



Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board Impact Study HB 1480

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Submitted to:

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¹ <https://dor.wa.gov/about/statistics-reports/spirits-taxes>

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Executive Summary

Washington State House Bill 1480 (HB 1480) was enacted on April 14, 2021, and its provisions granted bars, restaurants, and other specified licensees of the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (WSLCB) privileges to sell alcoholic beverages for takeout, curbside, and delivery, and/or offer outdoor service of alcohol. The WSLCB initially granted these privileges to help reduce the effect on licensees of state orders to close or limit capacity and hours due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The privileges were extended by HB 1480 after these restrictions ended.

HB 1480 mandated an independent study of the impact of these new privileges, with a final report to be delivered to the Washington legislature and Governor by December 1, 2022. The WSLCB contracted with The CDM Group, Inc. (CDM) to conduct and report on the study. CDM compared alcohol-related public health indicators in the State of Washington, **Pre-HB 1480 and Post-HB 1480** (hereafter referred to as Pre-Period/Post-Period) to assess the potential impacts of policies to inform future decision-making by the State.

This study provides a comprehensive assessment of four indicators of alcohol-related impacts of the legislation: (1) adult alcohol consumption, (2) underage/youth alcohol consumption and access, (3) alcohol-related harms, and (4) revenues.

CDM quantified impacts by comparing the underlying outcome measures for each indicator of Pre-COVID-19 Restrictions (Pre-Period: January 1, 2018 through March 31, 2020) to the same measures for each indicator after these restrictions on licensees ended in Washington (Post-Period: July 1, 2021 through October 1, 2022);² see **Exhibit ES-1**. Where possible, we augmented these results with qualitative findings from individual stakeholder interviews and focus group responses. See **Appendix A** for a listing of data sources for all state-level results.

Exhibit ES-1: Pre- and Post-Periods

Pre-Period	Post-Period
January 1, 2018 through March 31, 2020	July 1, 2021 through October 1, 2022

Exhibit ES-2: High-Level* Findings Post-Period

Indicator	Increased	Decreased
Adult Alcohol Consumption	✓	
Underage/Youth Alcohol Consumption and Access		✓
Alcohol-Related Harms	✓	✓
Revenues	✓	✓

*The high-level findings do not mean every measure within the indicator increased or decreased, but the general pre-post trend.

² The Pre- and Post-time periods were defined by the WSLCB prior to analyses.

Primary Findings

Of Washington's 13,200 eligible licensees, only 5 percent obtained an endorsement to sell alcoholic beverages for takeout, curbside, and/or delivery.³ Most of the 637 licensees implementing the privileges were in King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish, and Thurston counties.

Our analysis found increases in many measures, including adult alcohol consumption, alcohol-related traffic incidences, fatalities, and driving under the influence (DUI). We also found decreases in other measures, such as domestic violence occurrences, youth alcohol consumption, and licensee compliance rate. The largest odds ratio (OR) we found in this study showed that compared to the Pre-Period, destruction/damage/vandalism (crimes against property) decreased (OR=.01) in the Post-Period.

Overall Alcohol Related Impacts

Primary findings for (1) adult alcohol consumption, (2) underage/youth alcohol consumption and access, (3) alcohol-related harms, and (4) revenues are summarized below. Detailed results are available within the full final report and appendices.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

The changing availability of alcohol during the pandemic made it crucial to monitor changes in alcohol consumption patterns.

We analyzed data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)⁴ survey to compare alcohol consumption in Washington State adults Pre-Post. Compared to the Pre-Period, adult alcohol consumption *increased* in the Post-Period:

- *Mean number of drinks per day* increased by 8 percent.
- *Current alcohol use* (having at least 1 drink in the past 30 days) increased by 10 percent.⁵
- *Binge drinking* rose by 10 percent.

Underage /Youth Alcohol Consumption and Access

Nationally, alcohol is the most widely used substance among youth—more than tobacco and marijuana. About 25 percent of 14-to-15-year-olds have had at least one drink. In comparison, 11 percent of teenagers admit binge drinking, according to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).⁶ Youth alcohol use is also a solid predictor of substance use disorders in later life. As part of this study, we conducted focus groups with eight public health stakeholders. Most indicated they were concerned about alcohol delivery to increase youth access to alcohol in the Post-Period. To examine changes, we analyzed the

³ Data file sent to CDM from WSLCB, List of Retail and Non-retail licensees and privileges granted by HB 1480. September 2022

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC; 2022). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaire. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html>

⁵ CDC, (2022), op.cit.

⁶ The NSDUH Report (2020). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Rockville, Md. :Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health>

Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS)⁷ from 2018 and 2021 to explore youth access to alcohol. We also analyzed WSLCB enforcement activity databases on licensee compliance checks and violations to explore the potential for an increase in access through takeout, curbside, and delivery from on-premises establishments.⁸ Regular licensee compliance checks ensure that businesses are not selling alcohol (or cannabis) to minors; a lower compliance rate indicates more violations.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found underage/youth alcohol consumption and access *decreased* in the Post-Period.

- *Youth alcohol use*— Youth consumption in the State of Washington decreased from 13 percent in 2018 to 8 percent in the Post-Period.
- *Alcohol sources for youth*— Washington youth reported that they were less likely to get it from friends or at a party, pay someone to get alcohol for them, steal alcohol, or take it from home without permission in the Post-Period.
- *Licensee compliance rates*— Decreased from 84 percent to 74 percent. However, in the Post-Period, endorsement compliance rates (i.e., those specific to the privileges) are lower at 54 percent for curbside and 45 percent for delivery. In the focus group that we conducted with nine licensees, most expressed concerns about who is or should be liable for alcohol delivery compliance.

Alcohol-Related Harm

We analyzed several state-level databases to examine changes in alcohol-related health outcomes, including alcohol-involved crashes,^{9,10} alcohol poisoning,¹¹ healthcare utilization, and death data.¹²

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found the following measures of alcohol-related harm *increased* in the Post-Period.

- *Pedestrian fatalities*— The likelihood of a pedestrian fatality in an alcohol-involved crash was 3 times that of the Pre-Period.
- *Calls to the Washington Poison Center*— Average daily alcohol exposure calls rose from 3 to 4. Additionally, suspected suicides from alcohol poisoning were 1.2 times that of the Pre-Period (20 percent more likely).
- *Deaths*— Deaths attributable to mental or behavioral disorders associated with at least one alcohol or an alcoholic liver disease diagnosis code were 1.1 times that of the Pre-Period (10 percent more likely).

⁷ Healthy Use Survey (n.d.). Washington State Department of Health. <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/data-systems/healthy-youth-survey>

⁸ Data files sent to CDM from WSLCB. Retail Enforcement (2021). Data received September, 2022

⁹ Data files sent to CDM from Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), 2018 -2021. Data received October 2022.

¹⁰ Data files sent to CDM from Washington Traffic Safety Commission, 2018-202. Data received September, 2022

¹¹ Proprietary data file obtained by CDM from Washington Poison Center (WAPC), 2018-2021. Date received May, 2022

¹² Syndromic Surveillance (Rapid Health Information Network (RHINO; n.d.), Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) 2018-2021, Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH), Office of Community Health Systems, State Death Data, 2018 Q2-2022. <https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/healthcare-professions-and-facilities/public-health-meaningful-use/rhino>

The following measures *decreased* during the Post-Period:

- *Domestic violence* — Offenses dramatically decreased compared to the Pre-Period – with alcohol-involved assault domestic violence incidences 25 times more likely to occur during the Pre-Period.
- *Emergency department (ED) visits* — The proportion of alcohol-related ED visits decreased from 2 percent to 1 percent Post-Period.
- *Suicide—Deaths* due to suicide were 0.8 times that of the Pre-Period (20 percent less likely) during the Post-Period.

Revenues

We used data from the Washington State Department of Revenue to examine measures of revenue Pre/Post. While we found that the average quarterly spirits liter count fell nearly 3 percent in the Post-Period compared to the Pre-Period, we found the following revenue measures *increased* in the Post-Period.¹³

- *Average quarterly gross business income for beer and wine wholesalers*— Increased by 8 percent and 12 percent, respectively.
- *Average business and occupation tax revenues for the State of Washington*—Increased by 9 and 18 percent, respectively.
- *Average quarterly spirit liter price and average sales tax*—Increased by 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Conclusions and Recommendations

While the study presents useful findings, they represent 5 percent of licensees eligible to obtain endorsements for the HB 1480 privileges. Thus, we cannot know if the results would be the same if more licensees implemented the privileges. And while we examined changes Pre-Period/Post-Period, we did not examine other factors that might have impacted the changes (e.g., remote work and education, reduced tourism, staffing shortages for law enforcement and the hospitality industry, and mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic); thus, we did not establish a cause-and-effect relationship. We have no recommendations on extending the privileges or letting them expire. However, based on these results, we suggest the following to build a stronger evidence base on the impact of HB 1480 and/or to inform future legislation:

- ✓ We recommend surveying WSLCB licensees affected by HB 1480 and allowed to obtain endorsements. The survey could be conducted through an online platform for ease of access and data analysis. The survey could cover revenues, compliance issues, the adoption of HB 1480 privileges, and much more.
- ✓ We recommend conducting a literature review that examines underage drinking, alcohol-related traffic incidents, drinking rates at home, underage drinking, delivery of cocktails, and other relevant issues in

¹³ Revenue changes do not account for seasonality, inflation, or lag time between purchase from distributors and retail sales. Beer and wine wholesalers include on- and off-premises licensees.

other states or nationwide. This information could be compared with data and studies based on the State of Washington.

- ✓ We recommend the State continue monitoring these data and update the data dashboard provided as a companion tool for this study.
- ✓ We recommend surveying licensees to explore why they did not obtain the privileges. While more time might result in more licensees obtaining endorsements to implement the privileges, licensee input might be able to inform modifications to the legislation or the development of additional legislation.
- ✓ We recommend enhancing future studies by collecting additional primary data, such as surveys with consumers across the State and other key stakeholders such as third-party delivery driver companies.

Section 1: Introduction

Alcohol access changed in the U.S. during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declared a public health emergency on January 31, 2020, under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 247d); the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (DC) declared public health emergencies.¹⁴

As part of these emergency declarations, pandemic-related restrictions made alcohol less accessible for extended periods, as establishments were closed or operated with reduced hours to limit COVID-19 transmission. Later, however, in recognition of the impact on the food and beverage industry, states began changing alcohol policies for restaurants, bars, and liquor stores.¹⁵ These policies defined when and how consumers could buy alcohol for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

In the State of Washington, the Washington State House Bill 1480 (HB 1480) was enacted on April 14, 2021. Its provisions granted bars, restaurants, and other specified licensees of the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (WSLCB) privileges to sell alcoholic beverages for takeout, curbside, and delivery, and/or offer outdoor service of alcohol. The WSLCB initially granted these privileges to help reduce the effect on licensees of state orders to close or limit capacity and hours due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The privileges were extended by HB 1480 after these restrictions ended.

This study was mandated by HB 1480. The WSLCB contracted with The CDM Group, Inc. (CDM) to conduct the study. CDM compared alcohol-related public health indicators in the State of Washington, **Pre-HB 1480 and Post-HB 1480** (hereafter referred to as Pre-Period/Post-Period) to assess the potential impacts of policies to inform future decision-making by the State.

For this study, the Pre-Period is from January 1, 2018, to March 31, 2020, and the Post-Period is from July 1, 2021, to October 1, 2022 as presented in the timeline in **Exhibit 1-1**. This study compares Pre-Period/Post-Period data and assesses the impact of the privileges granted to licensees when they were fully operational rather than restricted. Privileges granted to specific WSLCB licensees are described in **Exhibit 1-2**.¹⁶ (Note: The “during” period is not included in the report).

Exhibit 1-1: Pre-HB1480 and Post-HB1480 Timeline

2018				2019				2020				2021				2022		
Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3
Pre-Period								During-Period*				Post-Period						

*During-Period not included in the report

¹⁴ Public Health Emergency: Public Health and Medical Emergency Support for a Nation Prepared. (January 31, 2020). U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. <https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/2019-nCoV.aspx>. Accessed 26 July, 2022.

¹⁵ AJMC Staff. (January 1, 2021). A Timeline of COVID-19 Developments in 2020. AJMC: The Center for Biosimilars. <https://www.ajmc.com/view/a-timeline-of-covid19-developments-in-2020>. Accessed 28 July 2022.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise indicated, any reference to “licensees” in this document refers to the WSLCB licensees granted privileges by HB 1480 and allowed to obtain endorsements or permissions to implement those privileges

Exhibit 1-2: Endorsements/Privileges Authorized by HB 1480

The privileges authorized by the bill include the following:¹⁷

- **Curbside, takeout, and delivery**
 - Spirits, beer, and wine restaurants may sell “to-go” cocktails (premixed or as a kit with ingredients for the customer to assemble at home) for takeout, curbside service, or delivery.
 - Restaurants, taverns, domestic breweries and microbreweries, domestic wineries, distilleries, snack bars, nonprofit arts licensees, and caterers may sell alcohol products for takeout, curbside service, or delivery.
 - Licensees previously allowed to sell growlers for off-premises consumptions may sell them through curbside service or delivery.
 - Beer and wine specialty shops may sell pre-filled growlers for off-premises consumption through takeout, curbside, or delivery service if they fill the containers the same day they are sold.
- **Outdoor Service**
 - WSLCB is directed to revise rules for outdoor service by on-premises licensees, including restaurants, taverns, breweries, wineries, distilleries, snack bars, and private clubs.

Overall Study Design

The study used a mixed-methods design, including secondary (quantitative) and primary (qualitative) data for the indicator measures of interest for this study: (1) adult alcohol consumption, (2) underage/youth alcohol consumption and access, (3) alcohol-related harms, and (4) revenues.

Exhibit 1-3 presents the study's research questions, guided by the measures of interest. The study integrated descriptive quantitative data findings with qualitative data from interviews and the focus group. CDM collaborated with the WSLCB to produce the protocols for this study. There are additional detailed methods in Error! Reference source not found..

The study examines the impact of the allowances/ privileges granted by State HB 1480 using two methods of data collection:

1. Secondary (Quantitative) Data
2. Primary (Qualitative Data) Stakeholder Interviews and Licensee Focus Group

Exhibit 1-3: Research Questions and Data Sources

Research Question Changes Pre-Post	Secondary Quantitative Data	Primary Qualitative Data
1: Licensee Behaviors		
Use of the Privileges (Endorsements)	✓	
Compliance and Violations Independent of Allowances	✓	
Compliance Curbside and Delivery	✓	
2: Washington State Revenues (Alcohol Taxes)		
Beer Tax Revenue	✓	

¹⁷ WSLCB (2021). Bill Description. Temporarily Extending Certain Privileges Granted to Liquor Licensees to Mitigate the Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic and Studying the Impacts of the Privileges Granted. https://lcb.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Leg_FactSheets/2021%20factsheets/Fact-Sheet-1480-6-9-21-2.pdf

Research Question Changes Pre-Post	Secondary Quantitative Data	Primary Qualitative Data
Wine Tax Revenue	✓	
Spirits Tax Revenue	✓	
3: Licensee Sales and Revenues		
License Type	✓	✓
Alcohol Type (Beer, Wine, Spirits)	✓	✓
Privilege Type	✓	✓
4: Traffic Safety Indicators		
Traffic Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities Involving Alcohol	✓	
DUIs in Vehicles	✓	
5: Crime Rates		
Domestic Violence and Child Abuse	✓	✓
Disorderly Conduct	✓	✓
Public Consumption		✓
Assault and Battery	✓	✓
Homicides	✓	
Rapes and Sexual Assaults	✓	
6: Underage Drinking Rates		
Driver License Suspensions	✓	
Compliance Rates for Youth Access	✓	
Underage DUIs And Crashes in Vehicles	✓	
Consumption Rates and Behaviors (Per Healthy Youth Survey, E.G.)	✓	✓
7: Suicide Rates		
Suicide Attempts and Deaths	✓	
8: Health Care Utilization and Death Rates		
Alcohol Poisoning	✓	
Alcohol-Related Diseases (by ICD Code) and Deaths	✓	
Treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder		✓

Secondary/Quantitative Data Methods

To develop the list of data to be included in the study, we considered the relevancy of the data to assess changes Pre-Period/Post-Period, the availability of the data for the applicable period (see **Exhibit 1-1**), and the cost to obtain the data.

Where applicable, Institutional Review Board (IRB) clearance was obtained. Working with the WSLCB, CDM identified and compiled numerous data sources to use as measures for Pre/Post

comparisons of the HB1480 allowances implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. See **Appendix A** for a complete list of these sources.

Protocols and standard operating procedures were established and used to assure data quality. For example, the process included univariate logic checking for expected valid ranges for variables and logic checks to identify contradictory information. Data files were prepared, cleaned, and finalized using established guidelines to ensure they met the highest quality standards. Depending on the level of data, some data sets were merged with a unique set of identifiers. Before merging, files were assessed for data quality, and rigorous quality control measures were applied to ensure:

- Completeness
- Reliability
- Correct time period
- Uniformity in responses (e.g., demographic data, where different race and ethnicity coding may be used)

CDM prepared a detailed data dictionary and created a complete coding and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) manual that included any constructed variables and indices developed for analysis. We used Statistical Analysis Software (SAS 9.4) to explore datasets and perform descriptive and statistical analyses. For further details on quantitative data methods, see **Appendix B**.

To account for duration differences in the Pre-Period/Post-Period, we applied Pre-/Post logistic regression models. We then used chi-square tests to determine relationships within subsets of that data (sex, age group, race, etc.) to estimate the effect of the legislation on the alcohol-related measures in the administrative data. We report the p-value to demonstrate if the results in the data are statistically significant. A low p-value means an extremely low likelihood (or probability) that this outcome resulted from chance. In this report, for pre/post comparisons, we report statistically significant changes ($P < .05$) and marginal significance where $p > 0.05$, but less than 0.1.

Qualitative/Primary Data Methods

In June and July 2022, CDM conducted nine virtual semi-structured interviews with public health stakeholders and one virtual focus group with licensees. Questions for this qualitative data collection were designed to assess perceptions, views, and beliefs around the impacts of the legislation on alcohol-related health outcomes and impacts on business/sales.

Focus group protocols and questions were developed by CDM and reviewed and approved by WSLCB before any discussions occurred. Interview and focus group protocols explored participant knowledge of HB 1480 privileges, perceived strengths (facilitators) and weaknesses (barriers) of implementing HB 1480, perceived goals, and perceived sustainability of extending the privileges beyond July 1, 2023, when they are set to expire by law.

Using motivational interviewing, we collected primary data to understand how the law may impact population health outcomes and business economic recovery. Each interview lasted approximately 60 minutes, and the focus group lasted approximately 90 minutes. Participants were selected to represent multiple Washington counties encompassing rural and urban areas. All participation was voluntary and confidential. Sessions were recorded for research purposes only and will be destroyed. See **Appendix E** for the Focus Group Topics and Exploratory Questions and **Appendix F** for the Semi-Structured Virtual Interview Moderator Guide.

Sample and Recruitment

CDM created samples for the interview and focus group, including a mix of urban and rural geographic areas and large and small business licensees. We used a convenience sample to identify representative stakeholders and a semi-random sampling of licensees (See **Appendix C** for more details on focus group sampling).

In June, July, and August 2022, we conducted interviews and a focus group to obtain qualitative information about the perceived effects of the HB 1480 allowances/privileges. We attempted similar virtual interviews for a third-party delivery driver or a gig worker, but we did not receive any responses from these stakeholders or the organizations representing gig workers. We received one request from a lobbyist to participate in the group, but we did not include this individual because of potential bias.

- Eight Public health stakeholders – Individual Semi-Structured Virtual Interviews
- Nine Licensees – Virtual Focus Group

Participants

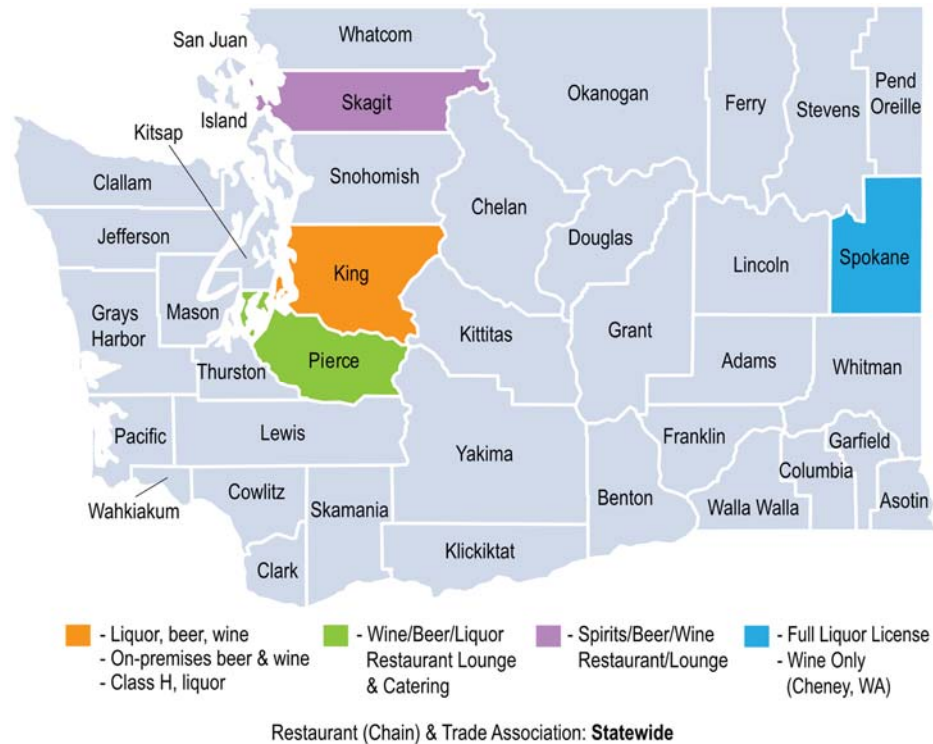
Eight of the 45 stakeholders we contacted participated in interviews (see **Exhibit 1-4**). Nine of the 70 licensees we contacted participated in the Focus Group (see **Exhibit 1-5**). The geographic breakdown for focus group participants is presented in **Exhibit Exhibit 1-1-6**.

Exhibit 1-4: Key Stakeholder Groups that Participated in Semi-Structured Virtual Interviews

Stakeholder Organizations Represented	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) ▪ Washington Recovery Alliance (WRA) ▪ Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Council (GSSAC) ▪ Health Care Authority (HCA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitsap Public Health Department (KPHD) ▪ Washington Public Health Association (WSPHA) ▪ Rural Prevention Network (RPN) ▪ Department of Health (DOH) ▪ American Indian Health Commission (AIHC)

Exhibit 1-5: Participant Recruitment Responses, June and July 2022

Qualitative Research Type	Sample	Number Declined	Number “No” Response	Recruited/Participated
Individual Interviews	45	12	25	8
Focus Group	70	7	54	9

Exhibit 1-6: Licensee Types by County – Focus Group Participants, August 2022**Overview of Interview and Focus Group Questions**

Interviews began with questions about the participants' current employment role, sector (e.g., law enforcement, health care provider, etc.), and technical skills. We also asked for their opinions and expectations regarding the continuation or expiration of HB 1480 on July 1, 2023, and what they would like to see happen. (See **Appendix F**). Choices were: (1) let privileges expire; (2) continue the privileges; and/or (3) modify privileges.

The next series of questions covered the following four categories:

1. Knowledge of the legislation and privileges granted by HB 1480.
2. Perceptions of the main challenges to implementing the privileges.
3. Views on how the privileges impact business, health outcomes, or health risk factors.
4. Perceptions of third-party delivery endorsement of alcoholic beverages.

The focus group began with an icebreaker question. To ensure anonymity, we did not videotape the group. Questions and discussions were framed around the following topics:

1. Perceptions around the strengths and weaknesses of HB 1480.
2. Barriers to complying with the law.
3. Attitudes toward strengths and weaknesses of the privileges within the law.
4. Suggestions for any future modifications or new legislation.

All discussions were recorded, and key responses and observed non-verbal interactions were noted and documented by a notetaker. CDM prepared transcripts and analyzed the discussions in two sequential steps:

1. Data reduction and mapping transcript segments to the core research questions and outcome variables.
2. Distilling themes and identifying patterns in qualitative data.

Section 2: Study Results

Quantitative data were assessed to measure the indicators (1) adult alcohol consumption, (2) underage/youth alcohol consumption and access, (3) alcohol-related harms, and (4) revenues.

The sections below describe the relationship between the measures, study-level research questions, and data. When available, we present odds ratios (OR) and level of significance. The magnitude of the OR indicates the strength of the association between the exposure (HB 1480, the intervening factor between Pre-and Post) and the outcome/result. OR greater than 1 indicates an increased likelihood that the outcome or result (e.g., underage drinking) is different when comparing the Pre- and Post-Periods, and OR less than 1 indicates a decreased likelihood of differences Pre- and Post-Period. The further away an OR is from 1.0, the more likely it is that the relationship between the exposure (HB 1480) and the study result is causal. For example, an OR of 1.2 is above 1.0 but is not necessarily a strong association or significant difference.

The largest OR we found in this study showed that compared to the Pre-Period, destruction/damage/vandalism (crimes against property) decreased (OR= .28) in the Post-Period.

Background on licensees who obtained the endorsements and additional information provides relevant context for these findings. Quantitative data on licensee violations, compliance rates, and use of privileges, along with qualitative data on thoughts and perceptions of privileges, were examined to identify any licensee behavior changes after the implementation of HB 1480.

Use of Privileges

Few eligible licensees obtained endorsements for the HB 1480 privileges, and the number of endorsements they obtained varied (Error! Reference source not found.).

- *Licensee Endorsements.* Only 5 percent (637 out of approximately 13,200 licensees as of September 2022) had obtained at least one endorsement related to HB 1480 privileges.¹⁸
- *Distribution of Endorsements.* The largest proportion of licensees, about a third, obtained all 3 endorsements. The smallest proportion of licensees, approximately 2 percent, obtained endorsements for “Curbside/Delivery/Take Out – Growlers” and “Curbside/Delivery/Take Out - Cocktail Kits/Premixed Drinks/Wine To-Go.”

Privileges and Endorsements

Privileges were approved by the licensing division of WSLCB to sell alcoholic beverages for takeout, curbside, and delivery.

Endorsements give approval to use the privileges of selling alcoholic beverages for takeout, curbside, and delivery.

¹⁸ WSLCB. Annual Report, FY 21 (2022). <https://lcb.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2021-annual-report-draft6.pdf> accessed September 27, 2022.

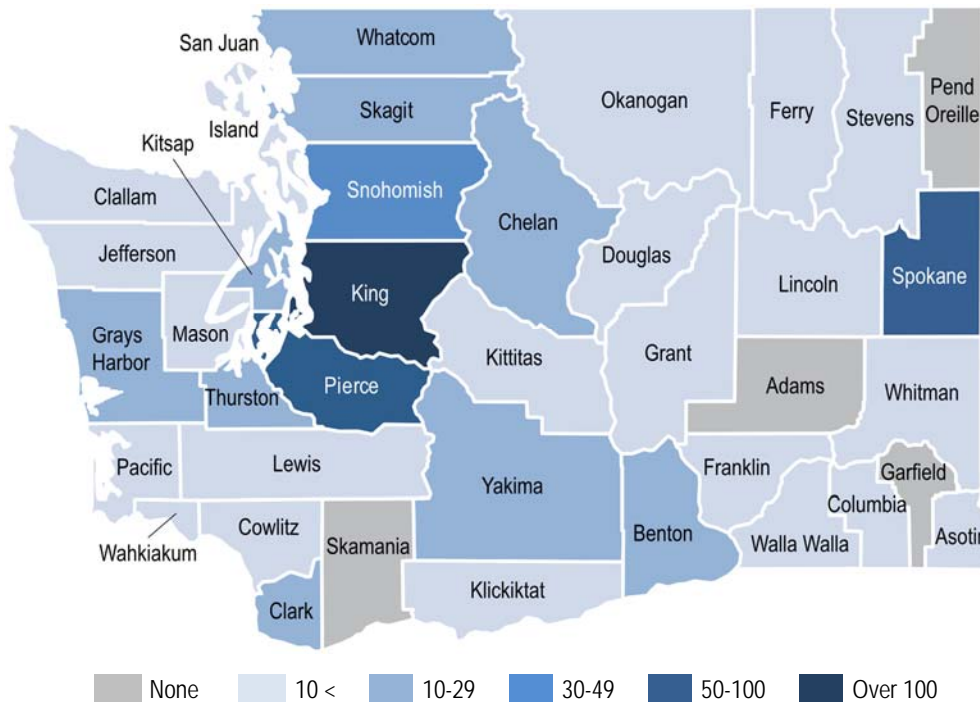
Exhibit 1: Licensees with Active Endorsements - Endorsement Type

Curbside/Delivery/ Take Out - Factory Sealed Containers	Curbside/Delivery/Take Out - Cocktail Kits/Premixed Drinks/Wine To-Go	Curbside/ Delivery/Take Out - Growlers	Total Number of Licensees with Endorsements	Percent of Licensees with Endorsements
✓	✓	✓	205	32%
✓	✓		114	18%
✓			107	17%
	✓		101	16%
✓		✓	66	10%
		✓	34	5%
	✓	✓	10	2%
Total:			637	

Source: WSLCB, September 2022

In addition, licensees that obtained endorsements were not geographically dispersed. Most licensees with endorsements, 78 percent, were in urban counties. Only 22 percent of licensees were in rural counties. King County had the largest number of licensees utilizing the privileges, with 213 licensees with endorsements, while Pierce County had the second most, with 64 licensees utilizing the endorsements. Error! Reference source not found. shows the geographic distribution of the endorsements.

Exhibit 2: Distribution of Endorsement by County



Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board, Received September 2022

Adult Alcohol Consumption

We used data from HYS and adult consumption rates using the BRFSS to answer the following research questions concerning HB 1480 (see **Exhibit 2-3**):

Do Rates of Underage Drinking Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Do Rates of Alcohol Consumption Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Underage Consumption Rates and Behavior

Although progress has been made, underage drinking is a significant public health problem with major health and safety risks. On average, alcohol is a factor in the deaths of approximately 4,300 people under age 21 in the United States per year, shortening their lives by an average of 60 years.¹⁹

We examined trends in the current use of alcohol among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Washington State. Data are from the 2018 and 2021 HYS.

Compared to the Pre-Period, levels of drinking decreased in the Post-Period for all grades. This includes overall experimental, heavy, and problem drinking. In the “drinking in the past 30 days” response, students reported drinking 2 times *more* in the Pre-Period than in the Post-Period, and students reported drinking significantly *less* in the past 2 weeks in 2021 than in 2018. These results follow the national trend.²⁰

Current Underage Alcohol Use

Number of Drinks: During the past 30 days, how many days did you: Drink a glass, can, or bottle of alcohol?

Response options: 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10+

Compared to the Pre-Period, underage drinking *decreased* in the Post-Period:

- *Fewer days* - Young people in Grades 8, 10, and 12 reported drinking fewer days out of the prior 30 in the Post-Period. The largest decrease was in young people saying they drank a drink 6-9 days out of the last 30 days (OR 0.461).
- *Any number of days* —The likelihood of drinking any number of days was also lower Post-Period (OR 0.541, $p < .0001$). **Exhibit 2-3** shows the OR for each response option for “number of days.”

Youth Drinking Definitions

Experimental Drinking: 1-2 drinks in the past 30 days and not binge drinking in the past 2 weeks.

Heavy Drinking: 3-5 drinks in the past 30 days and/or binge drinking 1 time in the past 2 weeks.

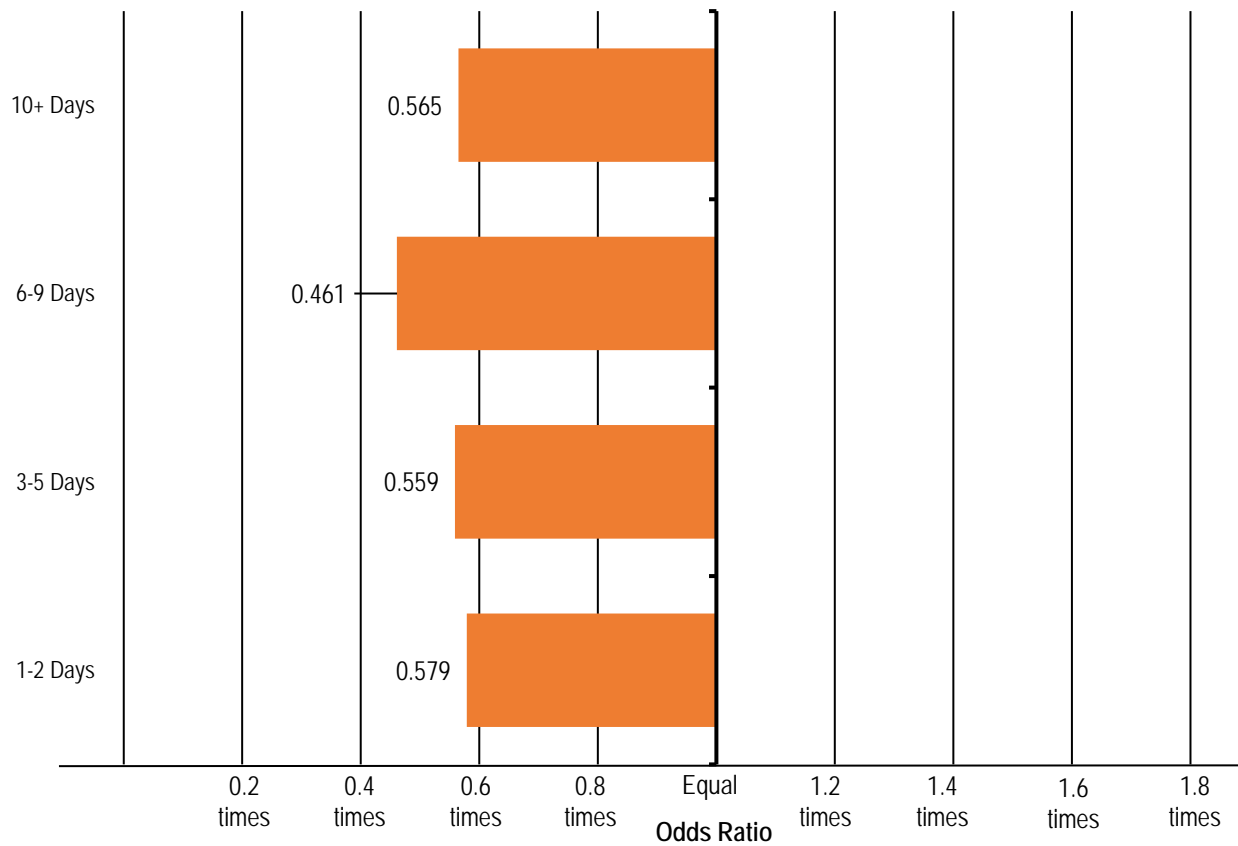
Problem Drinking: drinking 6 or more times in the past 30 days and/or binge drinking 2 or more times in the past 2 weeks.

¹⁹ SAMHSA Facts on Underage Drinking, March 2021.

https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/SAMHSA_Digital_Download/PEP21-03-10-008.pdf accessed June 7, 2022

²⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (2021). Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2020-nsduh-detailed-tables>

Exhibit 2-3: Youth Less Likely to Drink in Past 30 Days / Post-Period



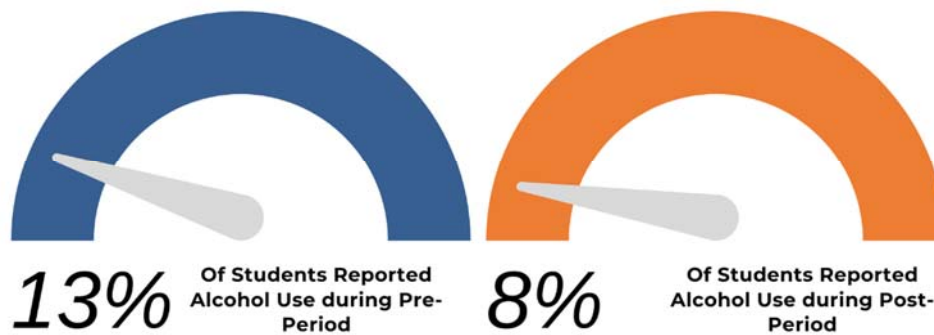
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021

Any Alcohol Use: During the past 30 days - Any Alcohol Use? Response options: Yes, No

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found alcohol use during the last 30 days decreased in the Post-Period.

- Young people in Grades 8, 10, and 12 reported drinking less frequently during the last 30 days in the Post-Period ($p > .0001$).

Exhibit 2-4 Shows the percentage of students who said “yes” to any alcohol use Pre- and Post-Period. The percentage decreased from 13 percent of students reporting any alcohol use in the last 30 days to 8 percent Post-Period.

Exhibit 2-4: Percent of Students with Any Reported Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Pre-and Post-Periods

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021

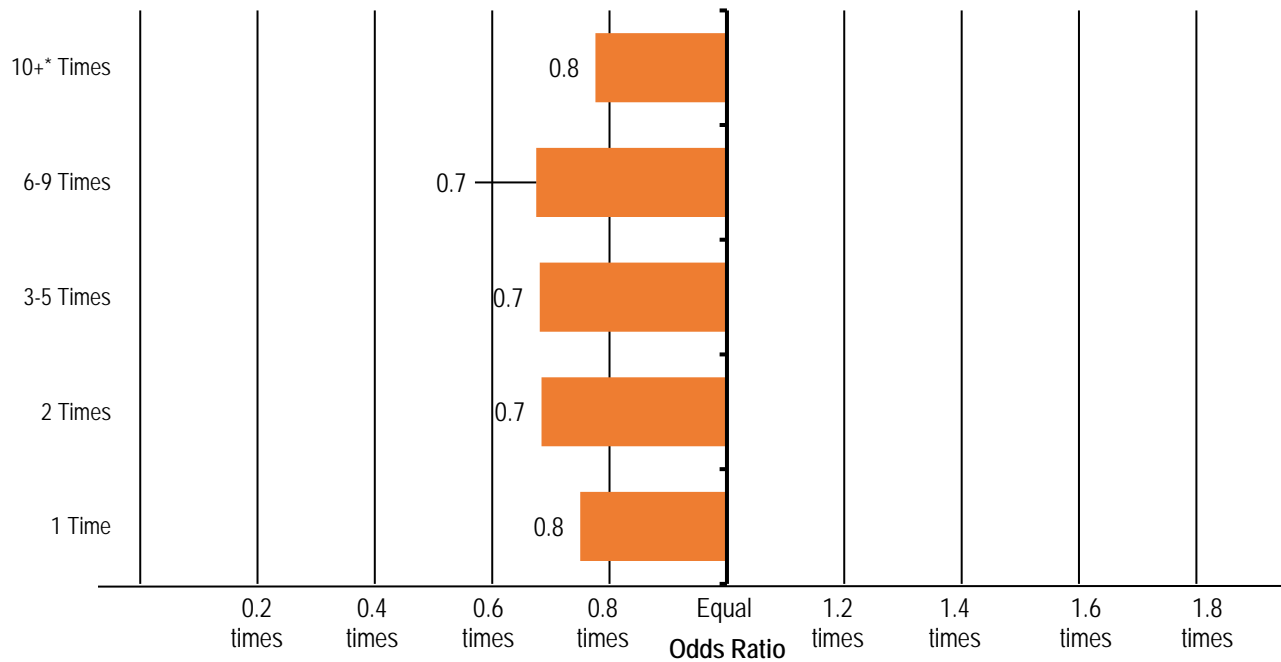
Binge Drinking: How many times have you had 5 or more drinks in a row (binge drink) in the past 2 weeks? Response options: 1 time, 2 times, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10+ times

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found binge drinking decreased in the Post-Period:

- Young people in Grades 8, 10, and 12 reported binge drinking (5 or more drinks) fewer days out of the prior 2 weeks during the Post-Period.
- Ninety-five percent of students said they did not binge drink at all in the last 2 weeks, up from 93 percent in the Pre-Period.

