

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

GERRY DORY and LYNN GUST,

Petitioners,

v.

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, ATTORNEY
GENERAL, STATE OF OREGON,

Respondent.

Supreme Court Case No.

S _____

**PETITION TO REVIEW BALLOT TITLE
CERTIFIED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Ballot Title: Elections Division No. 71
Certified on December 31, 2015

Chief Petitioners Gerry Dory and Lynn Gust

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Under ORS 250.085(2), Petitioners have standing to bring this proceeding as electors dissatisfied with the certified ballot title for Elections Division 71 (“IP 71”) who timely submitted written comments on the draft ballot title. The text of IP 71 is attached as Ex. 1. A copy of the certified ballot title as explained by the Attorney General is attached to this Petition as Ex. 2.

Petitioners challenge the certified ballot title based upon the Attorney General’s failure to incorporate comments made by Petitioners to the draft title and changes to the draft title made by the Attorney General after expiration of the comment period. This Court should refer the title to the Attorney General for modification to address the deficiencies specified below.

1. IP 71 Does Not Eliminate Liquor Revenues

The overarching problem with the title for IP 71 is the reference to elimination of liquor revenues. How IP 71 would change current law shows this error.

The Legislative Assembly has authorized the Oregon Liquor Control Commission to sell liquor, ORS 471.740, and to “fix the prices at which alcoholic liquors * * * may be purchased from it[.]” ORS 471.745. By statute, the state reserves to itself the power to tax liquor, from production to sale; no local government may tax liquor. ORS 473.190.

Beginning in the biennium beginning July 1, 2017, section 2 of IP 71 overrides ORS 471.740 by prohibiting the state from selling liquor. Also, by

implication, IP 71 affects ORS 471.745, because the state would not have sales of liquor on which to “fix[] the prices[.]” That future end of the state’s profits on liquor sales does not, however, mean, as the caption suggests, that IP 71 restricts any government’s ability to obtain revenues from liquor.

First, current law—not IP 71—prevents local governments from obtaining revenues from liquor transactions.

Second, the Legislative Assembly has the authority to (1) obtain revenues from liquor through many means, including imposition of taxes on production and sale, and (2) permit local governments to tax liquor. *City of Coos Bay v. Aerie No. 538, Fraternal Order of Eagles*, 179 Or 83, 94-95, 170 P2d 389 (1946) (discussing Legislative Assembly’s plenary power to regulate transactions in alcohol). Nothing in IP 71 affects that authority; through section 2, the proposed measure preserves revenue from state sales until July 1, 2017, and then is silent on future revenue from any other liquor transactions.

2. The Caption

This Court’s principal charge is “to ensure that the ballot title does not misstate, even by implication, the law that the proposal would enact[.]” *Novick/Bosak v. Myers*, 333 Or 18, 24 (2001). The ballot title, beginning with the caption, misstates the scope of the changes IP 71 proposes. The Attorney General also treats the different parts of the ballot title as if they performed the same function, with each part using more words than the previous part.

ORS 250.035 (2)(a) requires “[a] caption of not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the *subject matter* of the state measure.” (Emphasis added.) The caption does not reasonably identify the subject matter of the measure as required by ORS 250.030(2)(a). The subject matter of IP 71 cannot be “eliminate[ing] liquor revenue,” because, as explained above on page 2, IP 71 does not “eliminate[] liquor revenue.”

Even if IP 71 would result in the elimination of liquor revenue, that result would not be the *subject matter* of the measure, which is the change from state to private sales of liquor. The Attorney General’s explanation of the caption’s reference to “eliminate[ion of] liquor revenue” is: “IP 71’s prohibition on state liquor sales eliminates a specific revenue stream and is one of the measure’s major effects, in the context of existing law.” Ex. 2, p. 4. As this Court has warned, however, “saying it * * * does not make it so.” *Powell v. Bunn*, 341 Or 306, 317 (2006). The reference to revenue does not belong in the caption.

