



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

Jeff Grim

S.B. 73

129th General Assembly
(As Passed by the General Assembly)

Sens. Manning, Turner, Skindell, Tavares, Bacon, Beagle, Daniels, Gillmor, Hughes, Jones, Lehner, Niehaus, Oelslager, Sawyer, Schaffer, Schiavoni, Stewart, Wagoner, Wilson, Faber, LaRose, Patton, Widener, Hite, Obhof, Seitz, Cates

Reps. Buchy, Celeste, Dovilla, Fedor, Grossman, Letson, Lundy, Maag, Stinziano, R. Adams, Anielski, Antonio, Baker, Balderson, Barnes, Beck, Blair, Blessing, Boose, Brenner, Bubp, Budish, Burke, Butler, Carey, Carney, Clyde, Coley, Combs, DeGeeter, Derickson, Driehaus, Duffey, Gardner, Garland, Gentile, Gerberry, Hackett, C. Hagan, Hall, Hayes, Heard, Hottinger, Johnson, Kozlowski, Luckie, Mallory, Martin, McClain, McGregor, Mecklenborg, Milkovich, Murray, Newbold, O'Brien, Peterson, Phillips, Pillich, Ramos, Roegner, Rosenberger, Ruhl, Schuring, Sears, Slaby, Slesnick, Stebelton, Thompson, Uecker, Young, Batchelder

Effective date: July 22, 2011

ACT SUMMARY

- Allows manufacturers of nonbeverage food products to purchase at wholesale beer and intoxicating liquor from A and B liquor permit holders.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Purchase of alcohol by food manufacturers

The act allows a manufacturer of nonbeverage food products to purchase at wholesale beer and intoxicating liquor from A and B liquor permit holders under terms prescribed by the Division of Liquor Control. However, the terms must not increase the cost of purchasing the beer or intoxicating liquor from the A or B permit holder.¹ Generally, class A liquor permit holders are manufacturers of beer, intoxicating liquor, and spirituous liquor. Class B liquor permit holders are wholesale distributors of those same products.

¹ R.C. 4301.20(K).

Formerly, manufacturers of nonbeverage food products had to purchase beer and intoxicating liquor at retail or purchase and import intoxicating liquor into the state.

Types of alcohol

Under continuing law, "intoxicating liquor" includes all liquids and compounds, other than beer, containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume which are fit to use for beverage purposes, from whatever source and by whatever process produced, by whatever name called, and whether they are medicated, proprietary, or patented. "Intoxicating liquor" includes wine even if it contains less than four per cent of alcohol by volume, mixed beverages even if they contain less than four per cent of alcohol by volume, cider, alcohol, and all solids and confections which contain any alcohol.²

"Mixed beverages," such as bottled and prepared cordials, cocktails, and highballs, are products obtained by mixing any type of whiskey, neutral spirits, brandy, gin, or other distilled spirits with, or over, carbonated or plain water, pure juices from flowers and plants, and other flavoring materials. The completed product must contain not less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume and not more than 21% of alcohol by volume.³

"Spirituous liquor" includes all intoxicating liquor containing more than 21% of alcohol by volume.⁴

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-15-11
Reported, S. Ways & Means	03-08-11
Passed Senate (33-0)	03-09-11
Reported, H. State Government & Elections	03-30-11
Passed House (95-0)	04-06-11

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² R.C. 4301.01(A)(1), not in the act.

³ R.C. 4301.01(B)(4), not in the act.

⁴ R.C. 4301.01(B)(5), not in the act.

