licensee; or

(c) Promoters, event coordinators, or third parties hired by the special occasion licensee.

(4) If a third-party organization is holding an event in which a special occasion licensee participates, industry members may provide money for advertising or promoting (sponsoring) the event directly to the third-party organization only when:

(a) The third-party organization does not hold a special occasion license for the event;

(b) The third-party organization has not been hired by the participating special occasion licensee;

(c) Any advertising money may not be shared with the special occasion licensee; and

(d) The third-party organization has not expressly or implicitly promised, contracted, or otherwise agreed that the industry member's brand will be or will be more likely to be sold by the special occasion licensee, that the industry member's brand will be sold to the total or partial exclusion of any other brand, or that the industry member will be allowed access to the special occasion licensed area for advertising purposes without direct approval from the special occasion licensee and payment of reasonable booth fees to the special occasion licensee.

(5) Industry members may not give alcohol-related promotional items to event attendees in the special occasion licensed area.

(6) Industry members may also provide signage with the industry member's name or brand name of the product. Signage that may be visible to the general public from the public right of way must not:

(a) Exceed a total of four signs affixed to or hanging in a window, or on the outside of the licensed event area, referring to alcoholic beverages, brand names, or manufacturers; and

(b) Exceed sixteen hundred square inches.

(7) Inflatables are not allowed inside the event area unless the area is completely enclosed with no view to the inside from the public right of way.

(8) Industry members must comply with RCW 66.28.310 regarding the provision of and/or the receipt of branded promotional items directly or indirectly to a special occasion licensee.

(9) An industry member is not obligated to provide branded promotional items as a condition for selling alcohol to the special occasion licensee.

(10) Anyone asserting the provision of branded promotional items as allowed in this section has resulted or is more likely than not to result in undue influence or an adverse impact on public health and safety, or is otherwise inconsistent with the criteria of this section, may file a complaint with the board. Upon receipt of a complaint, the board may conduct an investigation.

(a) The board may issue an administrative violation notice to the industry member, the special occasion licensee, or both.

(b) The recipient of the administrative violation notice may request a hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 20-20-038, § 314-05-035, filed 9/30/20, effective 10/31/20; WSR 16-01-102, § 314-05-035, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16.]

**Chapter 314-18 WAC
BANQUET PERMITS**

Last Update: 11/6/24

314-18-010	Banquet permits—Authorized.
314-18-020	Definitions.
314-18-030	Applicants—Retail liquor licensees ineligible—Exceptions.
314-18-040	Issuance fee—Restrictions.
314-18-050	Sale of liquor—Not authorized.
314-18-060	Liquor to be served and consumed—Restrictions.
314-18-070	Responsibilities of permittee.
314-18-080	Hours of operation—Inspection of premises.
314-18-090	Misrepresentation on application—Consequences.
314-18-100	Penalties.

WAC 314-18-010 Banquet permits—Authorized. Pursuant to the provisions of RCW 66.20.010, the board may issue banquet permits in accordance with the following rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-010, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-020 Definitions. In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Permit" means a banquet permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(3).

(2) "Banquet"

(a) Means any event not open to the general public to be held or conducted at a specific place upon a specific date where the persons in attendance will have some common purpose or interest, either business or social or a combination thereof, for attending;

(b) Does not mean or refer to an event or affair requiring the presence or service of food as might be construed in the more formal sense of that term; nor is there any implication that such events are limited to any specific number of times that they may be held or conducted, if the applicants are qualified and the events are conducted in conformance with this chapter;

(c) Is not intended to refer to or be applicable to an event, affair, or occasion held in the privacy of a person's home.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-020, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-030 Applicants—Retail liquor licensees ineligible—Exceptions. (1) Any person 21 years of age or older, either for themselves or in a representative capacity on behalf of a society, organization, or business entity, may apply for a banquet permit which authorizes the service and consumption of liquor at a specific place upon a specific date.

(2) Retail liquor licensees are NOT eligible to apply for banquet permits for events to be held at, in, or upon such licensee's premises: Provided, however, that the licensee's ineligibility will not apply:

(a) When the application is by an established organization of members or auxiliary within a licensed club;

(b) Where grand openings, or special openings following new construction or substantial alterations, or when conventions are to be held on the licensed premises;

(c) Where special occasions such as employee Christmas parties, business anniversaries, etc., are held on the licensed premises;

(d) For functions held at locations other than the licensed premises.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued to qualified applicants for private functions on a chartered bus, chartered boat, chartered plane, or a chartered passenger car on a train.

