# **Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary**

Bill Number: 2493 HB

Title: Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev

## **Estimated Cash Receipts**

Agency Name		2023-25			2025-27			2027-29	
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of	440,071,000	440,071,000	475,734,000	1,582,788,000	1,582,788,000	1,710,955,000	1,934,513,000	1,934,513,000	2,091,151,000
Revenue									
Total \$	440,071,000	440.071.000	475.734.000	1,582,788,000	1,582,788,000	1.710.955.000	1,934,513,000	1,934,513,000	2,091,151,000

# **Estimated Operating Expenditures**

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29					
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Revenue	1.9	577,000	577,000	577,000	2.7	530,500	530,500	530,500	2.0	371,900	371,900	371,900
Liquor and Cannabis Board	Fiscal n	ote not availab	le									
Total \$	1.9	577,000	577,000	577,000	2.7	530,500	530,500	530,500	2.0	371,900	371,900	371,900

# **Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures**

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Department of Revenue	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Liquor and Cannabis	Fiscal 1	note not availabl	e						
Board									
	0.0								0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	U	0.0	0	U

# **Estimated Capital Budget Breakout**

Prepared by: Val Terre, OFM	Phone:	Date Published:
	(360) 280-3973	Preliminary 2/14/2024

# **Department of Revenue Fiscal Note**

Bill Number:	2493 HB	Title:	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	Agency:	140-Department of Revenue
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## Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

#### **Estimated Cash Receipts to:**

Account	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
GF-STATE-State		(23,100,000)	(23,100,000)	(82,700,000)	(101,000,000)
01 - Taxes 01 - Retail Sales Tax					
GF-STATE-State		271,000	271,000	988,000	1,213,000
01 - Taxes 05 - Bus and Occup Tax					
GF-STATE-State		359,000,000	359,000,000	1,291,300,000	1,578,200,000
01 - Taxes 18 - Liter Tax-Liquor					
GF-STATE-State		103,900,000	103,900,000	373,200,000	456,100,000
01 - Taxes 20 - Liquor Sales Tax					
Liquor Excise Tax Account-State		35,700,000	35,700,000	128,300,000	156,800,000
01 - Taxes 20 - Liquor Sales Tax					
Performance Audits of Government		(37,000)	(37,000)	(133,000)	(162,000)
Account-State					
01 - Taxes 01 - Retail Sales Tax					
Total \$		475,734,000	475,734,000	1,710,955,000	2,091,151,000

#### **Estimated Expenditures from:**

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		3.8	1.9	2.7	2.0
Account					
GF-STATE-State 001-1		577,000	577,000	530,500	371,900
Total \$		577,000	577,000	530,500	371,900

#### **Estimated Capital Budget Impact:**

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

X If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.

If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).

Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

X Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Peter Clodfelter	Phone:60-786-7127	Date: 02/01/2024
Agency Preparation:	Anna Yamada	Phon&60-534-1519	Date: 02/13/2024
Agency Approval:	Valerie Torres	Phon&60-534-1521	Date: 02/13/2024
OFM Review:	Amy Hatfield	Phon <b>(</b> 360) 280-7584	Date: 02/13/2024

# **Part II: Narrative Explanation**

#### II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

Note: This fiscal note reflects a revision to the revenue impact, and replaces fiscal note number 2493-1.

#### CURRENT LAW:

#### WINE TAX

Wineries pay the wine tax, an excise tax on wine and cider sold:

- To distributors
- To consumers on the winery premises
- Through direct shipments to consumers and retailers

For table wine, the tax rate includes a base rate of 20.25 cents per liter and additional taxes of 2.67 cents per liter (a total of 22.92 cents per liter); for fortified wine, a base rate of 20.25 cents per liter and additional taxes of 25.11 cents per liter (a total of 45.36 cents per liter), and for cider, a base rate of 3.59 cents per liter and additional taxes of 4.55 cents per liter (a total of 8.14 cents per liter).

#### BEER TAX

Beer tax is imposed on each 31-gallon barrel of beer or its equivalent in cans and bottles sold in Washington by breweries or distributors. Each brewery's tax is \$4.782 per barrel on the first 60,000 barrels sold in a year. Once the 60,000 barrels threshold is reached, the tax is \$8.080 per barrel for the rest of the year.

The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) administers wine and beer taxes.

The Department of Revenue (department) administers spirits taxes and retail sales tax.