Exhibit 2-5 below shows youth in the Post-Period are slightly less likely to binge drink than in the Pre-Period.

Exhibit 2-5: Youth in Post-Period Slightly Less Likely to Binge Drink in the Past 2 Weeks Regardless of Grade



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021
 *Marginally Significant Result

Adult Alcohol Consumption

We analyzed data from the BRFSS to compare alcohol consumption in adults Pre-Post HB 1480.

Current Adult Alcohol Use

Adult Alcohol Use: During the past 30 days, how many days per week or month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage, such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor?

Response options: X Days per week, X Days in the past 30 days, no drinks in the past 30 days, don't know, refused.

Adult Drinking Definitions

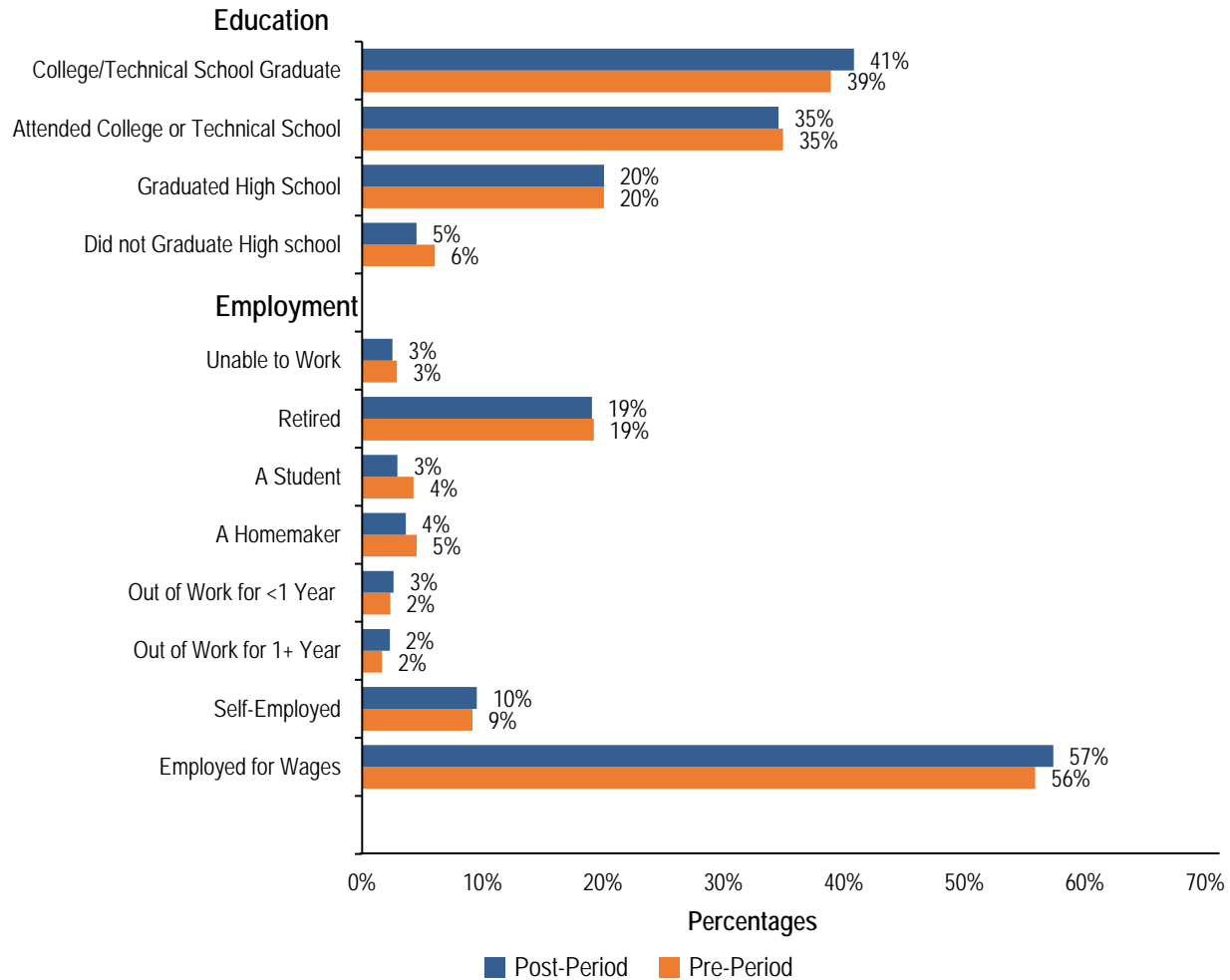
Binge Drinking: 5 or more drinks for males; four or more drinks females.

Heavy Drinking: more than 14 drinks per week for males; more than 7 drinks per week for females.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found that adult alcohol use (having at least 1 drink in the past 30 days) increased slightly (OR 1.1, p=0.0423) in the Post-Period.

Exhibit .

Exhibit 2-6: Percent of Individuals Reporting at Least One Drink in Past 30 Days by Employment Status and Level of Education



Source: BRFSS 2018-2021
 *Results were marginally significant

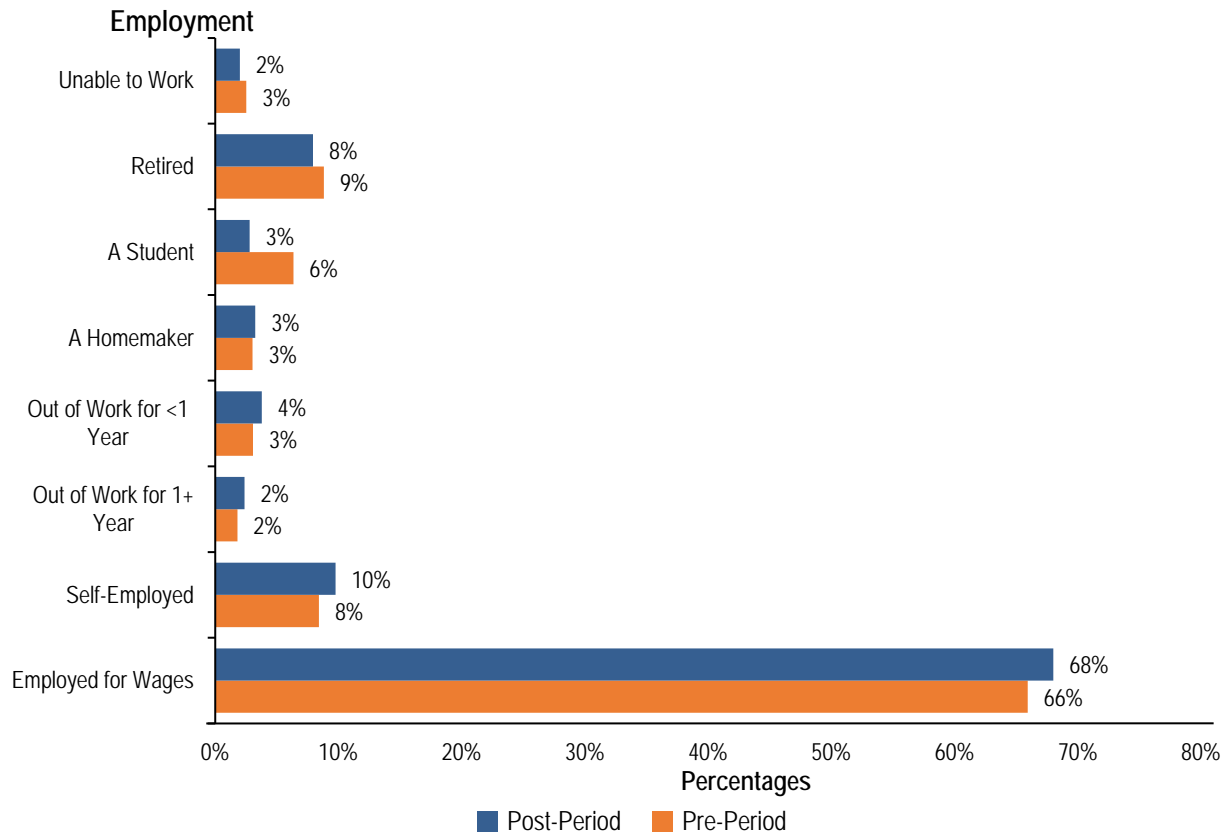
Binge Drinking: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have [5 or more drinks for males; four or more drinks for females.] drinks on an occasion?

Response options: X Number of times, don't know, not sure, refuse.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found that binge drinking increased in the Post-Period OR 1.1 (p=0.0254).

Employment category (e.g., self-employed, out of work, etc.), marginal, p=0.0573). Exhibit 2-7.

Exhibit 2-7: Binge Drinking Varied by Employment Status, with Students, Retirees, and Those Unable to Work Drinking More in The Pre-Period



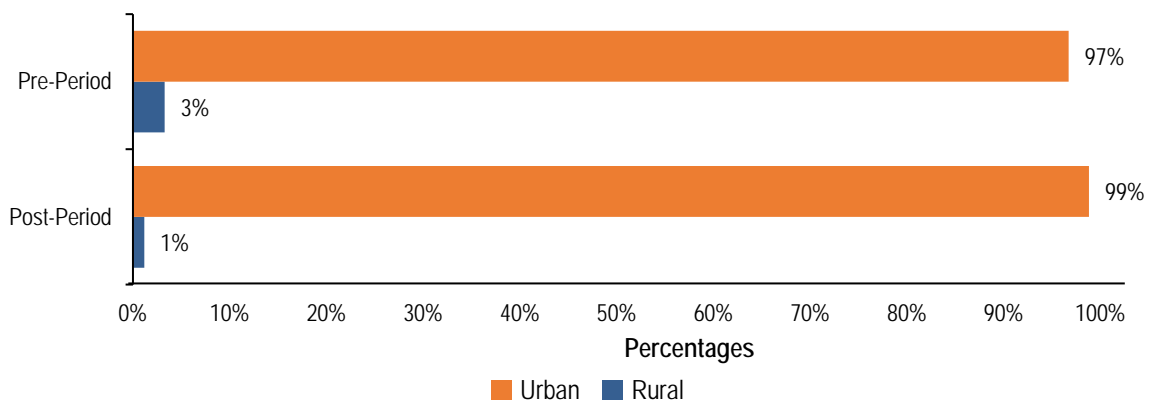
Source: BRFSS 2018-2021

Heavy Drinking: Calculated Variable: Heavy drinkers (adult men having more than 14 drinks per week and adult women having more than 7 drinks per week).

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found that the likelihood of heavy drinking was higher Post-Period (OR 1.2, p=0.0085).

See **Exhibit 2-8** for comparisons pre/post for rural and urban areas.

Exhibit 2-8: Heavy Drinking Increased in Rural and Urban Areas in the Post-Period



Source: BRFSS 2018-2021

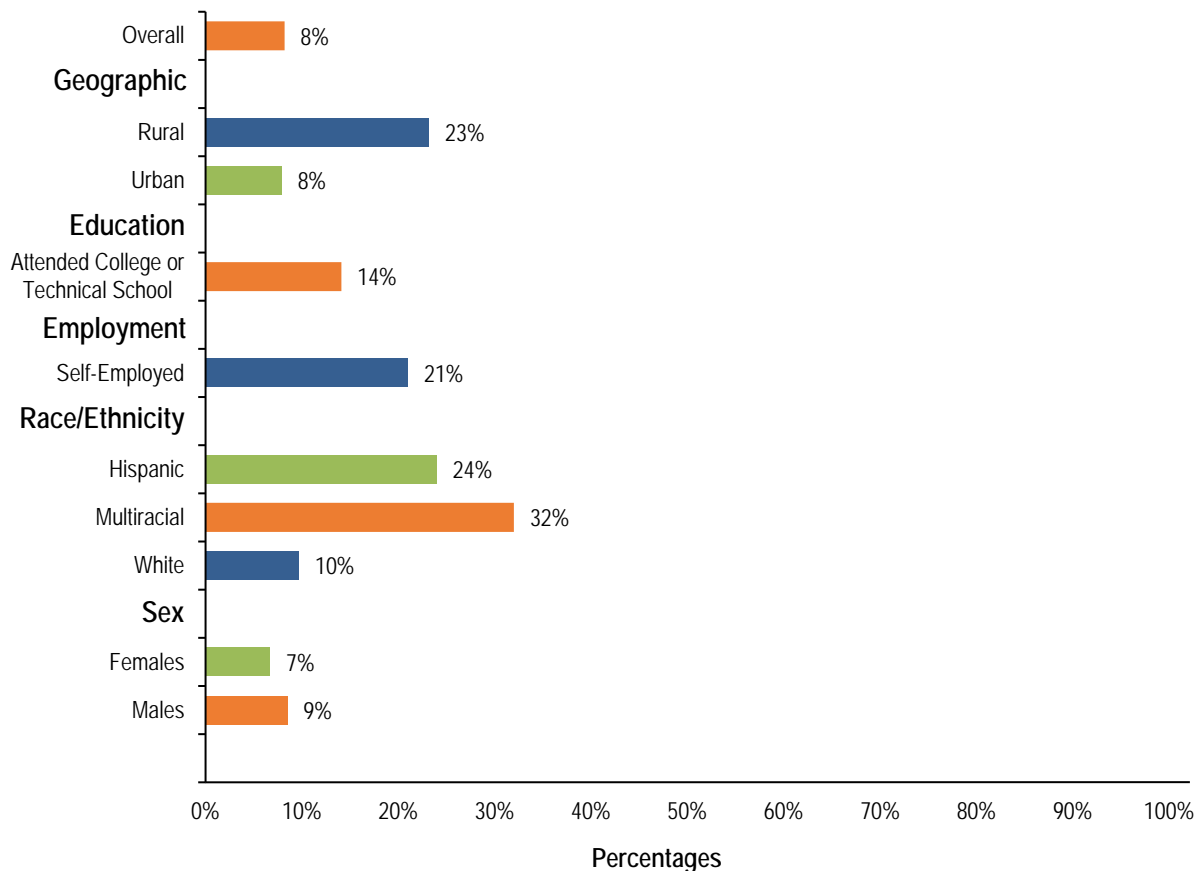
Number of Drinks Per Day: During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on average?

Response options: X number of drinks, none, don't know, and refused.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found that the Post-Period number of drinks per day increased.

- *The mean number of drinks per day increased by 8 percent Post-Period.*
- *Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Education, and Rural/Urban-Based Groups had statistically significant increases in the Post-Period. See Exhibit 3 for percent changes by demographic group.*

Exhibit 3: Percent Increase in Mean Number of Drinks per Day, Post-Period



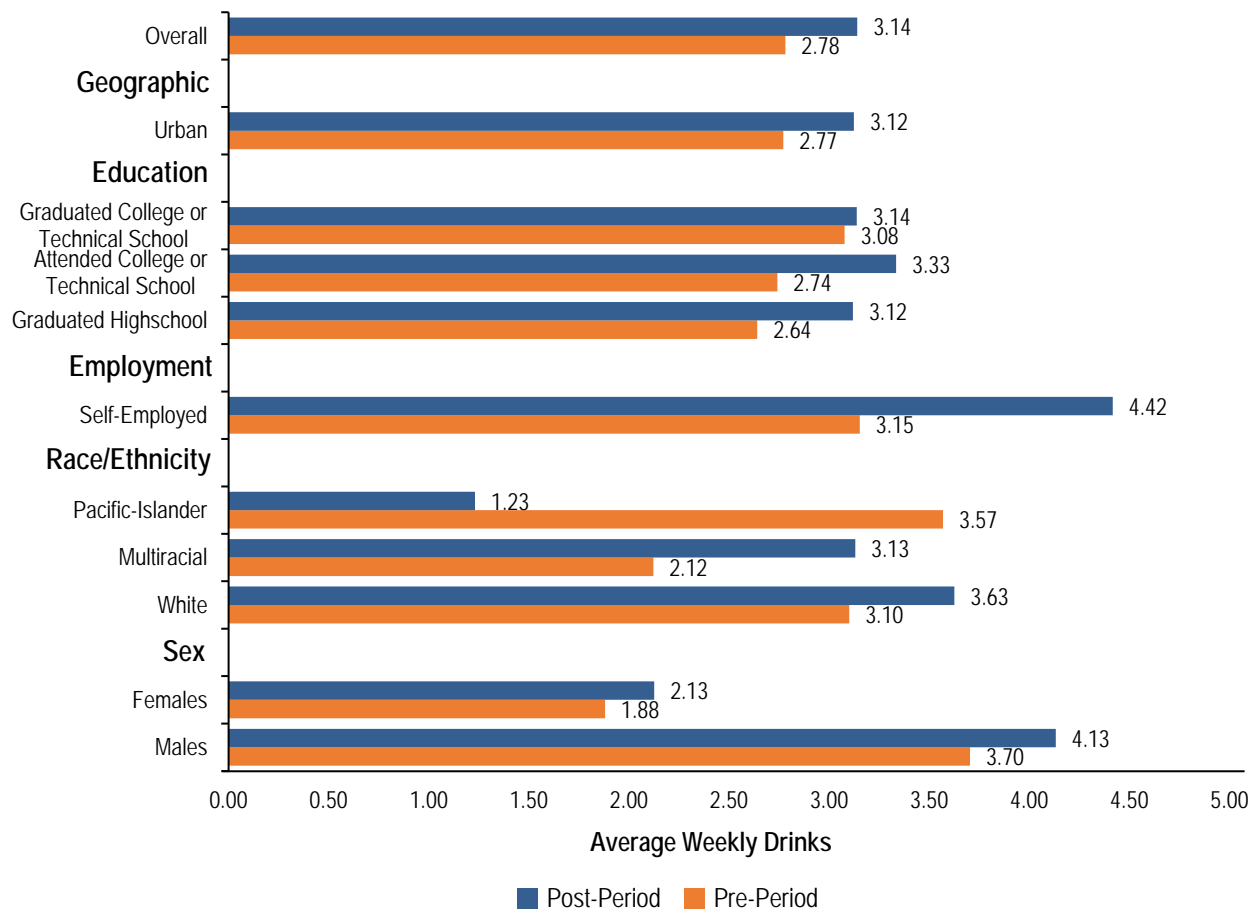
Source: BRFSS 2018-2021

Alcoholic Beverages Consumed Per Week:

CDM created a composite variable to identify weekly alcoholic beverages consumed. Compared to the Pre-Period, we found that the number of drinks consumed per week increased slightly Post-Period.

- *Overall Total*— The mean per week increased slightly from just under 3 (2.78) to just over 3 (3.14). (p=0.0004). (See **Exhibit** for average drinks per week Pre-/Post-Periods).

Exhibit 2-10: Significant Changes in Average Drinks Per Week by Various Demographics



Source: BRFSS 2018-2021

Youth Access

We used data from the HYS to answer the following research question regarding HB 1480 (see Exhibit 2-11):

Do Rates of Underage Drinking Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Underage Drinking

To understand the health and safety impacts of HB1480 on underage drinking, we examined several state-level data sources, including The HYS data to measure youth’s access to alcohol; Washington State Department of Licensing, “Alcohol-Related License Suspensions and driver license suspensions, and license compliance violations from the WSLCB violations.

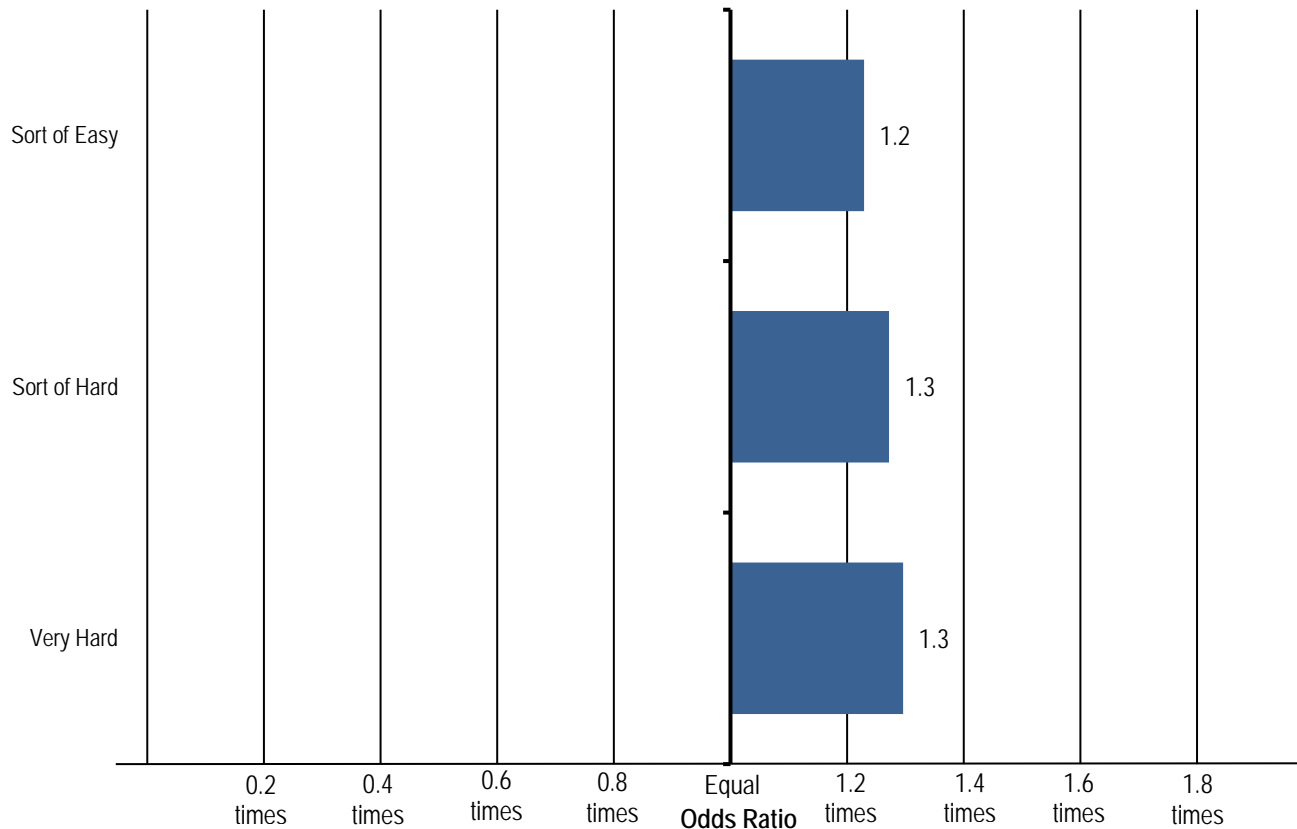
Youth Access

Difficulty in obtaining alcohol: If you wanted to get any sort of alcohol, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Response options: very easy, sort of easy, sort of hard, or very hard.

Compared to the Pre-Period, the perception of difficulty accessing alcohol (beer, wine, or hard liquor) increased in the Post-Period ($p < .0001$).

Exhibit 2-11: Difficulty in Obtaining Alcohol Increased in the Post-Period



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021

Alcohol Source: Alcohol Source in the past 30 days?

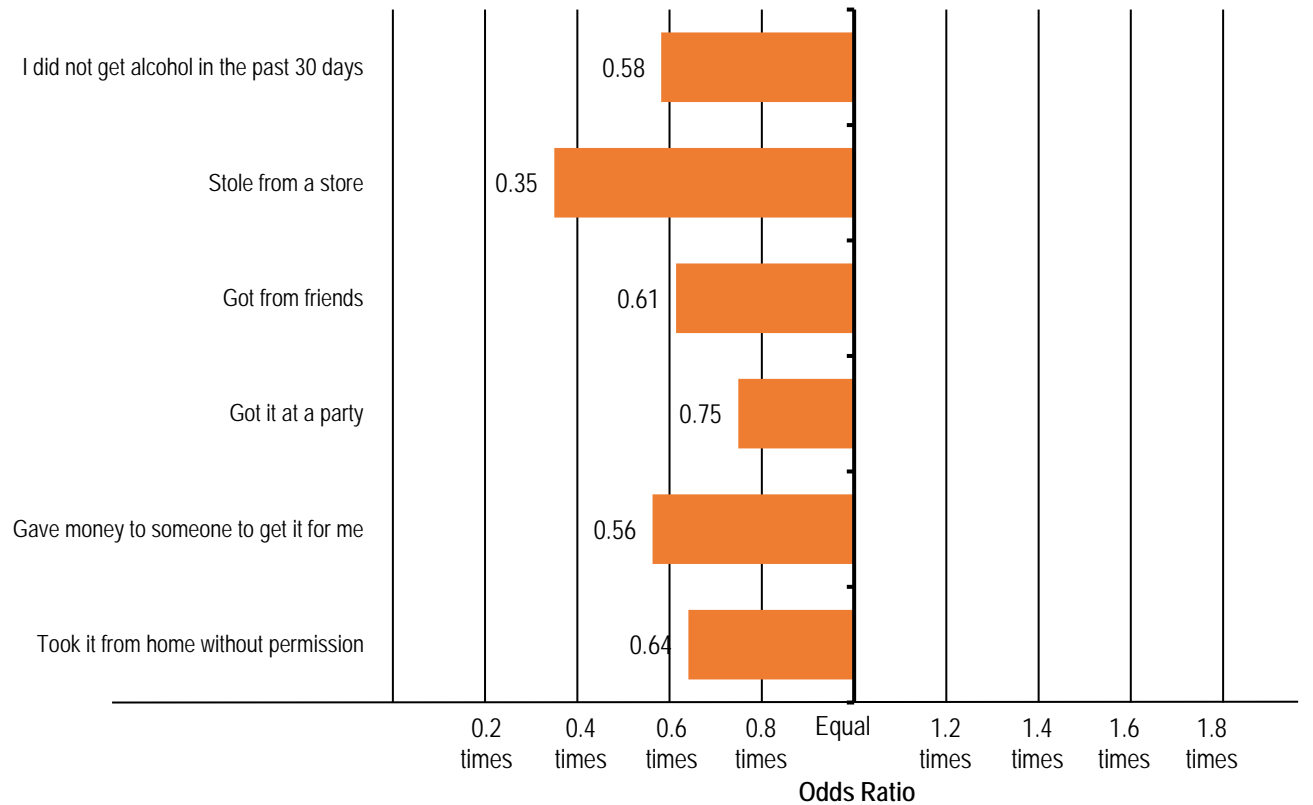
Response options: *I did not get alcohol in the past 30 days, stole from a store, got from friends, got from friends, gave money to someone to get it for me, took from home without permission, older brother or sister, bought from a store, took from home with parent’s permission, and got it some other way.*

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found young people in Grades 8, 10, and 12, the response “I did not get alcohol in the past 30 days” was more likely in the Post-Period (OR. 58).

- *The largest decrease in alcohol sources* was for obtaining alcohol by “stealing from a store” (OR .35).
- *The smallest decrease in alcohol sources* was for obtaining alcohol by “getting it at a party” (OR .75)

Exhibit 2-12 shows the likelihood of obtaining alcohol from various sources Post-Period.

Exhibit 2-12: Youth Less Likely to Obtain Alcohol from Any Sources in Past 30 Days, Post-Period*



source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021

*Other options were available in the original survey; however, the options shown here were the only significant changes.

Underage License Suspensions

Because we could only obtain annual data, the results below are by year rather than Pre-/Post-Periods.

- Rural Youth** – The percent of total alcohol-related license suspensions *decreased* from 2019 to 2021 for ages 13-17 (5 percent to 3 percent) but remained about the same, at 10 percent for ages 18-20.²¹
- Urban Youth** – The percentage of total alcohol-related license suspensions decreased for ages 13-17 (7 percent to 4 percent) and slightly increased for ages 18-20 (10 percent to 11 percent).

Under 21 Alcohol-Related License Suspensions

- Minor in Possession
- Underage Administrative per se

Exhibit 2-13 shows the annual trends in alcohol-involved license suspensions by age group and geographic location.

²¹ (Slight increase 9.96 percent to 10.24 percent).

Exhibit 2-13: Youth and Adolescent Alcohol-Involved License Suspensions by Year

Rural Counties	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total all ages= 2268	Total all ages= 2239	Total all ages= 1937	Total all ages= 1718
13-17	121	104	98	50
%Total	5%	5%	5%	3%
18-20	222	223	201	176
%Total	10%	10%	10%	10%

Urban Counties	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total= 1431	Total= 1443	Total= 1355	Total= 1260
13-17	108	103	97	56
%Total	8%	7%	7%	4%
18-20	148	139	150	140
%Total	10%	10%	11%	11%

Source: Washington Department of Licensing, Received May 2022

Licensee Compliance Violations

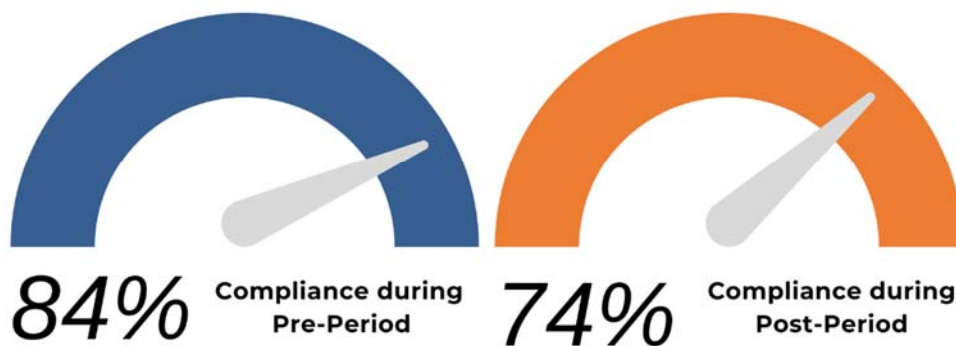
Regular licensee compliance checks ensure that businesses are not selling alcohol (or cannabis) to minors. The checks include an investigative aid (18-20 years old) attempting to buy alcohol from a store by showing a true underage identification or no identification.

“The WSLCB and local authorities regularly conduct compliance checks of area businesses licensed to sell alcohol or cannabis. These businesses include restaurants, grocery stores, liquor stores, neighborhood markets, taverns, wine bars, and cannabis retail outlets. Compliance checks are proven tools to reduce the sale of restricted products to minors.”²²

WSLCB produces compliance rate data that is the total number of locations in compliance (refused the sale of alcohol to the minor) divided by the total number of checks. A single compliance check can result in more than one violation. **Exhibit 2-14** indicates nearly a 10 percent decrease in compliance Pre-Period to Post-Period ($p < .0001$). Additionally, HB 1480 privileges (curbside and delivery) compliance were at an average of 50 percent of checks resulting in a sale to a minor (**Exhibit 2-15**).

²² Publicly available data: <https://lcb.wa.gov/pressreleases/compliance-checks>. Accessed, November 7, 2022.

Exhibit 2-14: Significant Changes in Compliance Rates Pre-Period and Post-Period



Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board, Received September 2022

Exhibit 2-15: HB 1480 Privileges Compliance Rates

Type of Compliance Check	# Compliance Checks	# Sales to Minor	Compliance Rate
Curbside	35	16	54%
Delivery	65	36	45%

Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board, Received September 2022

Since the COVID-19 pandemic started in 2020, dozens of states have boosted struggling restaurants and bars by allowing them to sell cocktails to-go by takeout, curbside, or home delivery. But the expansion of alcohol to-go laws has placed a heavy burden on alcohol enforcement agencies, which have been hard-pressed to prevent underage drinking.

Before the changes, agents had to ensure servers and bartenders were properly trained, checked photo IDs, and did not serve intoxicated patrons. Now, agents must also check whether restaurants and bars are placing cocktails in the proper container with the correct labeling. In addition, when required, they must ensure that food is being ordered with alcoholic beverages. And they need to monitor whether drivers check IDs when they deliver orders to ensure that alcohol is not provided to individuals under the age of 21.

Youth Access Qualitative

Do you expect HB1480, if expiring on July 1, 2023, would result in an Increase, decrease, or have no effect on youth alcohol consumption in the state?

Among the eight interview participants, three responded that youth alcohol consumption would decrease if the privileges in HB 1480 were to expire; two skipped, two responded *No Effect*, and one responded to increase. (Question 18; **Appendix D**).

Do you think the third-party alcohol delivery apps impact specific communities of people over others? For example, youth, elderly, rural vs. urban, etc.

Most of the 8 individual interview participants mentioned that Third Party Delivery affected youth access to alcohol. This perception aligns with the low delivery compliance rate of 45 percent that we found from quantitative data. (Question 30; **Appendix D**).

“We ended up not doing delivery services anymore because I still don't understand what the liability issues are with the delivery services. And I thought it was too large of a risk.” -Focus Group Participant

Accountability, enforcement, and regulations were a common theme in the stakeholder interviews, mentioned nine times, and most (5) participants expressed concerns over third-party delivery. When asked if there are negative aspects of delivery, all responded “yes.” And when asked if there were positive aspects of delivery, five responded “no,” while three responded “yes.” (**Appendix D**).

Alcohol delivery was a key theme of the focus group with alcohol licensees (**Exhibit 2-16**). Most licensees (6) expressed concerns over the ambiguity in the rulemaking regarding where the liability falls with Third Party Delivery Services; at the same time, most licensees saw a revenue potential in using Third Party Delivery Services.

Exhibit 2-16: Licensee Focus Group Key Themes



Alcohol-Related Harm

The following research questions drove our data analysis to determine if there were any changes in alcohol-related harms pre-post.

Do traffic safety indicators change after the implementation of the privileges?

Do crime rates change after the implementation of the privileges?

Do suicide rates change after the implementation of the privileges?

Do healthcare utilization and death rates change after the implementation of the privileges?

Traffic Safety Indicators

The Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC) releases detailed annual reports of alcohol-related traffic fatalities. The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), a census of all traffic-

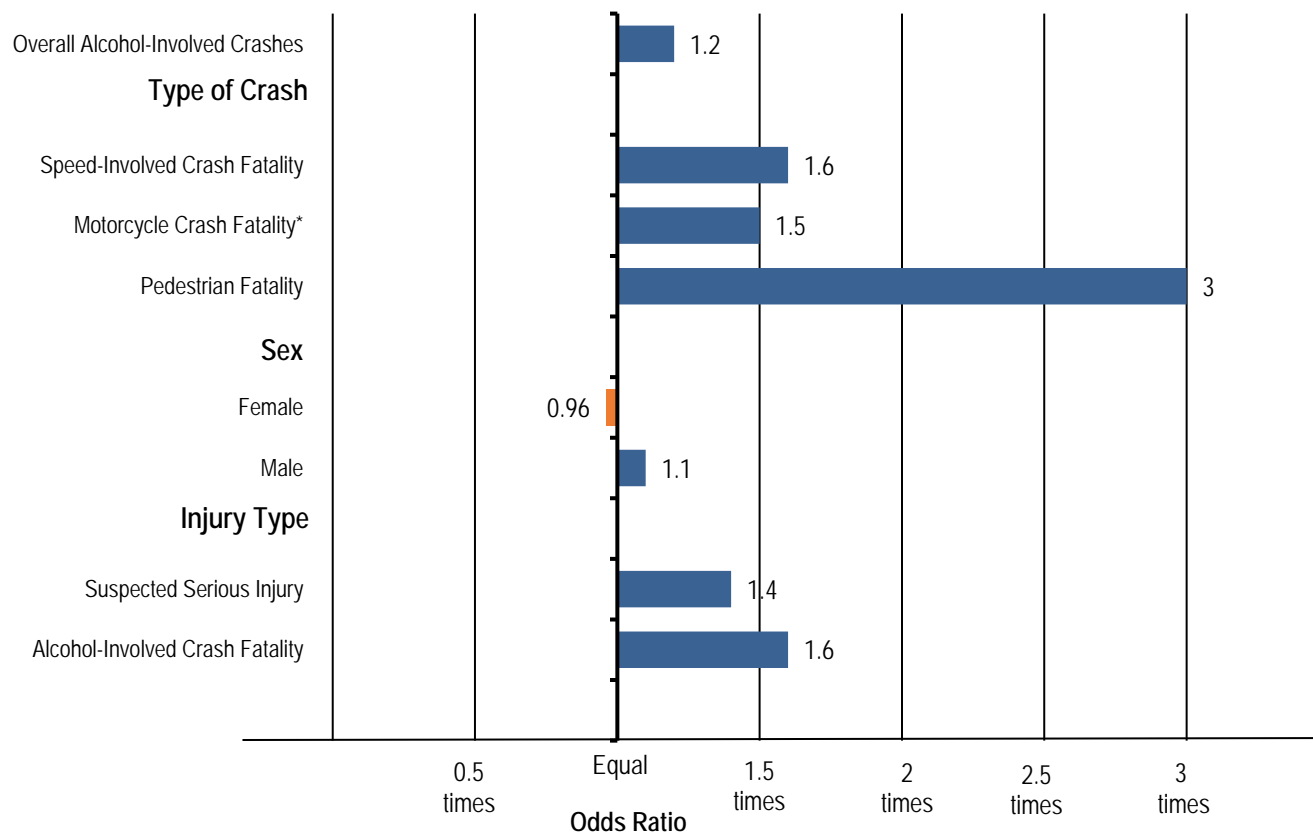
related fatalities in Washington State, is managed by WTSC. These reports show that alcohol-impaired driving fatalities increased from 133 in 2019 to 155 in 2021.²³

Crashes

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found the following types of alcohol-related/involved crashes *increased* in the Post-Period (see **Exhibit 2-17**):

- *Pedestrian fatalities* in an alcohol-related crash were 3 times more likely (OR 3.0).
- *Speed-involved crash fatalities* (OR 1.6).
- *Alcohol-involved crashes* (OR 1.2).
- *Fatality* in an alcohol-involved crash (OR 1.6, (p<.0001)).

Exhibit 2-17: Speed-Involved, Motorcycle, and Pedestrian Fatality Crashes More Likely During Post-Period



Source: Washington Department of Transportation, August 2022
 *Marginally Significant

Driving Under the Influence

While people staying at home during the emergency order may positively impact alcohol-impaired driving outcomes, the changing availability of the pandemic makes it crucial to continue monitoring DUI.