(4) A banquet permit is not required for:

(a) Spirit, beer and wine sampling conducted in accordance with RCW 66.28.040 as implemented by chapter 314-64 WAC.

(b) Beer or wine provided by a brewery, winery, or distributor as part of a course of instruction for liquor licensees and/or their employees pursuant to RCW 66.28.150.

(5) The board interprets and will apply the relevant portions of the Liquor Act (RCW 66.20.010, 66.04.010(23), 66.04.010(26), 66.24.480, 66.24.481, and 66.44.100), reading them in pari materia, as not requiring a banquet permit to be obtained by an individual for a function when that individual is not acting with a business purpose or on behalf of an organization or business entity, where each of the following conditions are met:

(a) The function to be held by the individual is of a personal, noncommercial type which would normally be held in the individual's private home but for space considerations. Examples being a birthday party, wedding reception, bar mitzvah, etc. In lieu of holding the function in their home, the individual has arranged for use of a facility which is to be closed off from the public during the function and which is not on any licensed premises.

(b) The function is hosted by the individual personally. That is, there is no charge in any manner whatsoever for attendance, whether by admission charge, donation, dues, fees, or otherwise, and there is no charge in any manner whatsoever for anything provided at the function (i.e., mixer, setups, ice, food, hors d'oeuvres, etc.).

(c) That there is no business purpose for the function and that no pecuniary gain is intended or realized by the individual from the holding of the function.

(d) That those persons attending the function are the personal invitees of the individual holding it.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-18-030, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 15.88.030, 19.126.020, 66.04.010, 66.08.180, 66.16.100, 66.20.010, 66.20.300, 66.20.310, 66.24.150, 66.24.170, 66.24.185, 66.24.200, 66.24.206, 66.24.210, 66.24.230, 66.24.240, 66.24.244, 66.24.250, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.24.395, 66.24.400, 66.24.420, 66.24.425, 66.24.440, 66.24.450, 66.24.455, 66.24.495, 66.24.540, 66.28.010, 66.28.040, 66.28.050, 66.28.170, 66.28.180, 66.28.190, 66.28.200, 66.28.310, 66.44.190, 66.44.310, 66.98.060 and 82.08.150. WSR 98-18-097, § 314-18-030, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/3/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 88-22-026 (Order 268, Resolution No. 277), § 314-18-030, filed 10/25/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-030, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-040 Issuance fee—Restrictions. (1) Banquet permits may be issued by the board's stores and agencies to qualified applicants on forms provided by the board; the fee for each banquet permit will be \$10.

(2) Except for outdoor areas, banquet permits will only be issued for use at premises that are or can be arranged so that the general public can be excluded therefrom.

(3) Where the application is for a banquet to be held either partially or wholly out-of-doors, the following restrictions will apply:

(a) State parks: State parks are exempt from the law requiring a license or permit to consume liquor in a public place (RCW 66.04.011). Banquet permits shall not be issued for the service and consumption of liquor in state parks.

(b) City and county parks: Applicants will be issued banquet permits only upon presentation of written approval from the appropriate local authority for the banquet applied for.

(c) Commercial parks (privately owned and operated): Store and agency managers may issue banquet permits for use in such commercial parks even though the event is to be held partly or wholly out-of-doors.

(d) All other outdoor areas: Issuance is conditioned upon approval of the area liquor enforcement officer.

(4) Where the application is for a banquet permit for an event to be held on a college or university campus or upon the premises of an elementary or high school, public or private; permits will be issued provided that approval, in writing, by an appropriate official of the college, university, elementary, or high school is furnished with the application.

(5) When the application is for a banquet permit for an event to be held in or at a state armory used for military purposes, permits will be issued provided that approval, in writing, by the adjutant general or their designee is furnished by the applicant to the board and to the chief of police of the incorporated city or town in which the armory is located or to the county sheriff if the armory is located outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns.

(6) Banquet permits will not be issued for use at premises that have a license issued by the board that is or will be suspended on the date of the scheduled banquet.

(7) The event for which the banquet permit application is made cannot be open to the public through general admission ticket sales.

(8) The event for which the banquet permit application is made cannot be open to the public or advertised to the public.

