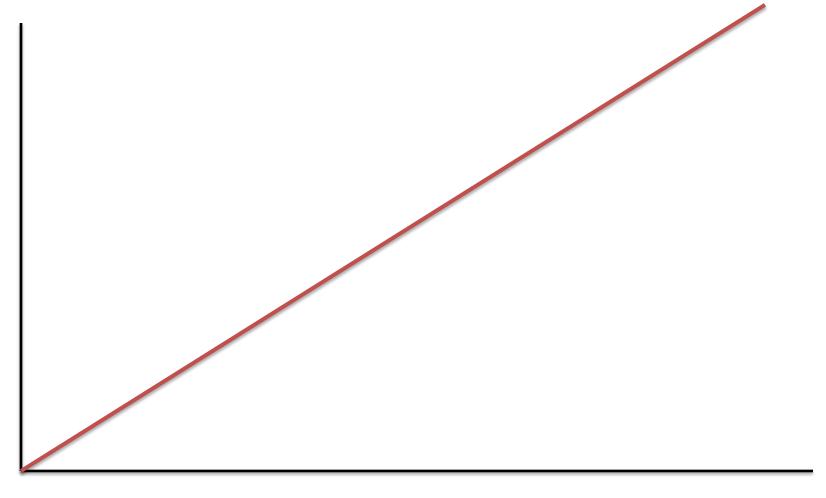
The Future of Minnesota's Craft Beer and Liquor Industry

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The Statistics - Breweries:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Breweries	134	155	183	212	222	318
Production (barrels)	105,034,614	107,105,614	227,520,158	235,147,518	166,915,759	N/A

Source: Minnesota DPS Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement



The Statistics - Distilleries:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Microdistilleries	0	1	4	13	15	21	27

Source: Minnesota DPS Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement



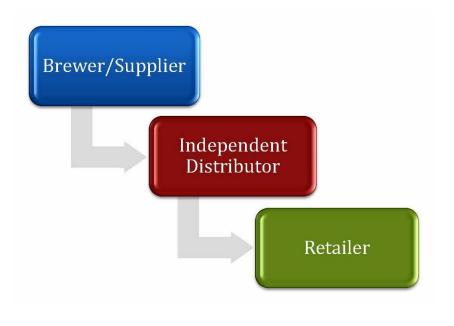
Legislative changes and their effect on industry growth





How a Liquor Bill Becomes Law:







Over the last five years, the Minnesota Legislature has taken important, incremental steps in modifying the state's liquor laws.

In 2011 the Legislature passed a bill dubbed the "Surly bill." This legislation enabled breweries that produce fewer than 250,000 barrels a year to serve pints of beer on site.

(Source: Senator Roger Reinert)





Notable measures included in the 2013 Omnibus Liquor Bill passed by the Legislature were:

- Microdistilleries are able to provide samples of their goods to customers touring the microdistillery.
- Small licensed brewers are able to get an off-sale brewer license. This license authorizes the off-sale of beer that was produced and packaged in an amount not to exceed 500 barrels annually. Beer would be sold in growlers (64-ounce containers).



The 2014 Omnibus Liquor Bill passed by the Legislature included a number of provisions, including:

- Taprooms can offer beer for on-sale on Sundays if they receive municipal authorization;
- Small brewers can re-fill any growler, including growlers from other breweries, for customers. The bill did clarify, however, that they are not required to do so.
- Microdistilleries can sell their product on-sale if they have a cocktail room license.





Key changes including in the 2015 Omnibus Liquor Bill were:

- Small breweries and brewpubs are allowed to sell growlers off-sale on Sundays, provided they have local approval;
- A provision known as the "Bloody Mary Bill." With this change, bars and restaurants that have an on-sale license can start selling alcohol at 8 am instead of 10 am on Sundays;
- Microdistilleries are able to sell customers one 375
 milliliter (mL) souvenir bottle of their product per day.



NO omnibus liquor bill passed during the 2016 Legislative Session

- Opponents of Sunday sales legislation were very concerned about an amendment being introduced in an election year.
- Minnesota House did vote on a bill and an amendment to repeal the Sunday sales ban failed.
- Then Senate Majority Leader Tom Bakk, a staunch opponent of Sunday sales, instructed his members not to introduce any liquor bills so as to prevent the Sunday sales amendment from being introduced in the Senate.



2017:



BUT:

- No Sunday cocktail rooms for distilleries
- No increase in growler limits
- No increase in vessel sizes



Future Legislative Efforts

- Growler Laws
- Distilleries & Cideries seeking parity with breweries (hours of operation for cocktail rooms, self-distribution, etc.)
- Wholesalers could push back on taproom growth and/or curtail sales of distribution rights



The Coming Battle: Beer Franchise Laws





Minn. Stat. Chapter 325B

- Agreement can be created without a written contract (M.S. § 325B.01, Subd. 2)
- Brewery can only terminate agreement for "good cause" (M.S. § 325B.04, Subd. 2)
- Brewery must provide wholesaler with 90 day written notice and wholesaler has opportunity to cure (M.S. § 325B.05)
- Several states have enacted "small brewer exemption" to level the playing field between breweries and wholesalers





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