The end of a revenue stream through an Act and not a constitutional amendment is not a “major effect” of a measure warranting reference in a caption, nor is the end of a stream of the size of the state’s liquor revenue. As this Court noted in *Caruthers v. Myers*, 343 Or 162, 170 (2007), “[a] particular feature of a proposed measure may, depending on its prominence and centrality, be either the subject matter or an effect of that measure.” Under that standard—prominence and centrality—the “subject matter” of IP 71 is prohibiting state

liquor sales and allowing qualified retail stores to sell liquor. Under the test in *Caruthers*, any revenue loss could be an “effect,” but not the “subject matter.”

This Court has at most required mention of lost revenue in the yes result statement, and even then only when a proposed constitutional amendment would have “create[d] the total reshaping of state government finances,” *Caruthers*, 343 Or at 168–69, as was the case in *Novick v. Myers*, 333 Or 12, 17 (2001), in which a measure proposed to remove 10 percent of the state’s General Fund with no ability for the Legislative Assembly to provide replacement revenue.

IP 71, by contrast, does not propose a change, either structurally or in amount of revenue, of the magnitude of the change required for the yes statement in *Novick*. Unlike in *Novick* and in other cases that have required or approved reference to revenue consequences in titles,¹ under IP 71, the Legislative Assembly would retain full authority to obtain replacement revenue.

In the most recently completed biennium, liquor sales supported less than 1.6 percent of the state’s General Fund budget (\$247 million of \$15.8 billion General Fund) and, if one considers other than General Fund uses for the revenue, only 2.6 percent of combined General and Lottery Funds (\$435.5 million of \$16.8 billion). Compare http://www.oregon.gov/olcc/-pages/allocation_of_liquor_revenue.aspx with

¹ E.g., *Kain/Waller v. Myers*, 337 Or 36, 47–48 (2004) (constitutional property tax limitation).

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2013-3%20LAB%20Summary%2013-15.pdf>.

This Court has approved or required reference to revenue effects only in yes result statements or summaries, not captions, because the revenue consequences of a change in public policy (such as who sells liquor) are, at most, “results,” not “subject matter.” *E.g., Kain/Waller*, 337 Or at 47–48 (approving, but not requiring, reference in yes statement); *Caruthers*, 343 Or 162, 169–70 (requiring reference in summary, but not in the yes statement).

Rasmussen v. Kroger, 351 Or 195 (2011), is instructive. There, challengers argued that the caption for a measure to eliminate gift and estate taxes should reference the loss of revenue. This Court disagreed:

“Petitioners also argue that the caption is inadequate because it makes no reference to what they perceive to be another primary effect of the measure—that of ‘reducing revenue, without replacing that revenue.’ * * * An ‘effect’ that is at the heart of a proposed measure—such as a shift in the existing statutory paradigm for dealing with a subject of interest to the government and the public—qualifies as the proposed measure’s ‘subject matter’ and must be mentioned in the ballot title caption. But that does not mean that any and all results or ‘effects’ that might flow from a proposed measure’s adoption demand similar treatment. The Attorney General concluded that the reduction of revenue to the state would be a result that warrants mention in the ballot title’s results statements and included it in the ‘yes’ vote result statement in the certified ballot title. But we conclude that that result is not so central to the proposed measure’s meaning and purpose that it must be mentioned in the caption as well.”

A caption that would comply with ORS 250.035(2)(a) could read:

Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales, distribution beginning July 1, 2017

3. Result of Yes Statement

The yes statement does not accurately describe the result if IP 71 passes as required by ORS 250.030(2)(b), because, as explained above at pages 2-3, IP 71 does not “eliminate[] state/local revenue from sales.” Under IP 71, the state remains free to garner revenue from sales—the only revenue eliminated are the profits on the state’s sales.

In addition, the clause is misleading and confusing. First, the clause does not state whose sales IP 71 would “eliminate.” The reference to state and local governments immediately before the reference to sales could easily cause a voter to misunderstand the yes statement to address *local* government sales. No local government, however, sells liquor.