### RETAIL SALES OF WINE AND BEER

At a store, consumers pay sales tax on wines and beer they purchase in the original packages. Consumers pay sales tax on wines and beers (drinks) served at restaurants and bars. Stores, restaurants, and bars collect sales tax from consumers and send these taxes to the department.

#### SPIRIT TAXES

Two types of spirits (liquor) taxes exist a spirits sales tax and a spirits liter tax.

The location of the sale determines the tax rates for spirits sales and liter taxes and who pays the taxes.

An off-premises sale occurs when a consumer purchases at a retail store. An on-premises sale occurs when restaurants or bars purchase from distributors or distillers to serve consumers.

Spirits sales tax is based on the selling price of spirits in the original package. Spirits liter tax is based on the volume of spirits sold in the original package.

For off-premises sales, a consumer pays 20.5% of the original package for spirits sales tax and \$3.7708 per liter for spirits liter tax.

For on-premises sales, a restaurant or a bar pays 13.7% of the original package for spirits sales tax and \$2.4408 per liter to distributors and distillers for spirits liter tax. Restaurants and bars also collect retail sales tax on the drinks they serve

#### PROPOSAL:

This bill makes ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages subject to existing spirits sales tax and spirits liter tax.

Ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages contain greater than 0.5% alcohol by volume (ABV) with qualified additives, regardless of the type of liquor manufacturing license, packaged types, and the raw ingredient source from which the ethanol was derived. Ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages exclude traditional beer, wine, cider, mead, spirits, and food products, without any qualified additives, even if ABV is greater than 0.5%.

A qualified additive means any real color, artificial color, real flavoring, artificial flavoring, juice, extract, mix, soda, tea, tonic, carbonation, or other alcoholic or nonalcoholic addition added to the ethanol altering the color, taste, flavor, consistency, carbonation, texture, mouth feel, type, class, or designation of the product.

Examples of ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages include but are not limited to, canned cocktails, ready-to-drink (RTD) beverages, premixed cocktails, hard seltzers, hard teas, hard coffees, hard kombuchas, adult sodas, hard sodas, spiked juices, hard sparkling water, ranch water, flavored malted beverages, wine cocktails, spiked cider, and cider-based cocktails.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE:

The bill takes effect 90 days after the final adjournment of the session. However, due to the time it will take to program this bill's changes, the department cannot implement the bill until October 1, 2024.

#### II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

#### ASSUMPTIONS:

- The LCB's fiscal note will reflect the impact on beer and wine taxes.

- Approximately 90% of the RTD beverage category in Washington applies to this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages.

- Of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages, 7% are already sold as spirits and thus have no revenue impact with this bill. This bill will tax the remaining beverages sold as either beer-based (90%) or wine-based (3%) at the current spirits tax rates.

-Consumers purchase approximately 81% of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages at retail stores (off-premises) and purchase 19% at restaurants and bars (on-premises).

- The median retail price of this bill's ready-to-serve beverages is \$5.00 per liter at retail stores (off-premises), which includes a 27.5% markup from the distributor's wholesale price (\$3.92 per liter). The same products are sold for \$9.59 per liter at restaurants and bars (on-premises), which includes an on-premises markup.

- Under the proposed bill, at retail stores (off-premises), consumers pay \$9.80 per liter this bill's ready-to-serve beverages that are priced at \$5.00 per liter after spirits taxes. At restaurants and bars (on-premises), the same product is sold for \$12.57 per liter on a menu, which includes an on-premises markup and the spirits taxes. Consumers pay retail sales tax on this menu price.

-The consumption growth of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages is a linear projection of the average growth of annual RTD consumption for Washington (2019-2021).

- This proposal takes effect October 1, 2024, and impacts eight months of state collections in fiscal year 2025.

- The department receives the taxes from monthly taxpayers the month after the business collects the sales tax from the consumer. Most local tax distributions occur the month after the department receives sales and use taxes that businesses

collect. This leads to a one-month delay in revenues for the state and a two-month delay in revenues for local jurisdictions. - Local revenue estimates use the statewide average local sales and use taxes rate of 2.95%.

#### DATA SOURCES:

- Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, On-premise and off-premise liter and price forecast

- International Wine and Spirits Record (IWSR), Department summary data, 2022

#### **REVENUE ESTIMATES:**

This bill increases state revenues by an estimated \$475.7 million in the eight months of impacted collections in fiscal year 2025, and by \$808.1 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted collections.

