

**RCW 66.24.580 Public house license—Fees—Limitations. (Effective until December 31, 2023.)** (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 \$500.

(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. [2022 c 116 §

18; 2021 c 6 § 13; 2011 c 119 § 206; (2009 c 507 § 13 expired July 1, 2011); 1999 c 281 § 6; 1996 c 224 § 2.]

**Expiration date—2022 c 116 §§ 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 § 1.]

**RCW 66.24.580 Public house license—Fees—Limitations. (Effective December 31, 2023.)** (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 § 13; 2011 c 119 § 206; (2009 c 507 § 13 expired July 1, 2011); 1999 c 281 § 6; 1996 c 224 § 2.]

**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 § 1.]