(9) Approval of the area enforcement officer is required for banquet permits intended for use in the cocktail lounge facilities or tap rooms of hotels, restaurants, and clubs, unless the entire premises under the control of the licensee is devoted to the banquet, and then only if all licensee liquor is removed from view and securely isolated.

(10) Where the application is for a banquet permit for an event to be held on a vessel under the jurisdiction of the Washington state ferry system; permits will be issued provided that approval, in writing, by an appropriate official of the Washington state ferry system is furnished with the application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 24-23-002, s 314-18-040, filed 11/6/24, effective 12/7/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030,

15.88.030, 19.126.020, 66.04.010, 66.08.180, 66.16.100, 66.20.010, 66.20.300, 66.20.310, 66.24.150, 66.24.170, 66.24.185, 66.24.200, 66.24.206, 66.24.210, 66.24.230, 66.24.240, 66.24.244, 66.24.250, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.24.395, 66.24.400, 66.24.420, 66.24.425, 66.24.440, 66.24.450, 66.24.455, 66.24.495, 66.24.540, 66.28.010, 66.28.040, 66.28.050, 66.28.170, 66.28.180, 66.28.190, 66.28.200, 66.28.310, 66.44.190, 66.44.310, 66.98.060 and 82.08.150. WSR 98-18-097, § 314-18-040, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/3/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 86-09-075 (Order 183, Resolution No. 192), § 314-18-040, filed 4/22/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 85-06-021 (Order 153, Resolution No. 162), § 314-18-040, filed 2/27/85; WSR 84-09-025 (Order 140, Resolution No. 149), § 314-18-040, filed 4/11/84; WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-040, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-050 Sale of liquor—Not authorized. (1) A banquet permit does not authorize the sale of liquor for cash, credit, check, scrip, or in any manner whatever: Provided, however, That the cost of the occasion to those attending, if any, may be included in the total price for the banquet, in which event, to assure participants receiving an equal share, an allocation based upon a distribution of tickets exchangeable for drinks as a part of the package price is permissible.

(2) The prohibition provided for in subsection (1) of this section extends to the sale of mixers, ice, or "set-ups" if the prices charged therefor are unrelated to the cost of such goods and/or services and approximate what the charge for a drink containing liquor would be.

(3) Liquor cannot be raffled off or offered as a prize at an event for which a banquet permit has been issued. (Such disposition would constitute a "sale" of liquor as that term is defined in RCW 66.04.010(27).)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-050, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-060 Liquor to be served and consumed—Restrictions.

(1) Spirit, beer and wine restaurant discount liquor cannot be sold, served, or consumed under or by authority of a banquet permit. Liquor to be served will be purchased from an authorized retail source only.

(2) Licensees and/or commercial caterers shall not pay for or advance the moneys to purchase the liquor for the event for which the banquet permit application has been made, but they may transport the prepaid liquor purchased by the applicant to whom the banquet permit was issued.

(3) No banquet permittee may buy or accept delivery of liquor from any manufacturer, brewer, distributor, distiller, winery, importer, or agent thereof.

(4) It is not necessary for a banquet permit applicant to purchase liquor at the time the permit is issued, and individuals attending a banquet function may bring their own liquor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 15.88.030, 19.126.020, 66.04.010, 66.08.180, 66.16.100, 66.20.010, 66.20.300, 66.20.310, 66.24.150,

66.24.170, 66.24.185, 66.24.200, 66.24.206, 66.24.210, 66.24.230, 66.24.240, 66.24.244, 66.24.250, 66.24.375, 66.24.380, 66.24.395, 66.24.400, 66.24.420, 66.24.425, 66.24.440, 66.24.450, 66.24.455, 66.24.495, 66.24.540, 66.28.010, 66.28.040, 66.28.050, 66.28.170, 66.28.180, 66.28.190, 66.28.200, 66.28.310, 66.44.190, 66.44.310, 66.98.060 and 82.08.150. WSR 98-18-097, § 314-18-060, filed 9/2/98, effective 10/3/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 92-01-080, § 314-18-060, filed 12/16/91, effective 1/16/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-060, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-070 Responsibilities of permittee. (1) No banquet permittee, or employee thereof, may knowingly permit the service to or consumption of liquor by any person under the age of twenty-one years who is present at the event for which a banquet permit has been issued.

(2) No banquet permittee, or employee thereof, may knowingly permit any disorderly conduct to occur or serve or permit the consumption of liquor by an apparently intoxicated person(s) on the premises for which a banquet permit has been issued.