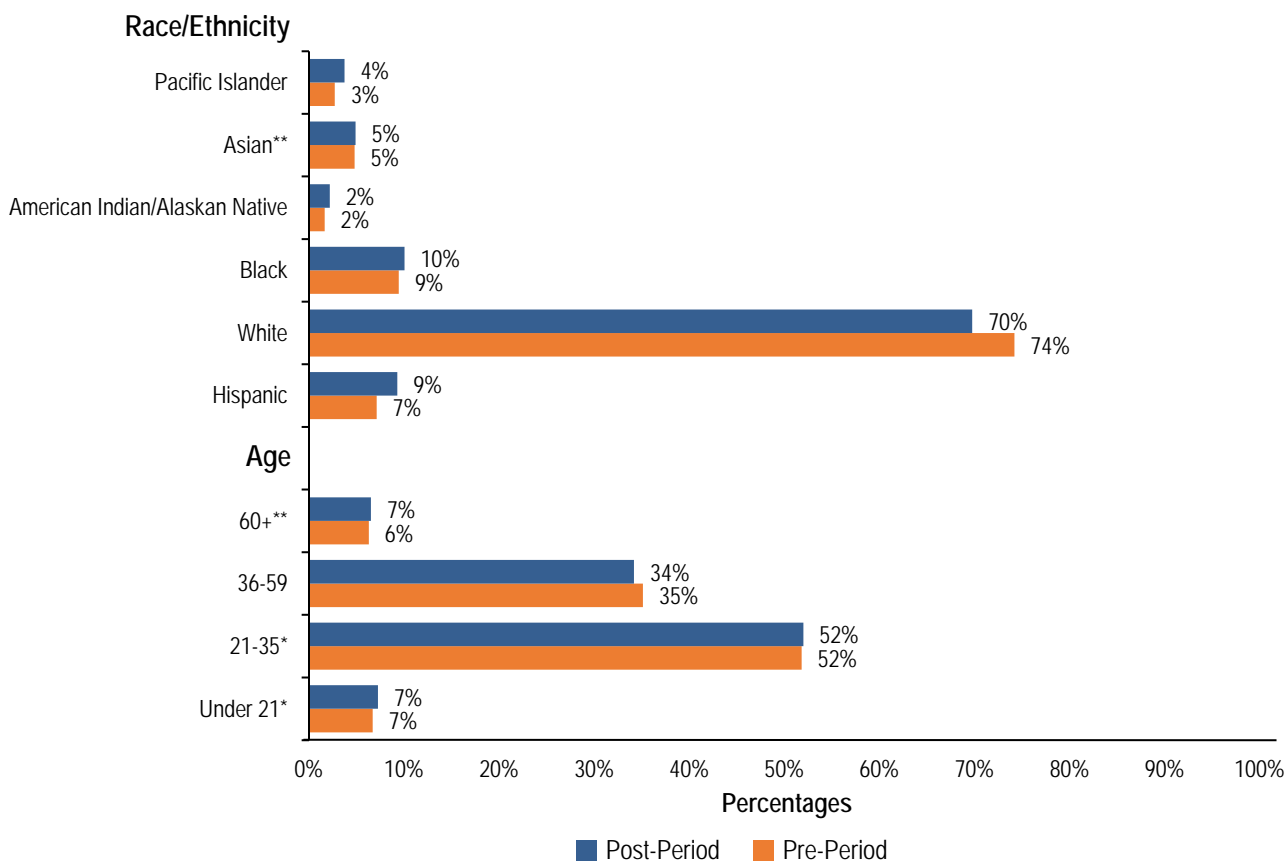
²³ <https://wtsc.wa.gov/research-data/fatalities-dashboard/> Accessed October, 2022.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found *increases* in the likelihood of obtaining a DUI in the Post-Period:

- *Overall, DUI* offenses increased in likelihood Post-Period (OR 1.5).
- *Across age groups*, the largest significant percent increase was for those under 21 (6.71 pre to 7.21 post, p=0.0838).
- *Across Race/Ethnicity* categories, increases were also significant (P<.0001).

Exhibit 2-18 shows the percentages of DUIs by Age- and race/ethnicity, Pre-/Post-. The percentages can be interpreted as a percent of total DUIs within race/ethnicity pre/post and within age pre/post.

Exhibit 2-18: Percentage of DUI Offenses by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Pre-/Post-Period



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, August 2022

*Marginally Significant

**Not Statistically Significant

Perceptions of the Impact of HB 1480 on Impaired Driving

Impaired driving, drunk driving, DUI, etc., was mentioned seven times during stakeholder interviews and by multiple stakeholders. When asked, “What do you expect if the privileges become permanent?” three participants indicated there would be an increase in DUI fatalities. Only one participant said there might be a decrease.

“[Alcohol Delivery] keeps people who have been drinking off the roads.” – Interview Participant

“...we’re seeing – according to our data – a tremendous increase in the number of DUI fatalities in our state right now. I don’t think this legislation helps much.” The respondent later said, “I suspect we’ll continue to see that increase in the number of DUI fatalities. There is a trend, you know ... we have enough data now for two years that indicate that is it probably not going to decrease.”

No focus group participant expressed concerns over traffic safety and restaurant endorsements. One licensee compared using the restaurant’s to-go privileges to buying alcohol at a convenience store.

“If someone’s going to choose to open up that beverage when they get into the car, that’s their choice. There’s no more convenience to a six-pack or a bottle of wine from a grocery store than there is from a beverage purchase from an on-premises account.”- Focus Group Participant

However, another licensee mentioned a difference between convenience stores and on-premises “accounts,” citing that Mandatory Alcohol Server Training (MAST) requirements for all servers in Washington State educate restaurant employees on intoxication signs for individuals and can determine whether to serve the to-go beverage, implying that this is not the same for convenience stores.

Crime

Changes in crime rates are one measure of the potential impacts of HB 1480’s expanded access to alcohol through the allowance of alcohol sales for takeout and delivery and expanded outdoor service of alcohol.

We analyzed data from the Washington State Uniform Crime Reporting Program on domestic violence²⁴, disorderly conduct, public consumption of alcohol, assault and battery, homicides, rapes, and sexual assaults., **Exhibit 2-19**: lists offenses in crime against person, property, and society categories.

Exhibit 2-19: Categories of Criminal Offenses

Crime Against	Offense Group
Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assault Offenses ▪ Homicide Offenses ▪ Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts ▪ Kidnapping/Abduction ▪ Sex Offenses ▪ Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible ▪ Violation No Contact/Protection Orders

²⁴ Data files sent to CDM from the Washington State Uniform Crime Reporting Program. September 2022.

Crime Against	Offense Group
<p>Property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arson ▪ Bribery ▪ Burglary/Breaking & Entering ▪ Counterfeiting/Forgery ▪ Destruction/Damage/Vandalism ▪ Embezzlement ▪ Extortion/Blackmail ▪ Fraud Offenses ▪ Larceny/Theft Offenses ▪ Motor Vehicle Theft ▪ Robbery ▪ Stolen Property Offenses
<p>Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal Cruelty ▪ Drug/Narcotic Offenses ▪ Gambling Offenses ▪ Pornography/Obscene Material ▪ Prostitution Offenses ▪ Weapon Law Violations
<p>Not a Crime*</p>	<p>Justifiable Homicide Offenses (e.g., self-defense)</p>

Alcohol-Related Offenses

Compared to the Pre-Period, alcohol-related offenses saw significant changes by sex, age, and race/ethnicity in the Post-Period.

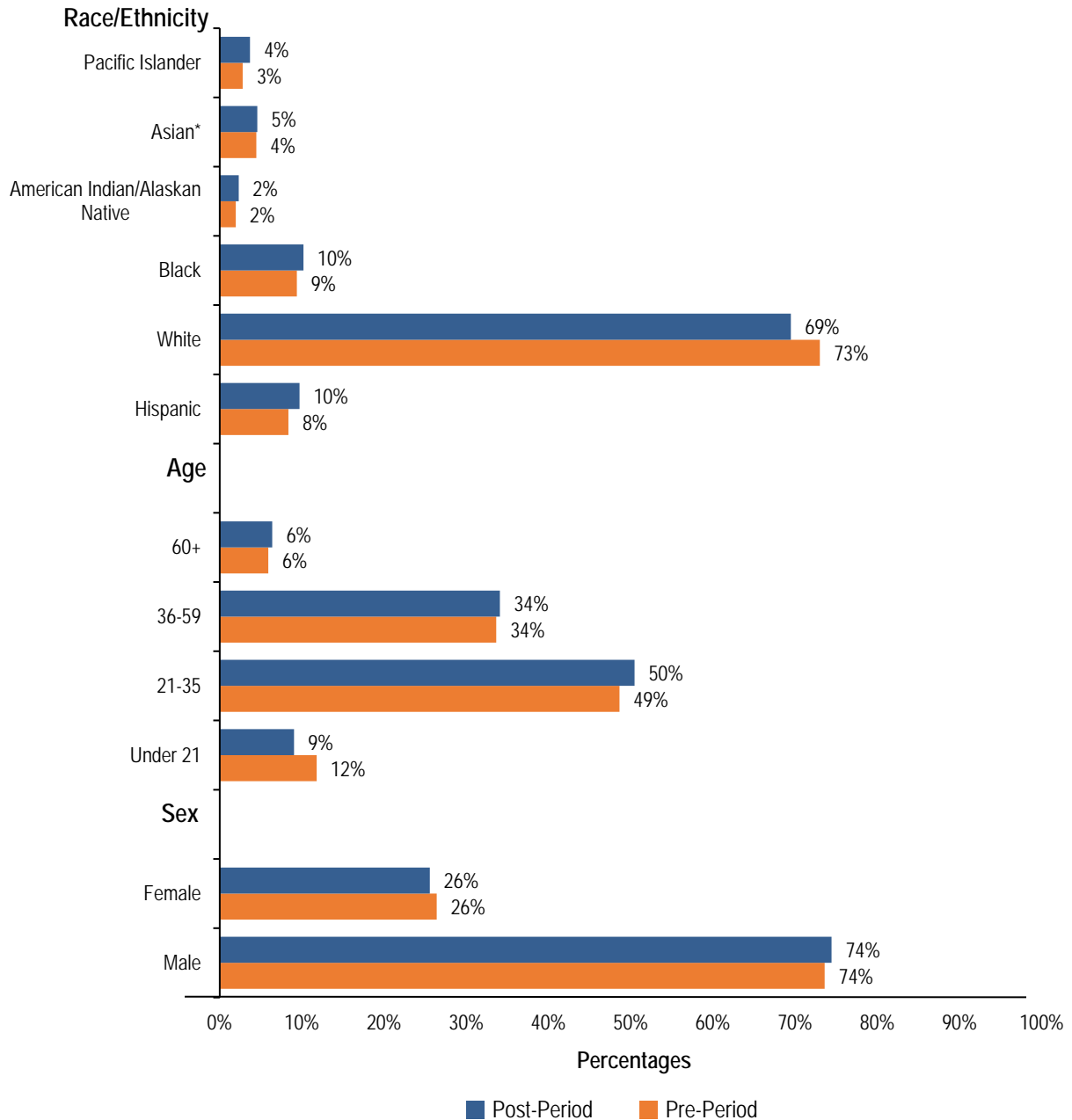
- *Alcohol-involved assault* offenses were slightly less likely in the Post-Period (OR .957; p=0.018).

And there were also differences by Sex and Race/Ethnicity.

- *Sex* — Males were slightly more likely than females to have alcohol-related offenses (OR 1.1, p=.066).
- *Age groups* — People over 21 were more involved in alcohol-related offenses Post-Period than people under 21 (OR 1.4; p<0.001).
- *Race/Ethnicity* — Hispanic, American Indian/Native Alaskan, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander had an increased likelihood of offenses in the Post-Period.
 - Hispanic=(OR 1.22, p<.0001).
 - American Indian/Native Alaskan=(OR 1.24, p=0.0021).
 - Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander=(OR 1.38, p<.0001).

Exhibit 2-20 shows the variation in offenses by race/ethnicity, age, and sex Pre/Post.

Exhibit 2-20: Percentage of Alcohol-Related Offenses by Race/Ethnicity, Age, & Sex in Pre-/Post-Periods



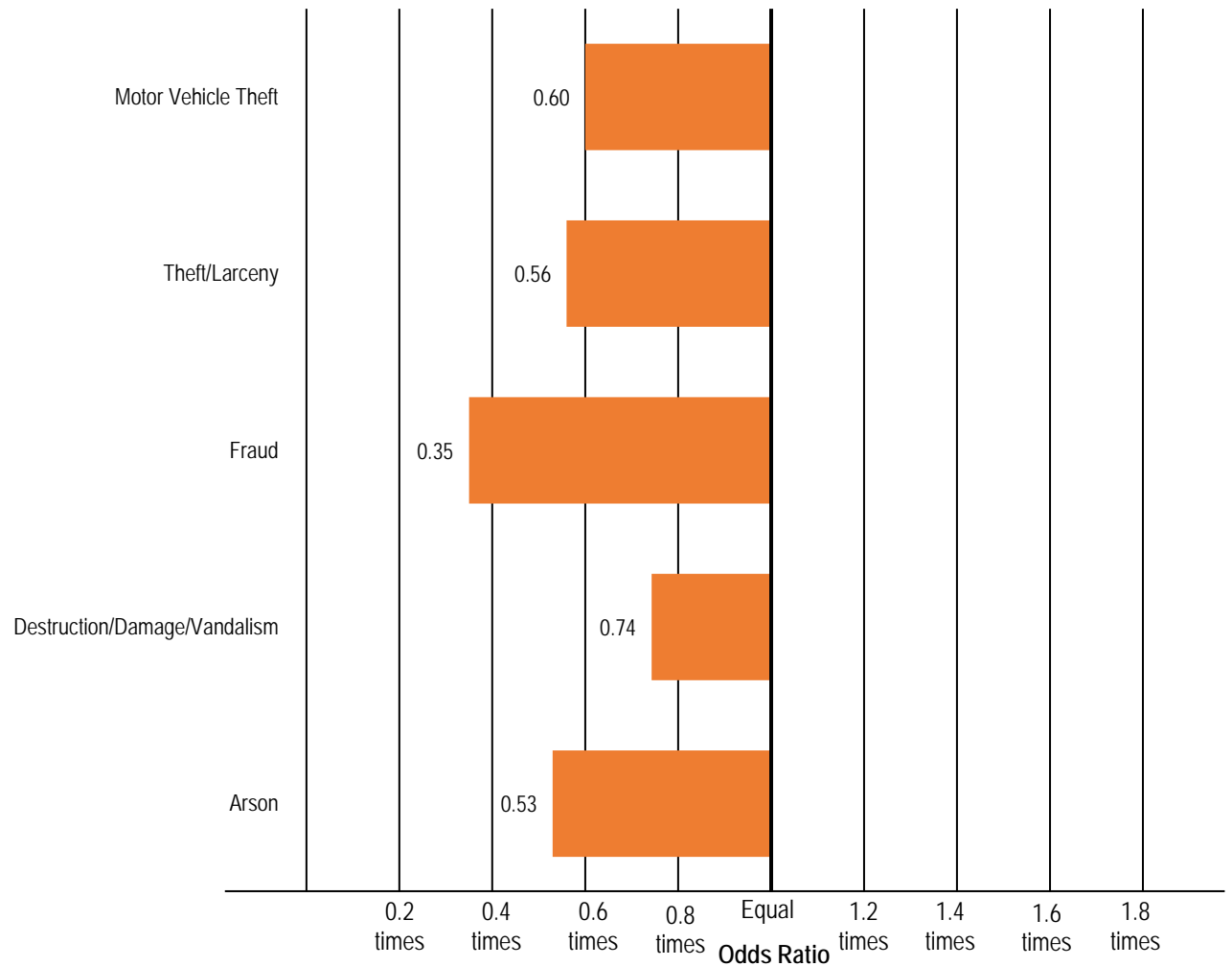
Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, July 2022
 *Not Statistically Significant

Crimes Against Property

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found motor vehicle thefts, larceny, fraud, vandalism, and arson were less likely to occur in the Post-Period.

Exhibit 2-214 shows the decreased likelihood for each category of crime against property we included in our analysis.

Exhibit 2-214: Crimes Against Property Were Less Likely in Post-Period



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, July 2022

Crimes Against Society

Crimes against property analyzed for this report include Animal Cruelty, Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, Prostitution Offenses, and Weapon Law Violations. Compared to the Pre-Period, we found no statistically significant changes in the post-period for any of these crimes.

All Other Arrests: Group B Offenses: Disorderly Conduct and Liquor Law Violations

There are two categories of offenses (Group A and Group B) reported in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) For Group “A,” there is an Incident Report. For Group “B,” an Arrest Report must be submitted. We analyzed Group B Offenses and found:

Disorderly Conduct

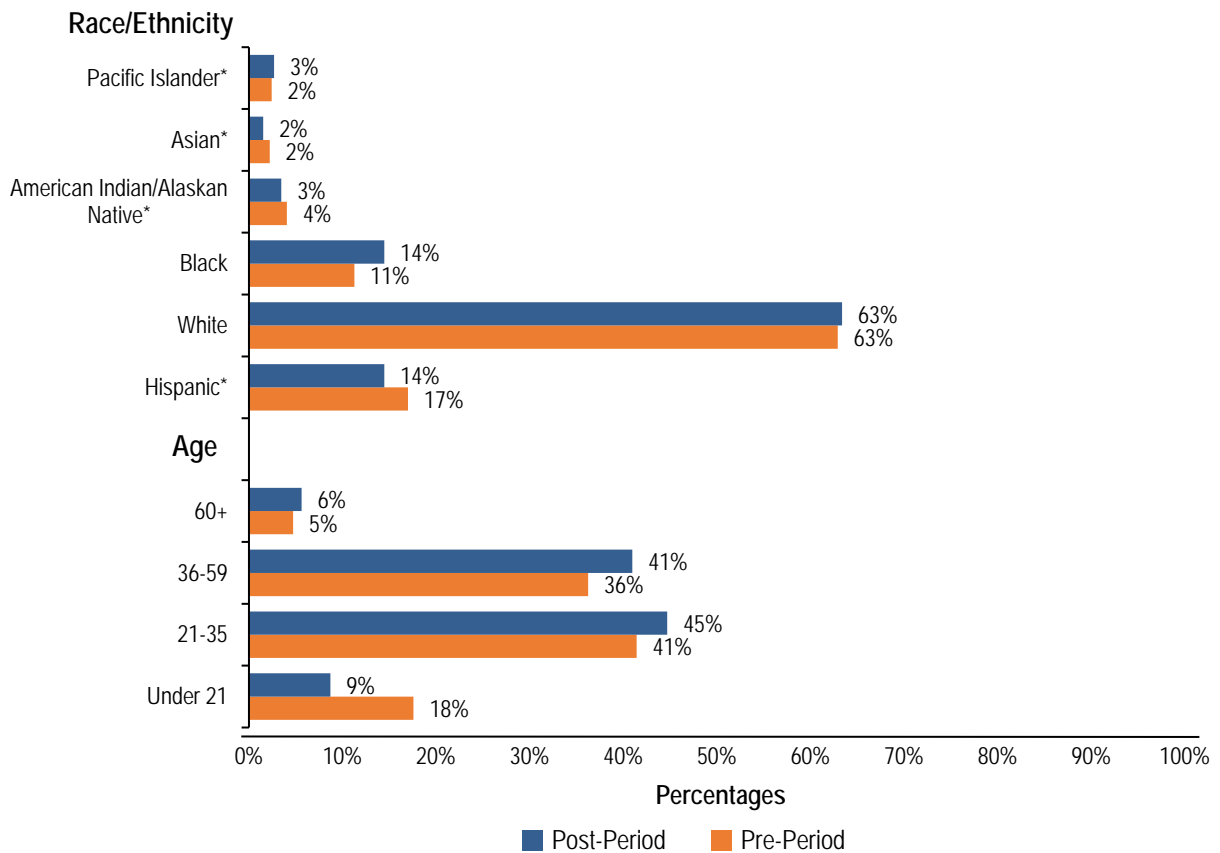
Compared to the Pre-Period, we found arrests for disorderly conduct *decreased* in the Post-Period OR 0.9, p=.0038).

However, there were differences by Race/Ethnicity and by age.

- *Age Groups* – Under 21 Alcohol-Related disorderly Conduct –arrests were less likely to happen than in any other age group
- *Race/Ethnicity* — Black individuals were more likely to be arrested for disorderly conduct than White individuals (OR 1.3).

Exhibit 2-22 shows the percentages of disorderly conduct by race/ethnicity and age group pre/post. The percentages can be interpreted as a percent of alcohol-related disorderly conduct arrests within each race/ethnicity or age group and time period)

Exhibit 5-22: Percentages of Disorderly Conduct Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and by Age Pre/Post Periods



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, July 2022

*Not Statistically Significant

Liquor Law Violations

Liquor law violations include public consumption, open container in a public place, and buying liquor illegally, among many other violations with Title 66 (RCW).²⁵ (Note, drunkenness arrests are not included in liquor law violation arrests; however, we assessed this Pre-Post and found no significant changes).

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found liquor law violations *decreased* in the Post-Period (OR 0.42; $p < 0.0001$).

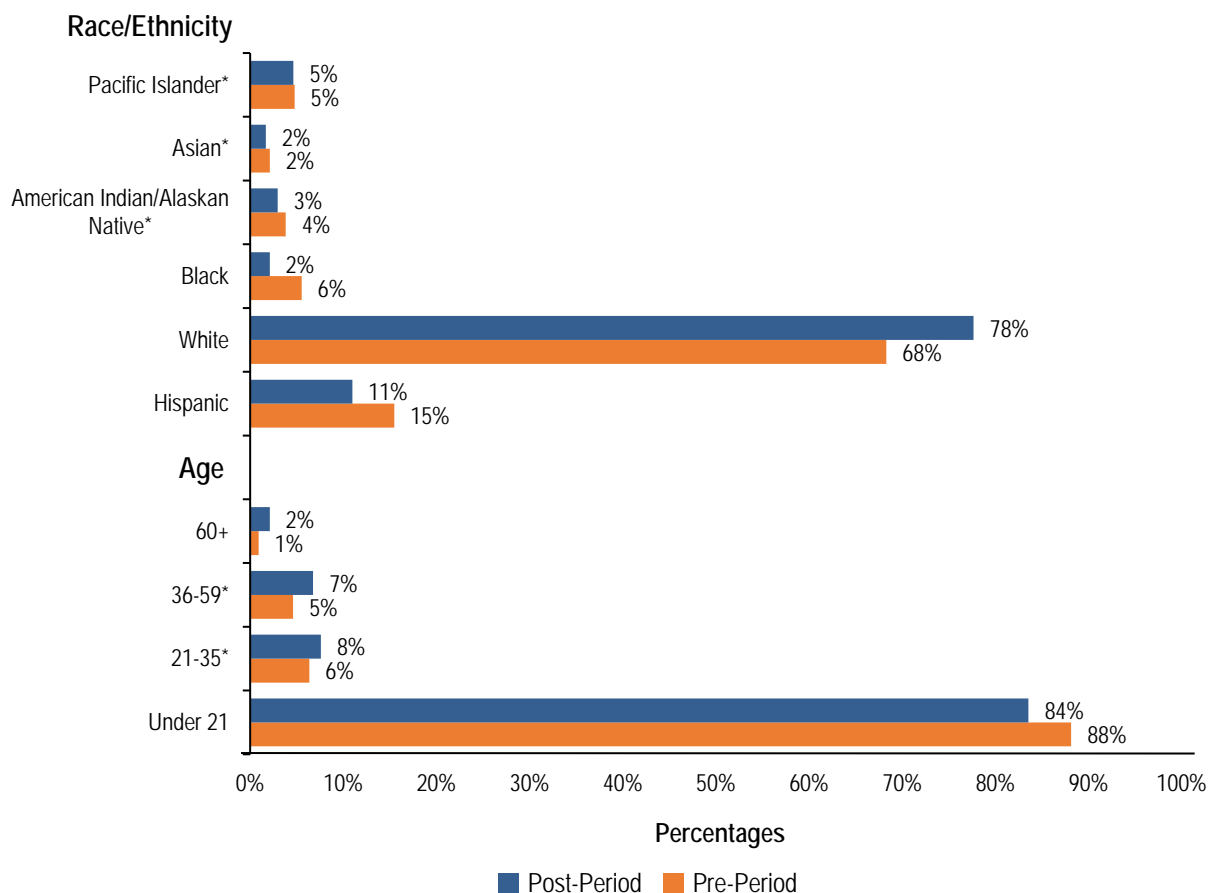
However, there were differences by race, ethnicity, and age.

- Individuals aged 60+ were significantly more likely than those under 21 to be arrested post-period (2.50 times that of people under 21; marginal, $p = 0.067$).
- Black and Hispanic individuals were less likely than White individuals to be arrested Post-Period (0.37 and 0.62 times that of White people, respectively; $p = 0.018$ and $p = 0.028$, respectively).

Exhibit 2-23 shows percentages for each alcohol-related liquor law violation by race/ethnicity and age. The percentages can be interpreted as a percent of total alcohol-related liquor law violation arrests within each group and period.

²⁵ Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. https://ucr.fbi.gov/additional-ucr-publications/ucr_handbook.pdf Accessed November 2022

Exhibit 6-23: Percentages of Significant Liquor Law Violation Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Age Pre-/Post-Periods



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, July 2022
 *Not Statistically Significant

Although not explored in this study, the fact that fewer law enforcement personnel were available may have impacted the number of traffic stops and violations recorded (e.g., DUIs). Since 2019, there has been a significant decrease in full-time law enforcement employees in rural and urban counties. Notably, from 2020 to 2021, there was a 3 percent decrease in rural counties, an almost 5 percent decrease in urban counties, and a Washington State average of 4 percent decrease in law enforcement personnel. This state statistic aligns with the national decline in law enforcement employment rates during the same time period, with an average 2 percent decrease from 2020 to 2021.²⁶ In 2020, Seattle saw a record 180 officers leave the police department.²⁷

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence indicators are marked on police reports to signify whether the offense was committed by “a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the

²⁶Survey on Police Workforce Trends (2021). Police Executive Research Forum Special Report. <https://www.policeforum.org/workforcesurveyjune2021>

²⁷Seattle police warn of ‘staffing crisis’ after 66 more officers leave (2021). King 5 News: Seattle. <https://www.king5.com/article/news/local/seattle/spd-warns-of-staffing-crisis-after-66-more-officers-leave/281-040a65b1-3165-4f24-8652-a5d10860aac7>

victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has been in a social relationship or a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.”²⁸ Since 2019, offenses that have an indicated “domestic violence” marker must be reported to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).²⁹

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated financial dependence and entanglement due to job loss and other life stressors. Stay-at-home orders and other COVID-19 restrictions to stop the virus's spread may have created barriers to alternative housing.³⁰ These restrictions potentially decreased the likelihood of a domestic or intimate partner violence victim reporting the offense to the police.

Our analysis found a dramatic *decrease* in Post-Period domestic violence offenses compared to the Pre-Period.

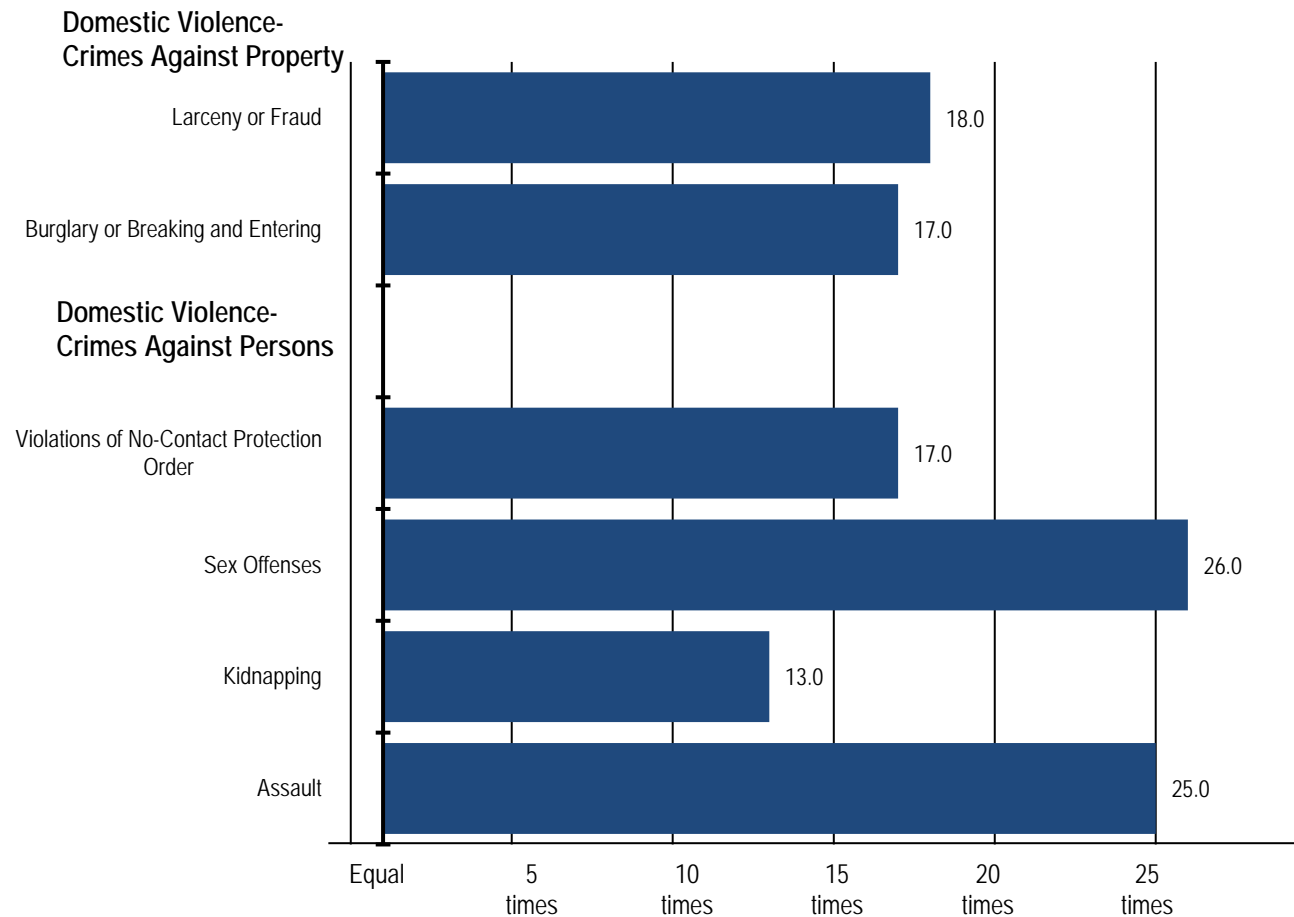
For example, alcohol-involved assault domestic violence incidences were 25 times more likely to occur during the Pre-Period. **Exhibit 7-24** shows the low likelihood of domestic violence incidences during the Post-Period.

²⁸ https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2019/resource-pages/nibrs_offense_definitions-2019.pdf. Accessed October 2022

²⁹ FBI National Incident Based Reporting System (2022). <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/need-an-fbi-service-or-more-information/ucr/nibrs>

³⁰ Evans, M. L., Lindauer, M., & Farrell, M. E. (2020). A Pandemic within a Pandemic - Intimate Partner Violence during Covid-19. *The New England journal of medicine*, 383(24), 2302–2304.

Exhibit 7-24: Percentages of Significant Alcohol-Involved Domestic Violence Results; Post-Period Odds Ratio



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, July 2022

Perceptions of the Impact of HB 1480 on Crime

During our Stakeholder Interviews, we asked individuals to comment on their definition of a healthy community and tell us if various alcohol-related harms would increase, decrease, or stay the same if the privileges in HB 1480 were to expire.

- Three stakeholder interview participants cited protection from unhealthy behaviors and safety as important for a healthy community (**Question 13**).
- Three individual interview participants responded that crime rates would decrease if the privileges in HB 1480 expire, two skipped, and three said no effect (**Question 22**).
- Four individuals responded that they believe arrests for DUIs will decrease if the privileges in HB 1480 expire, two skipped, and two said no effect (**Question 19**).

In contrast, when we asked Licensee Focus Group participants if they perceived any changes in disorderly conduct, drunkenness, or other criminal violations s near or around their businesses since the implementation of HB 1480, none of the focus group participants said they noticed any increase. One licensee made an unanimously accepted comment regarding MAST:

“Our [MAST] training leads us to be better at controlling consumer's habits, consumers decisions, because we're going to cut them off earlier, we're going to guide them through making decisions because we have liability for this.”

Healthcare Utilization and Death Rates

Healthcare utilization and deaths involving alcohol reflect the hidden tolls of the pandemic. Increased drinking to cope with pandemic-related stressors, shifting alcohol policies, and disrupted treatment access are all possible contributing factors.

We examined state-level (quantitative) data on alcohol poisoning, alcohol-related diseases and deaths, prenatal alcohol exposure, treatment for alcohol use disorder, and primary (qualitative) data on treatment for alcohol use disorder.

While the data is presented here for the relevant time periods of the study, some health issues, like chronic alcohol-related liver disease, can take many years to develop and would, therefore, likely not have been a result of HB 1480 privileges. This type of data is best examined on a longer-term basis.

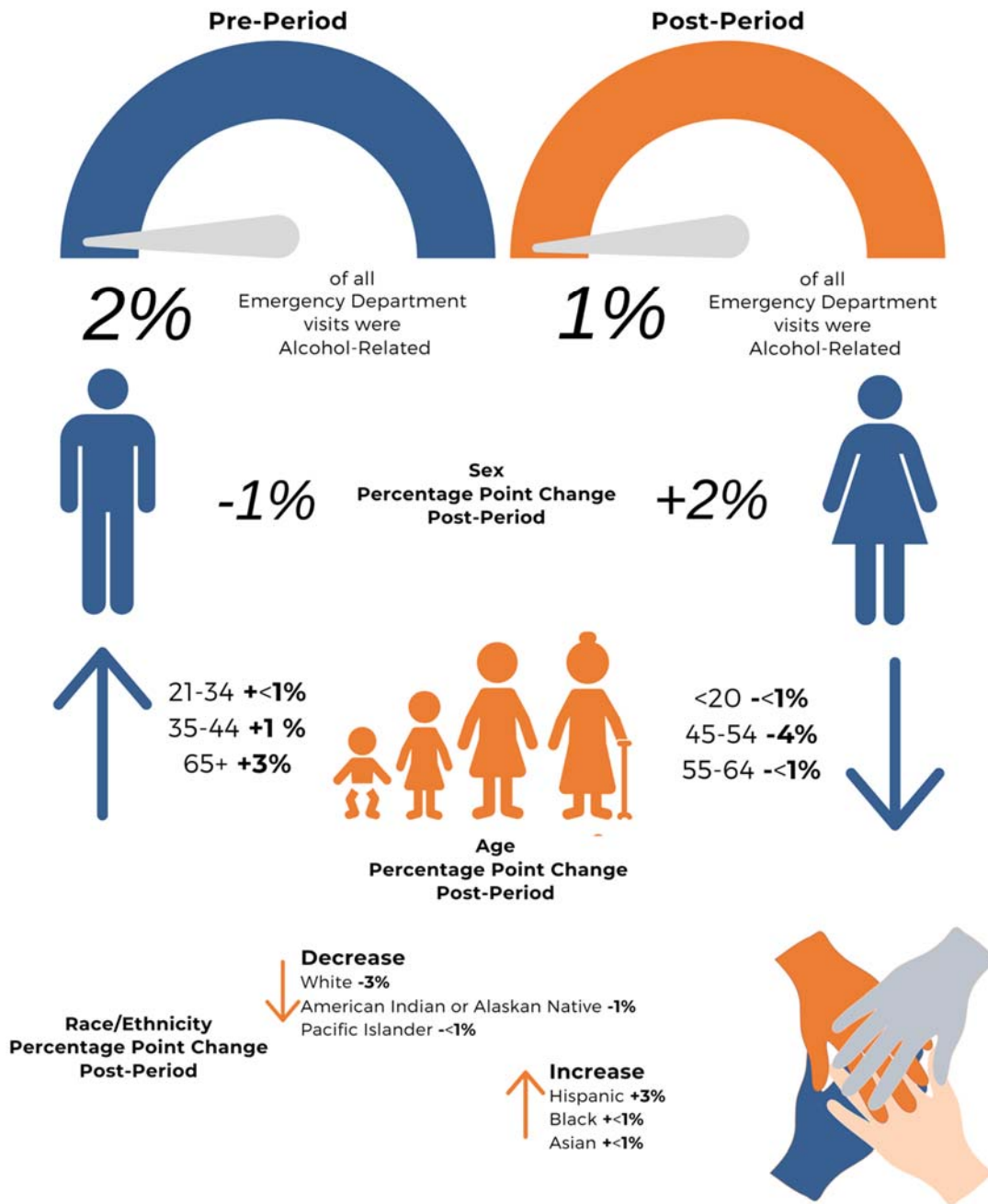
Emergency Department Visits

We analyzed the 2018–2022 (Q2) National Syndromic Surveillance Program data,³¹ which includes nonfatal ED visits for the State of Washington.

Alcohol-related ED visits *decreased* during the Post-Period, but some trends changed. Most notably, alcohol-related visits for people aged 65+ increased from 10 percent of all alcohol-related ED visits to 13 percent.

³¹ CDC (2022). National Syndromic Surveillance Program. <https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html>

Exhibit 2-25: Overall Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Visit Results



Source: Syndromic Surveillance (Rapid Health Information Network (RHINO)), June 2022

Alcohol Poisoning

Changes in alcohol use and its impact on health can also be analyzed through alcohol-related overdoses/fatalities. An alcohol overdose occurs when there is so much alcohol in the bloodstream that areas of the brain controlling basic life-support functions—such as breathing, heart rate, and temperature control—begin to shut down. Symptoms of alcohol overdose include mental confusion, difficulty remaining conscious, vomiting, seizure, trouble breathing, slow heart rate, clammy skin, dulled responses such as no gag reflex (which prevents choking), and extremely low body

temperature. Alcohol overdose can lead to permanent brain damage or death.³² According to the Washington State Department of Health—The Center for Health Statistics and data we obtained from the CDM obtained data from the Washington Poison Center;^{33,34}

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found mixed results on alcohol poisoning risk in the Post-Period:

- *Acute alcohol-related death decreased* in the Post-Period, with about half as many alcohol-related deaths (p=0.0011).
- *Toxic effects of alcohol* and other alcohol-related diagnosis *decreased* slightly (OR 0.9).
- *Calls to Poison Center*. WAPC handled an *increased* mean daily rate, from 3-4, of calls for alcohol exposure Error! Reference source not found.**26**.

Exhibit 2-26: Mean Alcohol Exposure Calls to WAPC per day Pre-/Post-Periods

Pre-HB 1480	3
Post-HB 1480	4

Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

Compared to the Pre-Period, we also found differences within specific demographic groups:

- *Sex* — Females were slightly more likely to call WAPC during the Post-Period (OR 1.2).
- *Rural/Urban*-rural counties were somewhat less likely to call during the Post-Period (OR .8).

Death Data

Alcohol-Related ICD-10 Codes³⁵

The CDC and NCHS have named the following as alcohol-related (chronic and acute) deaths:

E24.4, alcohol-induced pseudo Cushing's syndrome; F10, mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, alcoholic gastritis; K70, alcoholic liver disease; K85.2, alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis; K86.0, alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, finding of alcohol in blood; X45, accidental poisoning by and alcohol exposure; X65, intentional self-poisoning by and alcohol exposure; Y15, poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent.

- Alcohol-induced causes exclude unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use and newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

We analyzed data from the Washington Department of Health Death Statistics to examine alcohol-related deaths pre/post.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found mixed results on alcohol-related deaths in the post-period:

- *Acute alcohol-related deaths decreased* and were about half as many (p=0.0011).

³² National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Understanding the Dangers of Alcohol Overdose. <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/understanding-dangers-of-alcohol-overdose>

³³ Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

³⁴ Excluded from this analysis are calls routed to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) from out-of-state callers; these callers used a Washington cellphone number but lived in another state. The emergency phone number for Poison Centers is the same nationwide, and calls are routed based on the caller's area code. Callers reporting the use of other alcohols as alcoholic beverage substitutes (trying to get drunk via rubbing alcohol or methanol, etc.) were also excluded

³⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/ardi/alcohol-related-icd-codes.html>

- Combined alcohol deaths (chronic and acute) *slightly increased* (OR 1.1, p=0.004).³⁶

Other national research suggests that alcohol-related deaths increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁷ It should also be noted that it has been shown that alcohol involvement is often underreported, and there may be unclear causal relationships among listed causes of death.³⁸

Alcohol-Related Hospital Admissions

Globally, studies have shown that boredom has been associated with increased alcohol consumption among several demographic groups, including older³⁹ and young people.⁴⁰ These findings suggest that the lack of stimulating activities during the pandemic might have increased alcohol consumption and thus increased risks for liver-related health problems.

We obtained and analyzed primary and secondary ICD-10 diagnosis codes using alcohol-related ICD-10 codes from the Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) to examine changes in alcohol-related hospital admissions pre/post.⁴¹ See Error! Reference source not found. for a comprehensive list of ICD-10 codes used in the CHARS Data query.

All Alcohol-Related Diagnoses Admissions:

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found alcohol-related admissions (all) *increased* in the post-period:

- Admissions for all alcohol-related hospital diagnoses slightly increased (OR, 1.1, p<0.0001).

In addition, significant relationships existed between admissions by age and race/ethnicity from Pre- to Post-Period. See **Exhibit 2-27**.

- *Age* — Admission among Ages 21-35 and 60+ increased; however, Admissions among Ages 36-59 group decreased.
- *Race/Ethnicity* — Admissions among Hispanic and Black increased.

³⁶ Source: Washington State Department of Health—The Center for Health Statistics, Received September 2022

³⁷ White AM, Castle IP, Powell PA, Hingson RW, Koob GF. Alcohol-Related Deaths During the COVID-19 Pandemic. JAMA. 2022;327(17):1704–1706. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.4308

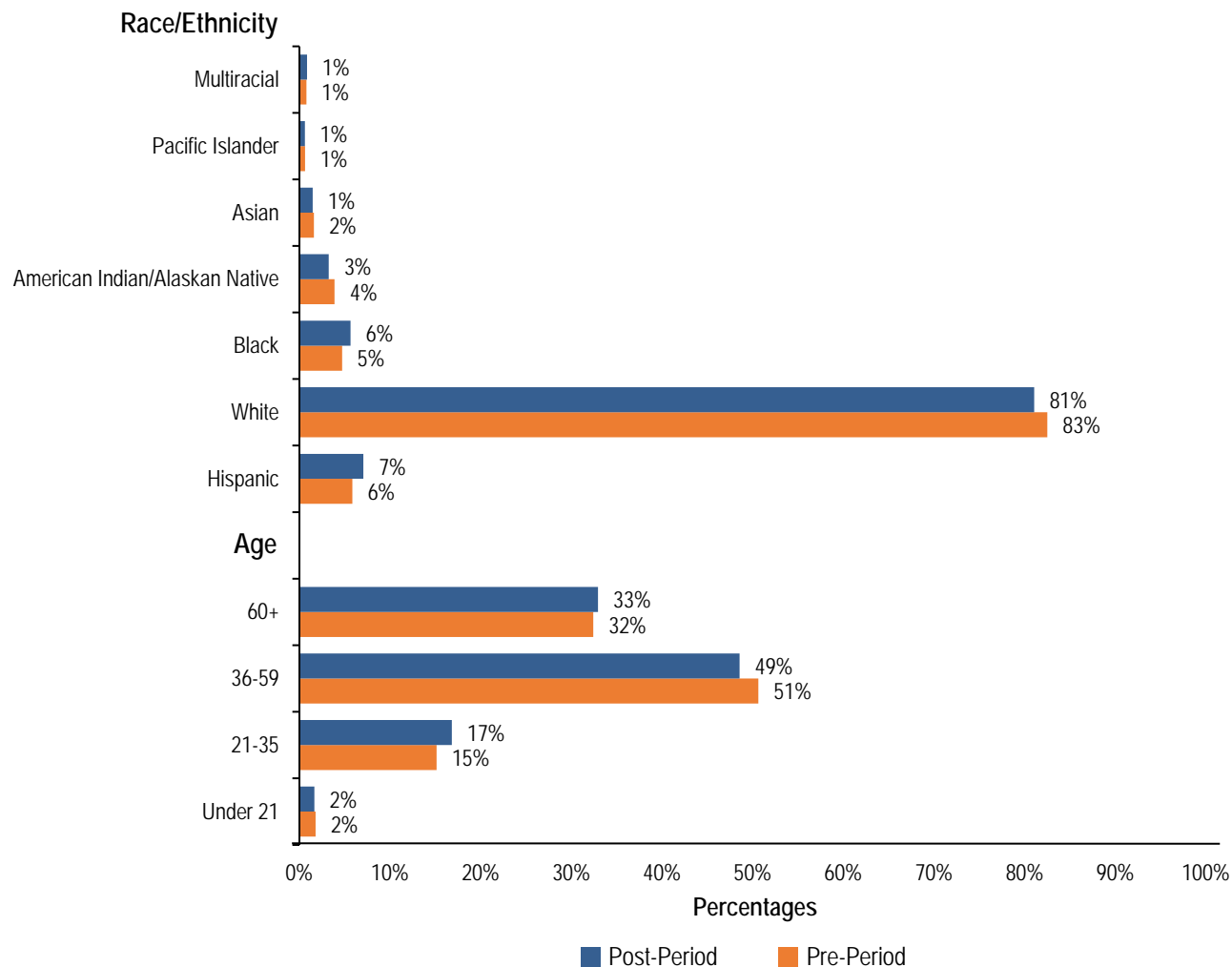
³⁸ Castle IJ, Yi HY, Hingson RW, White AM. State variation in underreporting of alcohol involvement on death certificates: motor vehicle traffic crash fatalities as an example. J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 2014;75(2):299-312.

³⁹ Kuerbis A, Padovano HT, Shao S, Houser J, Muench FJ, Morgenstern J. Comparing daily drivers of problem drinking among older and younger adults: an electronic daily diary study using smartphones, Drug Alcohol Depend 183 240–246.

⁴⁰ Nothing to do, the relationship between leisure boredom and alcohol and drug addiction, is there a link to youth suicide in rural Australia, Youth Stud Aust. 18(2):24–29.

⁴¹ <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/healthcare-washington/hospital-and-patient-data/hospital-discharge-data-chars>

Exhibit 2-27: All Alcohol-Related Hospital Admissions Post-Period by Race/Ethnicity and Age



Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022

Primary Alcohol-Related Diagnosis Admission

The primary diagnosis refers to the patient condition that demands the most provider resources during the patient’s stay. Primary is different from a secondary diagnosis, which describes conditions that coexist at the time of admission or develop subsequently and affect the patient care for this current episode of care.

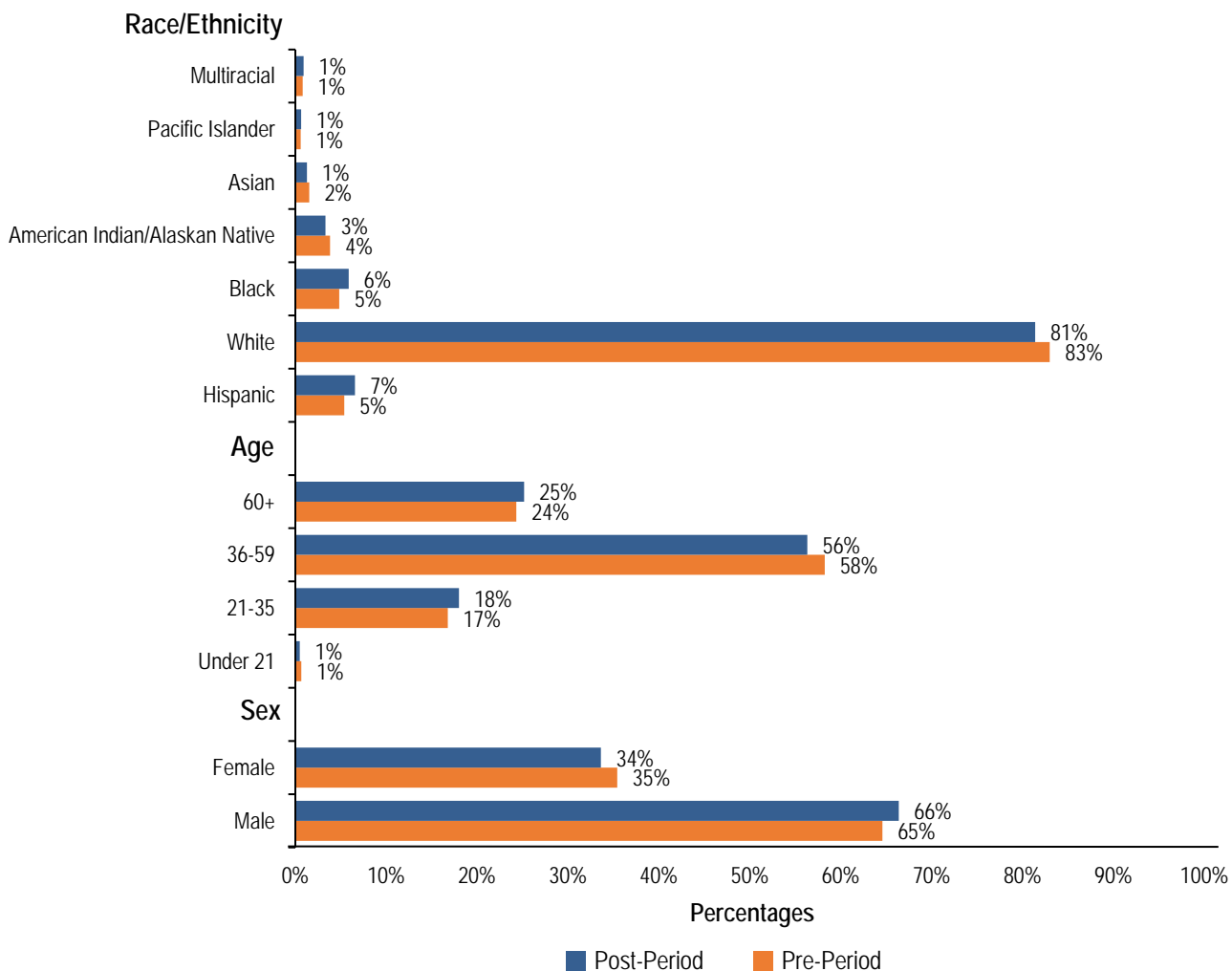
Compared to the Pre-Period, we found primary alcohol-related admissions *increased* in the Post-Period:

- Primary alcohol-related admission diagnosis⁴² increased by 20 percent (OR 1.2, p<0.0001).
- Admissions for males increased by 1.8 percentage points.
- People 21-25 admissions increased by 1.2 percentage points.

⁴² Primary Admission refers to Alcohol-Related ICD-10 code listed as the primary admission reason in the patient chart.

- Hispanic and Black admissions increased by 1.1 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively. The percentages can be interpreted as a percent of total admissions for alcohol-related diagnoses (primary diagnosis code). **Exhibit 2-28.**
- Mental and behavioral disorders with alcohol and alcoholic liver disease diagnosis codes were slightly higher Post-Period (OR 1.1).
- Toxic effects of alcohol and other alcohol-related diagnosis codes were slightly lower Post-Period (OR 0.9).

Exhibit 2-28: Primary Alcohol-Related Diagnosis/ Hospital Admissions by Demographic



Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022

Suicides

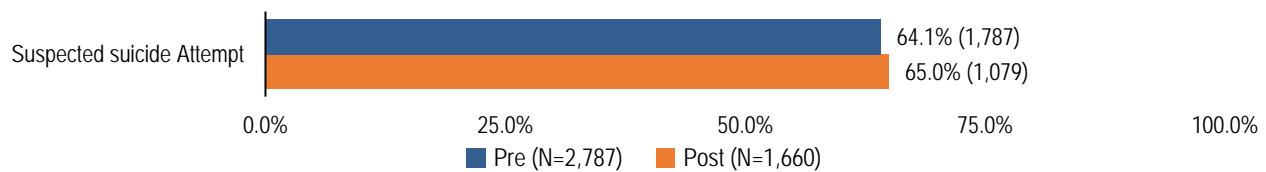
Suicide is an ongoing public health issue. While it is true that Many factors have been identified in individuals who commit suicides or have attempted suicide, Globally, it has been estimated that

almost one in five suicide deaths is attributable to alcohol use.⁴³ In 2020, suicide was the 10th leading cause of death in Washington State.⁴⁴

Washington Poison Center Attempted Suicide

Compared to the Pre-Period, WAPC suspected suicide rate was slightly higher during the Post-Period (1.2 times that of the Pre-Period; marginal, $p=0.0634$). **Exhibit 2-29** below shows the slight increase in suspected suicide attempts caused by alcohol exposure during the Pre- and Post-Periods. Additional information on alcohol-related suicide attempts can be found in the Department of Health Suicide Data below. The data are further broken down by age and race/ethnicity.

Exhibit 2-29: Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) / Alcohol Exposure



Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

Suicide Rates

We analyzed ICD-10 codes for suicide using data from the Washington State Department of Health—Center for Health Statistics.

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found overall suicide rates slightly *decreased* during the Post-Period (0.8 times that of the Pre-Period; $p<0.0001$; **Exhibit 30**).

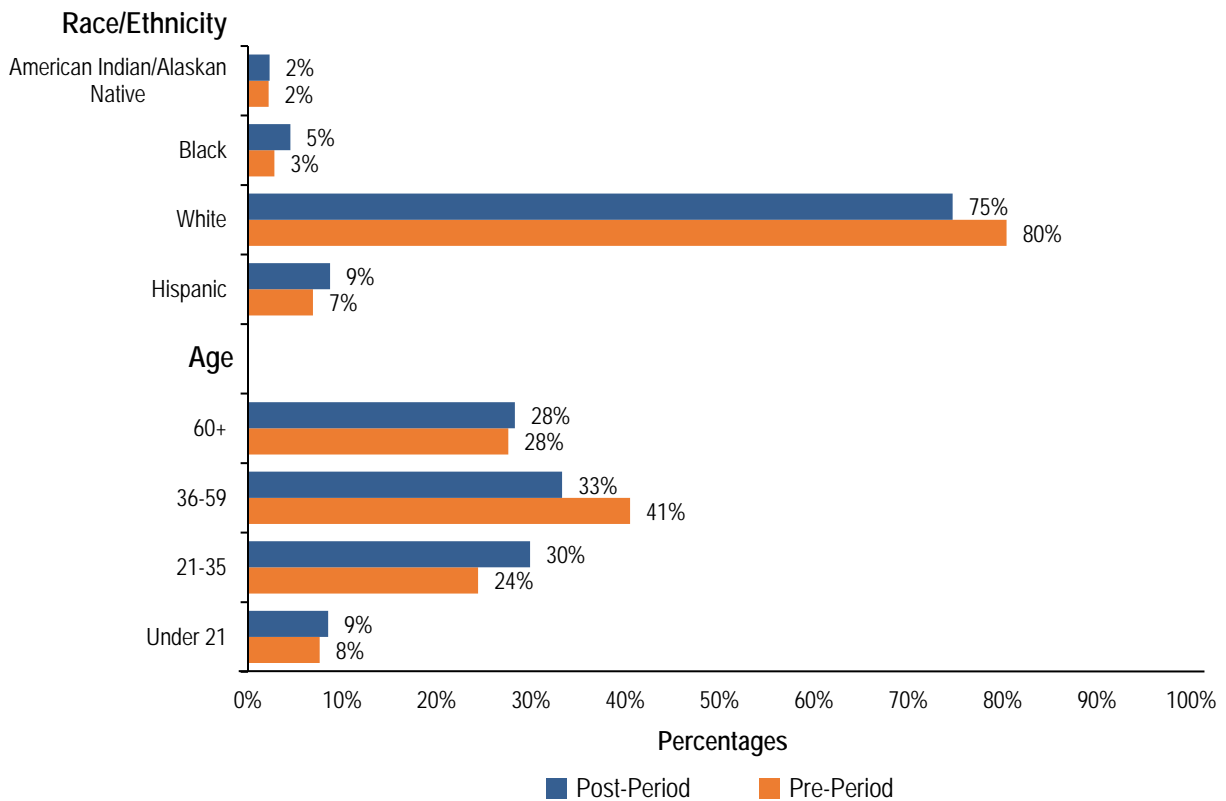
However, there were changes by race/ethnicity and by age in the Post-Period.

- *Age Groups*— Aged 36-59 *decreased* by -7.2 percent. This was the largest percentage point change, while all other age groups increased.
- *Race/Ethnicity*— Black and Hispanic individuals had a higher percentage of suicides. White individuals had a lower percentage of suicides.

⁴³ Kølves, K., Crossin, R., & Witt, K. (2022). Alcohol Consumption and Suicidal Behavior: Current Research Evidence and Potential for Prevention. Handbook of Substance Misuse and Addictions: From Biology to Public Health, 1-26.

⁴⁴ <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/washington/wa.htm> Accessed November , 2022

Exhibit 2-30: Age-Based and Race/Ethnicity-Based Suicide Results Pre-/Post-Period



Source: Washington State Department of Health—The Center for Health Statistics, September 2022

Perceptions of Substance Use Disorder

According to American Addiction Centers, in 2020, 40 million people aged 12 and older have a substance use disorder, and only about 10 percent receive treatment.⁴⁵ They further reported 45 percent of individuals who were placed on a waitlist ultimately did not seek treatment.⁴⁶

- Six stakeholder interview participants held professional roles in substance use disorder prevention, recovery, and/or other SUD issues. More than half of the participants said accessible healthcare was important to a healthy community.
- No focus group participants perceived changes in overserving individuals.

“It’s not an element of what restaurants are selling or not selling. It’s the choice of the individual and their own personal challenges they’re struggling with.” – Licensee Focus Group participant

⁴⁵ What to do if you’re on a rehab wait list (2022). American Addiction Centers. <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/rehab-guide/waiting-lists>

⁴⁶ Ibid, op. cit.

Revenue

State Revenues

Revenues can be a proxy or an indicator of alcohol consumption. Experience with previous outbreaks,⁴⁷ natural disasters,⁴⁸ and terrorist attacks⁴⁹ shows sustained increases in alcohol consumption. Data to assess revenues Pre-Post included secondary sales data on beer, wine, spirits, and other alcohol-related taxes. Pre-post revenue analysis of HB 1480 can inform policymaking around extending the privileges or letting them expire.

Gross Business Income (GBI) and Business and Occupation (B&O) Taxes

Gross business income equals a firm's combined reported gross income for retail sales, business, occupation (B&O), and public utility taxes.⁵⁰

Compared to the Pre-Period, we found most revenue sources that we examined *increased* in the Post-Period:⁵¹

- The average GBI increased — GBI beer & ale and wine & distilled alcoholic beverages industries.
- B&O taxes increased for beer, ale, and wine distilled **Exhibit 2-31**.

Exhibit 2-31: Taxable Income Break Down for Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages Industries (NAICS 42820)

Financial Breakdown	Pre-Period (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)	Post-Period (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)	Pre/Post %Change
Average GBI	\$1,161,644,232	\$1,306,110,624	+12%
Average Taxable	\$856,031,886	\$1,006,582,397	+18%
Average B&O Tax	\$4,202,513	\$4,947,535	+18%

Source: Washington Department of Revenue- Quarterly Business Review, September 2022

⁴⁷ Keyes, K.M.; Hatzenbuehler, M.I.; Grant, B.F.; Hasin, D.S. Stress and alcohol: Epidemiologic evidence. *Alcohol Res. Curr. Rev.* 2012, 34, 391–400.

⁴⁸ Vetter, S.; Rossegger, A.; Rossler, W.; Bisson, J.I.; Endrass, J. Exposure to the tsunami disaster, PTSD symptoms and increased substance use—An Internet based survey of male and female residents of Switzerland. *BMC Public Health* 2008, 8, 92

⁴⁹ Boscarino, J.A.; Kirchner, H.L.; Hoffman, S.N.; Sarorius, J.; Adams, R.E. PTSD and alcohol use after the World Trade Center attacks: A longitudinal study. *J. Trauma Stress* 2011, 24, 515–525

⁵⁰ What is GBI? (2022). Washington State Department of Revenue. <https://dor.wa.gov/about/frequently-asked-questions#WhatsGBI>

⁵¹ Revenue changes do not account for seasonality, inflation, or lag time between purchase from distributors and retail sales. Beer and wine wholesalers include on- and off-premises licensees.

Exhibit 2-32: Taxable Income Breakdown for Beer and Ale Industries (NAICS 42810)

Financial Breakdown	Pre-Period (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)	Post-Period (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)	Pre/Post %Change
Average GBI	\$276,358,385	\$298,556,900	+8%
Average Taxable	\$265,188,917	\$288,286,207	+9%
Average B&O Tax	\$1,285,939	\$1,397,880	+9%

Source: Washington Department of Revenue- Quarterly Business Review, September 2022

Exhibit 2-33: Average Spirit Sales to On-premises Retailers Financial Breakdown⁵²

Financial Breakdown	Pre-Period (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)	Post-Period (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)	Pre/Post %Change
Average Sales Tax	\$5,614,556	\$5,902,667	+5 %
Average Liter Tax	\$6,054,111	\$5,883,000	-3%
Average Liter Count	2,480,333	2,410,667	-3%
Average Liter Price	\$21.23	\$22.80	+7%

Source: Washington Department of Revenue, September 2022

Individuals often increase alcohol intake to cope with emotional stress and chronic uncertainty.⁵³ It will be important to monitor alcohol sales closely to determine if the marked increase in sales and consumption observed Pre-Post is a byproduct of the pandemic or the beginning of a longer-term and possibly harmful trend.

Licensee Sales and Revenues

Understanding the licensees' sales and revenue Pre-Post aligns with the original justification for the privileges to help licensees stay in business during periodic closures, restrictions on hours of operation, and capacity limits. HB 1480 extended privileges to potentially offset these restrictions. Although licensees could be fully operational again starting July 1, 2021, they were operating under new market conditions. Consumers had become accustomed to buying goods for delivery. Many people were reluctant to go out among crowds again due to fears of COVID-19, preferring to buy food and alcoholic beverages for curbside or delivery rather than dine in. Some licensees may have had to continue restricting days and hours of operation due to a staff shortage, as many hospitality

⁵² <https://dor.wa.gov/about/statistics-reports/spirits-taxes> Accessed October, 2022

⁵³ Esterwood E, Saeed SA. (2020). Past epidemics, natural disasters, COVID19, and mental health: learning from history as we deal with the present and prepare for the future. *Psychiatry Q*,91:1121–33.

workers chose not to return. Tourism in Washington declined during COVID-19, affecting potential sales of alcoholic beverages to tourists.⁵⁴

Licensee Specific Gross Business Income

There was an increase in average quarterly GBI from Pre- to Post-Period for all license types except Hotels and Caterers; however, it is impossible to conclude a causal relationship between GBI and HB 1480 because only 5 percent of eligible licensees obtained endorsements to implement the privileges.

Exhibit 2-34 below shows the average quarterly changes in GBI by licensee type, and the last row shows the shift in percent Pre-/Post-Periods. Note: hotels and caterers saw decreases in income Pre-/Post-Periods, possibly due to reduced tourism during the pandemic or seasonal variation. Finally, the study did not account for inflation between Pre- and Post-Periods, and the periods are not adjusted to account for their difference in length. Thus, the data on Licensee Specific GBI needs further analysis to be useful.

Exhibit 2-34: Average GBI by License Type Pre- to Post-Period

Licensee Type	Pre-Period (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)	Post-Period (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)	Pre/Post %Change
	Average Quarterly GBI	Average Quarterly GBI	
Breweries and Microbreweries	\$86,774,069	\$98,573,443	+14%
Beer/Wine Restaurants	\$1,228,845,893	\$1,401,019,569	+14%
Beer/Wine Specialty Shops, Combination Spirits/Beer/Wine Licensees	\$155,158,058	\$238,463,694	+54%
Caterers	\$82,044,993	\$65,498,490	-20%
Distilleries and Craft Distilleries	\$11,050,356	\$13,906,111	+26%
Hotels	\$988,208,466	\$833,570,035	-16%
Spirits/Beer/Wine Restaurants	\$1,986,722,722	\$2,202,977,430	+11%
Snack Bars	\$549,508,291	\$624,345,675	+14%
Taverns and Nightclubs	\$247,907,117	\$253,055,712	+2%
Wineries	\$249,455,429	\$331,072,730	+33%

Source: Washington Department of Revenue, September 2022

⁵⁴ Newly released state stats show Washington tourism remains significantly below pre-pandemic levels (2022). State of Washington Tourism. <https://industry.stateofwatourism.com/newly-released-state-tourism-statistics-show-washington-remains-significantly-below-pre-pandemic-levels/>

Perceptions of the Impact of 1480 on Revenue

When asked, ‘in your opinion, what are the primary arguments for those supporting alcohol privileges?’ most interview participants (6) cited revenue increases and restaurant sales as an argument in favor of HB 1480 **Appendix F**.

“There is some argument to be made; I suppose that they are able to support their business without exposing themselves to risks but especially in rural areas.” – Interview Participant

Focus group participants expressed mixed opinions on the impact of to-go and curbside canned cocktails. For example, a few (3) said the privileges didn’t impact revenue as much as expected. However, they will continue to utilize the endorsements.

“it [privileges] maintained our relevance within the community... it wasn’t that we were printing money with it, but it allowed people to access our services and keep us in front of mind.

“[canned cocktails are] well received and have been very helpful as a revenue source for us as a business as well.”

All focus group participants expressed concerns when the food requirement for to-go alcohol was mentioned. There was confusion regarding the inconsistencies in the rulemaking; the licensees said it created hesitation on whether to pursue additional endorsements.

“I’m confused at why a bottle of wine is 5 glasses of wine, but a canned cocktail, I think, can only contain maybe 2 cocktails or so... I’m not sure why [canned cocktails] are not as equal as wine and beer. It seems like it’d be simpler if we just had one set of rules for everything.”

Examining the sales and revenues of licensees eligible for HB 1480 privileges has the potential to reveal whether the privileges have helped licensees thrive and overcome sales obstacles such as indoor dining closures during the pandemic; however, it is impossible to conclude this since only a small fraction of these sales and revenues were impacted by HB 1480.

Section 3: Study Limitations

This study has examined a wide range of data on Pre- and Post-Periods, including alcohol taxes, licensee violations, revenue, crimes, and health impacts. Where possible, using statistical modeling, we controlled for duration difference between Pre-and Post-Periods to allow for comparisons.

We did not control for other possible intervening factors that may impact the Pre-Post period results, such as increases in consumers buying goods of all types online, not just alcoholic beverages, to be delivered to their homes. The number of people working remotely from home instead of in an office increased exponentially, which may have impacted domestic violence. We also did not control for unemployment, law enforcement staffing levels, or lower tourism during the Pandemic Pre-Period.

Thus, while comparisons can be made, no causal relationship between HB 1480 and any Pre-Post period changes can be established.

Data Limitations

Data available during Post-Period was limited compared to the data for Pre-Period. The Post-Period covered a 6 to 15-month period, depending on the particular data set and how frequently it was updated. The Pre-Period covered 24 months. This variation made Pre-Post comparisons challenging.

Additionally, some alcohol-related health impacts take much longer to reveal themselves. For example, alcohol-related liver disease can take years to manifest, so the effect of any policy changes would not be evident until many years after the policy change.

For these instances, the results included in this study are more a reflection of past policies than the impacts of HB 1480.

We did not adjust for inflation between Pre- and Post-Periods, and the periods are not adjusted to account for their difference in length. Thus, the data on Licensee Specific GBI needs further analysis to be useful.

Section 4: Suggestions and Recommendations

The scope of this study was limited. To better understand the impact of the HB 1480 privileges on the State of Washington and its businesses and residents, it would be beneficial to conduct additional research. This is especially important if the State of Washington extends the privileges beyond July 1, 2023.

Quantitative Data

The study contained more than 27 months of data for the Pre-Period-19 period, compared to a maximum of 14 months for the Post-Period. Depending on the particular data set and when it is updated – annually, quarterly, or monthly – in some cases, data only represented as few as six months, from July 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. We recommend continuing to collect data to update the data sets until at least two years' worth of data is collected for the Post-Period. It would be especially informative to look at healthcare utilization and death rates over a longer time.

Survey of Licensees

The current study conducted a focus group of nine licensees. While this was informative, a substantial amount of additional data could be collected by a statewide written survey of WSLCB licensees affected by HB 1480 and allowed to obtain endorsements. Questions could cover revenues, compliance issues, adoption of HB 1480 privileges, and much more. The survey could be conducted through an online platform for ease of access and data analysis.

Study of Licensees with HB 1480 Endorsements

A study could be completed specifically on the 637 licensees who obtained endorsements to implement the privileges under HB 1480. The study could examine the impact on their sales, revenues, and taxes and identify issues or concerns licensees encountered as they sold alcohol for sale by takeout, curbside, and/or delivery. Another study could be completed on the eligible licensees who did not take advantage of the endorsements to determine why they made that choice and if and how their business made it through the pandemic.

Third-Party Delivery Study

The current study sought to include a third-party delivery driver in a stakeholder interview, but none of the drivers contacted responded or agreed to participate. Because WSLCB holds licensees accountable for deliveries of alcoholic beverages even if done by a third party, a closer look at how various third-party delivery services were conducting these deliveries could yield useful information and help ensure deliveries are being performed in compliance with alcohol delivery laws and regulations.

Literature Review

The current study did not include a literature review. Since March 2020, when COVID-19 restrictions were first implemented across the US, numerous studies have examined underage drinking, alcohol-related traffic incidents, drinking rates at home, underage drinking, delivery of cocktails, and other relevant issues. Reviewing these research articles could be beneficial on their own or could be used to compare with data and studies based on the State of Washington.

Appendix A: Sources Table with Variables

CDM secured data in various file structures such as PDF, HTML, XML, CSV, XLS, SPSS, and SAS. Data derived from PDF or HTML documents could not be edited and analyzed immediately. Therefore, CDM converted files or performed data extraction using Adobe Acrobat Pro to make the data suitable for analysis.

The period in which various data sets are updated varies from monthly to quarterly and yearly. The number of quarters in 2022 that are included varies and depends on each dataset obtained for the study and the frequency and timing of updates to that dataset.

Database	Description	Source/Author	Levels of Aggregation	Format	Time Period	Cost	Variables Available
Licensee Locations: Liquor Retail Licensees	List of Retail and Non-retail licensees and Privileges granted by HB 1480	WSLCB	Licensee, Licensee Type, City, HB 1480 Privilege	Excel	Current	Free	Category (Nonretail, e.g.), Privilege ID, Privilege Name, License Number, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code, EO Code, Day Phone, Night Phone, Email
Enforcement Activity: Compliance Checks	Licensee Compliance Checks	WSLCB	License Types, Locations, City, County	Excel	Current	Free	Liquor Compliance Action Liquor Compliance Date Licensee Privilege Licensee Name Licensee Address Licensee Region and County Violation Information
Enforcement Activity: Delivery Compliance Checks	Licensee Compliance Checks for home delivery	WSLCB	Licensee	Excel	Current	Free	Liquor Compliance Action Liquor Compliance Date Duration Arrival Time Licensee Name Licensee Address Licensee Region and County
Enforcement Activity: Violations	Licensee Violation History	WSLCB	Licensee	Excel	Current	Free	License Number, Visit Date, Penalty Type, Case Number, Violation Code, Description, City, County
Enforcement Activity: Additional Key Enforcement and Education Activities	Additional Enforcement and Education Activities	WSLCB	Licensee	Excel	Current	Free	Complaint Investigations, Liquor Premises Checks, COVID-19 Support Visits, Licensee Support Visits, Education
Economic Activity: Spirits Sales Tax, Beer, Wine, Distilled Spirits Tax	Spirits Sales Activity as Reported to the State, Sales to Consumers Through Spirits Retailers Sales to On-Premise Licensees ¹ Spirits Sales Activity as Reported to the State	Washington State Department of Revenue	Aggregated by Quarter	Excel	Quarterly through Q1 2022	Free	Spirits Sales Tax Due Spirits Liter Tax Due Count of Taxable Liters Total Taxes Due Gross Business Income by NAICS Code
Washington Traffic Safety Commission	Crashes that occurred in a specific year, where alcohol was a factor as reported by a law enforcement officer. Data are broken down by the most severe injury suffered in each crash.	Washington State Traffic Safety Commission	City, County, State	Excel	2018-2021	Free	Data available by: All Alcohol Involved Crashes Motor Vehicle Drivers Teen Motor Vehicle Drivers Older Motor Vehicle Drivers

Database	Description	Source/Author	Levels of Aggregation	Format	Time Period	Cost	Variables Available
							Pedestrians Bicyclists
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs	The Crime in Washington annual report was compiled from data submitted to the Washington State Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs by Washington State law enforcement agencies.	WASPC CJIS Statistical Data Request, NIBRS UCR Data	County, State	Excel	2018 - 2021	Free	Crime and jail statistics: Crimes where Alcohol use was suspected Group A and B Crimes, Domestic Violence Data, and Full-time Law Enforcement Trends
Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS)	Measures health risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth in Washington State. These behaviors include alcohol, marijuana, tobacco, and other drug use; behaviors that result in intentional and unintentional injuries (e.g., violence); dietary behaviors and physical activity; mental health; school climate; and related risk and protective factors.	Health Care Authority - Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR), the Department of Health (DOH), the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB), and the contractor, Looking Glass Analytics	School District, County, State	SAS	2018 & 2021	Free	Alcohol Access Alcohol Age of First Use Alcohol Consequences Alcohol Current Use Alcohol Drinking and Driving Alcohol Family Influence Alcohol Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use Alcohol Intentions to Use Alcohol Lifetime Use Alcohol Perceived Norms Alcohol Perceived Risks Alcohol Prevention/Intervention Alcohol Type of Alcohol Alcohol Use at School
Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)	The Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) is a Department of Health system that collects record-level information on inpatient and observation patient community hospital stays.	Washington State Department of Health	County, State	Excel	2018-Q2 2022	\$200	Inpatient Discharge Database Hospitalization Trends Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG)
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)	Statewide assessment of health by 50 health indicators	Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	State	SAS	2019-2021	Free	Days in the past 30 had an alcoholic beverage Avg alcoholic drinks per day in the past 30 days Binge Drinking Most Drinks on a single occasion past 30 days
Washington State Department of Transportation Crash Data	Crash records contain data from the Police Traffic Collision Reports, i.e., date and time of the collision, location, contributing circumstances, weather, etc., and data derived from the officer's narrative and diagram (collision type, object struck, junction relationship, etc.).	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	City, County, State	Excel, SAS	2018-2021	Free	Alcohol Involved Crashed -Motor Vehicle -Teen Motor Vehicle -Older Motor Vehicle -Pedestrian -Bicyclists Washington State Highway Logs
Washington State Death Data	The Washington State Office of Community Health Systems, Research Analysis and Data section promotes public health in Washington by providing the data management, research, and analyses for multiple health systems.	Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH), Office of Community Health Systems	City, County, State	Excel	2018-Q2 2022	\$1,750	Blood Alcohol Content Toxicology Reports Pre-existing Condition: Alcohol Abuse Complication: Alcohol Withdrawal Acc Poison- Alcoholic Beverages

Database	Description	Source/Author	Levels of Aggregation	Format	Time Period	Cost	Variables Available
Washington Poison Center (WAPC)	The Washington Poison Center receives thousands of calls every year on various toxic and poisonous substances that threaten human health. Which of these do we need to be concerned about, and which are a growing threat? Our Toxic Trend Reports answer just those questions and highlight growing threats and toxic substances in the State that demand our attention.	Washington Poison Center (WAPC)	County, State	Excel	2018-2021	\$1,774	Ethanol Exposure (All Ages, Adults 60+, Adults 20+, Teens 13-19, Children 6-10, Children 0-5) Children and Adolescent Self-Poisoning with Alcohol (Ages 6-19, Gender)
Syndromic Surveillance (Rapid Health Information NetwOrk (RHINO))	Syndromic surveillance data is collected in near real-time from hospitals and clinics across the state. This robust system is Washington's only source of Emergency Department (ED) data.	Syndromic Surveillance (RHINO)	County, State	Excel	2018-Q2 2022	Free	Alcohol-Related Emergency Department (CDC Alcohol Query Syntax) Visits by County, Age Range, Sex, Race/Ethnicity
Washington State Department of Licensing (WADOL)	The Department of Licensing issues, suspends, and revokes driver's licenses.	Washington State Department of Licensing (WADOL)	County, State	Excel	2018-2021	Varies	Alcohol-related Suspensions

Appendix B: Secondary Data

Detailed Quantitative Data Analysis Methods

Descriptive Analysis

The study used descriptive statistical analysis of pre-post outcome measures for (a) alcohol consumption, (b) youth access, (c) alcohol harm, and (d) revenues.

a. Conducting Descriptive Analyses

CDM produced a set of frequencies and descriptive statistics from the analysis file. Any discrepancies were flagged and reported to the lead statistician for resolution. Descriptive analyses began with univariate analyses, including frequencies (for categorical measures) and descriptive data (for continuous measures) to describe the participant populations. Measures of central tendency (mean and median) and dispersion were calculated for all continuous measures. For some continuous measures, consumption quintiles and interquartile ranges were calculated. Similar univariate descriptive data runs were conducted for system-level data, describing the characteristics of the providers and settings. Exploratory analyses were used to determine the characteristics of people involved in both pre-and post-periods in the State of Washington. Descriptive data for continuous variables of interest were provided, such as means, medians, modes, quantiles, etc. Frequencies for categorical variables were also considered. Any observed outliers were noted.

b. Conducting Inferential Analyses

Two-sample t-tests were conducted on any pre-and post-populations. If survey data included results for the same individuals over these periods, paired t-tests were performed on survey results. In cases where three or more groups were present, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in place of t-tests. If the data did not meet the proper assumptions (e.g., independent random samples, homogeneity of variance, normal distributions), equivalent non-parametric statistical tests were conducted.

Logistic regression models were used to determine differences in the study's pre- and post-time periods. Categorical variables considered as a possibility for a logistic regression model were cross tabulated with dependent variables for these models. Any models generated for the separate time periods, where necessary, included the same independent variables, which were a combination of variables formed to answer each research question. Each model's continuous dependent variables were also considered individually, with appropriate descriptive statistics. Binary indicator outcome variables were used for the before and after time periods based on the outcome of interest. Comparisons were then made between the categorical and continuous variables for each dataset to determine associations. Data in the form of descriptive statistics about the variables were provided. Each variable that shows a significant relationship with each dependent variable was added to the corresponding model. The results of each model and corresponding odds ratios were included. For example, in the case of alcohol- or drug-involved traffic crashes, factors such as the number of injuries and/or fatalities, time of day, and day of the week were included in a model to determine pre/post-crash patterns. Post hoc analyses may be used to further determine differences in the values of some variables.

Additional Datasets

Research Question 1: Do Licensee Behaviors Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Licensees with Active Endorsements

Urban/ Rural	County	Endorsement Type			Total Number of Licensees with Endorsements	Percent of Licensees with Endorsements (n=637)
		Curbside/Delivery/ Take Out - Factory Sealed Containers	Curbside/Delivery/ Take Out - Cocktail Kits/ Premixed Drinks/ Wine To-Go	Curbside /Delivery/ Take Out - Growlers		
URBAN	KING	166	156	109	213	33.44%
	PIERCE	51	47	30	64	10.05%
	SPOKANE	42	36	40	53	8.32%
	SNOHOMISH	34	36	20	46	7.22%
	THURSTON	21	19	12	29	4.55%
	WHATCOM	22	15	11	27	4.24%
	KITSAP	21	12	11	25	3.92%
	CLARK	14	10	11	22	3.45%
	BENTON	12	14	8	19	2.98%
Total Urban Licensees		383	345	252	498	78.18%
RURAL	YAKIMA	15	13	9	18	2.83%
	CHELAN	13	10	9	15	2.35%
	SKAGIT	10	8	7	14	2.20%
	GRAYS HARBOR	8	7	5	11	1.73%
	ISLAND	7	4	2	8	1.26%
	WALLA WALLA	6	4	2	8	1.26%
	OKANOGAN	6	2	5	7	1.10%
	SAN JUAN	7	6	0	7	1.10%
	KITTITAS	4	5	3	6	0.94%
	FRANKLIN	3	2	3	5	0.78%
	LEWIS	3	3	2	5	0.78%
	CLALLAM	3	3	1	4	0.63%
	COWLITZ	3	2	2	4	0.63%
	GRANT	4	3	2	4	0.63%
	WHITMAN	3	1	2	4	0.63%
	FERRY	2	1	2	3	0.47%
	JEFFERSON	1	2	2	3	0.47%
	ASOTIN	0	2	0	2	0.31%
DOUGLAS	2	1	1	2	0.31%	

Urban/ Rural	County	Endorsement Type			Total Number of Licensees with Endorsements	Percent of Licensees with Endorsements (n=637)
		Curbside/Delivery/ Take Out - Factory Sealed Containers	Curbside/Delivery/ Take Out - Cocktail Kits/ Premixed Drinks/ Wine To-Go	Curbside /Delivery/ Take Out - Growlers		
	KLICKITAT	2	0	0	2	0.31%
	PACIFIC	2	2	1	2	0.31%
	COLUMBIA	1	1	1	1	0.16%
	LINCOLN	1	1	0	1	0.16%
	MASON	1	0	0	1	0.16%
	STEVENS	1	1	1	1	0.16%
	WAHKIAKUM	1	1	1	1	0.16%
Total Rural Licensees		109	85	63	139	21.82%
Overall		492	430	315	637	100.00%

Source: Data Request Response, WSLCB, September 2022

Top 10 Cities with Licensees with Active Endorsements

County	City	# Licensees With At Least One Endorsement
KING	SEATTLE	102
SPOKANE	SPOKANE	37
PIERCE	TACOMA	25
WHATCOM	BELLINGHAM	21
CLARK	VANCOUVER	17
KING	KIRKLAND	15
THURSTON	OLYMPIA	15
PIERCE	GIG HARBOR	12
YAKIMA*	YAKIMA	11
KING	WOODINVILLE	11
SNOHOMISH	EVERETT	10

Sales Violations Pre- / Post by Licensee/Privilege Types

Licensee Privilege Type	Pre					Post					
	Violation Type					Violation Type					
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Total Violations	Percent Of All Pre- Violations	Covid-19 Related Complaint	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Total Violations	Percent Of All Post- Violations
GROCERY STORE - BEER/WINE	539	2	0	541	51.28%	0	435	3	1	439	60.92%
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE +	180	10	0	190	18.01%	0	26	0	0	26	13.11%

Sales Violations Pre- / Post by Licensee/Privilege Types

Licensee Privilege Type	Pre					Post						
	Violation Type					Violation Type						
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Total Violations	Percent Of All Pre-Violations	Covid-19 Related Complaint	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Total Violations	Percent Of All Post-Violations	
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE -	140	1	0	141	13.36%	0	24	0	0	24	10.07%	
BEER/WINE REST - BEER/WINE	60	4	0	64	6.07%	1	24	2	0	27	5.64%	
BEER/WINE SPECIALTY SHOP	22	0	0	22	2.09%	0	22	0	0	22	2.79%	
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST SERVICE BAR	28	2	0	30	2.84%	0	7	2	0	9	2.37%	
HOTEL	14	0	0	14	1.33%	0	1	0	0	1	0.91%	
BEER/WINE REST - BEER	13	1	0	14	1.33%	0	0	0	0	0	0.85%	
TAVERN - BEER/WINE	10	0	0	10	0.95%	0	3	0	0	3	0.79%	
NON-RETAIL/RETAIL PRIVILEGES	9	0	0	9	0.85%	0	1	0	0	1	0.61%	
SNACK BAR	5	1	0	6	0.57%	0	4	0	0	4	0.61%	
BEER/WINE REST-BEER/WINE W/TAPROOM	4	2	0	6	0.57%	0	2	0	0	2	0.49%	
GROCERY STORE-RESTRICTED FORT WINE	4	0	0	4	0.38%	0	2	0	0	2	0.36%	
NON-RETAIL PRIVILEGES	2	1	0	3	0.28%	0	0	0	0	0	0.18%	
PRIVATE CLUB - SPIRITS/BEER/WINE	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	2	0	0	2	0.12%	
BEER/WINE REST-BEER/WINE CONCESSION	1	0	0	1	0.09%	0	0	0	0	0	0.06%	
GROCERY STORE-RESTRICT FORT WINE	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	0	1	0.06%	
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST AIRPORT BAR +	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	0	1	0.06%	
Total Violations	1,031	24	0	1,055		1	555	7	1	564		

Delivery Sales Violations by Licensee Privilege Type

Licensee Privilege Type	Violation Type					
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Violation Unspecified	Total Violations	Percent of All Violations
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE +	16	2	0	1	19	39.58%
BEER/WINE REST - BEER/WINE	5	3	1	0	9	18.75%
GROCERY STORE - BEER/WINE	6	0	0	2	8	16.67%
BEER/WINE REST - BEER	2	0	0	0	2	4.17%
BEER/WINE REST-BEER/WINE W/TAP	1	1	0	0	2	4.17%

Delivery Sales Violations by Licensee Privilege Type

Licensee Privilege Type	Violation Type					
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	Group 3 License Violations	Violation Unspecified	Total Violations	Percent of All Violations
BEER/WINE SPECIALTY SHOP	1	0	0	1	2	4.17%
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST SERVICE BAR	2	0	0	0	2	4.17%
TAVERN - BEER/WINE	1	0	0	1	2	4.17%
NON-RETAIL PRIVILEGES	1	0	0	0	1	2.08%
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE -	1	0	0	0	1	2.08%
Total Delivery Violations	36	6	1	5	48	100.00%

Curbside Sales Violations by Licensee Privilege Type

Licensee Privilege Type	Violation Type		Total Violations	Percent of All Violations
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	Group 3 License Violations		
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE +	8	1	9	52.94%
GROCERY STORE - BEER/WINE	5	0	5	29.41%
BEER/WINE REST - BEER/WINE	1	0	1	5.88%
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST LOUNGE -	1	0	1	5.88%
SPIRITS/BEER/WINE REST SERVICE	1	0	1	5.88%
Total Curbside Violations	16	1	17	100.00%

Alcohol Sales Compliance Checks Pre- / Post- COVID-19 Restrictions (Excluding Curbside and Delivery)

Alcohol Compliance Check	Liquor Violation Type	Pre COVID-19 Restrictions			Post COVID-19 Restrictions		
		# Licensees	# Violations	% All Violations	# Licensees	# Violations	% All Violations
No Alcohol Sale Made	No Violation	3,843	5,479	83.52%	1,851	2,017	78.00%
	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	3	3	0.05%	3	3	0.12%
	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	10	10	0.15%	0	0	0.00%
	Violation Unspecified	2	2	0.03%	0	0	0.00%
Alcohol Sale Made	Group 1 Violations Against Public Safety	947	1,031	15.72%	508	555	21.46%
	Group 2 Regulatory Violations	24	24	0.37%	7	7	0.27%
	No Violation	11	11	0.17%	2	2	0.08%
	COVID-19 Related Complaint	0	0	0.00%	1	1	0.04%
	Group 3 License Violations	0	0	0.00%	1	1	0.04%
All		4,840	6,560		2,373	2,586	

Alcohol Sales Compliance Checks Pre- / Post- COVID-19 Restrictions (Excluding Curbside and Delivery)

Alcohol Compliance Check	Liquor Violation Type	Pre COVID-19 Restrictions			Post COVID-19 Restrictions		
		# Licensees	# Violations	% All Violations	# Licensees	# Violations	% All Violations

Source: WSLCB, August 2022

Research Question 2: Do Washington State Revenues (Alcohol Taxes) Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Beer and Ale Total Gross, Taxable, B&O Tax by Year and Quarter

Quarter		Beer and Ale Total Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$284,783,872	\$247,974,733	\$246,649,334	\$246,608,526	\$283,041,458
	%Change		-12.9%	-0.5%	0.0%	14.8%
Q2		\$296,341,569	\$298,746,923	\$283,060,412	\$318,915,160	
	%Change		0.8%	-5.3%	12.7%	
Q3		\$291,198,857	\$290,948,846	\$296,011,602	\$320,065,746	
	%Change		-0.1%	1.7%	8.1%	
Q4		\$269,047,707	\$263,123,495	\$283,860,117	\$292,667,787	
	%Change		-2.2%	7.9%	3.1%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$284,553,855	\$247,839,720	\$246,548,694	\$246,567,060	\$283,011,333
	%Change		-12.9%	-0.5%	0.0%	14.8%
Q2		\$296,146,644	\$298,595,787	\$282,996,516	\$318,904,190	
	%Change		0.8%	-5.2%	12.7%	
Q3		\$290,900,855	\$290,815,784	\$295,925,390	\$320,031,406	
	%Change		0.0%	1.8%	8.1%	
Q4		\$268,850,387	\$262,973,743	\$283,797,489	\$292,627,962	
	%Change		-2.2%	7.9%	3.1%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$273,287,903	\$239,880,340	\$239,384,891	\$236,508,920	\$274,330,330
	%Change		-12.2%	-0.2%	-1.2%	16.0%
Q2		\$287,046,616	\$288,882,743	\$276,832,394	\$307,987,175	
	%Change		0.6%	-4.2%	11.3%	
Q3		\$279,192,938	\$278,104,136	\$287,703,016	\$309,269,040	
	%Change		-0.4%	3.5%	7.5%	
Q4		\$248,132,161	\$252,788,529	\$273,511,391	\$281,259,251	
	%Change		1.9%	8.2%	2.8%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale B&O Tax by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$1,324,173	\$1,163,537	\$1,160,254	\$1,145,280	\$1,329,578
	%Change		-12.1%	-0.3%	-1.3%	16.1%
Q2		\$1,391,242	\$1,400,841	\$1,340,173	\$1,492,446	
	%Change		0.7%	-4.3%	11.4%	
Q3		\$1,353,646	\$1,349,378	\$1,392,842	\$1,499,637	
	%Change		-0.3%	3.2%	7.7%	
Q4		\$1,203,663	\$1,226,719	\$1,324,893	\$1,364,425	
	%Change		1.9%	8.0%	3.0%	

Wine and Distilled Total Gross, Taxable, B&O Tax by Year and Quarter

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Total Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$928,596,335	\$991,171,234	\$1,072,907,822	\$1,115,531,433	\$1,226,054,115
	%Change		6.7%	8.2%	4.0%	9.9%
Q2		\$1,122,149,660	\$1,187,656,206	\$1,212,253,339	\$1,332,151,707	
	%Change		5.8%	2.1%	9.9%	
Q3		\$1,218,207,176	\$1,255,617,606	\$1,299,383,064	\$1,326,657,216	
	%Change		3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	
Q4		\$1,308,987,777	\$1,370,487,831	\$1,335,191,489	\$1,366,054,130	
	%Change		4.7%	-2.6%	2.3%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$928,508,548	\$991,078,498	\$1,072,806,879	\$1,115,418,130	\$1,225,915,880
	%Change		6.7%	8.2%	4.0%	9.9%
Q2		\$1,122,038,004	\$1,187,536,836	\$1,212,129,118	\$1,331,999,116	
	%Change		5.8%	2.1%	9.9%	
Q3		\$1,218,095,474	\$1,255,497,865	\$1,299,250,487	\$1,326,504,560	
	%Change		3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	
Q4		\$1,308,871,472	\$1,370,364,508	\$1,335,057,604	\$1,365,911,431	
	%Change		4.7%	-2.6%	2.3%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$667,295,495	\$721,177,924	\$796,392,983	\$838,444,344	\$948,579,032
	%Change		8.1%	10.4%	5.3%	13.1%
Q2		\$834,900,117	\$893,171,962	\$964,380,531	\$1,037,997,416	
	%Change		7.0%	8.0%	7.6%	
Q3		\$904,044,731	\$944,579,395	\$1,000,782,388	\$1,023,565,956	
	%Change		4.5%	6.0%	2.3%	
Q4		\$947,345,464	\$995,378,905	\$1,001,639,961	\$1,047,602,204	
	%Change		5.1%	0.6%	4.6%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled B&O Tax by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$3,271,378	\$3,530,318	\$3,883,999	\$4,099,986	\$4,646,623
	%Change		7.9%	10.0%	5.6%	13.3%
Q2		\$4,095,514	\$4,386,606	\$4,719,029	\$5,077,590	
	%Change		7.1%	7.6%	7.6%	
Q3		\$4,471,484	\$4,684,750	\$4,898,418	\$5,073,834	
	%Change		4.8%	4.6%	3.6%	
Q4		\$4,636,981	\$4,861,587	\$4,884,360	\$5,122,149	
	%Change		4.8%	0.5%	4.9%	

Spirits Sales Activity: Sales to Consumers through Spirits Retailers

Fiscal Quarter	Sales Tax	Liter Tax	Liter Count*	Total Taxes	Total Product Price	Average Liter
q12018	\$30,258,000	\$30,125,000	7,989,000	\$60,383,000	\$207,983,000	\$26.03
q22018	\$32,418,000	\$32,055,000	8,501,000	\$64,473,000	\$222,610,000	\$26.19
q32018	\$35,434,000	\$35,373,000	9,381,000	\$70,807,000	\$243,656,000	\$25.97
q42018	\$41,808,000	\$38,661,000	10,253,000	\$80,469,000	\$284,413,000	\$27.74
2018 Total	\$140,231,000	\$136,214,000	36,124,000	\$276,132,000	\$958,662,000	\$105.93
q12019	\$32,731,000	\$31,506,000	8,355,000	\$64,237,000	\$223,901,000	\$26.80
q22019	\$35,013,000	\$33,422,000	8,863,000	\$68,435,000	\$239,230,000	\$26.99
q32019	\$38,039,000	\$36,809,000	9,762,000	\$74,848,000	\$260,404,000	\$26.68
q42019	\$44,542,000	\$40,115,000	10,638,000	\$84,657,000	\$301,935,000	\$28.38
2019 Total	\$152,909,000	\$141,852,000	37,618,000	\$292,177,000	\$1,025,470,000	\$108.85
q12020	\$37,597,000	\$35,620,000	9,446,000	\$73,217,000	\$256,617,000	\$27.17
q22020	\$49,335,000	\$45,367,000	12,031,000	\$94,701,000	\$335,359,000	\$27.87
q32020	\$49,247,000	\$45,028,000	11,941,000	\$94,276,000	\$334,506,000	\$28.01
q42020	\$56,334,000	\$48,321,000	12,815,000	\$104,656,000	\$379,457,000	\$29.61
2020 Total	\$187,296,000	\$174,336,000	46,233,000	\$366,850,000	\$1,305,939,000	\$112.66
q12021	\$44,118,000	\$39,001,000	10,343,000	\$83,119,000	\$298,327,000	\$28.84
q22021	\$47,036,000	\$41,117,000	10,904,000	\$88,153,000	\$317,599,000	\$29.13
q32021	\$48,123,000	\$42,951,000	11,390,000	\$91,074,000	\$325,822,000	\$28.60
q42021	\$55,400,000	\$45,593,000	12,091,000	\$100,993,000	\$371,239,000	\$30.70
2021 Total	\$189,402,000	\$168,662,000	44,728,000	\$363,339,000	\$1,312,987,000	\$117.27
q12022	\$41,761,000	\$36,472,000	9,672,000	\$78,233,000	\$281,947,000	\$29.15

*Count of Taxable Liters Sold to Consumers

Spirits Sales Activity: Sales to On-Premises Licensees

Quarter	Sales Tax	Liter Tax	Liter Count*	Total Taxes	Total Product Price	Average Liter
q12018	\$5,249,000	\$5,767,000	2,363,000	\$11,016,000	\$49,330,000	\$20.88
q22018	\$5,703,000	\$6,312,000	2,586,000	\$12,015,000	\$53,644,000	\$20.74
q32018	\$5,614,000	\$6,229,000	2,552,000	\$11,843,000	\$52,821,000	\$20.70
q42018	\$5,907,000	\$6,315,000	2,587,000	\$12,221,000	\$55,336,000	\$21.39
2018 Total	\$22,089,000	\$24,623,000	10,088,000	\$47,095,000	\$211,131,000	\$83.71

Quarter	Sales Tax	Liter Tax	Liter Count*	Total Taxes	Total Product Price	Average Liter
q12019	\$5,319,000	\$5,724,000	2,345,000	\$11,043,000	\$49,871,000	\$21.27
q22019	\$6,115,000	\$6,601,000	2,705,000	\$12,716,000	\$57,352,000	\$21.21
q32019	\$5,935,000	\$6,348,000	2,601,000	\$12,283,000	\$55,604,000	\$21.38
q42019	\$6,218,000	\$6,494,000	2,660,000	\$12,712,000	\$58,102,000	\$21.84
2019 Total	\$21,943,000	\$25,167,000	10,311,000	\$48,754,000	\$220,929,000	\$85.70
q12020	\$4,471,000	\$4,697,000	1,924,000	\$9,168,000	\$41,806,000	\$21.73
q22020	\$1,315,000	\$1,415,000	580,000	\$2,730,000	\$12,333,000	\$21.28
q32020	\$3,104,000	\$3,401,000	1,394,000	\$6,506,000	\$29,165,000	\$20.93
q42020	\$2,413,000	\$2,482,000	1,017,000	\$4,894,000	\$22,505,000	\$22.13
2020 Total	\$13,189,000	\$11,995,000	4,915,000	\$23,298,000	\$105,809,000	\$86.07
q12021	\$3,201,000	\$3,309,000	1,356,000	\$6,510,000	\$29,876,000	\$22.04
q22021	\$5,141,000	\$5,378,000	2,203,000	\$10,519,000	\$48,048,000	\$21.81
q32021	\$6,144,000	\$6,311,000	2,586,000	\$12,455,000	\$57,303,000	\$22.16
q42021	\$5,816,000	\$5,705,000	2,338,000	\$11,521,000	\$53,972,000	\$23.09
2021 Total	\$20,909,000	\$20,703,000	8,483,000	\$41,005,000	\$189,199,000	\$89.10
q12022	\$5,748,000	\$5,633,000	2,308,000	\$11,382,000	\$53,341,000	\$23.11

*Count of Taxable Liters Sold to Consumers

Research Question 3: Do Licensee Sales and Revenues Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Gross Business Income (GBI) of Licensees by Year and Quarter

Quarter		Breweries and Microbreweries Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$72,647,103	\$79,820,660	\$77,964,439	\$83,016,035	\$92,410,867
	%Change	\$0	9.9%	-2.3%	6.5%	11.3%
Q2	GBI	\$87,886,912	\$96,692,761	\$73,323,188	\$109,273,592	
	%Change	\$0	10.0%	-24.2%	49.0%	
Q3	GBI	\$96,710,660	\$99,297,114	\$92,001,003	\$114,188,355	
	%Change	\$0	2.7%	-7.3%	24.1%	
Q4	GBI	\$82,941,771	\$87,005,202	\$77,371,161	\$89,121,107	
	%Change	\$0	4.9%	-11.1%	15.2%	

Quarter		BW Restaurants Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$1,128,152,794	\$1,162,314,205	\$1,144,077,447	\$1,244,784,183	\$1,352,567,650
	%Change	\$0	3.0%	-1.6%	8.8%	8.7%
Q2	GBI	\$1,238,764,311	\$1,300,069,359	\$1,101,603,377	\$1,430,111,183	
	%Change	\$0	4.9%	-15.3%	29.8%	
Q3	GBI	\$1,275,338,231	\$1,333,210,084	\$1,254,307,342	\$1,461,956,419	
	%Change	\$0	4.5%	-5.9%	16.6%	
Q4	GBI	\$1,202,856,055	\$1,274,830,552	\$1,230,791,527	\$1,388,534,638	
	%Change	\$0	4.9%	-15.3%	29.8%	

Quarter		BW Specialty Shops, Combination SBW Licensees Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$125,172,723	\$132,705,231	\$157,075,086	\$206,440,553	\$204,024,156
	%Change	\$0	6.0%	18.4%	31.4%	-1.2%
Q2	GBI	\$143,313,755	\$152,335,253	\$194,520,019	\$230,718,323	
	%Change	\$0	6.3%	27.7%	18.6%	
Q3	GBI	\$151,039,988	\$163,867,271	\$215,585,868	\$234,994,021	
	%Change	\$0	8.5%	31.6%	9.0%	
Q4	GBI	\$177,973,290	\$192,939,927	\$273,400,137	\$276,372,906	
	%Change	\$0	8.4%	41.7%	1.1%	

Quarter		Caterers Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$62,984,137	\$69,833,980	\$58,952,693	\$29,593,293	\$53,534,075
	%Change	\$0	10.9%	-15.6%	-49.8%	80.9%
Q2	GBI	\$80,396,669	\$80,928,477	\$19,933,090	\$47,261,761	
	%Change	\$0	0.7%	-75.4%	137.1%	
Q3	GBI	\$98,943,663	\$98,728,197	\$29,095,672	\$76,247,296	
	%Change	\$0	-0.2%	-70.5%	162.1%	
Q4	GBI	\$94,722,061	\$92,915,056	\$31,885,366	\$66,714,098	
	%Change	\$0	-1.9%	-65.7%	109.2%	

Quarter		Distilleries and Craft Distilleries Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$6,048,568	\$8,295,273	\$13,577,392	\$13,907,080	\$13,935,874
	%Change	\$0	37.1%	63.7%	2.4%	0.2%
Q2	GBI	\$8,629,836	\$13,196,259	\$20,635,221	\$14,964,386	
	%Change	\$0	52.9%	56.4%	-27.5%	
Q3	GBI	\$9,351,333	\$13,133,589	\$14,710,865	\$14,080,043	
	%Change	\$0	40.4%	12.0%	-4.3%	
Q4	GBI	\$11,334,672	\$15,886,286	\$13,119,480	\$13,702,417	
	%Change	\$0	40.2%	-17.4%	4.4%	

Quarter		Hotels Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$758,711,083	\$810,752,238	\$667,766,120	\$388,484,801	\$689,522,130
	%Change	\$0	6.9%	-17.6%	-41.8%	77.5%
Q2	GBI	\$1,115,277,759	\$1,104,415,347	\$294,100,779	\$689,125,743	
	%Change	\$0	-1.0%	-73.4%	134.3%	
Q3	GBI	\$1,321,370,846	\$1,339,409,576	\$513,200,239	\$1,061,375,478	
	%Change	\$0	1.4%	-61.7%	106.8%	

Quarter		Hotels Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q4	GBI	\$871,654,231	\$904,518,997	\$378,847,280	\$749,812,496	
	%Change	\$0	3.8%	-58.1%	97.9%	

Quarter		SBW Restaurants Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$1,805,615,333	\$1,876,076,983	\$1,682,231,583	\$1,414,750,087	\$2,107,935,243
	%Change	\$0	3.9%	-10.3%	-15.9%	49.0%
Q2	GBI	\$2,003,639,242	\$2,125,152,340	\$964,428,964	\$2,019,170,970	
	%Change	\$0	6.1%	-54.6%	109.4%	
Q3	GBI	\$2,109,383,651	\$2,203,541,346	\$1,492,268,078	\$2,302,828,238	
	%Change	\$0	4.5%	-32.3%	54.3%	
Q4	GBI	\$1,981,127,928	\$2,093,736,091	\$1,310,727,549	\$2,198,168,808	
	%Change	\$0	5.7%	-37.4%	67.7%	

Quarter		Snack Bars Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$453,043,267	\$478,234,897	\$506,052,878	\$509,724,501	\$601,088,654
	%Change	\$0	5.6%	5.8%	0.7%	17.9%
Q2	GBI	\$510,442,737	\$562,110,639	\$407,696,189	\$618,397,693	
	%Change	\$0	10.1%	-27.5%	51.7%	
Q3	GBI	\$521,240,700	\$620,173,705	\$514,879,794	\$666,879,228	
	%Change	\$0	19.0%	-17.0%	29.5%	
Q4	GBI	\$734,797,327	\$559,478,469	\$518,646,428	\$605,069,142	
	%Change	\$0	-23.9%	-7.3%	16.7%	

Quarter		Taverns and Nightclubs Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$238,748,474	\$237,223,124	\$201,279,477	\$136,692,927	\$239,060,124
	%Change	\$0	-0.6%	-15.2%	-32.1%	74.9%
Q2	GBI	\$253,360,428	\$258,610,386	\$66,480,408	\$217,287,109	
	%Change	\$0	2.1%	-74.3%	226.8%	
Q3	GBI	\$271,244,435	\$264,030,202	\$147,420,340	\$271,686,781	
	%Change	\$0	-2.7%	-44.2%	84.3%	
Q4	GBI	\$250,757,664	\$255,909,859	\$116,477,426	\$248,420,230	
	%Change	\$0	2.1%	-54.5%	113.3%	

Quarter		Wineries Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1	GBI	\$210,637,552	\$219,516,424	\$259,044,332	\$281,949,752	\$317,861,185
	%Change	\$0	4.2%	18.0%	8.8%	12.7%
Q2	GBI	\$218,734,603	\$242,466,071	\$227,641,480	\$294,164,804	

Quarter		Wineries Gross Business Income (GBI) by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	%Change	\$0	10.8%	-6.1%	29.2%	
Q3	GBI	\$229,767,327	\$251,403,568	\$262,936,133	\$306,045,861	
	%Change	\$0	9.4%	4.6%	16.4%	
Q4	GBI	\$326,232,728	\$287,296,260	\$342,665,522	\$369,311,143	
	%Change	\$0	9.4%	4.6%	16.4%	

More Revenues:

Beer and Ale Total Gross, Taxable, B&O Tax by Year and Quarter

Quarter		Beer and Ale Total Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$284,783,872	\$247,974,733	\$246,649,334	\$246,608,526	\$283,041,458
	%Change		-12.9%	-0.5%	0.0%	14.8%
Q2		\$296,341,569	\$298,746,923	\$283,060,412	\$318,915,160	
	%Change		0.8%	-5.3%	12.7%	
Q3		\$291,198,857	\$290,948,846	\$296,011,602	\$320,065,746	
	%Change		-0.1%	1.7%	8.1%	
Q4		\$269,047,707	\$263,123,495	\$283,860,117	\$292,667,787	
	%Change		-2.2%	7.9%	3.1%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$284,553,855	\$247,839,720	\$246,548,694	\$246,567,060	\$283,011,333
	%Change		-12.9%	-0.5%	0.0%	14.8%
Q2		\$296,146,644	\$298,595,787	\$282,996,516	\$318,904,190	
	%Change		0.8%	-5.2%	12.7%	
Q3		\$290,900,855	\$290,815,784	\$295,925,390	\$320,031,406	
	%Change		0.0%	1.8%	8.1%	
Q4		\$268,850,387	\$262,973,743	\$283,797,489	\$292,627,962	
	%Change		-2.2%	7.9%	3.1%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$273,287,903	\$239,880,340	\$239,384,891	\$236,508,920	\$274,330,330
	%Change		-12.2%	-0.2%	-1.2%	16.0%
Q2		\$287,046,616	\$288,882,743	\$276,832,394	\$307,987,175	
	%Change		0.6%	-4.2%	11.3%	
Q3		\$279,192,938	\$278,104,136	\$287,703,016	\$309,269,040	
	%Change		-0.4%	3.5%	7.5%	
Q4		\$248,132,161	\$252,788,529	\$273,511,391	\$281,259,251	
	%Change		1.9%	7.8%	3.0%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	%Change		1.9%	8.2%	2.8%	

Quarter		Beer and Ale B&O Tax by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$1,324,173	\$1,163,537	\$1,160,254	\$1,145,280	\$1,329,578
	%Change		-12.1%	-0.3%	-1.3%	16.1%
Q2		\$1,391,242	\$1,400,841	\$1,340,173	\$1,492,446	
	%Change		0.7%	-4.3%	11.4%	
Q3		\$1,353,646	\$1,349,378	\$1,392,842	\$1,499,637	
	%Change		-0.3%	3.2%	7.7%	
Q4		\$1,203,663	\$1,226,719	\$1,324,893	\$1,364,425	
	%Change		1.9%	8.0%	3.0%	

Wine and Distilled Total Gross, Taxable, B&O Tax by Year and Quarter

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Total Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$928,596,335	\$991,171,234	\$1,072,907,822	\$1,115,531,433	\$1,226,054,115
	%Change		6.7%	8.2%	4.0%	9.9%
Q2		\$1,122,149,660	\$1,187,656,206	\$1,212,253,339	\$1,332,151,707	
	%Change		5.8%	2.1%	9.9%	
Q3		\$1,218,207,176	\$1,255,617,606	\$1,299,383,064	\$1,326,657,216	
	%Change		3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	
Q4		\$1,308,987,777	\$1,370,487,831	\$1,335,191,489	\$1,366,054,130	
	%Change		4.7%	-2.6%	2.3%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Gross by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$928,508,548	\$991,078,498	\$1,072,806,879	\$1,115,418,130	\$1,225,915,880
	%Change		6.7%	8.2%	4.0%	9.9%
Q2		\$1,122,038,004	\$1,187,536,836	\$1,212,129,118	\$1,331,999,116	
	%Change		5.8%	2.1%	9.9%	
Q3		\$1,218,095,474	\$1,255,497,865	\$1,299,250,487	\$1,326,504,560	
	%Change		3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	
Q4		\$1,308,871,472	\$1,370,364,508	\$1,335,057,604	\$1,365,911,431	
	%Change		4.7%	-2.6%	2.3%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$667,295,495	\$721,177,924	\$796,392,983	\$838,444,344	\$948,579,032
	%Change		8.1%	10.4%	5.3%	13.1%
Q2		\$834,900,117	\$893,171,962	\$964,380,531	\$1,037,997,416	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled Taxable by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	%Change		7.0%	8.0%	7.6%	
Q3		\$904,044,731	\$944,579,395	\$1,000,782,388	\$1,023,565,956	
	%Change		4.5%	6.0%	2.3%	
Q4		\$947,345,464	\$995,378,905	\$1,001,639,961	\$1,047,602,204	
	%Change		5.1%	0.6%	4.6%	

Quarter		Wine and Distilled B&O Tax by Year and Quarter				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q1		\$3,271,378	\$3,530,318	\$3,883,999	\$4,099,986	\$4,646,623
	%Change		7.9%	10.0%	5.6%	13.3%
Q2		\$4,095,514	\$4,386,606	\$4,719,029	\$5,077,590	
	%Change		7.1%	7.6%	7.6%	
Q3		\$4,471,484	\$4,684,750	\$4,898,418	\$5,073,834	
	%Change		4.8%	4.6%	3.6%	
Q4		\$4,636,981	\$4,861,587	\$4,884,360	\$5,122,149	
	%Change		4.8%	0.5%	4.9%	

Spirits Sales Activity: Sales to Consumers through Spirits Retailers

Fiscal Quarter	Sales Tax	Liter Tax	Liter Count*	Total Taxes	Total Product Price	Average Liter
q12018	\$30,258,000	\$30,125,000	7,989,000	\$60,383,000	\$207,983,000	\$26.03
q22018	\$32,418,000	\$32,055,000	8,501,000	\$64,473,000	\$222,610,000	\$26.19
q32018	\$35,434,000	\$35,373,000	9,381,000	\$70,807,000	\$243,656,000	\$25.97
q42018	\$41,808,000	\$38,661,000	10,253,000	\$80,469,000	\$284,413,000	\$27.74
2018 Total	\$140,231,000	\$136,214,000	36,124,000	\$276,132,000	\$958,662,000	\$105.93
q12019	\$32,731,000	\$31,506,000	8,355,000	\$64,237,000	\$223,901,000	\$26.80
q22019	\$35,013,000	\$33,422,000	8,863,000	\$68,435,000	\$239,230,000	\$26.99
q32019	\$38,039,000	\$36,809,000	9,762,000	\$74,848,000	\$260,404,000	\$26.68
q42019	\$44,542,000	\$40,115,000	10,638,000	\$84,657,000	\$301,935,000	\$28.38
2019 Total	\$152,909,000	\$141,852,000	37,618,000	\$292,177,000	\$1,025,470,000	\$108.85
q12020	\$37,597,000	\$35,620,000	9,446,000	\$73,217,000	\$256,617,000	\$27.17
q22020	\$49,335,000	\$45,367,000	12,031,000	\$94,701,000	\$335,359,000	\$27.87
q32020	\$49,247,000	\$45,028,000	11,941,000	\$94,276,000	\$334,506,000	\$28.01
q42020	\$56,334,000	\$48,321,000	12,815,000	\$104,656,000	\$379,457,000	\$29.61
2020 Total	\$187,296,000	\$174,336,000	46,233,000	\$366,850,000	\$1,305,939,000	\$112.66
q12021	\$44,118,000	\$39,001,000	10,343,000	\$83,119,000	\$298,327,000	\$28.84
q22021	\$47,036,000	\$41,117,000	10,904,000	\$88,153,000	\$317,599,000	\$29.13
q32021	\$48,123,000	\$42,951,000	11,390,000	\$91,074,000	\$325,822,000	\$28.60
q42021	\$55,400,000	\$45,593,000	12,091,000	\$100,993,000	\$371,239,000	\$30.70
2021 Total	\$189,402,000	\$168,662,000	44,728,000	\$363,339,000	\$1,312,987,000	\$117.27
q12022	\$41,761,000	\$36,472,000	9,672,000	\$78,233,000	\$281,947,000	\$29.15

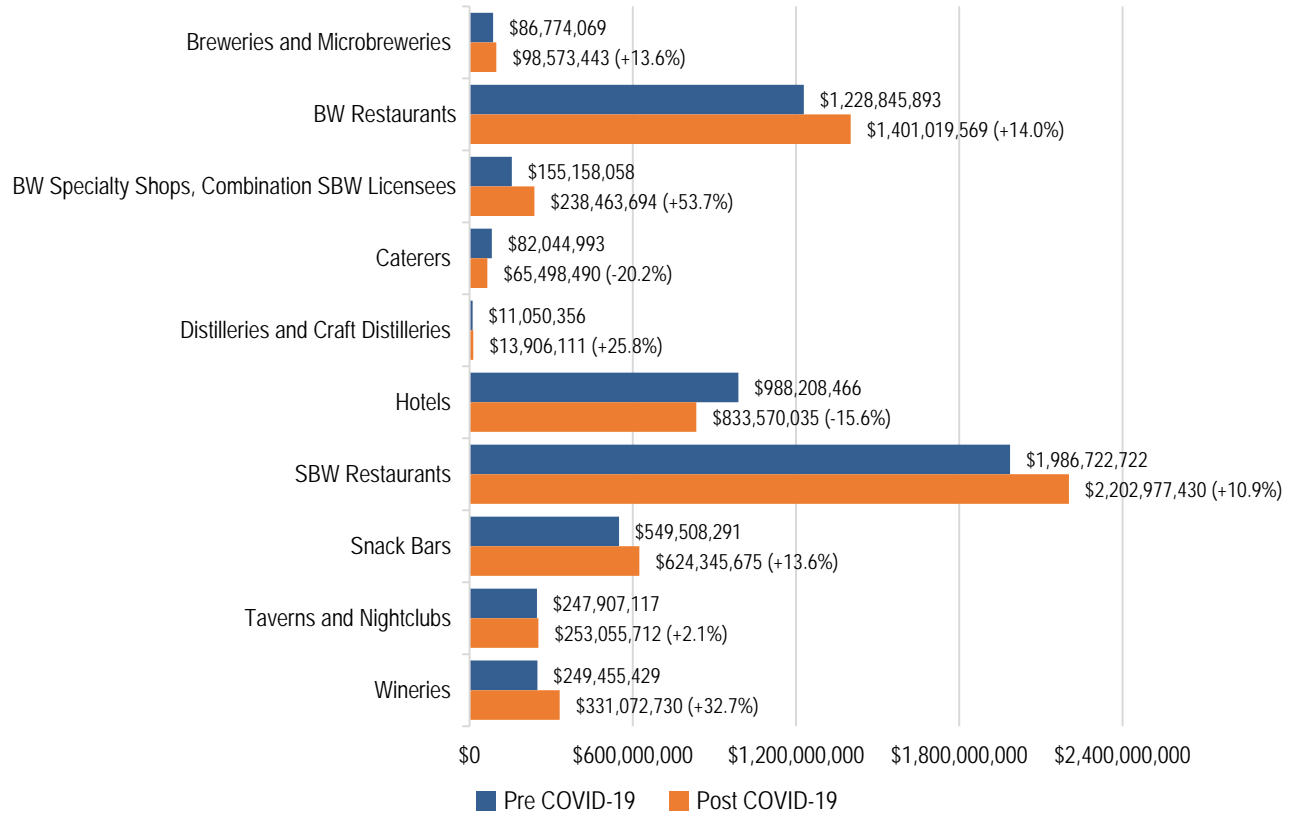
*Count of Taxable Liters Sold to Consumers

Spirits Sales Activity: Sales to On-Premises Licensees

Quarter	Sales Tax	Liter Tax	Liter Count*	Total Taxes	Total Product Price	Average Liter
q12018	\$5,249,000	\$5,767,000	2,363,000	\$11,016,000	\$49,330,000	\$20.88
q22018	\$5,703,000	\$6,312,000	2,586,000	\$12,015,000	\$53,644,000	\$20.74
q32018	\$5,614,000	\$6,229,000	2,552,000	\$11,843,000	\$52,821,000	\$20.70
q42018	\$5,907,000	\$6,315,000	2,587,000	\$12,221,000	\$55,336,000	\$21.39
2018 Total	\$22,089,000	\$24,623,000	10,088,000	\$47,095,000	\$211,131,000	\$83.71
q12019	\$5,319,000	\$5,724,000	2,345,000	\$11,043,000	\$49,871,000	\$21.27
q22019	\$6,115,000	\$6,601,000	2,705,000	\$12,716,000	\$57,352,000	\$21.21
q32019	\$5,935,000	\$6,348,000	2,601,000	\$12,283,000	\$55,604,000	\$21.38
q42019	\$6,218,000	\$6,494,000	2,660,000	\$12,712,000	\$58,102,000	\$21.84
2019 Total	\$21,943,000	\$25,167,000	10,311,000	\$48,754,000	\$220,929,000	\$85.70
q12020	\$4,471,000	\$4,697,000	1,924,000	\$9,168,000	\$41,806,000	\$21.73
q22020	\$1,315,000	\$1,415,000	580,000	\$2,730,000	\$12,333,000	\$21.28
q32020	\$3,104,000	\$3,401,000	1,394,000	\$6,506,000	\$29,165,000	\$20.93
q42020	\$2,413,000	\$2,482,000	1,017,000	\$4,894,000	\$22,505,000	\$22.13
2020 Total	\$13,189,000	\$11,995,000	4,915,000	\$23,298,000	\$105,809,000	\$86.07
q12021	\$3,201,000	\$3,309,000	1,356,000	\$6,510,000	\$29,876,000	\$22.04
q22021	\$5,141,000	\$5,378,000	2,203,000	\$10,519,000	\$48,048,000	\$21.81
q32021	\$6,144,000	\$6,311,000	2,586,000	\$12,455,000	\$57,303,000	\$22.16
q42021	\$5,816,000	\$5,705,000	2,338,000	\$11,521,000	\$53,972,000	\$23.09
2021 Total	\$20,909,000	\$20,703,000	8,483,000	\$41,005,000	\$189,199,000	\$89.10
q12022	\$5,748,000	\$5,633,000	2,308,000	\$11,382,000	\$53,341,000	\$23.11

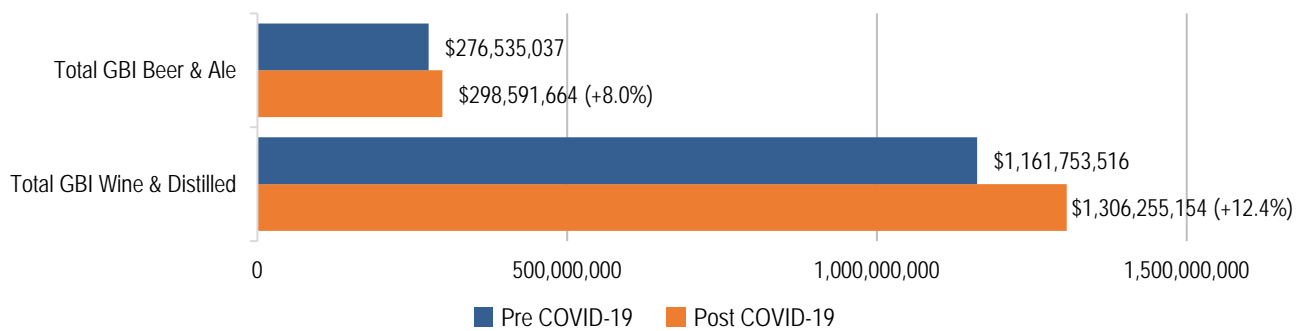
*Count of Taxable Liters Sold to Consumers

Mean GBI by Licensee Type Pre-Post COVID-19



Source: Gross Business Income (GBI) Report Tool,¹ DOR, August 2022; Data Received from Justin Nordhorn, WSLCB Proposed Rule Making WSR 21-20-066, April 2022²

