

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 5007

As of January 26, 2024

Title: An act relating to creating a wine retailer shipper's permit.

Brief Description: Establishing a wine retailer shipper's permit.

Sponsors: Senators Short, Dhingra, Kuderer, Muzzall, Torres and Wilson, L..

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Labor & Commerce: 2/02/23; 1/29/24.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Establishes a wine retailer shipper's permit authorizing the shipment of wine by an out-of-state wine retailer to consumers in Washington.
- Imposes requirements related to the sale and shipment of wine to customers by wine retailers that are licensed in another state to sell wine at retail and obtain the new wine retailer shipper's permit; or are in-state wine retailers licensed in Washington.
- Grants the Liquor and Cannabis Board and the Department of Revenue rule-making authority to implement the new permit and requirements.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & COMMERCE

Staff: Madeline Ralstin (786-7356)

Background: Direct Shipping Laws. State law allows certain in-state and out-of-state liquor licensees to ship alcohol directly to consumers. Before wine may be shipped by an in-state winery directly to a Washington consumer, the winery must be licensed by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB), and pay a \$100 annual license fee. Before wine may be shipped by an out-of-state winery directly to a Washington consumer, the winery must obtain a wine shipper's permit and pay a \$100 annual fee, unless the winery holds a valid

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certificate of approval (COA) issued by LCB. An applicant for a wine shipper's permit must operate a winery in the U.S., provide LCB a valid copy of its license to manufacture wine issued by another state, certify it holds all necessary state and federal licenses and permits regarding winery operation, and register with the Department of Revenue (DOR) for tax collection. Wine shipper permit holders must pay wine excise and sales and use taxes on sales to Washington consumers, regardless of whether the permit holder has a physical presence in the state. There are additional requirements of wine shipper permit holders in statute regarding labeling, private carrier requirements, and reporting.

Additional liquor licensees in Washington with the privilege to sell and ship alcohol products directly to consumers under LCB rules include, without limitation, breweries, distilleries, grocery stores, beer and wine specialty shops, spirits retailers, and beer and wine gift delivery licensees. LCB rules include requirements on which individuals may accept and process orders and payments, permissible delivery locations, hours of delivery, age verification requirements for the delivery person, a prohibition on delivering liquor to any person showing signs of intoxication, permissible containers, packaging, labeling, record retention, and licensee accountability. LCB may impose administrative enforcement action upon a licensee, or suspend or revoke a licensee's delivery privileges if a licensee violates a requirement.

Wine Taxes. Wine is taxed when sold by wineries to distributors, when sold directly to consumers on the winery premises, and on direct shipments to consumers and retailers. LCB administers excise taxes relating to wine. DOR administers retail sales and use taxes on wine when purchased in the original container and when consumed on the seller's premises. For table wine—less than or equal to 14 percent alcohol by volume (ABV), the total tax rate per liter is \$0.2292, which includes a base tax and additional taxes. For fortified wine—greater than 14 percent ABV, the total tax rate per liter is \$0.4536. For cider, the total tax rate per liter is \$0.0814. Cider is classified as table wine with between 0.5 to 8.5 percent ABV and is made from fermented apples or pears.

Wine Retailers. Washington retailers may receive direct shipments of beer and wine from an out-of-state winery or brewery that holds a COA, or a licensed Washington winery or brewery. Beer and wine specialty shop licensees with a wine retailer reseller endorsement may accept delivery of wine at their licensed premises or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board. Facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, deliver to their own licensed premises and, when permitted, sell to other licensed premises, registered facilities, or lawful purchasers outside the state.

Summary of Bill: Wine Retailer Shipper's Permit. A wine retailer shipper's permit (retailer permit) is established as a new liquor permit to be issued by LCB. The annual permit fee is \$100. LCB may adopt rules with procedures for obtaining the permit. Before wine may be shipped by a retailer authorized to sell wine at retail in Washington or any other state, the retailer must either be licensed to sell wine at retail in Washington or obtain the newly-established wine retailer shipper's permit. An applicant for a retailer permit must

annually provide LCB with a copy of the applicant's valid license to sell wine at retail issued by the other state and must register with DOR.

Retailer permit holders and Washington-licensed wine retailers must:

- pay the excise tax for sales of wine to Washington residents;
- collect and remit monthly to DOR, all applicable state and local sales taxes on all sales of wine shipped to buyers in Washington;
- not ship to an address in any area in Washington that prohibits the sale of alcohol;
- label the outside of all shipping boxes of wine shipped under the permit as follows, "CONTAINS ALCOHOL: SIGNATURE OF PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY";
- report annually to LCB, the total amount of wine shipped in Washington under its permit during the preceding calendar year;
- allow LCB to audit the permit holder's shipping records;
- consent to LCB jurisdiction or any other state agency, and to the Washington State courts concerning enforcement of this section; and
- require, upon delivery, an in-person signature from a person with valid identification showing the person is 21 or older.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.