(3) The banquet permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-070, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-080 Hours of operation—Inspection of premises. (1) Banquet permits may be issued for any day and may authorize the service and consumption of liquor between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. of the following day.

(2) Any premises where a banquet permit has been granted shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or enforcement officer of the board to the same extent as provided for in WAC 314-12-120.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 95-04-044, § 314-18-080, filed 1/25/95, effective 2/25/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-080, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-090 Misrepresentation on application—Consequences. A misrepresentation of fact found to have been made by an applicant for any banquet permit shall be deemed a lack of good faith and shall constitute good and sufficient cause for the disapproval of such application or for the cancellation of said permit if the event for which the permit has been granted has not yet been held, or for the immediate termination of the permit if the event for which the permit has been issued is in progress.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-090, filed 8/4/82.]

WAC 314-18-100 Penalties. In addition to the general penalties provided by law (RCW 66.44.175 and 66.44.180) for the violation of board regulations, the board, upon a finding that a banquet permittee has violated any of the regulations of this chapter, may, in its discretion:

(1) Cancel or terminate the permit.

(2) Hold the applicant and/or the premises for which the banquet permit was issued ineligible for future banquet permits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.98.070. WSR 82-16-100 (Orders 110 and 112, Resolution Nos. 119 and 121), § 314-18-100, filed 8/4/82.]

**Chapter 314-38 WAC
PERMITS**

Last Update: 12/18/24

WAC

314-38-020	Permits—Fees established.
314-38-030	Fee for replacement of a lost or destroyed license or permit.
314-38-040	Alcohol raffle permit—Fee.
314-38-050	Special permit to serve employees and guests—Purpose—Use—Fee.
314-38-060	Special permit for community or technical colleges, regional universities, or state universities.
314-38-070	Day spa permit—Fee.
314-38-080	Special winery permit.
314-38-090	Special distillery permit.
314-38-095	Special brewery permit.
314-38-100	Accommodation sale permit.
314-38-110	Nonprofit private wine auction permit.
314-38-120	Emergency liquor permits.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

314-38-010	Serve employees and guests permit under Title 66 RCW. [Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.08.050. WSR 12-17-006, § 314-38-010, filed 8/1/12, effective 9/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 82-13-068 (Order 106, Resolution No. 115), § 314-38-010, filed 6/16/82.] Repealed by WSR 21-01-057, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030.
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WAC 314-38-020 Permits—Fees established. The fees for permits authorized under RCW 66.20.010 and 66.20.400 are established as follows:

- (1) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(1) is five dollars.
- (2) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(2) for purchase of five gallons or less is five dollars and for purchase of over five gallons is ten dollars.
- (3) The fee for a banquet permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(3) is established in WAC 314-18-040.
- (4) The fee for a special business permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(4) is established in WAC 314-38-050.
- (5) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(5) is ten dollars.
- (6) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(6) is five dollars.
- (7) There is no fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(7).
- (8) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(8) is twenty-five dollars.
- (9) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(9) is twenty-five dollars.
- (10) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(10) is thirty dollars.
- (11) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(11) is seventy-five dollars.
- (12) There is no fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(12).
- (13) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(13) is ten dollars.
- (14) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(14) is ten dollars.
- (15) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(15) is ten dollars.
- (16) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(16) is twenty-five dollars.

(17) The fee for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(17) is twenty-five dollars for each winery selling wine at the auction.

(18) The fee for a day spa permit authorized by RCW 66.20.400 is established in WAC 314-38-070.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-020, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-38-020, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-38-020, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.20.010 and 66.98.070. WSR 84-14-028 (Order 145, Resolution No. 154), § 314-38-020, filed 6/27/84; WSR 83-23-123 (Order 133, Resolution No. 142), § 314-38-020, filed 11/23/83.]

WAC 314-38-030 Fee for replacement of a lost or destroyed license or permit. (1) The fee for replacement by the board of a lost or destroyed representative's license issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.310 is five dollars.

(2) The fee for replacement by the board of a lost or destroyed retail or wholesale liquor license of any class is five dollars.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-030, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.20.010 and 66.98.070. WSR 83-23-123 (Order 133, Resolution No. 142), § 314-38-030, filed 11/23/83.]