This bill decreases local revenues by an estimated \$9.2 million in the seven months of impacted collections in fiscal year 2025, and by \$17.8 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted collections.

#### TOTAL REVENUE IMPACT:

State Government (cash basis, \$000):

\$ 0
\$ 475,734
\$ 808,102
\$ 902,853
\$ 998,002
\$1,093,149

Local Government, if applicable (cash basis, \$000):

FY 2024 -	\$ 0
FY 2025 -	\$ (9,200)
FY 2026 -	\$ (17,800)
FY 2027 -	\$ (19,800)
FY 2028 -	\$ (21,900)
FY 2029 -	\$ (24,000)

#### II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

#### **ASSUMPTIONS:**

This estimate affects approximately 20,000 taxpayers.

#### FIRST YEAR COSTS:

The department will not incur costs in fiscal year 2024.

#### SECOND YEAR COSTS:

The department will incur total costs of \$577,000 in fiscal year 2025. These costs include:

Labor Costs – Time and effort equate to 3.78 FTEs.

- Set up, program and test computer system changes.
- Set up and test new accounts in the system for new line codes for the spirit and litter tax.

- Accounting activities for the new tax; compiling receivable information for statewide financial statements and stakeholders.

- Process tax return work items, assist taxpayers with reporting questions and respond to inquiries via email and web message and paper correspondence.

- Attend implementation meetings; work complex accounts, conduct audit case reviews, and monitor reports.

- Answer phone calls and counter inquiries on tax questions and tax return preparation from businesses, individuals, and accountants/CPAs.

- Create Special Notices and identify publications and information the department may need to create or update on the department's website.

Object Costs - \$118,400.

- Computer system changes, including contract programming.

- Print and mail taxpayer education and related correspondences for paper filing taxpayers.

ONGOING COSTS:

Ongoing costs for the 2025-27 biennium equal \$530,500 and include similar activities described in the second-year costs. Time and effort equate to 2.7 FTEs.

## **Part III: Expenditure Detail**

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		3.8	1.9	2.7	2.0
A-Salaries and Wages		281,700	281,700	336,700	238,400
B-Employee Benefits		92,900	92,900	111,100	78,700
C-Professional Service Contracts		117,500	117,500		
E-Goods and Other Services		58,500	58,500	62,500	42,700
J-Capital Outlays		26,400	26,400	20,200	12,100
Total \$		\$577,000	\$577,000	\$530,500	\$371,900

III. B - Detail: FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
EMS BAND 4	131,684		0.0	0.0		
EXCISE TAX EX 2	58,104		1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0
EXCISE TAX EX 3	64,092		0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
FORMS AND RECORDS ANALYS	42,444				0.2	0.2
1						
IT B A-JOURNEY	91,968		0.7	0.4	0.1	
IT SYS ADM-JOURNEY	96,552		0.3	0.2		
MGMT ANALYST4	76,188		0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
TAX INFO SPEC 1	46,596		0.1	0.1		
TAX POLICY SP 2	78,120		0.2	0.1		
TAX POLICY SP 3	88,416		0.1	0.1		
TAX POLICY SP 4	95,184		0.0	0.0		
WMS BAND 2	98,456		0.2	0.1		
WMS BAND 3	111,992		0.0	0.0		
Total FTEs			3.8	1.9	2.7	2.0

#### III. C - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

# Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

## IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

## IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods. NONE

# Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Should this legislation become law, the department will use the expedited process to amend:

- WAC 458-20-124, titled: "Restaurants, cocktail bars, taverns and similar businesses"
- WAC 458-20-217, titled: "Lien for taxes," WAC 458-20-243, titled: "Litter tax"
- WAC 458-20-282, titled: "Marketplace tax collection and reporting"

Persons affected by this rulemaking would include licensees who can sell ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages.