Mean GBI Beer & Ale and Wine & Distilled, Pre-Post COVID-19



Source: Quarterly Business Reviews,³ DOR, August 2022

¹ <https://apps.dor.wa.gov/ResearchStats/Content/GrossBusinessIncome/Report.aspx>

² https://lcb.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/rules/2021%20Proposed%20Rules/WSR_21-20-066_Combined.pdf

³ <https://dor.wa.gov/about/statistics-reports/quarterly-business-reviews>

Research Question 4: Do Traffic Safety Indicators Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFF AND POLICE CHIEF

Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief Full-time Employment Trends

Law Enforcement Employment Rates (2018-2021)									
County	2018	2019	2020	2021	County	2018	2019	2020	2021
ADAMS	61	62	63	63	LEWIS	177	180	177	168
% Change	N/A	1.64%	1.61%	0.00%	% Change	N/A	1.69%	-1.67%	-5.08%
ASOTIN	48	48	48	46	LINCOLN	32	31	31	29
% Change	N/A	0.00%	0.00%	-4.17%	% Change	N/A	-3.13%	0.00%	-6.45%
BENTON	426	322	313	296	MASON	133	134	133	134
% Change	N/A	-24.41%	-2.80%	-5.43%	% Change	N/A	0.75%	-0.75%	0.75%
CHELAN	130	124	122	124	OKANOGAN	107	152	147	153
% Change	N/A	-4.62%	-1.61%	1.64%	% Change	N/A	42.06%	-3.29%	4.08%
CLALLAM	171	157	173	168	PACIFIC	71	69	70	72
% Change	N/A	-8.19%	10.19%	-2.89%	% Change	N/A	-2.82%	1.45%	2.86%
CLARK	604	604	594	612	PEND OREILLE	51	64	67	63
% Change	N/A	0.00%	-1.66%	3.03%	% Change	N/A	25.49%	4.69%	-5.97%
COLUMBIA	10	9	8	8	PIERCE	1191	1285	1226	1195
% Change	N/A	-10.00%	-11.11%	0.00%	% Change	N/A	7.89%	-4.59%	-2.53%
COWLITZ	176	191	189	191	SAN JUAN	29	35	34	36
% Change	N/A	8.52%	-1.05%	1.06%	% Change	N/A	20.69%	-2.86%	5.88%
DOUGLAS	58	61	57	62	SKAGIT	292	303	298	306
% Change	N/A	5.17%	-6.56%	8.77%	% Change	N/A	3.77%	-1.65%	2.68%
FERRY	28	25	24	21	SKAMANIA	34	36	34	35
% Change	N/A	-10.71%	-4.00%	-12.50%	% Change	N/A	5.88%	-5.56%	2.94%
FRANKLIN	179	185	188	189	SNOHOMISH	1179	1191	1187	1142
% Change	N/A	3.35%	1.62%	0.53%	% Change	N/A	1.02%	-0.34%	-3.79%
GARFIELD	13	15	13	14	SPOKANE	767	768	766	757
% Change	N/A	15.38%	-13.33%	7.69%	% Change	N/A	0.13%	-0.26%	-1.17%
GRANT	235	246	246	249	STATE AGENCY	2893	2859	2822	2617
% Change	N/A	4.68%	0.00%	1.22%	% Change	N/A	-1.18%	-1.29%	-7.26%
GRAYS HARBOR	251	253	257	252	STEVENS	100	109	108	109
% Change	N/A	0.80%	1.58%	-1.95%	% Change	N/A	9.00%	-0.92%	0.93%
ISLAND	109	115	117	117	THURSTON	483	501	501	514
% Change	N/A	5.50%	1.74%	0.00%	% Change	N/A	3.73%	0.00%	2.59%
JEFFERSON	60	61	62	55	WAHIAKUM	16	20	20	20
% Change	N/A	1.67%	1.64%	-11.29%	% Change	N/A	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%
KING	4422	4479	4350	3968	WALLA WALLA	128	124	129	128
% Change	N/A	1.29%	-2.88%	-8.78%	% Change	N/A	-3.13%	4.03%	-0.78%
KITSAP	397	422	422	415	WHATCOM	490	488	490	484

Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief Full-time Employment Trends

Law Enforcement Employment Rates (2018-2021)									
County	2018	2019	2020	2021	County	2018	2019	2020	2021
% Change	N/A	6.30%	0.00%	-1.66%	% Change	N/A	-0.41%	0.41%	-1.22%
KITTITAS	138	137	150	167	WHITMAN	111	112	112	108
% Change	N/A	-0.72%	9.49%	11.33%	% Change	N/A	0.90%	0.00%	-3.57%
KLICKITAT	56	58	58	56	YAKIMA	502	473	462	464
% Change	N/A	3.57%	0.00%	-3.45%	% Change	N/A	-5.78%	-2.33%	0.43%
Washington Total	16358	16508	16268	15607	Washington Average	408.95	412.7	406.7	390.175
% Change	N/A	0.92%	-1.45%	-4.06%	% Change	N/A	0.92%	-1.45%	-4.06%

Source: Full-Time Law Enforcement Employee Count, Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, August 2022

Research Question 5: Do Crime Rates Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFF AND POLICE CHIEFS

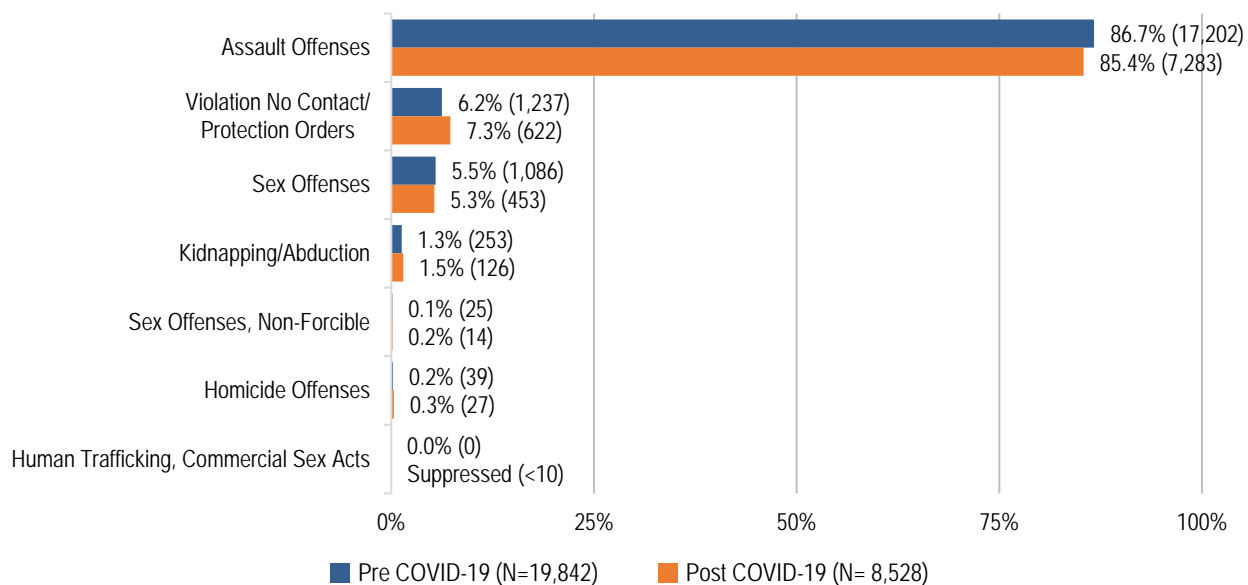
Crimes Against People in which the Offender was suspected of alcohol use⁴

Offenses	Pre-COVID-19			Post-COVID-19				
	Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N=19,842)		Total Incidents (N=233,438)	Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N= 8,528)		Total Incidents (N=103,082)		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Assault Offenses	17,202	86.69%	175,657	75.25%	7,283	85.40%	77,110	74.80%
Violation No Contact/Protection Orders	1,237	6.23%	38,158	16.35%	622	7.29%	18,167	17.62%
Sex Offenses	1,086	5.47%	15,208	6.51%	453	5.31%	5,744	5.57%
Kidnapping/Abduction	253	1.28%	2,951	1.26%	126	1.48%	1,362	1.32%
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	25	0.13%	759	0.33%	14	0.16%	250	0.24%
Homicide Offenses	39	0.20%	558	0.24%	27	0.32%	392	0.38%
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	147	0.06%	<10	Suppressed	57	0.06%

Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Crimes Against People in which the Offender was suspected of alcohol use Pre-Post COVID-19 Restrictions

⁴ Represents Group A Offenses used to report all incidents reported within a law enforcement agency’s jurisdiction.



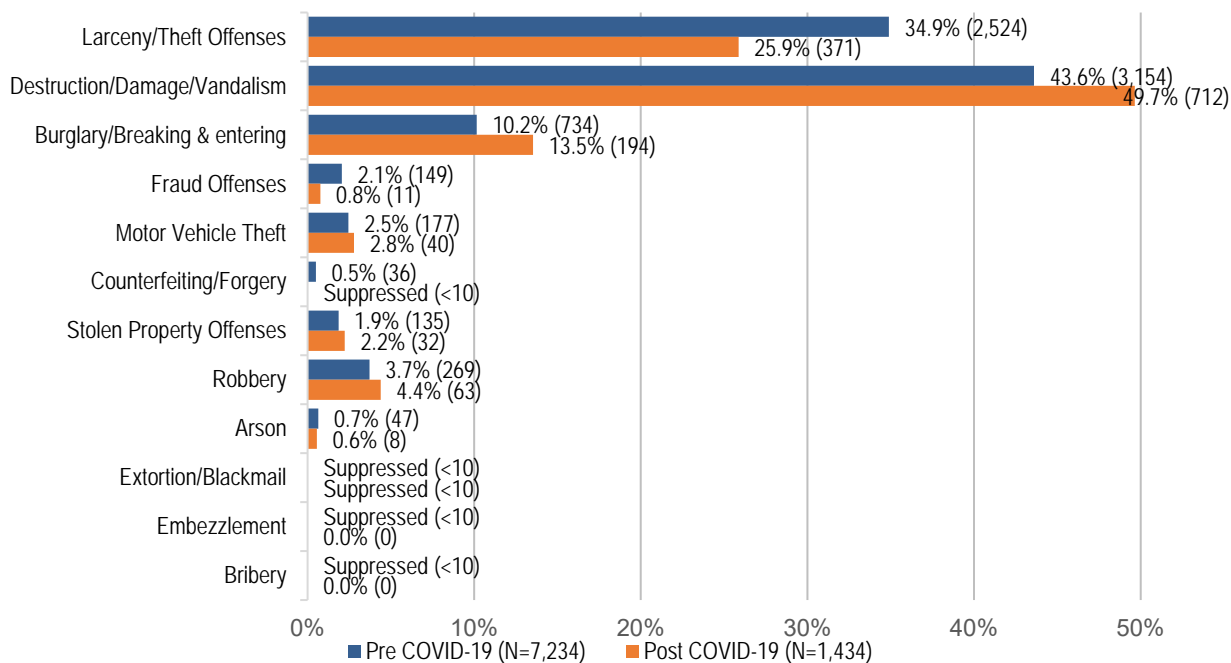
Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Crimes Against Property in which the Offender was Suspected of Alcohol in the Commission of the Crime

Offenses	Pre-COVID-19				Post-COVID-19			
	Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N=7,234)		Total Incidents (N=727,305)		Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N=1,434)		Total Incidents (N=200,928)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Larceny/Theft Offenses	2,524	34.89%	345,841	47.55%	371	25.87%	91,688	45.63%
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	3,154	43.60%	138,778	19.08%	712	49.65%	43,451	21.63%
Burglary/Breaking & entering	734	10.15%	81,243	11.17%	194	13.53%	22,366	11.13%
Fraud Offenses	149	2.06%	59,981	8.25%	11	0.77%	11,800	5.87%
Motor Vehicle Theft	177	2.45%	58,210	8.00%	40	2.79%	22,068	10.98%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	36	0.50%	13,514	1.86%	<10	Suppressed	1,789	0.89%
Stolen Property Offenses	135	1.87%	13,346	1.83%	32	2.23%	3,154	1.57%
Robbery	269	3.72%	12,079	1.66%	63	4.39%	3,303	1.64%
Arson	47	0.65%	2,175	0.30%	8	0.56%	853	0.42%
Extortion/Blackmail	<10	Suppressed	1,223	0.17%	<10	Suppressed	367	0.18%
Embezzlement	<10	Suppressed	887	0.12%	0	0	83	0.04%
Bribery	<10	Suppressed	28	0.00%	0	0	<10	Suppressed

Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Crimes Against Property in which the Offender was Suspected of Alcohol in the Commission of the Crime Pre-Post COVID-19 Restrictions



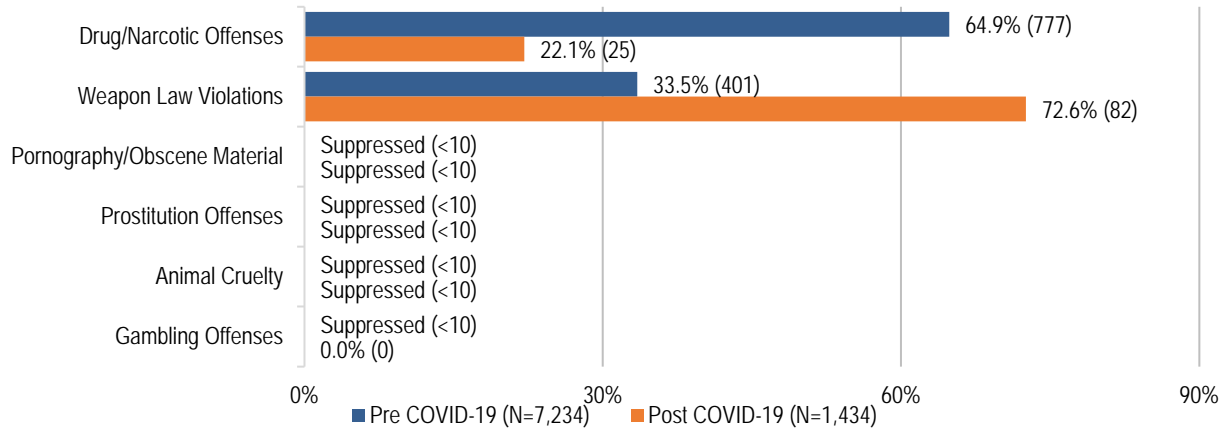
Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Crimes Against Society in which the Offender was Suspected of Alcohol in the Commission of the Crime

Offenses	Pre-COVID-19						Post-COVID-19					
	Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use				Total Incidents (N=727,305)		Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use				Total Incidents (N=200,928)	
	Not Suspected (N=720,071)		Suspected (N=7,234)				Not Suspected (N=199,494)		Suspected (N=1,434)			
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	61,368	82.12%	777	64.86%	62,145	81.85%	2,408	49.12%	25	22.12%	2,433	48.51%
Weapon Law Violations	10,200	13.65%	401	33.47%	10,601	13.96%	2,007	40.94%	82	72.57%	2,089	41.66%
Pornography/ Obscene Material	1,566	2.10%	<10	Suppressed	1,571	2.07%	242	4.94%	<10	Suppressed	245	4.89%
Prostitution Offenses	1,152	1.54%	<10	Suppressed	1,159	1.53%	114	2.33%	<10	Suppressed	115	2.29%
Animal Cruelty	374	0.50%	<10	Suppressed	381	0.50%	120	2.45%	<10	Suppressed	122	2.43%
Gambling Offenses	66	0.09%	<10	Suppressed	67	0.09%	11	0.22%	0	0	11	0.22%

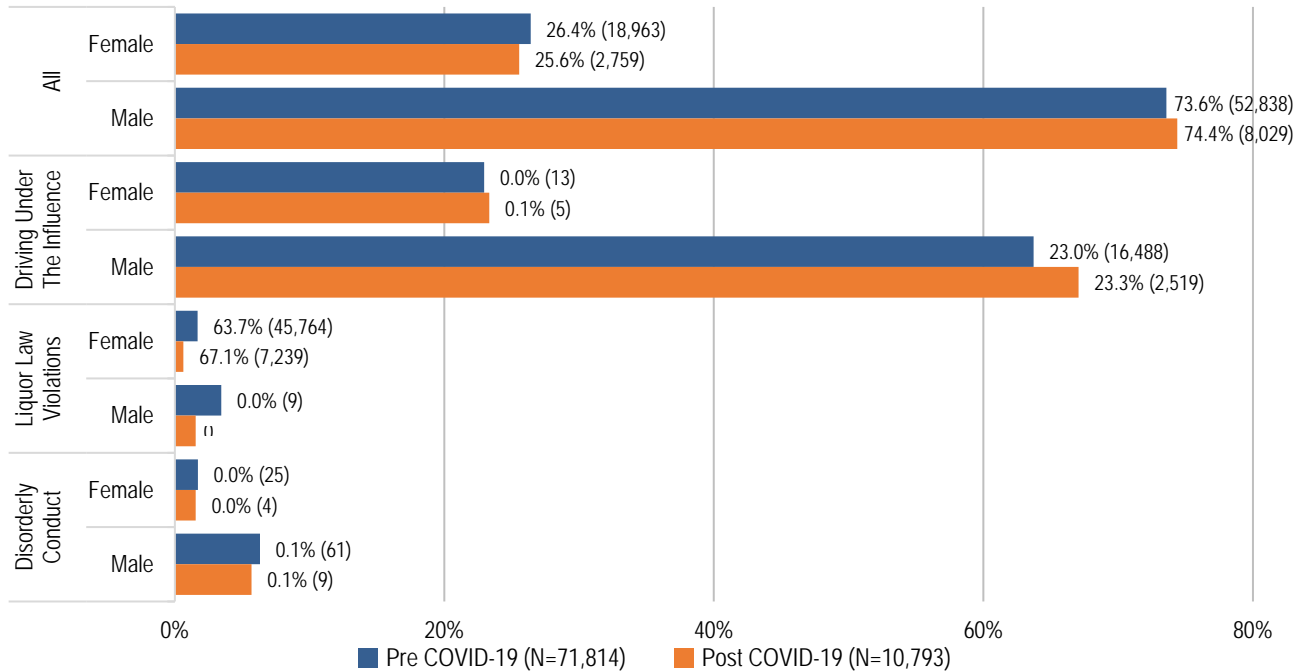
Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Crimes Against Society in which the Offender was Suspected of Alcohol in the Commission of the Crime Pre/Post COVID-19 Restrictions



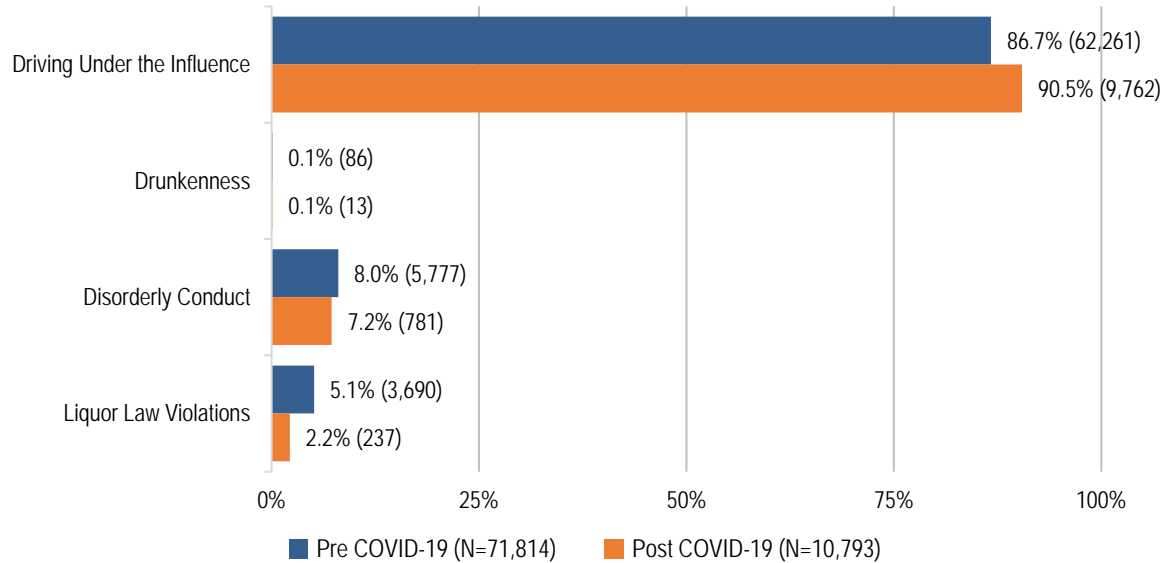
Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Exhibit 1: Group B Offenses Resulting in an Arrest by Sex Pre-Post COVID-19



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs, Received August 2022

Overall Alcohol-Related Group B Offenses Resulting in an Arrest Pre-Post COVID-19 (Percent of Total)



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Group B Offenses by Demographics

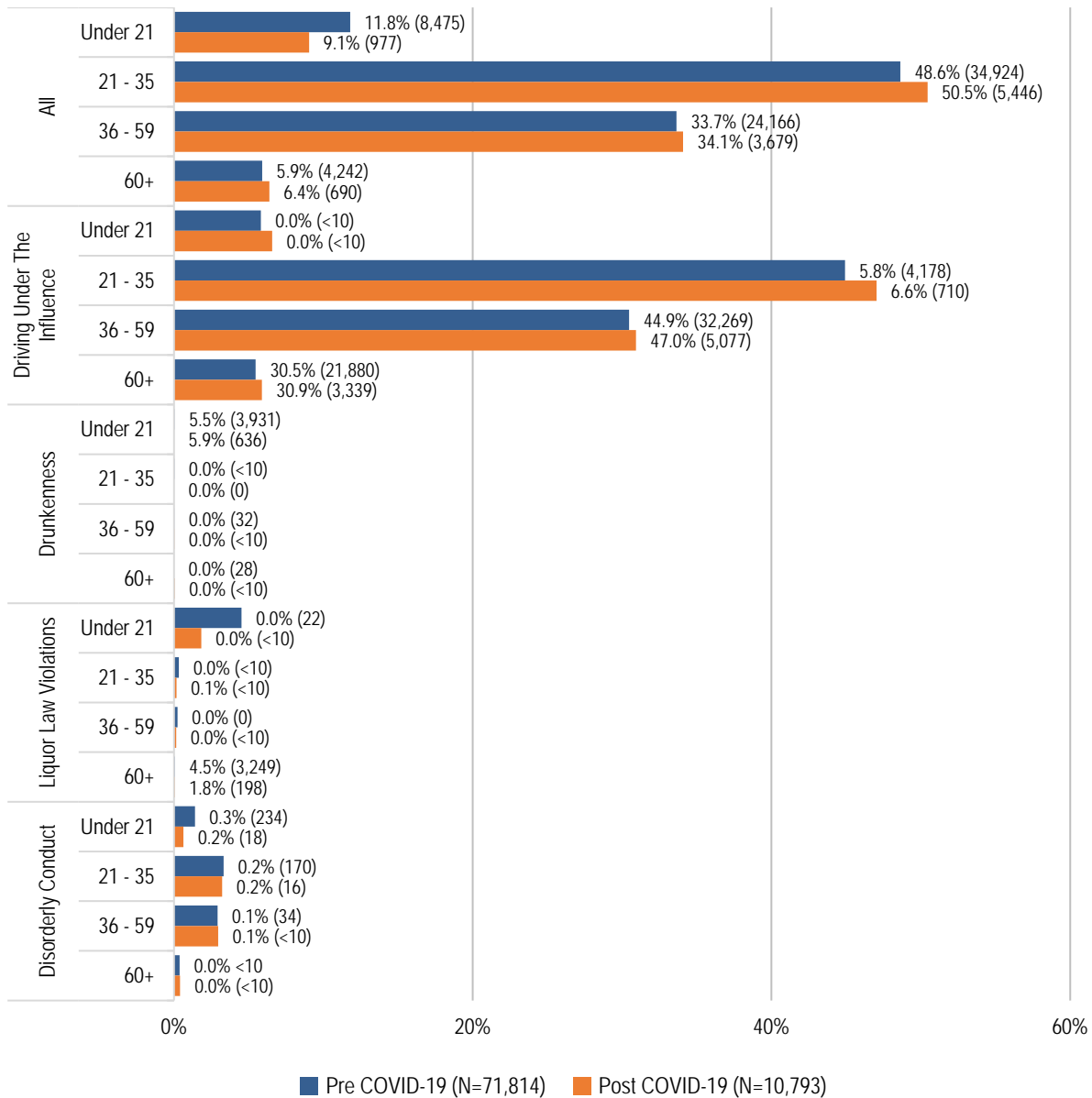
Group B Arrest Offense	Race/Ethnicity	Pre COVID		Post-COVID	
		N=71,814		N=10,793	
		Total	%	Total	%
All	Hispanic or Latino	6,008	8.37%	1,049	9.72%
	White	52,422	73.00%	7,499	69.48%
	Black or African American	6,749	9.40%	1,101	10.20%
	Asian	3,201	4.46%	495	4.59%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	1,416	1.97%	251	2.33%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,018	2.81%	398	3.69%
Driving Under the Influence	Hispanic or Latino	4,441	6.18%	909	8.42%
	White	46,202	64.34%	6,810	63.10%
	Black or African American	5,891	8.20%	982	9.10%
	Asian	2,994	4.17%	479	4.44%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	1,035	1.44%	216	2.00%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,698	2.36%	366	3.39%
Drunkenness	Hispanic or Latino	10	0.01%	<10	Suppressed
	White	65	0.09%	10	0.09%
	Black or African American	<10	Suppressed	<10	Suppressed
	American Indian or Alaska Native	<10	Suppressed	<10	Suppressed
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	Suppressed	<10	Suppressed
Liquor Law Violations	Hispanic or Latino	571	0.80%	26	0.24%
	White	2,520	3.51%	184	1.70%
	Black or African American	204	0.28%	<10	Suppressed
	Asian	78	0.11%	<10	Suppressed
	American Indian or Alaska Native	141	0.20%	<10	Suppressed
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	176	0.25%	11	0.10%
	Hispanic or Latino	986	1.37%	113	1.05%

Group B Offenses by Demographics

Group B Arrest Offense	Race/Ethnicity	Pre COVID		Post-COVID	
		N=71,814		N=10,793	
		Total	%	Total	%
Disorderly Conduct	White	3,635	5.06%	495	4.59%
	Black or African American	651	0.91%	113	1.05%
	Asian	129	0.18%	12	0.11%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	235	0.33%	27	0.25%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	141	0.20%	21	0.19%

Source: Data Request Response Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Group B Offenses Resulting in an Arrest by Age Group Pre-Post COVID-19 Restrictions



Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Domestic Violence Crimes Against People in which the Offender was suspected of alcohol use

Domestic Violence Offenses - Crimes against People	Pre-Covid 19 Restrictions		Post-Covid 19 Restrictions			
	Domestic Violence Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N= Suppressed)	Total Incidents (N=15,967)	Domestic Violence Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N= 2,737)	Total Incidents (N=Suppressed)		
Assault Offenses	10,287	87.56%	12,803	2,332	85.20%	14,254
Violation No Contact/Protection Orders	1,044	8.89%	2,536	286	10.45%	6,869
Sex Offenses	202	1.72%	297	57	2.08%	696
Kidnapping/Abduction	195	1.66%	297	56	2.05%	368
Homicide Offenses	11	0.09%	15	<10	Suppressed	27
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	<10	Suppressed	15	<10	Suppressed	34
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	Suppressed	0	0	Suppressed

Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Domestic Violence Crimes Against Property in which the Offender was suspected of alcohol use

Domestic Violence Offenses - Crimes against Property	Pre-Covid 19 Restrictions		Post-Covid 19 Restrictions			
	Domestic Violence Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N=1,619)	Total Incidents (N=2,437)	Domestic Violence Incidents with Suspected Alcohol Use (N=528)	Total Incidents (N=6,246)		
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1,307	80.73%	1667	403	76.33%	3,473
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	158	9.76%	287	68	12.88%	988
Larceny/Theft Offenses	78	4.82%	235	27	5.11%	991
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	1.73%	68	14	2.65%	232
Robbery	27	1.67%	64	<10	Suppressed	138
Arson	15	0.93%	19	<10	Suppressed	58
Fraud Offenses	<10	Suppressed	60	<10	Suppressed	258
Stolen Property Offenses	<10	Suppressed	21	<10	Suppressed	49
Bribery	<10	Suppressed	Suppressed	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	Suppressed	0	0	38
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	10	0	0	21

Source: Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief, August 2022

Research Question 6: Do Rates of Underage Drinking Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

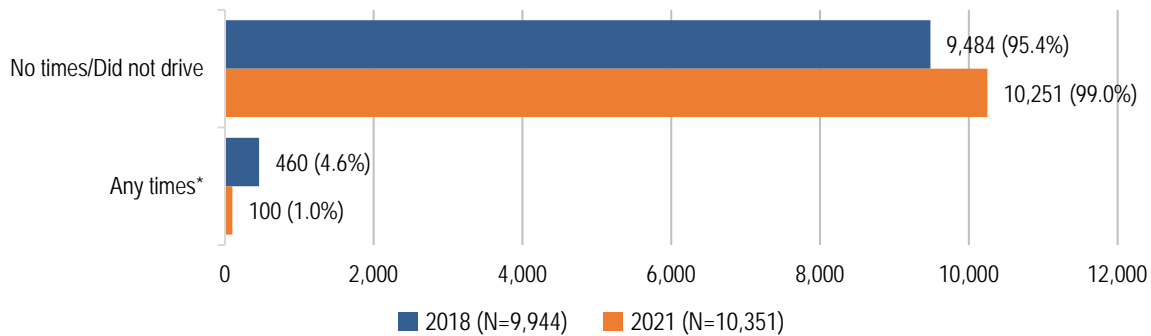
HEALTHY YOUTH SURVEY (2018 and 2021)

Perception of Alcohol Access

2018 (N=19,791)				2021 (N=17,494)			
Very hard	Sort of hard	Sort of easy	Very easy	Very hard	Sort of hard	Sort of easy	Very easy
48.75	20.68	17.37	13.2	50.94	21.2	17.21	10.64

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Number of Times Driving After Drinking 2018/2021



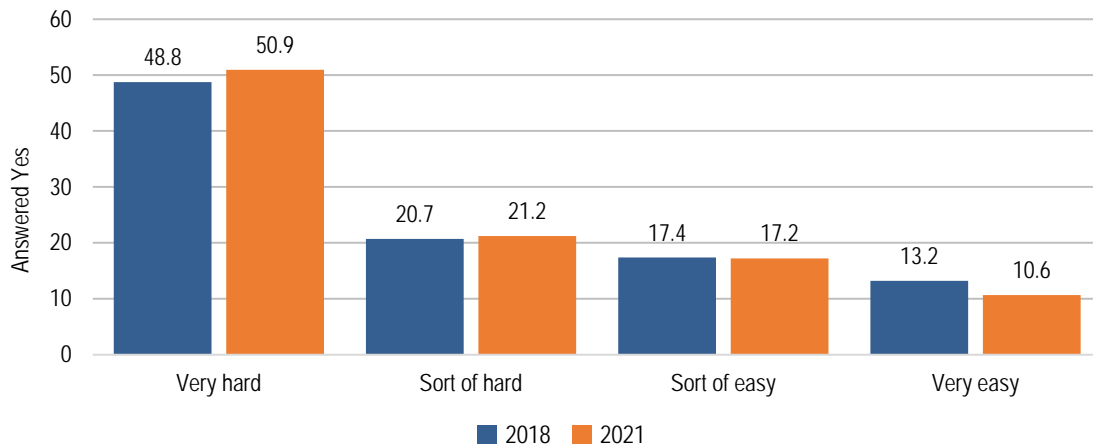
Number of Time Driving After Drinking 2018/2021

# Times Driving After Drinking	2018 (N=9,944)		2021 (N=10,351)	
No times/Did not drive	9,484	95.4%	10,251	99.03%
Any times*	460	4.6%	100	0.97%

* Responses categories collapsed due to small cell counts. Any times include responses of 1 time, 2 - 3 times, 4 - 5 times, or 6 or more times.

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Percentages of Perception of Alcohol Access



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Grade Pre and Post-COVID-19 Restrictions

Grade	Level of Problem Drinking	2018	2021
6	None	96.53%	96.80%
	Experimental	1.26%	0.97%
	Heavy	1.24%	1.21%
	Problem	0.97%	1.01%
8	None	90.47%	94.99%
	Experimental	4.28%	1.73%
	Heavy	2.77%	1.56%
	Problem	2.48%	1.72%
10	None	79.98%	89.64%
	Experimental	8.65%	3.83%
	Heavy	5.16%	3.36%
	Problem	6.21%	3.17%
12	None	70.27%	77.91%
	Experimental	11.26%	7.67%
	Heavy	8.61%	6.97%
	Problem	9.85%	7.45%

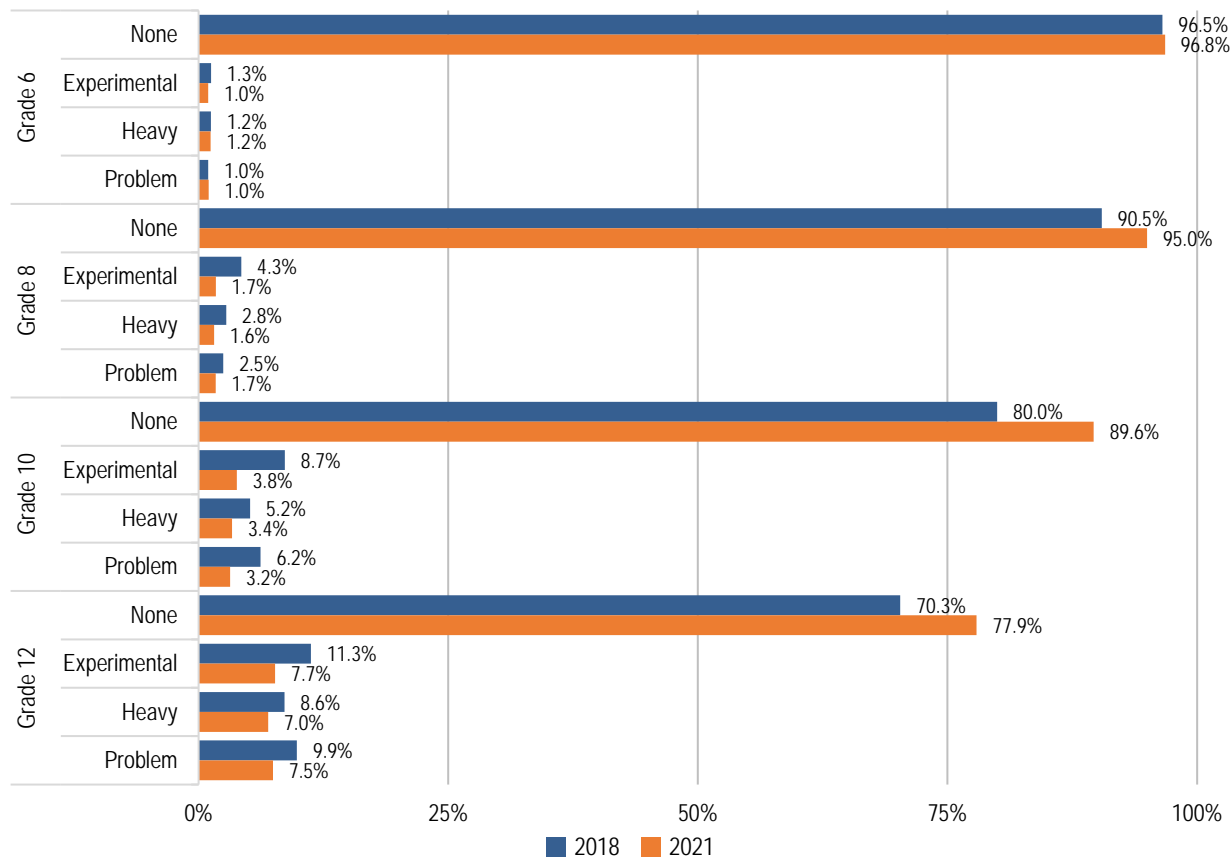
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Sex Pre and Post-COVID-19 Restrictions

Sex	Level of Problem Drinking	2018	2021
Female	None	85.69%	89.94%
	Experimental	6.44%	3.58%
	Heavy	3.89%	3.45%
	Problem	3.97%	3.03%
Male	None	86.11%	91.67%
	Experimental	5.09%	2.91%
	Heavy	4.08%	2.51%
	Problem	4.72%	2.90%

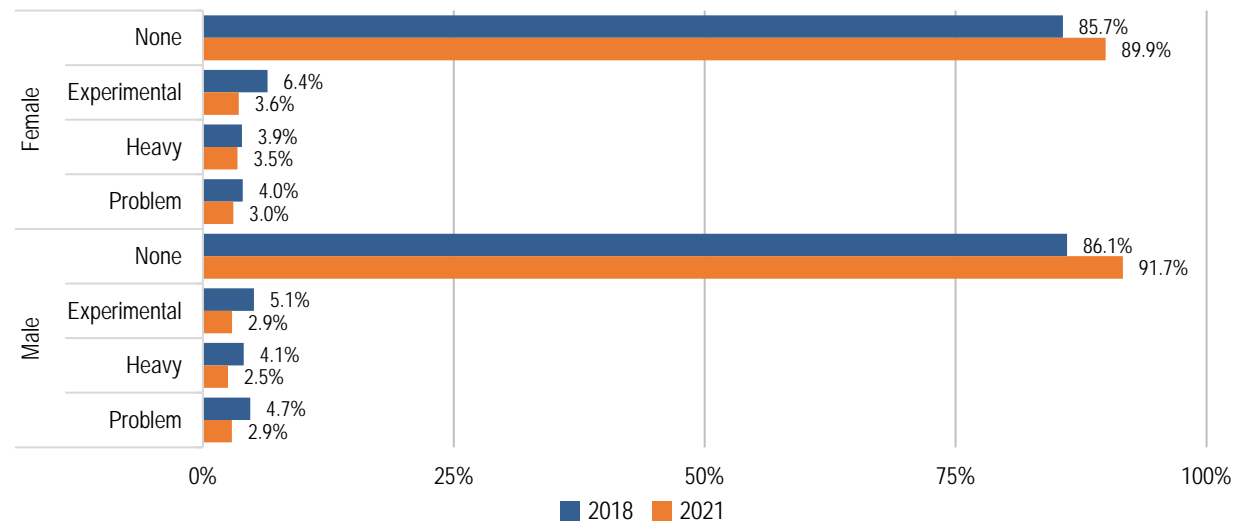
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Grade 2018/2021



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Sex 2018/2021



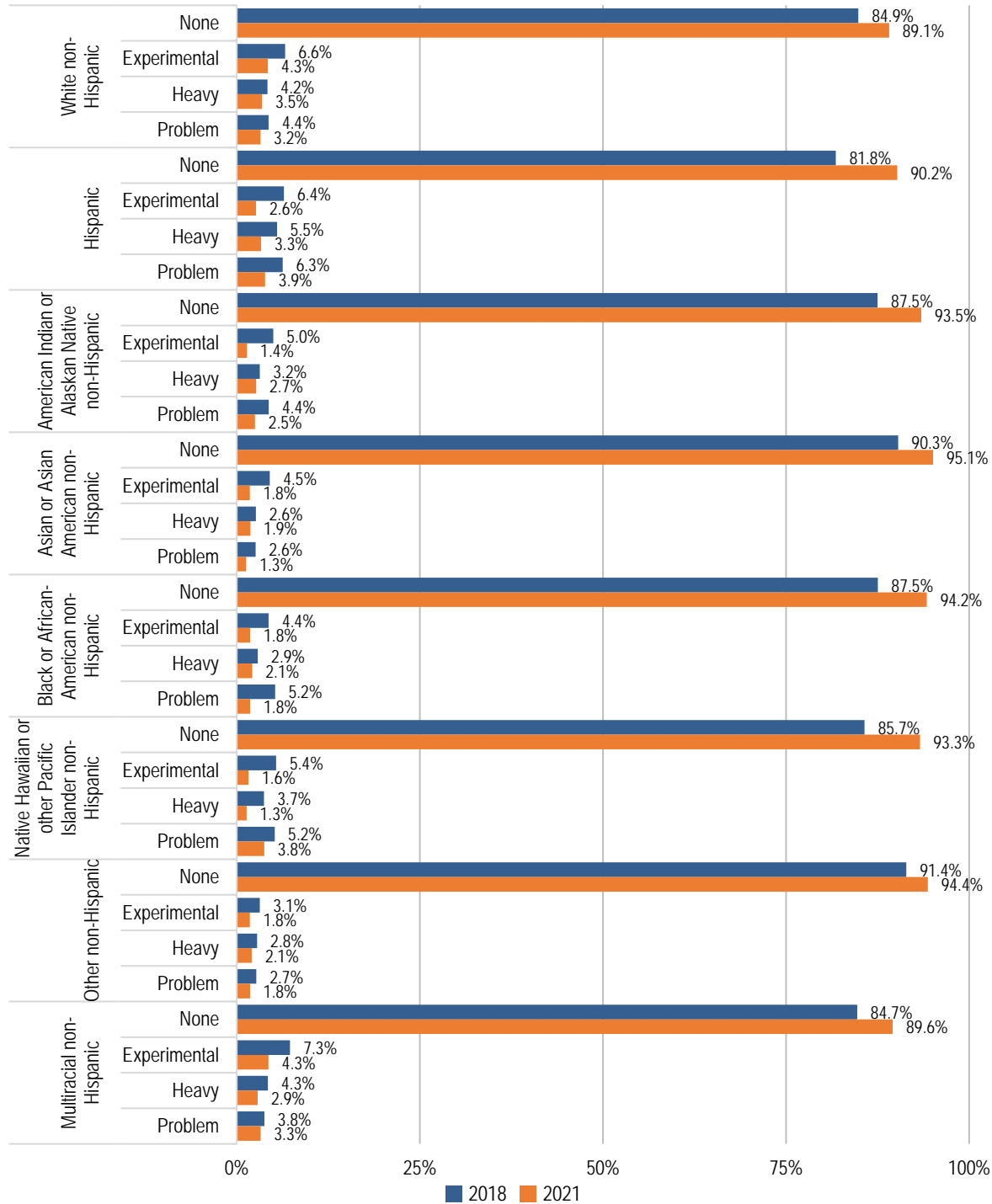
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Race/Ethnicity Pre and Post-COVID-19 Restrictions

Race/Ethnicity	Level of Problem Drinking	2018	2021
White non-Hispanic	None	84.86%	89.07%
	Experimental	6.60%	4.26%
	Heavy	4.19%	3.45%
	Problem	4.35%	3.23%
Hispanic	None	81.79%	90.17%
	Experimental	6.44%	2.64%
	Heavy	5.50%	3.32%
	Problem	6.27%	3.87%
American Indian or Alaskan Native non-Hispanic	None	87.50%	93.46%
	Experimental	4.98%	1.40%
	Heavy	3.15%	2.65%
	Problem	4.37%	2.49%
Asian or Asian American non-Hispanic	None	90.30%	95.08%
	Experimental	4.51%	1.78%
	Heavy	2.61%	1.86%
	Problem	2.58%	1.29%
Black or African American non-Hispanic	None	87.53%	94.21%
	Experimental	4.35%	1.83%
	Heavy	2.88%	2.12%
	Problem	5.24%	1.83%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	None	85.71%	93.28%
	Experimental	5.38%	1.61%
	Heavy	3.71%	1.34%
	Problem	5.19%	3.76%
Other non-Hispanic	None	91.42%	94.35%
	Experimental	3.14%	1.78%
	Heavy	2.78%	2.05%
	Problem	2.67%	1.82%
Multiracial non-Hispanic	None	84.71%	89.56%
	Experimental	7.27%	4.33%
	Heavy	4.25%	2.86%
	Problem	3.77%	3.25%

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Levels of Problem Drinking: Composite Scale by Race/Ethnicity 2018/2021



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2018 and 2021, August 2022

Research Question 7: Do Suicide Rates Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) by Exposure Reason

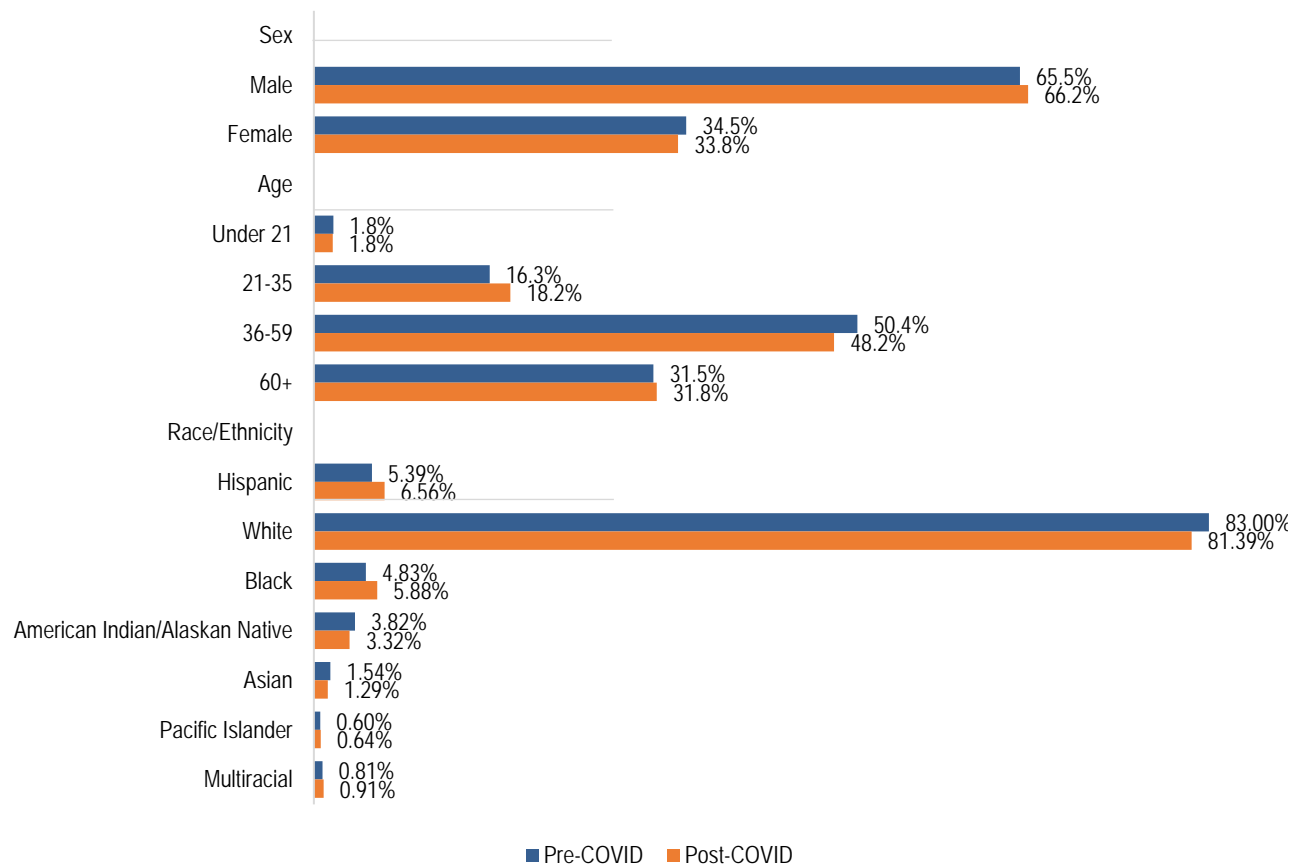
Alcohol Exposure Reason	PRE-COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS		POST-COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS	
	Total Alcohol Exposure Calls	% of All Alcohol Exposure Calls	Total Alcohol Exposure Calls	% of All Alcohol Exposure Calls
	N=2,787		N=1,660	
Suspected Suicide Attempt	1,787	64.12%	1,079	65.00%

Source: Data Request Response from Gordon Morrow, Washington Poison Center, May 2022

Research Question 8: Do Healthcare Utilization and Death Rates Change After the Implementation of HB 1480?

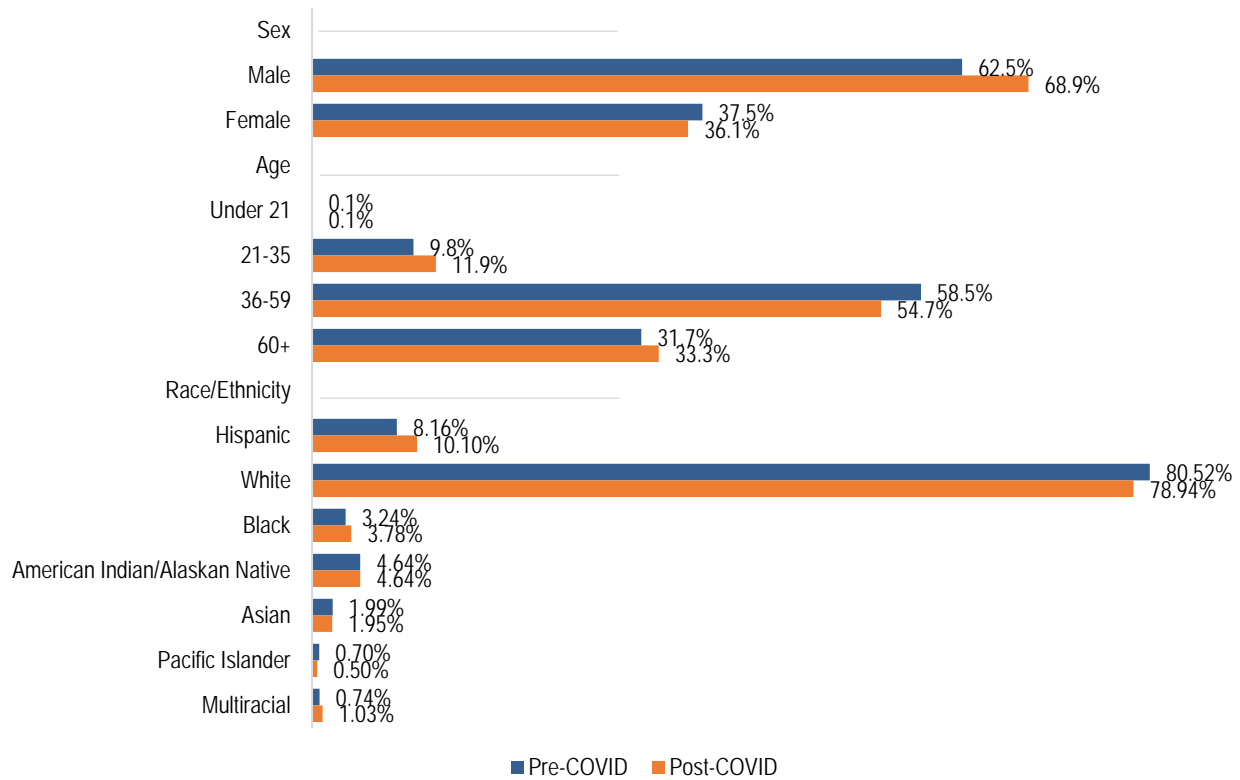
COMPREHENSIVE HOSPITAL ABSTRACT REPORTING SYSTEM (CHARS) DATA

Mental or Behavioral Disorder Due to Alcohol Hospital Admissions by Demographic



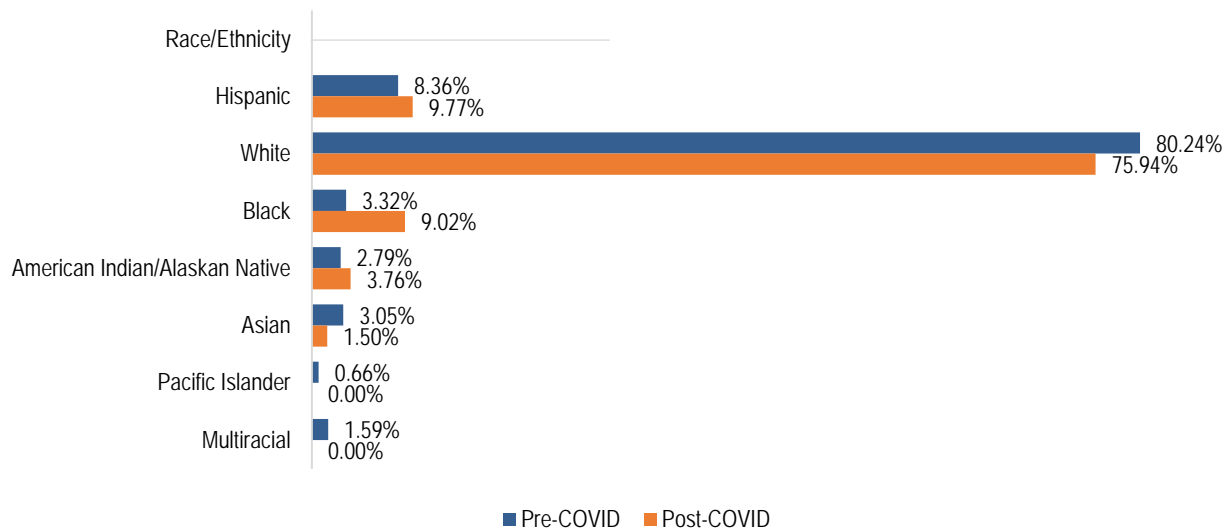
Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022

Alcoholic Liver Disease Diagnosis Hospital Admissions by Demographic



Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022

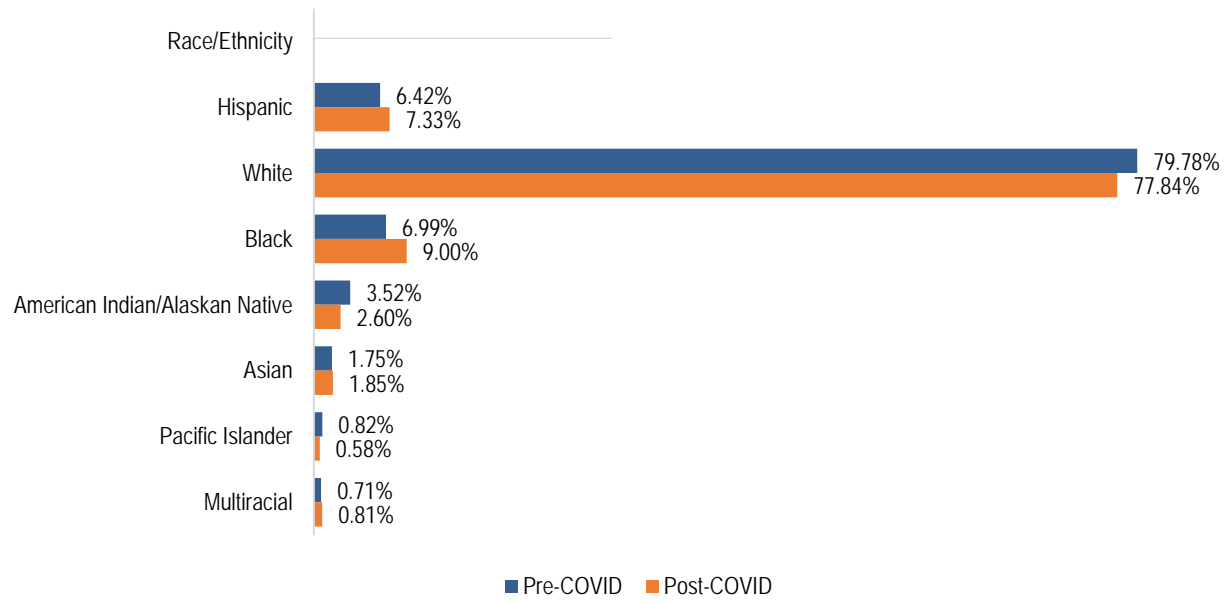
Toxic Effect of Alcohol Diagnosis Hospital Admissions by Demographic



Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022

Marginally Significant Relationship

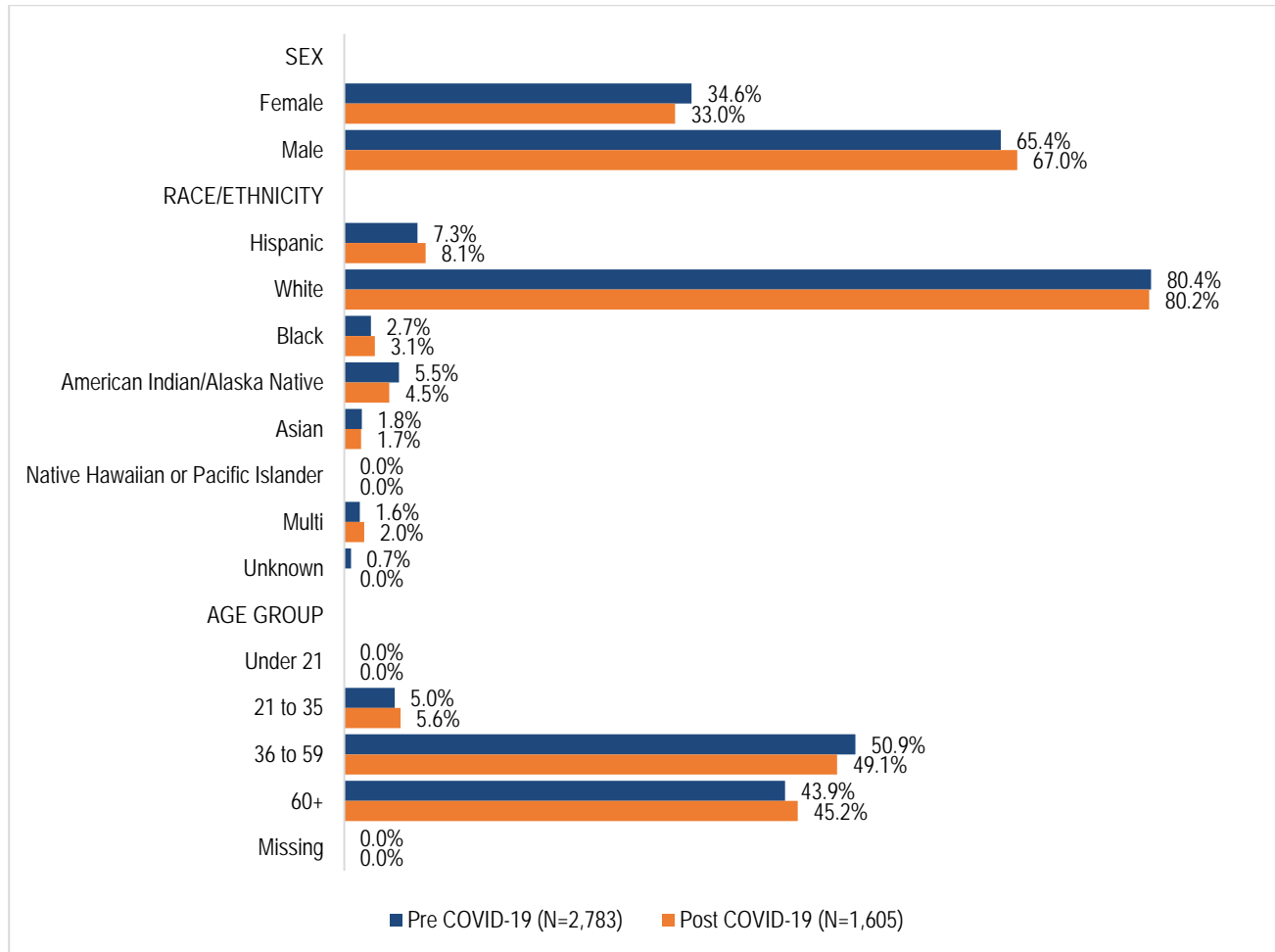
Other Alcohol Diagnoses Hospital Admissions by Demographic



Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Received September 2022
Marginally Significant Relationship

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DEATH DATA

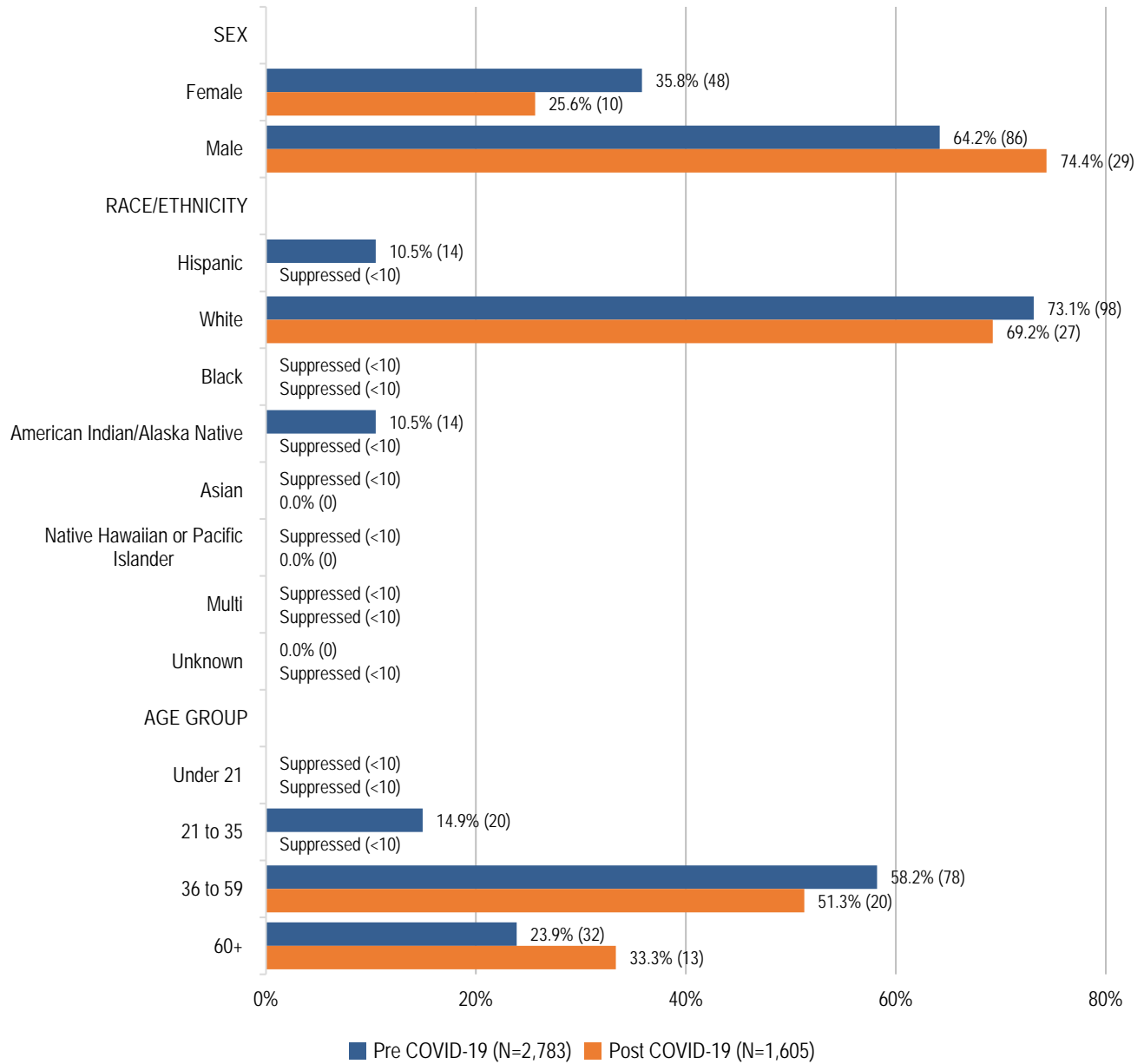
Rates of All (Chronic and Acute) Alcohol-induced Deaths



Source: Washington State Department of Health—The Center for Health Statistics, September 2022

0 percent= Counts Suppressed

Rates of Acute Alcohol-induced Deaths



Source: Washington State Department of Health—The Center for Health Statistics, September 2022

CHARS Admission for Alcohol-related Diagnosis Numbers

	Pre-COVID-19 Restrictions (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)					
	Primary or Secondary Alcohol ICD10				All Admissions	
	Other Admission		Alcohol Related Admission			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black or African American	59,281	4.48%	2,814	4.40%	62,095	4.47%
Asian	68,937	5.21%	959	1.50%	69,896	5.04%
American Indian or Alaska Native	17,626	1.33%	2,320	3.63%	19,946	1.44%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14,110	1.07%	378	0.59%	14,488	1.04%

White	922,448	69.68%	49,197	76.91%	971,645	70.02%
Multiple Races Selected	11,570	0.87%	472	0.74%	12,042	0.87%
Hispanic	104,570	7.90%	3,489	5.45%	108,059	7.79%
Missing/unknown	125,257	9.46%	4,338	6.78%	129,595	9.34%
All	1,323,799	100.00%	63,967	100.00%	1,387,766	100.00%

	Post-COVID-19 Restrictions (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)					
	Primary or Secondary Alcohol ICD10				All Admissions	
	Other Admission		Alcohol Related Admission			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Black or African American	12,912	4.74%	758	5.32%	13,670	4.77%
Asian	14,781	5.43%	199	1.40%	14,980	5.23%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,724	1.37%	436	3.06%	4,160	1.45%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3,280	1.20%	83	0.58%	3,363	1.17%
White	179,370	65.89%	10,865	76.27%	190,235	66.41%
Multiple Races Selected	2,169	0.80%	114	0.80%	2,283	0.80%
Hispanic	27,512	10.11%	948	6.65%	28,460	9.93%
Missing/unknown	28,475	10.46%	842	5.91%	29,317	10.23%
All	272,223	100.00%	14,245	100.00%	286,468	100.00%

	Pre-COVID-19 Restrictions (Q1 2018 To Q1 2020)					
	Primary or Secondary Alcohol ICD10				All Admissions	
	Other Admission		Alcohol Related Admission			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Age Category						
Under 21	248,575	18.78%	1,146	1.79%	249,721	17.99%
21 to 35	218,037	16.47%	9,682	15.14%	227,719	16.41%
36 to 59	267,120	20.18%	32,394	50.64%	299,514	21.58%
60+	590,067	44.57%	20,745	32.43%	610,812	44.01%
All	1,323,799	100.00%	63,967	100.00%	1,387,766	100.00%

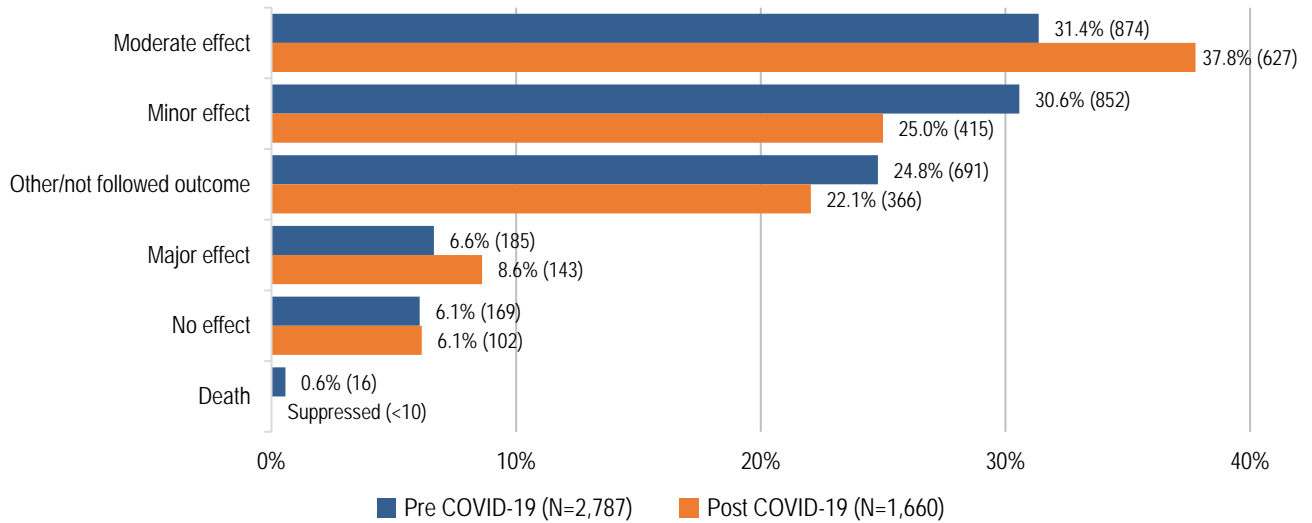
	Post-COVID-19 Restrictions (Q3 2021 To Q1 2022)					
	Primary or Secondary Alcohol ICD10				All Admissions	
	Other Admission		Alcohol Related Admission			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Age Category						
Under 21	53,644	19.71%	237	1.66%	53,881	18.81%
21 to 35	48,368	17.77%	2,397	16.83%	50,765	17.72%
36 to 59	55,256	20.30%	6,919	48.57%	62,175	21.70%
60+	114,955	42.23%	4,692	32.94%	119,647	41.77%
All	272,223	100.00%	14,245	100.00%	286,468	100.00%

Washington Poison Center

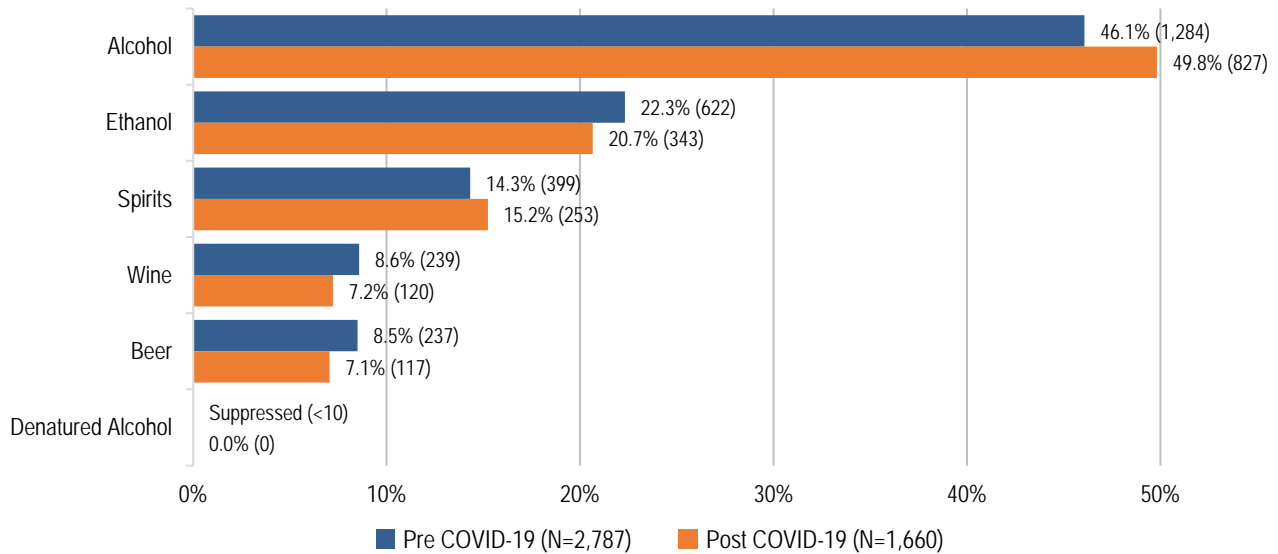
CDM created the following composite variable to assess trends in alcohol poisoning Pre- and Post-HB 1480 legislation:

- Urban-rural
- Age category
- Exposure reason
- Substance description

Medical Outcomes of Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) Pre-Post COVID-19

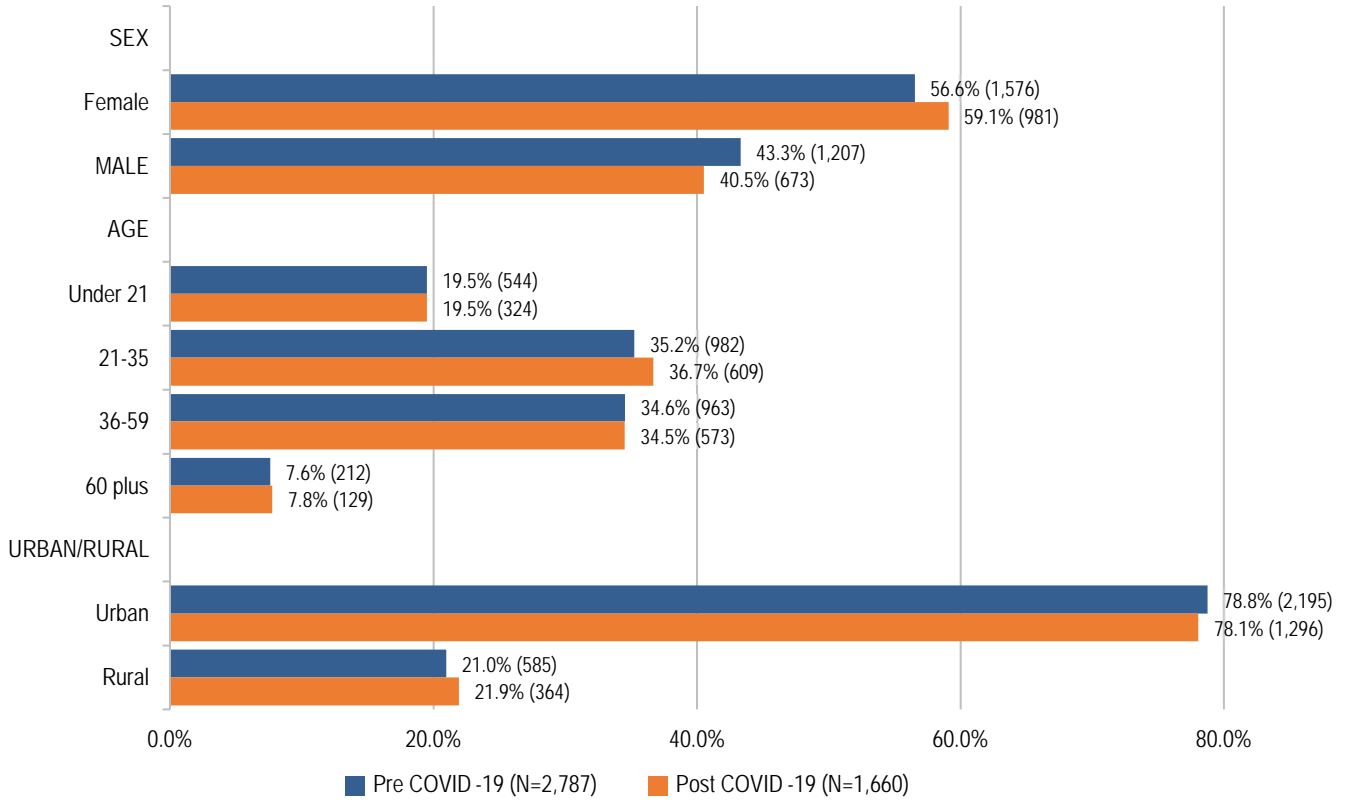


Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) by Description of Alcohol Pre-Post COVID-19



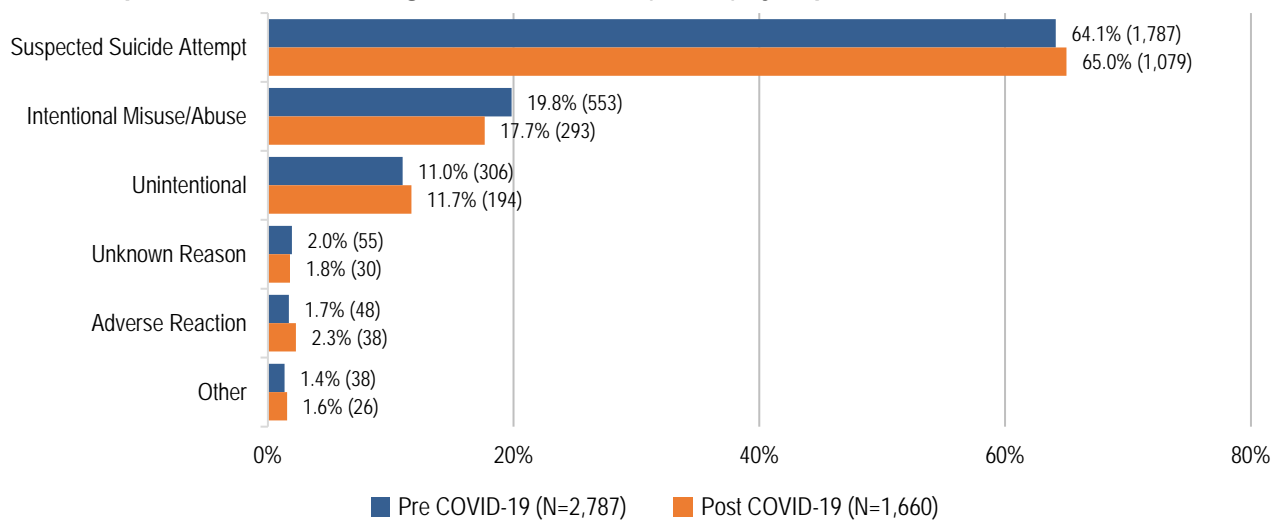
Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) Pre-Post COVID-19



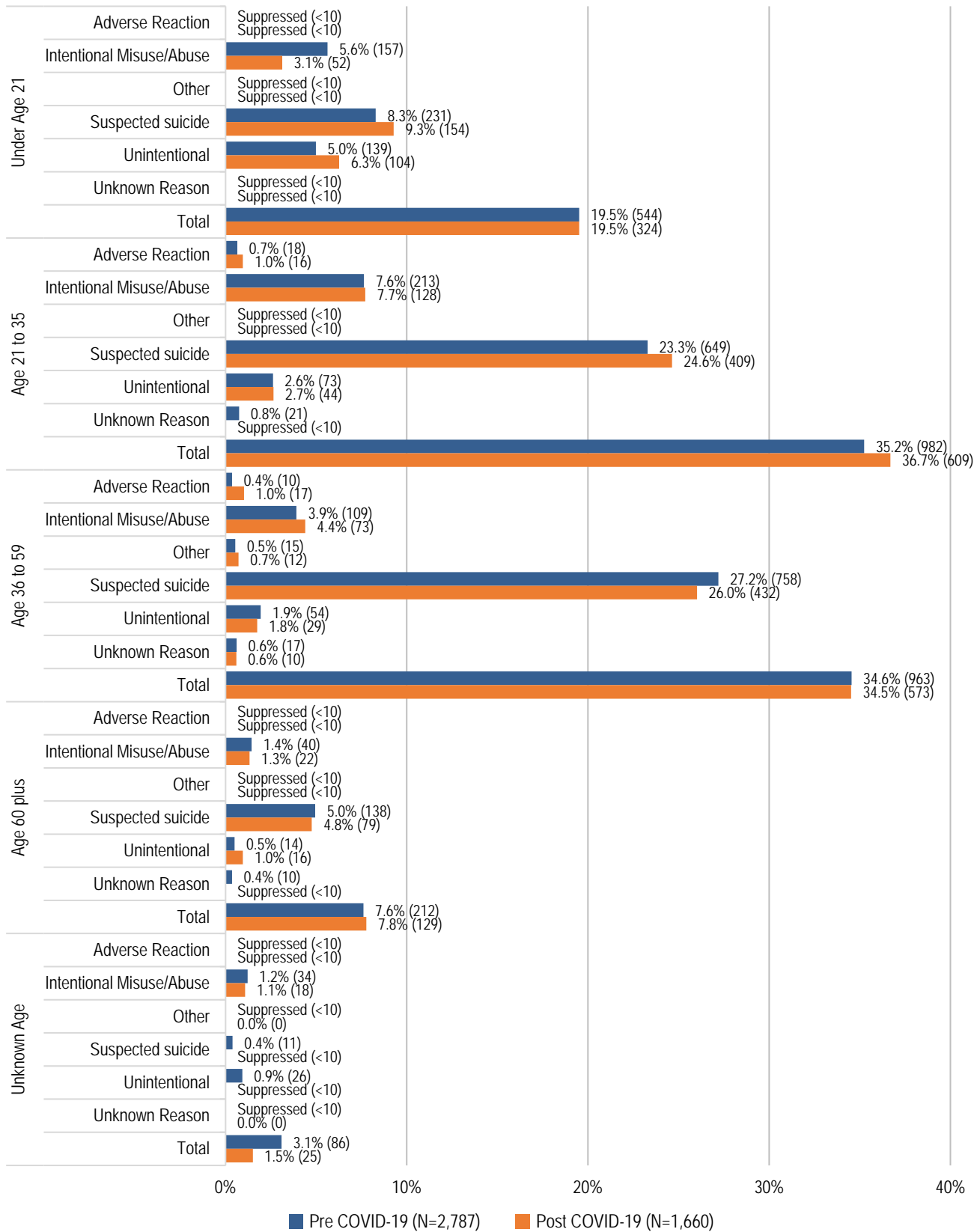
Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) by Exposure Reason Pre-Post COVID-19



Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

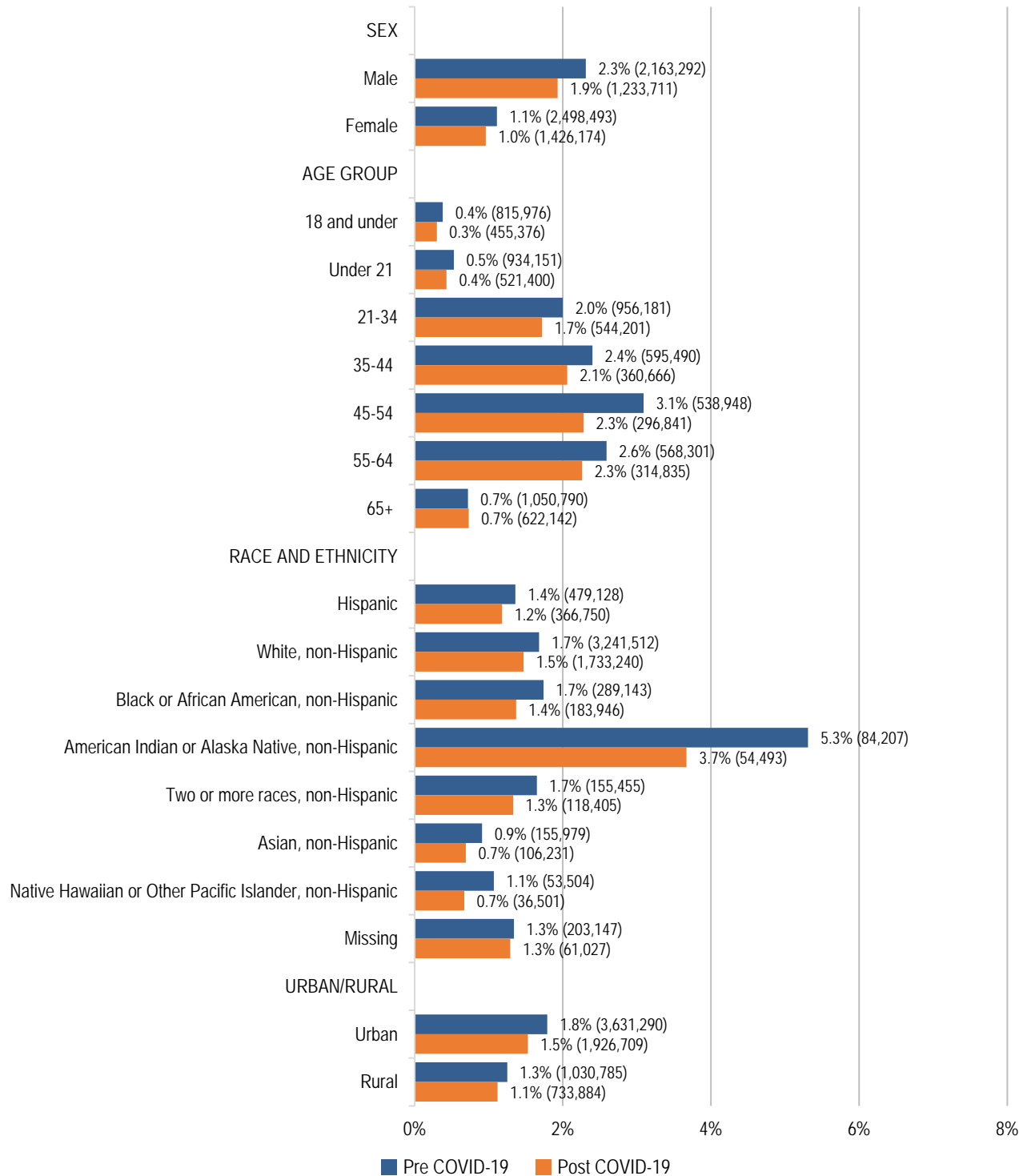
Alcohol Exposure Calls to Washington Poison Center (WAPC) by Exposure Reason and Age Group Pre-Post COVID-19 Restrictions



Source: Washington Poison Center, May 2022

RHINO (Emergency Department Visits)

Distribution of Visits by Group Due to Alcohol-Related Harm Pre-Post COVID-19 Restrictions



Source: Syndromic Surveillance (Rapid Health Information Network (RHINO)), June 2022

Appendix C: Qualitative Data Analysis

NOTE: Below are samples of qualitative data analysis of the report to describe results from the stakeholder interviews and licensee focus group.