WAC 314-38-040 Alcohol raffle permit—Fee. (1) Any organization authorized to conduct a raffle under RCW 9.46.0315 may raffle alcohol upon obtaining a raffle permit from the board. The fee for a raffle permit is ten dollars for a one-time raffle permit or twenty-five dollars for an annual permit.

(2) An application for a raffle permit must be submitted at least thirty days in advance of ticket sales.

(3) An application for a raffle permit must contain the following information:

(a) The full name of the bona fide charitable or bona fide non-profit organization with verification of qualification as referenced in RCW 9.46.0209;

(b) The name, address, and phone number of the organization's officer in charge of the raffle;

(c) The date the raffle ticket sales will begin;

(d) The date, time, and exact location of the drawing;

(e) A description of the alcohol being raffled including its estimated value; and

(f) The source of the alcohol to be raffled (purchased at retail or donated by a private citizen).

(4) An organization's officer must certify that:

(a) Only organization members may purchase tickets or be awarded prizes;

(b) The organization meets the qualifications of a bona fide charitable or bona fide nonprofit organization under RCW 9.46.0209;

(c) The organization will not sell more than five thousand dollars of raffle tickets in a calendar year; and

- (d) The organization will not sell raffle tickets to anyone under twenty-one years of age when alcohol is awarded as a prize.
- (5) Alcohol to be raffled must have all applicable Washington State taxes paid and may only be:
 - (a) Purchased at retail; or
 - (b) Donated by a private citizen.
- (6) The issued raffle permit will include:
 - (a) The organization name and address;
 - (b) The date and time of the drawing;
 - (c) The effective dates of the raffle permit; and
 - (d) A description of the alcohol to be raffled.
- (7) The raffle permit must be posted at the location of the drawing prior to and during the drawing. The organization or person in charge of the raffle must allow any representative of either the board or any law enforcement officer, or both, to inspect the raffle permit and raffle items at any time.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-040, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21; WSR 92-01-079, § 314-38-040, filed 12/16/91, effective 1/16/92.]

WAC 314-38-050 Special permit to serve employees and guests—

Purpose—Use—Fee. (1) Businesses that are not licensed under Title 66 RCW may apply for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(4) to serve alcohol free of charge to employees and invited guests of the business.

(2) The annual fee for each permit is five hundred dollars.

(3) A separate permit is required for each business premises at which alcohol will be served or consumed.

(4) A permit is not transferable to another business or organization.

(5) A permit is valid for twelve months from the first day of the month in which it is issued.

(6) Permits may only be issued to businesses at which the service and consumption of alcohol is incidental to, and is not part of, the service of the business.

(7) The permit may not be used to stimulate or increase business from the general public.

(8) All alcohol served by permit holders must be purchased at retail from a Washington state retail liquor licensee.

(9) Alcohol service and consumption must be limited to either hospitality rooms or dining rooms, or both, on the premises of the permit holder's business.

(10) The general public may not enter an area of the business where alcohol is being served or consumed.

(11) Permit holders may not charge for admission to an area where alcohol is being served.

(12) Permit holders may not advertise the service of alcohol.

(13) Alcohol may not be sold by permit holders, including by scrip, donation, contribution, or other means.

(14) Permit holders may serve alcohol for no more than twenty-four hours during any weekly (one hundred sixty-eight hour) period.

(15) Consistent with RCW 66.20.070, failure to comply with applicable laws and rules may result in the suspension or cancellation of the permit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-050, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.08.050. WSR 12-17-006, § 314-38-050, filed 8/1/12, effective 9/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 93-20-031, § 314-38-050, filed 9/27/93, effective 10/28/93.]

WAC 314-38-060 Special permit for community or technical colleges, regional universities, or state universities.

(1) Community or technical colleges, regional universities, or state universities may apply for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(12) to allow tasting of alcohol by persons at least eighteen years of age who are enrolled as students in a required or elective class that is part of a culinary, sommelier, wine business, enology, viticulture, wine technology, beer technology or spirituous technology-related degree program.

(2) Students at least eighteen but under twenty-one years of age may not consume or purchase alcohol, but may taste alcohol for the purposes of educational training as part of the class curriculum with approval of the educational provider.

(3) Tastings may occur on the premises of the college or university at which the student is enrolled or while on a field trip to a grape-growing area or production facility.

(4) All tastings must be done under the supervision of a faculty or staff member of the college or university who is at least twenty-one years of age and possesses a class twelve or thirteen alcohol server permit under the provisions of RCW 66.20.310.

(5) There is no fee for this permit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-060, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21; WSR 16-01-102, § 314-38-060, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16; WSR 14-03-078, § 314-38-060, filed 1/15/14, effective 2/15/14.]

WAC 314-38-070 Day spa permit—Fee. (1) The annual fee for a day spa permit authorized by RCW 66.20.400 is one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(2) "Day spa" is defined as a business that offers at least three of the following four service categories:

(a) Hair care (haircut, hair color, perms, etc.);

(b) Skin care (facials, makeup application);

(c) Nail care (manicure, pedicure); and

(d) Body care (massage, wraps, waxing).

(3) The holder of a day spa permit may offer complimentary wine or beer by the individual glass under the following conditions:

(a) Customers must be at least twenty-one years of age;

(b) Spa services must last more than one hour;

(c) A customer may consume no more than one six ounce glass of wine or one twelve ounce glass of beer per day;

(d) Employees involved in the service of wine or beer must complete a board-approved limited alcohol server training program;

(e) Permit holders may not advertise the service of complimentary wine or beer;

(f) Wine and beer must be purchased from a Washington state licensed retailer;

(g) The permit must be posted in a conspicuous area at the point of sale; and

(h) At least three of the service area categories must be in separate areas of the spa.

(4) The board has the right to inspect the premises and business records at any time.

(5) Consistent with RCW 66.20.070, failure to comply with applicable laws and rules may result in the suspension or cancellation of the permit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-070, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21; WSR 14-20-046, § 314-38-070, filed 9/24/14, effective 10/25/14.]

WAC 314-38-080 Special winery permit. (1) Domestic wineries may apply for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(14).

(2) The permit allows a manufacturer of wine to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting wine and selling wine of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

(3) The application and fee must be submitted to the board at least ten days prior to each event.

(4) The special permit must be posted at the event.

(5) The winery is limited to twelve events per calendar year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-080, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-38-080, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-01-102, § 314-38-080, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16.]

WAC 314-38-090 Special distillery permit. (1) Washington distilleries or craft distilleries may apply for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(13).

(2) The permit allows a manufacturer of spirits to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting spirits and selling spirits of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

(3) The activities at the event are limited to the activities allowed on the distillery or craft distillery premises.

(4) The application and fee must be submitted to the board at least ten days prior to each event.

(5) The special permit must be posted at the event.

(6) The licensee is limited to twelve events per calendar year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-090, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-38-090, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 16-01-102, § 314-38-090, filed 12/16/15, effective 1/16/16.]

WAC 314-38-095 Special brewery permit. (1) Domestic breweries and microbreweries may apply for a special permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(15).

(2) The permit allows a manufacturer of beer to be present at a private event not open to the general public at a specific place and date for the purpose of tasting beer and selling beer of its own production for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

(3) The application and fee must be submitted to the board at least ten days prior to each event.

(4) The special permit must be posted at the event.

(5) The licensee is limited to twelve events per calendar year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-095, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-38-095, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17.]

WAC 314-38-100 Accommodation sale permit. (1) An accommodation sale permit authorized by RCW 66.20.010(16) allows an individual or business to sell a private collection of wine or spirits to another individual or business.

(2) The seller must submit an application and twenty-five dollar fee to the board.

(3) Once the board verifies the information on the application, a permit for the sale will be issued to the seller.

(4) The seller must wait at least five business days after receiving the permit to release either the wine or spirits, or both, to the buyer.

(5) Within twenty calendar days of the sale, the seller must complete an accommodation sale inventory report and submit it to the board.

(6) The following are definitions for the purposes of this section:

(a) "Accommodation sale" means the sale of a private collection of wine or spirits to an individual or business. Both the seller and the buyer must be located in Washington state.

(b) "Buyer" means the individual or business buying a private collection of wine or spirits. A buyer may be a liquor licensee.

(c) "Private collection" means a privately owned collection of wine or spirits. There is no minimum or maximum quantity to be considered a collection.

(d) "Seller" means the individual or business selling a private collection of wine or spirits. The seller cannot be a liquor licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-100, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030 and 66.20.010. WSR 17-08-099, § 314-38-100, filed 4/5/17, effective 5/6/17.]

WAC 314-38-110 Nonprofit private wine auction permit. (1) A nonprofit private wine auction permit authorized under RCW 66.20.010(17) allows a nonprofit organization to sell wine through a private auction not open to the public.

