

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1557

As Reported by House Committee On:
Commerce & Gaming

Title: An act relating to updating the liquor licensing process for annual licenses to address issues typically occurring between the time an applicant submits an application through the first renewal.

Brief Description: Concerning liquor licenses.

Sponsors: Representatives MacEwen and Stanford.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Commerce & Gaming: 2/4/19, 2/5/19 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Modifies the liquor licensing process for annual liquor licenses.
- Provides that, beginning January 1, 2020, renewal of annual liquor licenses is due on the calendar date one year from the date of final license approval and that liquor licenses expire at midnight on this date.
- Provides that, on January 1, 2020, existing provisions no longer have effect that currently: (1) make liquor licenses expire on June 30 of the fiscal year of license issuance; (2) require prorating of license fees for spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees during their first license year; and (3) grant the Liquor and Cannabis Board discretion to prorate other liquor license fees through rule.
- Establishes a conditional license approval process for liquor license applicants who are otherwise qualified but the premises proposed to be licensed remains subject to a pending lease or purchase agreement.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE & GAMING

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 10 members: Representatives Stanford, Chair; Reeves, Vice Chair; MacEwen,

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Ranking Minority Member; Chambers, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Dufault, Kirby, Kloba, Morgan, Vick and Young.

Staff: Peter Clodfelter (786-7127).

Background:

The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) issues various liquor licenses to qualified applicants wishing to engage in the manufacture, distribution, or retail sale of liquor in Washington state. Unless cancelled sooner, every liquor license issued by the LCB expires at midnight of June 30 of the fiscal year for which the license was issued.

The LCB may, if the LCB deems it feasible and desirable to do so, establish by rule a system for staggering the annual renewal dates for any and all liquor licenses. If the LCB establishes such a staggered license renewal system, license fees must be appropriately prorated during the first year the system is in effect. However, for one liquor license type, prorating of license fees is required in law: at the time of the original license issuance of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, the LCB must prorate the license fee according to the number of calendar quarters, or portions thereof, remaining until the first renewal of the license.

When considering applications for liquor licenses and renewals of liquor licenses, the LCB may inspect the premises proposed to be licensed, and may inquire into all matters in connection with the construction and operation of the premises. The LCB may consider any prior criminal conduct of the applicant including an administrative violation history record with the LCB and a criminal history record information check.

The LCB also sends notice of the application and any license renewal 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 license is for an application outside of an incorporated city or town. The local government may file written objections with the LCB against the applicant or against the premises for which the new or renewal license applies, and may request a hearing that the LCB has discretion to hold.

Before the LCB issues any liquor license it must give due consideration to the proposed location with respect to the proximity of churches, schools, and public institutions. Churches are defined as buildings erected for and used exclusively for religious worship and schooling or other connected activity. Public institutions are defined as institutions of higher education, parks, community centers, libraries, and transit centers.

The LCB must send written notice of the application to public institutions identified by the LCB as appropriate to receive the notice, churches, and schools within 500 feet of the premises proposed to be licensed. The LCB may not issue a liquor license for either on-premises or off-premises consumption covering any premises not currently licensed, if the premises is within 500 feet of any tax-supported public elementary or secondary school and the LCB receives written objection, within 20 days after receiving the notice, from an official representative(s) of the school indicating there is an objection to the issuance of the license due to proximity to the school.

Every liquor license issued is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by law and LCB rules, which if imposed may be listed on the face of the license along with the licensee's trade name, address, and the license expiration date.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

The liquor licensing and renewal process for annual liquor licenses is modified. Beginning January 1, 2020, for any liquor license issued by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) and subject to annual renewal, renewal of the license is due on the calendar date one year from the date of final license issuance, and annually thereafter, rather than in relation to the date the application is submitted. Beginning January 1, 2020, unless cancelled sooner, every liquor license issued by the LCB expires at midnight of the calendar date one year following final license approval and license issuance.

Accordingly, beginning January 1, 2020, provisions that currently make every liquor license issued by the LCB expire at midnight of June 30 of the fiscal year for which the license was issued are no longer effective. Similarly, provisions currently authorizing the LCB to establish by rule a system for staggering the annual renewal dates for liquor licenses and providing for prorated license fees during the first year of any such system established by rule are no longer effective as of January 1, 2020. Additionally, the requirement that the LCB must prorate the license fee charged to a new spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee in the first license year is no longer effective as of January 1, 2020.

Provisions are added related to liquor license applications involving premises subject to a pending lease or purchase agreement. When an application for a liquor license subject to annual renewal is submitted to the LCB, and the applicant is otherwise qualified but the premises proposed to be licensed remains subject to a pending lease or purchase agreement not yet executed, the LCB must grant conditional license approval to the applicant. Upon the execution of the lease or purchase agreement putting the applicant in control of the premises, the license must immediately be issued, and the licensee may immediately begin exercising all privileges provided under the license, except as otherwise provided in liquor laws. For the purposes of this new requirement, the term "licensee" in liquor statutes includes "conditional licensee."

Outdated references to "Liquor Control Board" are corrected, to reflect the agency's new name.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The substitute bill makes the following changes to the original bill:

- adds a January 1, 2020, effective date to the provisions making the renewal of annual liquor licenses issued by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) due on the calendar date one year from the date of final license approval;
- restores the related stricken provisions of current law governing the liquor licensing process, which remain effective until January 1, 2020; and

- retains the 90-day effective date for the new provisions that require the LCB to issue a conditional license to an applicant for an annual liquor license when the applicant is otherwise qualified for the license but the license is for a premises that remains subject to a pending lease or purchase agreement.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed, except for the provisions changing the renewal and expiration dates of annual liquor licenses, which become effective January 1, 2020.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) There is a great saying in the food and beverage industry: if you want to make a small fortune in the industry, start with a large fortune. Generally speaking, this is what this bill addresses. Right now in the liquor licensing process, for a number of reasons, it takes time for an application to be processed and approved. The operator pays money up front and goes through a review process to get final approval for their liquor license. The timing of the review process can come up against the next renewal time for the license if the review process is lengthy. In other words, businesses are paying for a liquor license they are unable to use yet, and this bill mitigates this issue. The bill resets the renewal period for liquor licenses to be one year from when the license is finally approved and issued. The second part to the bill relates to how current law requires an applicant to have control of the premises to be qualified for a liquor license. This can be a problem because an applicant must sign a lease or buy a property without a guarantee that the liquor licensing review process will result in an issued liquor license, which is an expensive proposition. The bill allows a person to apply for a liquor license for a physical location, go through the licensing process to ensure the person is qualified, and then when the lease or purchase agreement is executed, the conditionally granted license becomes fully effective. This bill helps mitigate some of the up-front, cash flow concerns associated with opening a new businesses and obtaining a liquor license.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Representative MacEwen, prime sponsor.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.