Bill Number	Title	Agency		
2493 HB	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	140 Department of Revenue		

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

## Estimates

No Cash Receipts

Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Indeterminate Cash Receipts

## **Estimated Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code		Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031	Fiscal Year 2032	Fiscal Year 2033	2024-33 TOTAL
Business and occupation tax	001		271,000	465,000	523,000	579,000	634,000	689,000	744,000	799,000	854,000	5,558,000
Liquor sales tax	001		103,900,000	176,300,000	196,900,000	217,700,000	238,400,000	259,200,000	279,900,000	300,700,000	321,400,000	2,094,400,000
Liquor sales tax	107		35,700,000	60,600,000	67,700,000	74,800,000	82,000,000	89,100,000	96,200,000	103,400,000	110,500,000	720,000,000
Total Liquor sales tax			139,600,000	236,900,000	264,600,000	292,500,000	320,400,000	348,300,000	376,100,000	404,100,000	431,900,000	2,814,400,000
Liter tax - Liquor	001		359,000,000	609,900,000	681,400,000	753,200,000	825,000,000	896,800,000	968,600,000	1,040,400,000	1,112,200,000	7,246,500,000
Retail sales tax	001		(23,100,000)	(39,100,000)	(43,600,000)	(48,200,000)	(52,800,000)	(57,400,000)	(62,000,000)	(66,500,000)	(71,100,000)	(463,800,000
Retail sales tax	553		(37,000)	(63,000)	(70,000)	(77,000)	(85,000)	(92,000)	(99,000)	(107,000)	(114,000)	(744,000
Total Retail sales tax			(23,137,000)	(39,163,000)	(43,670,000)	(48,277,000)	(52,885,000)	(57,492,000)	(62,099,000)	(66,607,000)	(71,214,000)	(464,544,000
Total			475,734,000	808,102,000	902,853,000	998,002,000	1,093,149,000	1,188,297,000	1,283,345,000	1,378,692,000	1,473,740,000	9,601,914,000
Biennial Totals		475,7	34,000	1,710,	955,000	2,091,1	151,000	2,471,	642,000	2,852,4	32,000	9,601,914,000

### Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

Note: This fiscal note reflects a revision to the revenue impact, and replaces fiscal note number 2493-1.

CURRENT LAW:

#### WINE TAX

Wineries pay the wine tax, an excise tax on wine and cider sold:



Bill Number	Title	Agency
2493 HB	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	140 Department of Revenue

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

### Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

- To distributors

- To consumers on the winery premises

- Through direct shipments to consumers and retailers

For table wine, the tax rate includes a base rate of 20.25 cents per liter and additional taxes of 2.67 cents per liter (a total of 22.92 cents per liter); for fortified wine, a base rate of 20.25 cents per liter and additional taxes of 25.11 cents per liter (a total of 45.36 cents per liter), and for cider, a base rate of 3.59 cents per liter and additional taxe of 4.55 cents per liter (a total of 8.14 cents per liter).

#### BEER TAX

Beer tax is imposed on each 31-gallon barrel of beer or its equivalent in cans and bottles sold in Washington by breweries or distributors. Each brewery's tax is \$4.782 pe barrel on the first 60,000 barrels sold in a year. Once the 60,000 barrels threshold is reached, the tax is \$8.080 per barrel for the rest of the year.

The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) administers wine and beer taxes.

The Department of Revenue (department) administers spirits taxes and retail sales tax.

#### RETAIL SALES OF WINE AND BEER

At a store, consumers pay sales tax on wines and beer they purchase in the original packages. Consumers pay sales tax on wines and beers (drinks) served at restaurar and bars. Stores, restaurants, and bars collect sales tax from consumers and send these taxes to the department.

#### SPIRIT TAXES

Two types of spirits (liquor) taxes exist a spirits sales tax and a spirits liter tax.

The location of the sale determines the tax rates for spirits sales and liter taxes and who pays the taxes.

An off-premises sale occurs when a consumer purchases at a retail store. An on-premises sale occurs when restaurants or bars purchase from distributors or distillers to serve consumers.

Spirits sales tax is based on the selling price of spirits in the original package. Spirits liter tax is based on the volume of spirits sold in the original package.



Bill Number	Title	Agency
2493 HB	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	140 Department of Revenue

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

### Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

For off-premises sales, a consumer pays 20.5% of the original package for spirits sales tax and \$3.7708 per liter for spirits liter tax. For on-premises sales, a restaurant or a bar pays 13.7% of the original package for spirits sales tax and \$2.4408 per liter to distributors and distillers for spirits liter tax. Restaurants and bars also collect retail sales tax on the drinks they serve customers.

PROPOSAL:

This bill makes ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages subject to existing spirits sales tax and spirits liter tax.

Ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages contain greater than 0.5% alcohol by volume (ABV) with qualified additives, regardless of the type of liquor manufacturing license, packaged types, and the raw ingredient source from which the ethanol was derived. Ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages exclude traditional beer, wine, cider, mead, spiri and food products, without any qualified additives, even if ABV is greater than 0.5%.

A qualified additive means any real color, artificial color, real flavoring, artificial flavoring, juice, extract, mix, soda, tea, tonic, carbonation, or other alcoholic or nonalcoholi addition added to the ethanol altering the color, taste, flavor, consistency, carbonation, texture, mouth feel, type, class, or designation of the product.

Examples of ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages include but are not limited to, canned cocktails, ready-to-drink (RTD) beverages, premixed cocktails, hard seltzers, hard teas, hard coffees, hard kombuchas, adult sodas, hard sodas, spiked juices, hard sparkling water, ranch water, flavored malted beverages, wine cocktails, spiked cider, a cider-based cocktails.

### EFFECTIVE DATE:

The bill takes effect 90 days after the final adjournment of the session. However, due to the time it will take to program this bill's changes, the department cannot impleme the bill until October 1, 2024.

### ASSUMPTIONS:

- The LCB's fiscal note will reflect the impact on beer and wine taxes.
- Approximately 90% of the RTD beverage category in Washington applies to this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages.



Bill Number	Title	Agency
2493 HB	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	140 Department of Revenue

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

### Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

- Of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages, 7% are already sold as spirits and thus have no revenue impact with this bill. This bill will tax the remaining beverages s as either beer-based (90%) or wine-based (3%) at the current spirits tax rates.

-Consumers purchase approximately 81% of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages at retail stores (off-premises) and purchase 19% at restaurants and bars (on-premises).

- The median retail price of this bill's ready-to-serve beverages is \$5.00 per liter at retail stores (off-premises), which includes a 27.5% markup from the distributor's whole price (\$3.92 per liter). The same products are sold for \$9.59 per liter at restaurants and bars (on-premises), which includes an on-premises markup.

- Under the proposed bill, at retail stores (off-premises), consumers pay \$9.80 per liter this bill's ready-to-serve beverages that are priced at \$5.00 per liter after spirits tax At restaurants and bars (on-premises), the same product is sold for \$12.57 per liter on a menu, which includes an on-premises markup and the spirits taxes. Consumers pay retail sales tax on this menu price.

-The consumption growth of this bill's ready-to-serve alcoholic beverages is a linear projection of the average growth of annual RTD consumption for Washington (2019-2

- This proposal takes effect October 1, 2024, and impacts eight months of state collections in fiscal year 2025.

- The department receives the taxes from monthly taxpayers the month after the business collects the sales tax from the consumer. Most local tax distributions occur the month after the department receives sales and use taxes that businesses collect. This leads to a one-month delay in revenues for the state and a two-month delay in revenues for local jurisdictions.

- Local revenue estimates use the statewide average local sales and use taxes rate of 2.95%.

DATA SOURCES:

- Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, On-premise and off-premise liter and price forecast

- International Wine and Spirits Record (IWSR), Department summary data, 2022

#### **REVENUE ESTIMATES:**

This bill increases state revenues by an estimated \$475.7 million in the eight months of impacted collections in fiscal year 2025, and by \$808.1 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted collections.

This bill decreases local revenues by an estimated \$9.2 million in the seven months of impacted collections in fiscal year 2025, and by \$17.8 million in fiscal year 2026, th first full year of impacted collections.

TOTAL REVENUE IMPACT:

State Government (cash basis, \$000):



Bill Number	Title	Agency
2493 HB	Ready-to-serve alcoholic bev	140 Department of Revenue

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

## Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

FY 2024 -	\$	0	
FY 2025 -	\$	475,734	
FY 2026 -	\$	808,102	
FY 2027 -	\$	902,853	
FY 2028 -	\$	998,002	
FY 2029 -	\$1	,093,149	
			le (cash basis, \$000):
FY 2024 -		0	
		(9,200)	
FY 2026 -	\$	(17,800)	
FY 2027 -	\$	(19,800)	
FY 2028 -	\$	(21,900)	
FY 2029 -	\$	(24,000)	

Agency Preparation: Anna Yamada	Phone: 360-534-1519	Date: 2/13/2024 10:39:43 an
Agency Approval: Valerie Torres	Phone: 360-534-1521	Date: 2/13/2024 10:39:42 an
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date: