

# Legislative Analysis



## LIQUOR CODE REVISIONS

Phone: (517) 373-8080  
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

**Senate Bill 141 (S-1) as passed by the Senate**  
**Sponsor: Sen. Wayne Schmidt**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

**Senate Bill 142 (S-1) as passed by the Senate**  
**Sponsor: Sen. Winnie Brinks**

**Senate Bill 143 (S-1) as passed by the Senate**  
**Sponsor: Sen. Jeremy Moss**

**Senate Bill 144 (S-1) as passed by the Senate**  
**Sponsor: Sen. Curtis S. VanderWall**

**House Committee: Regulatory Reform**  
**Senate Committee: Regulatory Reform**  
**Revised 4-19-21**

## BRIEF SUMMARY:

Senate Bill 144 would revise the definitions of several terms, lower the tax rate imposed on the volume of mixed spirit drink sold, revise certain license categories to include the sale of mixed spirit drink, allow a mixed spirit drink meeting certain conditions to contain a higher amount of alcohol by volume, and require certain licensees to pay a charge per vehicle used for deliveries to retailers.

Senate Bill 141 would revise the definition of “direct shipper,” allow delivery of mixed spirit drinks and spirits by certain licensees under certain conditions, allow a qualified distiller to sell and deliver its spirits to a retailer licensed to purchase and sell spirits if certain conditions are met, and define “qualified retailer” and “qualified small distiller.”

Senate Bill 142 would allow mixed spirit drink manufacturers to sell and deliver mixed spirit drink to Michigan retailers only if certain conditions are met and the sales to wholesalers and retailers are limited to 31,000 gallons per year.

Senate Bill 143 would replace references to “retail licensee” and “licensee” with “retailer.”

## DETAILED SUMMARY:

**Senate Bill 144** would amend several sections of the Michigan Liquor Control Code. Among other things, the bill would do all of the following:

- Expand the definition of “mixed spirit drink” to include a product that meets both of the following conditions:
  - Contains more than 10% but not more than 13.5% alcohol by volume consisting of spirits mixed with nonalcoholic beverages and flavoring or coloring materials that may also contain water, fruit juices, fruit adjuncts, sugar, carbon dioxide, or preservatives.
  - Is filled in a metal container that meets all of the following conditions:
    - Has the general shape and design of a can that has a liquid capacity of not more than 24 ounces.

- Has a closure that is an integral part of the container.
  - Cannot be readily closed after opening.
- Decrease the amount of a tax levied on mixed spirit drink sold in Michigan from a rate of 48 cents per liter to a rate of 30 cents per liter.
- Allow the following licensees to sell mixed spirit drink for consumption on or off the licensed premises, as applicable:
  - Class A.
  - Tavern.
  - Specially designated merchant (SDM), instead of a specially designated distributor (SDD) as is current law.
  - Motorsports event licensees (also allowed to sell spirits).
  - Class G-2 license (golf courses requiring annual memberships). The bill would add mixed spirit drink to the definition of “Class G-2 license” in section 107(3). [The bill does not include mixed spirit drink in section 537(m), which authorizes the types of alcoholic beverages that may be sold by vendor.]
- Amend several provisions that currently apply to wine to also apply to mixed spirit drink. For example, a supplier would be prohibited from coercing a wholesaler to accept delivery of mixed spirit drink if it was not ordered by that wholesaler or if an order was properly canceled.
- Allow a mixed spirit drink manufacturer to sell mixed spirit drink to a retailer as proposed by SB 142.
- Define *outstate self-distributor* as a person located in another state that is substantially equivalent to a micro brewer, small distiller, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, or small wine maker licensed by the Liquor Control Commission (LCC) to sell alcohol manufactured outside Michigan directly to a retailer under the code in accordance with departmental rules. An applicant for an outstate self-distributor license would have to submit a copy of its federal basic permit or brewer’s notice and its manufacturing license from the state of issuance. The license fee would be \$300 per year, and a licensee would have to pay \$50 for each vehicle used to deliver alcohol to retailers.
- Include a mixed spirit drink manufacturer or an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink in the definition of “supplier.”
- Amend the definition of “approved tasting room” to say that, with some exceptions, a licensee with an approved tasting room is not a retail licensee as that term is used in the act and its rules.
- Require payment of \$50 per vehicle used for delivery to a retailer by the following:
  - A small wine maker for delivery of wine.
  - A mixed spirit drink manufacturer for delivery of mixed spirit drink.
  - A qualified small distiller for delivery of spirits.
- Specify actions a supplier may take, if certain conditions are met, to assist a consumer to receive alcohol sold by the supplier delivered or shipped to the consumer’s home or designated location. This would include such things as advertising the name and location of all retailers delivering or shipping the supplier’s products. A supplier could not take any of the listed actions unless both of the following conditions were met:
  - The supplier and retailer do not provide or receive a valuable thing (as defined in section 609) in consideration for the supplier taking any of the listed actions.
  - The supplier provides the consumer a list of retailers that will sell, deliver, or ship the alcohol to the consumer.

- Delete a provision prohibiting the LCC from issuing a license for off-premises consumption sales in conjunction with a license issued under a provision pertaining to licenses for development districts.
- Allow a wholesaler who is a master distributor to be authorized by an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink to register with the state the outstate seller's labels of mixed spirit drink and to collect and remit excise taxes levied by the state on mixed spirit drink.

The Michigan Liquor Control Code defines a *retailer* as a person licensed by the LCC to sell alcohol to consumers. The term includes a brewpub, but excludes a manufacturer or supplier that is allowed as a condition of its license to sell to consumers in the state.

A *specialty designated merchant* (SDM) license allows a retailer to sell beer and wine to a consumer for consumption off the licensed premises.

A *specialty designated distributor* (SDD) license allows a retailer to sell spirits and mixed spirit drink to a consumer for consumption off the licensed premises.

(Under SB 144, an SDM licensee could also sell mixed spirit drink and an SDD licensee would be authorized to sell spirits only. Since most, if not all, SDD licensees hold both an SDD license and an SDM license, the primary significance of the change proposed by the bill is that an establishment that holds only an SDM license could sell mixed spirit drink in addition to beer and wine.)

MCL 436.1105 et seq.

**Senate Bill 141** would amend section 203 of the code, which, among other things, regulates direct shippers of alcohol in the state. Generally speaking, a retailer (a licensee that sells to consumers in accordance with departmental rules, but is not a manufacturer or supplier) is prohibited from delivering alcohol to the home or business of a consumer or at any location away from the licensed premises. However, certain retailers may do so under conditions as provided in the code. The bill would classify some of these retailers as a *qualified retailers* (defined as below) and allow retailers and qualified retailers that hold an SDM license and are authorized to deliver beer and wine to the location of a consumer to also deliver mixed spirit drink. A licensed third-party facilitator would also be authorized to deliver mixed spirit drink. The bill would also do the following:

- Expand the provision allowing a qualified retailer that holds an SDM license to use a common carrier to deliver wine to a consumer within Michigan to include the delivery of beer and mixed spirit drink. In addition, a qualified retailer that holds an SDD license could use a common carrier to deliver spirits. The bill would also require the documentation currently used to verify the age of the person ordering or receiving wine, and that must be available to the LCC upon request, to apply to orders and receipt of beer, mixed spirit drink, and spirits.
- For a qualified retailer issued an SDM or SDD license at two or more locations, require the shipment of beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, or spirits delivered by common carrier to a consumer to be fulfilled from the location nearest to the consumer unless the beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, or spirits ordered are not in stock at that location.
- Revise the definition of “direct shipper” to mean either of the following:

- A wine manufacturer that sells, delivers, or imports wine that it has manufactured, bottled, and registered with the LCC to consumers in the state through the use of mail order, the internet, telephone, computer, device, or other electronic means or sells directly to consumers on the winery premises.
- A wine manufacturer that purchases wine from another wine manufacturer and further manufactures or bottles it or purchases shiners of wine from another wine manufacturer, registers it with the LCC, and sells it to consumers in the state through the means described above.
- Define the terms *qualified retailer* and *qualified small distiller*.
- Allow a qualified small distiller (or a substantially equivalent out-of-state entity) to sell and deliver spirits it manufactured to a retailer licensed to purchase and sell spirits if certain conditions are met. The conditions would include the spirits being sold and delivered only by an employee and not an agent, the spirits being transported and delivered using a vehicle owned by the small distiller or entity, compliance with applicable state and federal laws and departmental rules, and the spirits not listed in the state of Michigan price book.

*Qualified retailer* would mean an off-premises licensee that complies with all of the following:

- The physical licensed premises are open to the general public for face-to-face sales of alcohol, packaged food, and other products.
- At least 25% of the annual gross sales of alcohol are from face-to-face sales with consumers on the premises. (This would not apply to retailers whose physical licensed premises are less than 15,000 square feet).
- The retailer holds and maintains either a retail food establishment license or an extended retail food establishment license.

*Qualified small distiller* would mean a small distiller, or an out-of-state entity that is the substantial equivalent, that sells under 3,000 gallons of spirits per calendar year directly to retailers located in Michigan or out-of-state entities substantially equivalent to retailers. If the small distiller or entity manufactures spirits at more than one location, the total number of gallons of spirits sold to retailers or entities from all locations would have to be combined to determine the 3,000-gallon threshold.

MCL 436.1203

**Senate Bill 142** would add section 203b to the code to allow a mixed spirit drink manufacturer or an equivalent out-of-state entity to sell and deliver mixed spirit drink that it manufactures to a retailer in the state only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The retailer is not located in a sales territory for which the mixed spirit drink manufacturer or entity has granted exclusive sales rights to a wholesaler for the sale of any brand or brands of mixed spirit drink it produces.
- Sales and deliveries of the mixed spirit drink are made by the mixed spirit drink manufacturer's or entity's employee and transported and delivered using a vehicle owned by the mixed spirit drink manufacturer.
- The mixed spirit drink manufacturer or entity complies with applicable state and federal law and applicable regulatory provisions of the act regarding employees who sell and deliver mixed spirit drink, vehicles used to deliver the mixed spirit drink, price

schedules and temporary price reductions, labeling and registration of mixed spirit drink, and payment of taxes, as well as requirements regarding returnable beverage containers under the bottle deposit law (1976 IL 1).

- Total annual sales do not exceed 31,000 gallons. The 31,000-gallon limit would include all brands and labels of the mixed spirit drink manufacturer or entity whether sold to a wholesaler or retailer in or outside the state. Sales to consumers on the licensed premises would not be included.

Proposed MCL 436.1203b

**Senate Bill 143** would amend a section of the code pertaining to the conditions under which brand-logoed merchandise may be provided to on- and off-premises licenses to replace references to “retail licensee” and “licensee” with “retailer.”

MCL 436.1609

**Tie-bars:** SBs 141 and 143 are tie-barred to each other and to SB 144. SBs 142 and 144 are tie-barred to each other and to SBs 141 and 143. A bill cannot take effect unless each bill to which it is tie-barred is also enacted.

**Effective date:** Each bill would take effect 90 days after being enacted.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

The bills are reintroductions of Senate Bills 934, 1138, 1139, and 1140 of the 2019-20 legislation session. Those bills were passed by both chambers and enrolled but were pocket vetoed by the governor. (If the governor does not sign a bill within 14 days after getting it and the legislature has adjourned to end the legislative session, the bill does not become law and is said to have been “pocket vetoed.”) Among the several ways in which the current legislation differs from the vetoed bills is that mixed spirit drink would not be included in the definition of “wine” under the current package of bills.

#### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

A fiscal analysis is in progress.

Legislative Analyst: Susan Stutzky  
Fiscal Analyst: Marcus Coffin

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.