(2) The nonprofit organization must submit an application and fee to the board.

(a) The date and location of the auction must be specified on the application.

(b) Consistent with RCW 66.20.010(17), the one-time event fee is twenty-five dollars multiplied by the number of wineries that are selling wine at the auction event.

(c) A list of event attendees must be submitted with the wine auction permit application.

(3) The holder of the permit may conduct wine tastings of the wine to be auctioned at the event.

(4) All wine sold by auction cannot be consumed during the event.

(5) Wine from multiple wineries may be sold at the auction. Each winery must be listed on the application.

(6) The permit must be posted in a conspicuous location at the premises for which the permit was issued during all times the permit is in use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030. WSR 21-01-057, § 314-38-110, filed 12/9/20, effective 1/9/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 66.24.010, 66.24.035, and 66.24.330. WSR 18-04-116, § 314-38-110, filed 2/7/18, effective 3/10/18.]

WAC 314-38-120 Emergency liquor permits. (1) Per RCW 66.20.010, there is an emergency liquor permit for eligible licensees to authorize the sale, service, and consumption of liquor of their own production on the premises of another liquor licensee with retail sales privileges when an emergency has made the permit holder's premises inaccessible and unable to operate due to an emergency or road closure.

(2) There is no fee for the emergency liquor permit.

(3) The following licensees are eligible to obtain an emergency liquor permit:

(a) Distilleries, craft distilleries, and fruit and wine distilleries;

(b) Domestic breweries and microbreweries; and

(c) Domestic wineries.

(4) The following licensees are eligible to operate as a host of a permit holder:

(a) All the licensees identified in subsection (3) of this section;

(b) All liquor licensees with retail sales privileges, except for the following:

(i) Caterers, licensed under RCW 66.24.690;

(ii) Private clubs licensed under RCW 66.24.450 or 66.24.452; and

(iii) Sports entertainment facilities licensed under RCW 66.24.570.

(5) (a) To be eligible to host a permit holder, the host must have the authority to sell the type of products manufactured by the permit holder.

(b) If the permit holder is a distillery, craft distillery, or fruit and wine distillery, the host must comply with the food offerings requirements in WAC 314-28-067.

(6) The permit holder shall identify the host when applying to the board's licensing division for an emergency liquor permit.

(7) (a) The permit shall last for 30 days.

(b) If the emergency continues, the permit may be renewed for an additional 30 days.

(8) The permit holder may store no more than a 30-day supply of liquor at the host premises.

(a) The permit holder's liquor must be kept separate from the host liquor.

(b) Host employees and agents are permitted to serve liquor provided by the permit holder if they have the MAST permits required by RCW 66.20.310 and chapter 314-17 WAC.

(c) The permit holder's employees and agents must meet the same MAST permit requirements as the host's employees and agents.

(9) A host and permit holder may not enter into any type of agreement that would involve impermissible direct or indirect interests as provided in chapter 66.28 RCW.

(10)(a) A host may have no more than three permit holders operating on its premises at a time.

(b) A permit holder may only have one permit at a time.

(c) The permit holder must conspicuously post the emergency liquor permit at the host premises at all times the permit is in use and be available for inspection by liquor enforcement officers.

(11)(a) Hosts and permit holders must maintain separate records consistent with Titles 66 RCW and 314 WAC as it applies to the host and permit holder.

(b) Hosts and permit holders must comply with all tax payment and reporting requirements in Titles 66 RCW and 314 WAC.

(c) Hosts and permit holders must use distinctively marked glassware or serving containers to identify the source of any alcohol product being consumed on the host premises. The distinctive markings may be either permanent or temporary. Any temporary markings must remain on the glassware or serving containers through the duration of use by the customer.

(12) Hosts and all permit holders on the hosts' premises are jointly responsible for any violation or enforcement issues unless it can be demonstrated that the violation or enforcement issue was due to one or more licensee's specific conduct or action, in which case the violation or enforcement action applies only to those identified licensees.

(13) **Definitions:** For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Emergency" means an emergency or disaster as defined in RCW 38.52.010.

(b) "Host" means a liquor licensee with the same retail sales privileges that allows a permit holder to operate on their premises pursuant to the terms of the emergency liquor permit.

(c) "Inaccessible" means unable to be safely entered, reached, or used for on-premises business purposes for more than 48 hours.

(d) "Permit holder" means a licensed manufacturer that has experienced an emergency that has made its premises inaccessible and unable to operate due to an emergency or road closure.