EXAMPLE Format for Thematic Analysis for Focus Group

Theme	Number of References	Type of Reference
Delivery	12	Delivery Driver, Third Party Delivery (TPD) Company, TPD Service, Delivery Option, Delivery Parties, Delivery Portion, Delivery Privilege, Delivery Side, Door Delivery
Cocktails	7	Canned Cocktails, Cocktail Side, Premixed Cocktails
Revenue	6	Positive Revenue Source, Revenue Center, Revenue Generation, Revenue Impact, Revenue Potential
Purchase	5	Attempted Purchases, Beverage Purchase, Purchasers, Purchasing End, Underage Purchase
Liability	4	Liability Factor, Liability Issues, Liability Landing, Liability Part
Alcohol	4	Alcohol Abuse, Alcohol Consumption, Alcohol Licensees, Selling Alcohol
Impact	4	Huge Impact, Revenue Impact
Curbside	3	Curbside Pickup
Takeout	3	Ordered Takeout, Takeout Sales, Takeout Volume
Licensees	3	Alcohol Licensees, Licensee Behavior Changes, Wanted Licensees
Person	3	Different Person, Next Person, Young Person
Safety	3	Public Safety Compliance Checks, Traffic Safety

EXAMPLE Consent Process for Participation

Step 1:
Obtained a list of licensees from WSLCB.
Step 2:
Stratified the licensee list by license type.
Step 3:
Sorted the list by geographic region to allow us to randomly select nine licensees that were representative of the state’s rural and urban areas. When an individual declined to participate, we chose a replacement from the same sample “strata” (licensee type and geographic area).
Step 4:
CDM sent recruitment emails and made follow-up phone calls. If there was no response, additional licensees were randomly selected for contact. All licensees in the original sample chosen either declined or did not respond to CDM’s recruitment effort. CDM then engaged the Washington Hospitality Association to identify a second sample list to recruit from for the focus group.

The consent process for participation in the semi-structured interviews and focus group conformed to all Federal regulations related to human subjects research. All participation was voluntary and confidential, and informed consent was obtained. The consent form was read aloud, provided to all participants, distributed digitally, and signed. The option to ask questions or opt-out of participation was also communicated to all participants.

Appendix D: Coding Stakeholder Interviews

CDM coded all transcripts using a process that involved capturing and labeling sections of text (words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and quotes) according to the theme (e.g., barriers to compliance with HB 1480, concerns around health outcomes, COVID-related issues, advantages of HB 1480, etc.). Particular attention was paid to recurring ideas and thoughts and opposing viewpoints. Two study team members reviewed and coded content independently for each transcript.

Participant Descriptions

Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H
Male	Latina	Female	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female
He/Him	Female	She/Hers	She/Hers	She/Hers	He/Him	She/Her	Native American
White	Queer						Elder
	Immigrant						She/Her
	She/Her/Hers						

TOPIC I: PARTICIPANT GENERAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 1: PROFESSIONAL DESCRIPTION									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Advocacy/Promotion	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Behavioral Health Issues	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DUI	1		1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Education	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Executive Director	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Legislative Advocacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mental Health	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Prevention	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Public Policy	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
Recovery	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Reduce Stigma	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Substance Use Issues	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Victim Services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 2: IMPACTS DAY-TO-DAY WORK									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Yes	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Access to Treatment	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alcohol-Impaired Driving	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alcohol Sales Data	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BAC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Drug Impaired Driving	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Drunk and Drugged Driving	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
DUI	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Health Disparities	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Prevention Work	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Risk Factors SUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stigma (Behavioral Health)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SUD/Addiction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Youth	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 3: PRIORITY POPULATION									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
Adverse Childhood Experiences	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Alaska, Native American, Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Black Community	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Differently Abled	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Latina/Hispanic	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
LBGTQ+	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
People In Recovery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Youth	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 4: YOUTH ADVOCACY

Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Yes	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6

QUESTION 5: PARENT

Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TOPIC II: GENERAL LEGISLATION KNOWLEDGE/OPINIONS

QUESTION 6: FAMILIAR WITH HB148

Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Yes	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 7: FAMILIAR WITH THE PRIVILEGES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Delivery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cocktails-to-Go	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
QUESTION 8: POSITION ON THE LEGISLATION									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
Yes	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Against	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Neutral	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
No Comment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-mixed Cocktails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 9: ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF PRIVILEGES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Economic/Revenue	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
Less Regulation From WSLCB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
No Answer, Stated Concerns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurant Sales/Commerce	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Support Businesses Without Being Exposed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 10: ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO PRIVILEGES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Accessibility	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Accountability	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assigned Adulthood/Rural Consequences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Behavioral Health Impacts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Delivery (Highly Accessible)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Enforcement	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Fatalities/Impaired Driving	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Permanency	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1
Priority Populations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Public Health Harms	0			0	1	0	0	0	0
Regulation	0		1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Shifting Norms	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Youth Access	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
No Answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 11: HB148 FUTURE									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Expire	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Remain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Modified	1	0	0	0	0	0		1	2
More Understanding of Impacts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 12: EXPECTATION IF PERMANENT									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Alcohol Comfortability/Normalization	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Compliance Rates	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Decrease in Spread of Covid (Positive)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Increase Consumption Disparities	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Increase in DUI Fatalities	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Public Opinion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Recovery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Revenue Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
SUD/Addiction	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Understanding Impacts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Youth Access	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOPIC III: COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPACTS

QUESTION 13: DEFINE A HEALTHY COMMUNITY									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Accessibility	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Care Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clean Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Commercial Tobacco-Free	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Culturally Appropriate SUD/Addiction Treatment		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Employment	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Equitability	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Fulfillment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Full Potential	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Happy Lives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Healthy Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Healthy Lives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Housing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Inclusive	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Keep People in Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Opportunity	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Physical Health	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Prevention and Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected Youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Protection (Disease/Unhealthy Behaviors)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Public Education	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public Notification	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Recreation/Greenspace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stigma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Systems Provide Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Transportation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 14: SOCIAL CONDITIONS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Accessible, Subsidized Health Care	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Child Care	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crime/Violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Education	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Emotional Support	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Housing	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Inclusiveness	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Less Availability of Substances	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
No Promotion of Substances	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Peer Support Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Positive Community Norms	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poverty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Recreation/Greenspace	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Safety	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Social Justice	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Social/Emotional Learning	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Support For Families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unemployment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 15: MOST IMPORTANT CONDITION

Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Availability of Resources	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Availability of Services	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Community Norms	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Employment	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Equitable Opportunity	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Housing	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Inclusiveness	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mental Health	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Peer Support Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Physical Health	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Poverty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Emotional Learning	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

Substance Marketing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Skipped	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
QUESTION 15 (CONT.): WHICH ALLOWANCES AFFECT SOCIAL CONDITIONS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Cocktails-to-go	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Curbside Pick-up	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Delivery	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Growlers-to-go	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Outdoor Service of Alcohol (Negative)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Service of Alcohol (Positive)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Third-Party Delivery	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5
To-go Drinks	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 16: HEALTH STATISTICS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
									0
									0
									5
									0
									0
									0
									0
									0
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 17: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	5
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Skipped	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 18: YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Increase	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No Effect	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Skipped	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 19: ARRESTS FOR DUIS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Skipped	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 20: ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC INCIDENTS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Skipped	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 21: ALCOHOL-RELATED FATALITIES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Skipped	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 22: CRIME RATES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Skipped	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 23: STIS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Decrease	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Effect	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 24: POSITIVE IMPACTS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
None	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Outdoor Dining W/Covid	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Restaurant Revenue	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 25: NEGATIVE IMPACTS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
Accountability	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Domestic Disputes	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving Fatalities	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Enforcement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Cost	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Increased Accessibility	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Strain on Care Services	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Youth Consumptions/Accessibility	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Youth DUI Fatalities	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 26: WA CONSIDERS HEALTH IMPACTS									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Yes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Some Communities More Than Others	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 27: CERTAIN COMMUNITIES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No									
Yes	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Anxiety	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Black	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Latino	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Latino Youth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LGBTQ+ Youth	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Low-Income Communities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
People in Recovery	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
People Who Have Been Injured by Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Tribal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Youth	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Youth of Color	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOPIC IV: DELIVERY

QUESTION 28: HAVE YOU HEARD OF TPD APPS?									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No									
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 28 (CONT.): HAVE YOU BOUGHT ALCOHOL?									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 29: OPINIONS OF TPD									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accessibility	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Accountability	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Enforcement	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Regulation	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unequal Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Youth Access	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
QUESTION 30: TPD W/ COMMUNITIES									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
People Living in Poverty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
People Who Don't Have Transportation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possibly, an Uneducated Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Rural	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Youth	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
QUESTION 31: POSITIVE ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL DELIVERY									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Yes	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Staying off the Roads	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUESTION 32: NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL DELIVERY									
Keywords	Participant A	Participant B	Participant C	Participant D	Participant E	Participant F	Participant G	Participant H	Total
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix E: Focus Group Topics and Exploratory Questions: Perceptions on Implementation of HB 1480

Topic (Based on Research Question)	Exploratory Question
Awareness	Are you familiar with the privileges associated with HB 1480? In general, do you have enough information to understand how to implement HB 1480 and interact with the guidelines that allow extended privileges for sales?
	How did you learn of HB 1480?
	What is your general reaction to HB 1480?
Sales	Do you have any concerns about how HB 1480 impacts your sales? What is your greatest concern?
	Is there anything you especially like about HB 1480?
Privileges/Compliance	Is there anything confusing about implementing HB 1480 as written?
	Is there anything missing that you would have liked to see included?
	What have you observed with customer responses to the changes you implemented with HB 1480?
	How important is it to your business that the privileges in HB 1480 continue past July 1, 2023, when they are set to expire?
Underage Drinking	Tell me about your experiences with false IDs and to-go alcohol.
	Is underage drinking a serious problem (If yes, why, if no, why?)
	How hard do you think it is for youth to get alcohol in your community?
	What do you think your role is in addressing the problem of underage drinking?
Alcohol-Related Health Outcomes	Tell me about any differences you have had pre-, during, or post-pandemic with over-serving patrons or cutting off patron drinking.
Compliance	Describe your experience with compliance and violations since implementing the privileges in HB 1480.

Appendix F: Semi-Structured Virtual Interview Moderator Guide

FINAL
K1523 Moderator Guide

Semi-Structured Virtual Interviews

MM/DD/YYYY

Semi-Structured Virtual Interviews

III. QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW

Interviewer : DO NOT READ

The following protocol is intended to elicit information from healthcare stakeholders about their opinions on the HB1480. The information collected will help the State of WA better understand the factors that these stakeholders view as strengths or weaknesses of the legislation from their professional perspective.

Participants will be recruited and screened for the interviews by an initial email followed by a telephone call. CDM will create a convenience sample of WA professionals working with healthcare and/or youth or other special populations. We will verify the sampled person's name, age, email, and phone number during the initial recruitment email and determine whether the sample person is aware of the legislation/privileges. We will confirm their professional title and awareness again at the beginning of the interview.

Note: If participants attempt to ask questions about potential changes or other topics outside of the scope of the interview at any point during the discussion: I'm sorry. I am not an expert on [TOPIC], so I cannot answer questions or give advice.

A. Introduction

Hello, this is [NAME] from The CDM Group. Thank you for taking the time to talk to me today I'm calling to speak with you to learn more about your professional opinion on recent legislation that extends curbside, takeout, and delivery privileges for alcoholic products. – This legislation is known as HB 1480.

CDM is working on a study for the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. My company---The CDM Group---was hired to provide unbiased research into the impacts of the privileges granted to alcohol licensees by HB 1480. We are interviewing professionals to determine their opinions on whether specific legislation affects community health.

My questions will take about an hour to answer. You can choose not to answer any question. We will keep your answers strictly confidential, and our reports will not use your name or identify you personally. We are talking only to collect information for research. This call will be recorded so that I can refer to it when writing up my interview report. Is it OK to begin now?

***Note to Interviewer:** *Is it OK if I record our conversation today? (Get verbal consent)*

Start recording and re-ask the question (while this may seem awkward, it is necessary to re-ask)

***Note to Interviewer:** *Is it OK if I record our conversation today? (Get verbal consent)*

Confirm Contact Information and Title

First, I would like to confirm the information you told us previously

- Full Name: **XXX**
- Email Address: **XXX**
- Professional Title: **XXX**

I am going to read a description of the legislation before we get started.

HB 1480 went into effect on April 14, 2021, aiming to extend allowances to liquor licensees to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the hospitality industry. Some of the privileges extended include curbside pickup, takeout service, and delivery of alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine, and cocktail kits. The allowances of this Bill are set to expire on July 1, 2023, unless otherwise legislated.

You were chosen to participate in this study because of your expertise in public health, substance use, prevention, community health, or youth advocacy. To get a better picture of your knowledge and understanding of these allowances, I will go through a list of questions. As a reminder, all of your responses will remain anonymous, and you can choose not to answer any question. Our conversation will be recorded, but the recording will only be for CDM's transcription purposes and will be erased once the study is concluded.

Q: Do you have any questions before we begin about HB 1480?

***Note to Interviewer:** *Check the "FACT SHEET" for answers to questions.*

We are interpreting your answers to reflect your expertise for this interview, but if you are speaking on behalf of your organization, please let us know. I will be reminding you of this at the end of each section.

B. Topic I → Participant's General Information

We'd like to start by getting to know you a little more, so I will ask a few questions to understand where you fall within our stakeholder groups. As I said before, all of our interviews are with people who have expertise in public health, substance use, prevention, community health, or youth advocacy.

Q1: I am interested in learning about what you do for a living. Can you tell me a bit about that?

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

- *Where do you work?*
- *How long have you worked at **The Washington State Health Care Authority**?*
- *Are you a service provider or provide direct care?*
- *Do you work with customers or clients?*
- *Do you work with children?*

Q2: Are public health impacts of alcohol consumption related to your day-to-day work?

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

Do you...

- *Track alcohol related incidents?*
- *Work with youth or others with substance use disorders?*
- *Track other alcohol consumption related reporting?*

(If yes (and didn't elaborate)): Can you please elaborate?

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

- *Send reports to the state?*
- *Analyze data?*
- *Report to other agencies or organizations?*

(If no): Has the public health impact of alcohol ever been a part of a previous job you held or a part of your training and education? If so, can you please elaborate?

(If no): How do public health impacts of alcohol consumption relate to your profession?

Q3: Does your work specifically focus on priority populations?

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

- *Youth*
- *Women*
- *LGBTQ+*
- *Impoverished*
- *Rural*
- *Urban*
- *Communities of Color*

(If asked to clarify): Does your work involve primarily focusing on the needs or advocacy of youth, women, LGBTQ+, impoverished, rural vs. urban, communities of color, etc.

Q4: Does your job focus on youth advocacy?

(If yes to the previous question above) move on to next section.

Q5: Are you a parent?

(If yes to the previous question above) , are any of your children under 21?

(If no to the previous question above), move on.

Thank you for all your answers. We have finished the first section, but before we end, *would you like to add anything, or do you have any questions?*

****Note to Interviewer: Check "cheat sheet" for answers about legislation.***

As a reminder, we interpret your answers to reflect your own expertise, so please let us know if you are instead speaking on behalf of your organization.

C. Topic II → General Legislation Knowledge/Opinions

As I mentioned earlier, HB 1480 became effective on April 14, 2021. However, the Liquor and Cannabis Board initially granted privileges to alcohol licensees in 2020, near the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, to mitigate the economic impact on the hospitality industry. At that time, the state ordered that alcohol licensees close for on premise consumption. Being able to sell alcohol by takeout, curbside pickup, and delivery were ways to help these businesses remain afloat. Later, when other COVID-related restrictions eased, these businesses reopened, but with capacity limits and other restrictions. Finally, on July 1, 2021, alcohol licensees were able to resume normal, pre-pandemic operations while HB 1480 privileges remained in effect. Some HB 1480 privileges include: Takeout, delivery and curbside pickup of beer, Pre-mixed cocktails and cocktail kits, Wine by the glass and pre-mixed wine drinks, Growlers, and also Outdoor service of alcohol products.

In this section, I will ask you about your previous knowledge of this Bill and extended privileges.

****Note to interviewer: (YOU DO NOT HAVE TO READ THIS UNLESS ASKED) If asked what licensees are affected read from the list below:***

- Beer and Wine (B/W) restaurant licensees
- Spirits, Beer, and Wine (SBW) restaurant licensees
- Tavern licensees
- Winery licensees
- Brewery licensees
- Distillery licensees
- Snack Bar licensees
- Nonprofit Arts licensees
- Caterer licensees

Q6: Before this interview, were you familiar with House Bill 1480?**(If yes):** What did you know about this Bill?**(If no):** move on to the next question***Note to Interviewer:** This question is ONLY about the Bill, not the privileges.**Q7: Before this interview, were you familiar with the alcohol privileges specifically extended during the COVID-19 pandemic?****(If yes) PROBE:** Did you notice a certain privilege more than others?

PROBE: Where were these privileges specifically, for example, a restaurant, bars, beer, and wine specialty shops, and alcohol delivery apps?

****Note to Interviewer:** Beer and wine specialty shops could sell prefilled growlers for off-premise consumption.***Note to Interviewer:** Example of privileges: restaurants with a spirits, beer, and wine license can sell pre-mixed cocktails and cocktail kits, wine by the glass, and other alcohol for curbside and takeout or delivery services. -- "Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees" can sell cocktails "to go." Many alcohol licensees can sell alcohol in their original container (beer bottle, e.g.).***Note to Interviewer:** If the respondent is interested in delivery, explain how HB 1480 requires delivery of alcohol to have a valid ID of a person 21 or over and that person's signature, **then let them know there is an entire section for alcohol delivery later.****(If no)** Move on to the next question.**Q8: Do you or your organization have a specific position on this legislation?****(If yes),** please explain the position.***Note to Interviewer:** The "fact sheet" lists all of the specific privileges in 1480. Be prepared to read them if the respondent asks for you to define them.

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

Do you or your organization have...

- Concerns regarding youth access and underage drinking?
- Concerns regarding drinking and driving?
- Concerns regarding increased crash risk from curbside service, delivery, and cocktails to go?

(If no), OK, thank you.**Q9: In your opinion, what are the primary arguments of those supporting the extension of alcohol privileges?**

Q10: In your opinion, what are the primary arguments of those in opposition to this legislation?

As I explained in the introduction, the privileges expire on July 1, 2023, unless the legislature extends them. The following questions concern the expiration of the alcohol privileges granted in HB 1480.

Q11: Would you prefer that the HB 1480 privileges remain, expire, or the Bill be modified?

(If modified), What would you like to see changed in the Bill?

(If remain or expire), Why?

Q12: What do you expect if the privileges become permanent in the State of Washington?

Thank you for your answers. We have now finished Section 2. **Would you like to add anything, or do you have any questions about the legislation or the privileges?**

***Note to Interviewer:** Check "cheat sheet" for answers about legislation.

As a reminder, we interpret your answers to reflect your own expertise, but please let me if you are speaking on behalf of your organization.

D. Topic III → Community Health Impacts

Another section of HB 1480 is the State-mandated impact study of the extension of privileges. These next questions focus on community and public health and how alcohol might affect the community landscape.

Q13: How do you define a healthy community?

Q14: What kinds of social conditions contribute to the health of a community?

***Note to Interviewer:** Take notes on responses. They will be used in the next question.

Probe with a few examples from the following list, if needed.

- Low poverty rates
- Low crime rates
- Low rates of substance use disorders
- Low rates of unemployment and job insecurity

Q15: In your opinion, which of the social conditions that you just mentioned are the most important to the community's overall health?

***Note to Interviewer:** You can re-state the conditions they mentioned if needed.

I am going to list the privileges from HB 1480 for this next question.

- Selling alcohol for takeout or curbside pickup.
- Delivering alcoholic beverages.
- Allowing third-party delivery services to deliver alcoholic beverages.
- Selling specific types of alcohol “to-go” or for delivery, such as cocktails or cocktail mixes or glasses of wine.
- Selling growlers to go.
- Allowing outdoor service of alcohol.

Q15 cont.: Do you think the extension of those privileges by HB 1480 could affect any of the conditions for a healthy community you previously mentioned? If so, which allowances would have the most significant impact, and how?

Offer to relist privileges throughout the questions.

***Note to Interviewer:** Relist some of the recorded responses. Record new responses.

Q16: Does your work involve the use of health statistics?

If asked to clarify: Does your role consist of collecting regular data from the State regarding births, deaths, traffic accidents, and other such information?

(If yes): Please elaborate.

(If no): Move on.

In this next series of questions, I am going to list various alcohol-related health statistics and I would like you to tell me if you think HB1480 expiring on July 1, 2023 will result in an increase, decrease, or have no effect on the health statistic.

Q17: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION in the state?

- Increase
- Decrease
- No effect

Q18: Do you expect HB1480, if expiring on July 1, 2023, would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION in the state?

- Increase

- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q19: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on the number of ARRESTS FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE in the state?

- *Increase*
- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q20: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on rates of ALCOHOL RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS in the state?

- *Increase*
- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q21: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on ALCOHOL RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY RATES in the state?

- *Increase*
- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q22: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on CRIME RATES in the state?

- *Increase*
- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q23: Do you expect HB1480 if expiring on July 1, 2023 would result in an Increase, Decrease or have no effect on RATES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS in the state?

- *Increase*
- *Decrease*
- *No effect*

Q24: In your opinion, are there any positive impacts of the extensions of alcohol privileges? Please explain.

***Note to Interviewer:** If asked to clarify, respond with "whatever this means to you."

Q25: In your opinion, are there any negative impacts of the extensions of alcohol privileges? Please explain

***Note to Interviewer:** If asked to clarify, respond with "whatever this means to you."

Q26: Do you think the health consequences of the extension of alcohol privileges are considered by the people in Washington State?

(If yes), What health consequence or impact is considered most?

(If no), move on.

Q27: Do you think that the extension of alcohol privileges impact certain communities of people over others, for example, youth, elderly, rural vs. urban, etc.?

(If yes), Please explain why you think this.

(If no), Move on.

Thank you for your answers. This concludes our questions on Community Health Impacts. **Would you like to add anything?**

***Note to Interviewer:** Check "cheat sheet" for answers about legislation.

As a reminder, we interpret your answers to reflect your own expertise, but please let me know if you are speaking on behalf of your organization.

D. Topic IV → Delivery

Due to the privileges granted in HB 1480, the use of delivery apps has been increasing. The law includes precautions for alcohol delivery, such as "the signature of the person aged 21 or over receiving the alcohol must be obtained." The Liquor and Cannabis Board has rules that provide more enforcement guidelines for these delivery apps, such as hours of delivery limitations, age requirements, and packaging requirements. This next section will ask your thoughts regarding the third-party delivery of alcohol. **Do you have any questions about the laws of delivering alcohol before we start?**

***Note to Interviewer:** Check "cheat sheet" for delivery laws, examples of alcohol delivery apps in WA, and specific city rules.

Q28: Since the pandemic's beginning, delivery apps like DoorDash, UberEATS, GoPuff, and Drizly have become popular. Have you ever heard of these apps?

(If yes): In what context did you hear about these apps?

(If no): move on.

(If Answered Yes) Have you ever used one or more of these apps to buy alcohol?

(If yes), can you explain the process of the delivery?

PROBE: Did the person delivering ask you for a signature?

PROBE: Did the person delivering ask to scan your ID? **PROBE:** Was the delivery time between the hours of 6 AM and 2 AM?

(If no), move on.

Q29: What are your opinions about third-party alcohol delivery apps? Do you think there is enough regulation of these alcohol delivery apps?

(If yes), Move on.

(If no), What sorts of regulation is needed for these apps?

Q30: Do you think the third-party alcohol delivery apps impact specific communities of people over others? For example, youth, elderly, rural vs. urban, etc.

(If yes), please explain why you think this. **(If the respondent talks about VULNERABLE POPULATIONS (youth, recovering alcoholics, people living with domestic violence, etc.):** Are there ways laws can protect these vulnerable populations?

(If yes): Please elaborate.

(If no), Move on.

Q31: Do you think there are positive aspects associated with alcohol delivery?

(If yes): Please elaborate.

(If no): Move on.

Q32: Do you think there are negative aspects associated with alcohol delivery?

(If yes): Please elaborate.

(If no): Move on.

Thank you for your answers. We have completed the last section. Before we end, **would you like to add anything, or do you have any questions that I can try to answer?**

***Note to Interviewer:** Check "cheat sheet" for answers about delivery laws.

Again, we interpret your answers to reflect your own expertise, so please let us know if you are speaking on behalf of your organization.

Conclusion

On behalf of the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board and The CDM Group, I want to thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. We genuinely appreciate your thoughtful responses and will use what we learned from you and the rest of the interviewees to make sure the State of Washington maintains its high standards and efficacy for the health of its constituents. If you would like to know more about the findings of our study, we will submit our results to the legislature by December 1, 2022 and expect it will be processed and made available shortly after that.

Finally, would you please tell us how you identify?

- **What is your Gender?**
- **What are your pronouns?**
- **What is your race?**
- **Do you have any other parts of your identity you wish to share?**

As a final reminder, your name and personal information will *remain confidential*, and all of your responses will remain anonymous. **Do you have any questions before we conclude this interview?**

***Note to Interviewer:** Check "cheat sheet" for answers to basic questions.

Thank you so much, **[Participant Name]**. Have a great day.

--End of Interview--

Appendix G: Focus Group Moderator Guide

FINAL

Hello

Thank you all for joining our focus group discussion today to discuss the HB 1480 Legislation.

My name is Emily Ehrlich and I'm a researcher from the CDM Group. The CDM Group was hired to provide unbiased research into the impacts of the privileges granted to alcohol licensees by HB 1480.

During the discussion today, you can choose not to answer any question, but we hope that we have an engaging discussion. We will keep your answers strictly confidential, and our reports will not use your name or identify you personally. We are talking to you only to collect information for research. This call will be recorded so that we can refer to it when writing up our report.

Before we begin the discussion, let's start with some housekeeping logistics to share with you how this discussion will work.

Ellie will go through the features of Teams - for example how to mute unmute your mic, raise your hand, use the chat feature during our discussion

ELLIE- Explain Microsoft Teams

Thanks, Ellie.

So, we want to make this an open discussion so we will be asking to respond freely. However, during the discussion, please also feel free to raise your hand or make a comment on the chat.

We anticipate the discussion will last an hour to an hour and a half.

Here are some ground rules:

1. There are no right or wrong answers, but rather points of view.
2. Please share your point of view, even if it differs from what others have said.
3. We are just as interested in negative comments as positive ones.
4. Please be assured of complete confidentiality.

So, lets' get started

To begin, let's take a minute to introduce ourselves. We will be on a first name basis today. Let's go around the virtual room. Please share your fist name and your favorite food. I'll start. I'm Emily and my favorite food is lasagna.

Thanks...

LICENSEE Focus Group Guide Questions

1. TOPIC: AWARENESS

- a. Are you familiar with the privileges associated with HB 1480?
- b. Do you have enough information to understand how to implement the privileges?
- c. How did you learn of the privileges?
- d. What is your general reaction to the privileges?

2. TOPIC: Example licensee behavior changes after implementation of the privileges and use of the privileges (endorsements) – and can you share with us how this has gone.

- a. **Have you made any changes in your business to begin selling alcohol for pickup, curbside, and/or delivery?**
- b. Have you made any changes to training and supervising your employees to ensure that they correctly implement sales of alcohol to go?
- c. Have you used any third-party delivery services for alcoholic beverages, and how has that gone?
- d. Have you expanded outdoor areas for service of alcohol, and if so, what did that involve?

- 3. TOPIC: licensee sales and revenue changes after implementation of the privileges**
 - a. Do you have any concerns about how the privileges impact your sales? And if you do can you say more about this.**
 - b. What is your greatest concern?
 - c. Is there anything you especially like about the privileges?
 - d. Has selling alcohol to go had a significant impact on your revenues, and if so, which has made the most difference -- takeout, curbside pickup, or delivery?
 - e. Has there been any difference in sales of alcohol to go during 2020, 2021, and 2022, and if so, what do you think was the cause of the change?
 - f. For licensees allowed to sell cocktails or glasses of wine for takeout, curbside pickup, and delivery, how important are these privileges to your business and customers?
 - g. For licensees allowed to sell growlers for takeout, curbside pickup, and delivery, how important are these privileges to your business and customers?

- 4. TOPIC: Perceived change in traffic safety after implementation of the privileges, specifically more open containers of alcohol in vehicles**
 - a. How difficult do you think it is to ensure that customers are not driving with open containers of alcohol in the car when they order takeout or curbside pickup?**
 - b. Do you know of any incidents of driving under the influence attributed to your sales of alcohol to go?**

- 5. TOPIC: Perceived changes in violence rates after implementation of the privileges, specifically domestic violence, child abuse, disorderly conduct, and/or public consumption**
 - a. Have you noticed any change in disorderly conduct or public drunkenness on or around your premises since implementing alcohol sales to go?**
 - b. Have you noticed any changes in public drinking or open containers around your premises since the implementation of alcohol sales to go?
 - c. Do you perceive any change in disorderly conduct or public drunkenness on or around your premises since offering or expanding outdoor service of alcohol?

- d. Have you noticed any changes in public drinking or open containers around your premises since the offering or expanding outdoor service of alcohol?

6. TOPIC: Perceived changes in rates of underage drinking after implementation of the privileges, specifically consumption rates and behaviors

- a. **Tell me about your experiences with false IDs, attempted purchases without IDs, and your perception of the average age of purchasers of alcohol for takeout.**
- b. Tell me about your experiences with false IDs, attempted purchases without IDs, and your perception of the average age of purchasers of alcohol for curbside pickup.
- c. Tell me about your experiences with false IDs, attempted purchases without IDs, and your perception of the average age of purchasers of alcohol for delivery.
- d. Do you believe underage drinking is a serious problem in WA (If yes, why, if no, why?)
- e. How hard do you think it is for youth to get alcohol from licensed premises, whether in person or via delivery?
- f. What do you think your role is in addressing the problem of underage drinking?
- g. Have you seen a change in incidents of underage drinking or attempts by underage persons to purchase alcohol in the past couple of years, and if so, what do you believe has contributed to that change?
- h. Have you noticed a change in attempted underage purchases of alcohol since starting to sell alcohol to go?
- i. Does preventing underage purchase and consumption of alcohol factor into your decision to deliver alcohol or use a third-party delivery service?

7. TOPIC: Perceived changes in health care utilization and death rates after implementation of the privileges, specifically a treatment for alcohol use disorder

- a. **Has your business faced any legal actions related to alleged harms from selling alcohol for takeout, curbside pickup, delivery, or consumption outdoors?**

8. TOPIC: Perceived differences in rates of alcohol consumption, youth access, or alcohol harm among these demographic and geographic communities:

- a. **For example, do you believe there are any demographic differences such as age or race among your customers who choose to order alcohol for takeout, curbside pickup, or delivery versus ordering for consumption onsite?**

- b. Describe the population group for which the new purchase options are most popular, including the age, gender, and race most likely to make each of the following types of purchases:
 - i. alcohol for takeout;
 - ii. alcohol for curbside pickup and
 - iii. alcohol for delivery.
- c. Have you done any studies of your customer base and neighborhood to understand the demographics of your customers, especially those ordering alcohol for takeout, curbside pickup, and delivery, and if so, what did you discover?

9. TOPIC: PRIVILEGES

- a. **Do you think anything is confusing about implementing the privileges as written?**
- b. Do you think the new Liquor and Cannabis Board rules are clear and helpful for implementing the privileges?
- c. Is there anything missing that you would have liked to see included?
- d. Have you observed customer responses to the changes you implemented with the privileges?

10. TOPIC: ALCOHOL-RELATED HEALTH OUTCOMES

- a. **Tell me about any differences you have had pre-, during, or post-pandemic with needing to cut off patron drinking.**

11. TOPIC: COMPLIANCE

- a. **Describe your experience with compliance and/or violations since implementing the privileges.**

Thank you very much for your participation today.

We genuinely appreciate your thoughtful responses and will use what we learned from you and the rest of the interviewees to make sure the State of Washington maintains its high standards and efficacy for the health of its constituents. If you would like to know more about the findings of our study, we will submit our results to the legislature by December 1, 2022 and expect it will be processed and made available shortly after that.

Appendix H: Alcohol-Related ICD-10 Codes

Summary of ICD 10 codes used in the analysis. Highlighted Row represents the Diagnosis Group appearing in the tables.

F10	Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol
F10.0	Acute intoxication
F10.1	Harmful use
F10.2	Dependence syndrome
F10.3	Withdrawal state
F10.4	Withdrawal state with delirium
F10.5	Psychotic disorder
F10.6	Amnesic syndrome
F10.7	Residual and late-onset psychotic disorder
F10.8	Other mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol
F10.9	Unspecified mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K70.0	Alcoholic fatty liver
K70.1	Alcoholic hepatitis
K70.2	Alcoholic fibrosis and sclerosis of liver
K70.3	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
K70.4	Alcoholic hepatic failure
K70.9	Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol
T51.0	Ethanol poisoning
T51.1	Methanol poisoning
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified
Other alcohol-attributable conditions	
E24.4	Alcohol-induced pseudo Cushing's syndrome
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K85.2	Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
Q86.0	Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
R78.0	Excess alcohol blood levels
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent
Y90	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level

Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication
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Tables labeled Primary and Secondary include admission records if the primary and/or secondary ICD codes are any of the above

Tables labeled Primary include admission records if the primary ICD10 code are any of the above.

Appendix I: Acronym List

Acronym	Acronym Description
AIHC	American Indian Health Commission
B&O	Business and Occupation
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CDM	The CDM Group, Inc.
DC	District of Columbia
DOH	Department of Health
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
ED	Emergency Department
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
GBI	Gross Business Income
GSSAC	Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Council
HB	House Bill
HCA	Health Care Authority
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HYS	Washington Healthy Youth Surveys
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases
ID	Identification
IRB	Institutional Review Board
KPHD	Kitsap Public Health
MAST	Mandatory Alcohol Server Training
MADD	Mothers Against Drunk Driving
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
OR	Odds Ratio
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RPN	Rural Prevention Network
SAS	Statistical Analysis Software
SUD	Substance use disorder
US	United States
WA	Washington State
WAPC	Washington Poison Center
WASPC	Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chief
WRA	Washington Recovery Alliance
WS	Washington State
WSDOT	Washington Department of Transportation
WSLCB	Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
WSPHA	Washington Public Health Association
WTSC	Washington Traffic Safety Commission