It is also inaccurate and misleading to refer to IP 71 as affecting “local revenue.” In current law and common parlance, “local revenue” means moneys obtained by an assessment by a local government, *e.g.*, a school “district’s local revenues[.]” “Public Education in Oregon,” 2015 Oregon Bluebook, <http://bluebook.state.or.us/education/educationintro.htm>. By contrast, all of the money from the state’s sale of liquor is remitted to the State Treasurer for deposit into an account in the General Fund. ORS 471.805. The Legislative Assembly’s decision to distribute some of the state revenue to local

governments, ORS 471.810, does not make the money “local revenue.” Unlike the law at issue in *Bobo v. Kulongoski*, 338 Or 111, 117 (2005), ORS 471.805 and 471.810 do not show an “explicit * * * intent to treat the * * * funds as if the General Fund had not received those funds[.]”

In any event, reference to any revenue consequences flowing from IP 71 does not belong in the yes statement. The decision point for whether mention of revenue consequences belongs in the yes statement (as opposed to the summary) is whether the purpose of the measure is to affect revenue. What this Court said about cigarette revenues in *Nelson v. Roberts*, 309 Or 499, 505, 789 P2d 650 (1990), applies here:

“[I]t is true that under the proposed measure revenues derived from cigarette and tobacco products taxes eventually would no longer be deposited in the state General Fund, but that is not the aim or end which the measure is designed to bring about. Rather, the deposit of cigarette and tobacco products tax revenues in a fund other than the state General Fund is a fiscal consequence of bringing about the measure’s aim or end.”

To determine the measure’s aims or ends, this Court reviews “the measure’s unambiguous language, the context in which the measure was drafted, and the statements of its sponsors.” *Nelson*, 309 Or 499, 504, n 6 (1990). Here, the text of IP 71 includes the sponsors’ statements of the measure’s aims and ends:

“SECTION 1. The people of the State of Oregon find and declare that:

“(1) The primary purposes of state regulation of liquor are to:

“(a) Protect and enhance the safety, welfare, peace and

convenience of the public;

“(b) Prevent the sale of distilled liquor to minors;

“(c) License qualified private businesses to responsibly sell distilled liquor to the public; and

“(d) Focus on the enforcement of liquor laws instead of the State’s sale and distribution of liquor.

“(2) To achieve the primary purposes of state regulation of liquor, the laws of the state should be amended to:

“(a) Allow grocery and retail stores to sell liquor if the stores already have licenses in good standing to sell wine and beer;

“(b) Double fines and penalties for selling liquor to minors or intoxicated individuals;

“(c) Dedicate savings to local public safety resulting from the end of state liquor sales; and

“(d) Protect the will of voters by prohibiting the legislature from changing or repealing this 2016 Act for two years unless three-fifths of the legislators in each house of the legislature agree.”

None of the “primary purposes” or actions to “achieve the primary purposes” is the elimination of the state’s revenue from the sale of liquor.

A yes result statement that would comply with ORS 250.035(2)(b) could read:

Result of “Yes” Vote: “Yes” vote expands number of liquor retailers; establishes retailer qualifications, sales, distribution requirements; prohibits state from selling, distributing liquor beginning July 1, 2017.

4. Result of No Vote Statement

The result of no statement does not reasonably identify the result of the rejection of the measure, as required by ORS 250.035(2)(c), because the no statement, like the yes statement, contains the inaccurate and confusing reference to “local revenue.”

A no result statement that would comply with ORS 250.035(2)(e) could read:

Result of “No” Vote: “No” vote retains current retail liquor sales exclusively through state agents; retains state authority to sell, distribute, set prices, generate revenue through state liquor sales.

5. Conclusion

With respect to the revenue consequences of IP 71, the conclusions that flow from ORS 250.035(2) are:

- The subject matter of the proposed measure is prohibiting state liquor sales and allowing qualified retail stores to sell liquor.
- The only certain effects of IP 71 are to preserve profits from the state’s sale of liquor for the current biennium and to eliminate profits from the state’s sales beginning July 1, 2017.
- IP 71 will “eliminate[]” no other “liquor” revenue, state or local, nor affect the ability of state and local governments to obtain revenue from activities involving liquor.

