



Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Revised Fiscal Note

(replaces fiscal note dated February 25, 2021)

Drafting Number: LLS 21-0003 Date: March 04, 2021
Prime Sponsors: Sen. Priola; Pettersen Bill Status: Senate Finance
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Bill Topic: ALCOHOL BEVERAGE FESTIVAL FOR TASTINGS & SALES

- Summary of Fiscal Impact:
[X] State Revenue [] TABOR Refund
[X] State Expenditure [X] Local Government
[] State Transfer [] Statutory Public Entity

The bill expands the wine festival permit to make it available to beer and spirits manufacturers. The bill increases state revenue and expenditures and local government workload and revenue on an ongoing basis.

Appropriation Summary: In FY 2021-22, the bill requires an appropriation of \$40,349 to the Department of Revenue.

Fiscal Note Status: This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill, as amended by the Senate Business, Labor, and Technology Committee.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts Under SB 21-082

Table with 4 columns: Category, Sub-category, Budget Year FY 2021-22, and Out Year FY 2022-23. Rows include Revenue (Cash Funds, Total Revenue), Expenditures (Cash Funds, Centrally Appropriated, Total Expenditures, Total FTE), Transfers, and TABOR Refund.

Summary of Legislation

Under current law, a winery may obtain a wine festival permit to hold up to nine wine festivals per year, at which tasting and retail sales are allowed and other wineries may participate. The bill modifies the festival permit to allow the following licensees to also obtain a permit to hold festivals:

- brewpub;
- vintner's restaurant;
- distillery pub; and
- beer and spirits manufacturers.

Other licensees may jointly participate in a festival, although each participant may only conduct the operations for which they are licensed. The bill also allows local licensing authorities to create a local festival permit; however, neither a winery nor a licensee that applies for both a festival and special event permit need to obtain a local festival permit.

Background

The bill applies the current provisions for a wine festival permit to the expanded festival permit for the additional license types. To hold a festival, a licensee must file a permit application with the state licensing authority and pay a \$25 fee. The permit allows up to nine festivals in the twelve months after the permit is issued, with each lasting no longer than 72 hours. At least ten days prior to a festival, the licensee must notify the state and local licensing authorities of the date and location of the festival. In addition, one licensee may hold the festival permit, but other licensees may jointly participate in it.

Assumptions

There are currently 562 licensees that will be newly eligible for a festival permit under the bill, each of whom may hold up to nine festivals per year. As a result, up to 5,058 new festivals may be held under the bill. The fiscal note assumes that 15 percent of the available festivals (759) will be utilized in FY 2021-22 and 20 percent (1,012) will be utilized in FY 2022-23, with each permittee holding an average of three festivals. The fiscal note also assumes that inspections and compliance checks will occur at 10 percent of festivals held each year.

State Revenue

The bill increases state revenue to the Liquor Enforcement Division Cash Fund by \$47,724 in FY 2021-22 and \$75,113 in FY 2022-23. Fee revenue is subject to TABOR.

Fee impact on permittees. Colorado law requires legislative service agency review of measures which create or increase any fee collected by a state agency. The fee for a festival is set in statute at \$25 per year. The remaining revenue necessary to cover the expenditures required by the bill will come from other fees charged for liquor licensure and regulation. These fees will be set administratively by the Liquor Enforcement Division based on cash fund balance, estimated program costs, and the estimated

number of licensees subject to the fee. It is not known which fees will be adjusted and how many licensees will be impacted. The table below identifies the fee impact of this bill.

Table 2
Fee Impact on Liquor Licensees

Fiscal Year	Type of Fee	Fee	Number Affected	Total Fee Impact
FY 2021-22	Festival Permit Fee	\$25	253	\$6,325
	Other Licensing Fees ¹			\$41,399
	FY 2021-22 Total			\$47,724
FY 2022-23	Festival Permit Fee	\$25	337	\$8,425
	Other Licensing Fees ¹			\$66,688
	FY 2022-23 Total			\$75,113

¹ It is not known which fees will be adjusted and how many licensees will be impacted.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in the Department of Revenue by \$47,724 in FY 2021-22 and \$75,113 in FY 2022-23. Costs are from the Liquor Enforcement Division Cash Fund, are listed in Table 3 and discussed below.

Table 3
Expenditures Under SB21-082

	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Department of Revenue		
Personal Services	\$26,242	\$49,333
Operating Expenses	\$675	\$1,080
Capital Outlay Costs	\$6,200	\$8,600
Computer Programming	\$4,500	-
Minor Contractors	\$2,732	\$3,636
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$7,375	\$12,464
Total Cost	\$47,724	\$75,113
Total FTE	0.5 FTE	0.8 FTE

¹ Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

Administration. The Liquor Enforcement Division requires 0.2 FTE in FY 2021-22 and 0.4 FTE in FY 2022-23 for Administrative Assistants to process festival applications and 0.3 FTE in FY 2021-22 and 0.4 FTE in FY 2022-23 for Criminal Investigators to complete required inspections and compliance checks. The fiscal note estimates that there will be 759 festivals in FY 2021-22 and 1,012 in FY 2022-23. Each requires 0.5 hours of staff time, with some requiring an additional two hours to support the applicant.

In addition, compliance checks and inspections will be completed at 10 percent of the new festivals, requiring between four and six hours depending on the type of check and whether the festival passes the compliance check. Staff costs in the first year have been prorated for an October start date. The division also requires a minor contractor to complete a compliance check, which is estimated at \$36 per check.

Computer programming. The department's MyLo licensing system must be changed to accommodate the modified festival permit, at a one-time cost of \$4,500.

Legal services. The bill increases legal services, provided by the Department of Law, required to handle additional violations as a result of the expanded number of festivals. The additional hours will be accounted for through the annual budget process. No change in appropriations is required.

Centrally appropriated costs. Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance, leased space, and supplemental employee retirement payments, are estimated to be \$7,375 in FY 2021-22 and \$12,464 in FY 2022-23.

TABOR refunds. Under the December 2020 Legislative Council Staff Economic and Revenue Forecast, the state is not expected to collect revenue above the TABOR limit in either FY 2021-22 or FY 2022-23, and refund obligations are not anticipated for these years. This bill does not change these expectations concerning refunds to taxpayers.

Local Government

The bill increases workload for local licensing authorities to approve additional festivals and ensure compliance. It further increases workload and revenue for any local authority that decides to create a local festival permit.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State Appropriations

In FY 2021-22, the bill requires an appropriation of \$40,349 from the Liquor Enforcement Division Cash Fund to the Department of Revenue, and 0.5 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Law	Municipalities
Personnel	Revenue	