(e) "Road closure" means whenever the condition of any state highway, county road, city street, or right-of-way is such that its use by vehicles will be dangerous to traffic, or it is being constructed, altered, or repaired in such a manner as to require their use to be closed or restricted to all vehicles for more than 48 hours.

(f) "Unable to operate" means unable to perform the on-premises activities which the liquor license authorizes in Titles 66 RCW and 314 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 66.08.030, 66.20.010, and 66.98.070. WSR 25-01-156, s 314-38-120, filed 12/18/24, effective 1/18/25.]



Spirits, Beer and Wine Public Tasting Guide

Grocery Store with Beer/Wine Tasting Endorsement:

Beer Tastings	Yes with Class 12 Mandatory Alcohol Server Training Permit (MAST) Who may pour: Store employees, brewery employees, certificate of approval holders Sample size: 2 oz. samples for a total of 4 oz.
Wine Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Store employees, winery employees, certificate of approval holders Sample size: 2 oz. samples for a total of 4 oz.

- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.363(3 and 4); RCW 66.28.310 (5 and 7); and WAC 314-02-102(2 and 3)
- Own the product RCW 66.24.363 (5)
- No charge for samples.

Beer and Wine Specialty Shop:

Beer Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Store employees only Sample size: 2 oz. samples for a total of 10 oz.
Wine Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Store employees, winery employees, certificate of approval holders Sample size: 2 oz. samples for a total of 10 oz.

- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.371(2); RCW 66.28.310 (5); and WAC 314-02-105 (5)
- Own the product
- May or may not charge for samples RCW 66.24.371 (2)

Spirits Retailer License:

Spirits Tastings	Yes, with Responsible Vendor Program and Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Store employees Sample size: 0.5 oz. samples for total of 1.5 oz.
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- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.670, WAC 314-02-106 (5) and Interim Policy BIP 10-2014
- Own the product
- May or may not charge for samples RCW 66.24.670(2)

Distillery and Craft Distillery:

Spirits Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Distillery employees Sample size: 0.5 oz. for a total of 2 oz.
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- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.140 (2) or RCW 66.24.145 (3) and BIP 06-2014
- May or may not charge for samples RCW 66.28.040

Domestic Winery and Additional Locations:

Wine Tastings Only	Yes, Class 12 MAST required at additional locations Who may pour: Winery employees Sample size: Not specified
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- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.170, WAC 314-24-160 (5) and WAC 314-24-161
- May charge or not charge for samples RCW 66.28.040

Spirits, Beer and Wine Public Tasting Guide (continued)

Micro-Brewery:

Beer Tastings Only	Yes Who may pour: Brewery employees Sample size: Not specified
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- Sampling conditions provided in: WAC 314-20-015
- May or may not charge for samples RCW 66.28.040

Farmers Market with Endorsement - Breweries and Wineries:

Beer Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who May Pour: Micro-brewery employees Sample Size: 2 oz. per customer per day
Wine Tastings	Yes with Class 12 MAST Who may pour: Winery employees Sample size: 2 oz. per customer per day

- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.24.244 (6), RCW 66.24.170 (5)(d), RCW 66.24.175 (2), WAC 314-20-018 (2) and WAC 314-24-175 (2)
- No charge for samples

Special Occasion License (Non-Profit):

Spirit Tastings	Yes (Class 12 MAST recommended) Who may pour: Non Profit employees or representatives of a distillery, manufacturer, importer or distributor of spirits Sample size: Not specified
Beer Tastings	Yes (Class 12 MAST recommended) Who may pour: Non Profit employees; or brewery or COA representatives if there is a beer tasting or judging event Sample size: Not specified
Wine Tastings	Yes (Class 12 MAST recommended) Who may pour: Non Profit employees, winery or COA representatives Sample size: Not specified

- Sampling conditions provided in: RCW 66.28.310 (2)(5), WAC 314-05-020 and WAC 314-05-030
- Please see Chart-Non Profits Roles at: http://lcb.wa.gov/licensing/pictorial_flow_charts
- No charge for samples

Notes

- On-Premises licenses (all types) may provide tastings
 - Give up to 2 oz. in a single day
 - Who may pour: only employees of the licensee
 - Or winery employees or winery COA employees may only pour at these on-premises license types: spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, a wine and/or beer restaurant license, or a private club license RCW 66.28.310 (5)