- If a discussion of the revenue consequences of IP 71 is appropriate, the discussion belongs in the summary, not in the caption or yes result statement.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of January, 2016.

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Relating to alcoholic beverages.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

PURPOSES FOR STATE LIQUOR REGULATION

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Oregon find and declare that:

(1) The primary purposes of state regulation of liquor are to:

- (a) Protect and enhance the safety, welfare, peace and convenience of the public;
- (b) Prevent the sale of distilled liquor to minors;
- (c) License qualified private businesses to responsibly sell distilled liquor to the public; and
- (d) Focus on the enforcement of liquor laws instead of the State's sale and distribution of liquor.

(2) To achieve the primary purposes of state regulation of liquor, the laws of the state should be amended to:

- (a) Allow grocery and retail stores to sell liquor if the stores already have licenses in good standing to sell wine and beer;
- (b) Double fines and penalties for selling liquor to minors or intoxicated individuals;
- (c) Dedicate savings to local public safety resulting from the end of state liquor sales; and
- (d) Protect the will of voters by prohibiting the legislature from changing or repealing this 2016 Act for two years unless three-fifths of the legislators in each house of the legislature agree.

ENDS STATE AUTHORITY TO DISTRIBUTE AND SELL LIQUOR

SECTION 2. Beginning July 1, 2017, the state may not directly or indirectly manufacture, distribute or sell distilled liquor.

ALLOWS SALES OF LIQUOR IN GROCERY STORES

SECTION 3. (1) Beginning July 1, 2017, any holder of a license in good standing to sell beer and wine at retail may sell distilled liquor at retail from the licensee's licensed premises.

(2) To qualify to sell distilled liquor under subsection (1) of this section, a licensee must be in full compliance with:

- (a) The license to sell beer and wine;
- (b) All rules of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission that apply to the licensee's licensed premises and to a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee; and
- (c) The provisions of section 5 of this 2016 Act for the prevention of sales of distilled liquor to minors.

ALLOWS EXISTING LIQUOR STORES TO CONTINUE SELLING LIQUOR

SECTION 4. (1) Beginning December 8, 2016, any person who is authorized to sell distilled liquor at a state liquor store under ORS 471.750 may sell distilled liquor at retail from the state liquor store or other premises licensed by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

(2) To qualify to sell distilled liquor under subsection (1) of this section, a person must:

- (a) Notify the commission of the person's election to sell distilled liquor at retail;

(b) Be in full compliance with:

(A) The person's agreement with the commission;

(B) All rules of the commission that apply to the person's agency relationship; and

(C) The provisions of section 5 of this 2016 Act for the prevention of sales of distilled liquor to minors.

(3) The commission shall issue a license to sell distilled liquor to a person who qualifies to sell distilled liquor under this section of this 2016 Act.

REQUIRES EMPLOYEE TRAINING TO PREVENT LIQUOR SALES TO MINORS

SECTION 5. To qualify to sell distilled liquor under section 3 or 4 of this 2016 Act, a person must have demonstrated the ability to effectively prevent sales of distilled liquor to minors by successfully completing the Responsible Vendor Program under ORS 471.344.

REQUIRES RETAILERS TO TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT LIQUOR THEFTS

SECTION 6. A licensee who sells distilled liquor at retail must:

(1) Implement the theft prevention measures required by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission for state liquor stores as of January 1, 2016; and

(2) Secure from public access any distilled liquor located within 25 feet of a public entrance or public exit of the licensed premises.

DOUBLES FINES FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS, INTOXICATED PERSONS

SECTION 7. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 471.410 (5), if the person who violates ORS 471.410 (2) is a person with authority to sell distilled liquor, the court shall impose at least a mandatory minimum sentence as follows:

(a) Upon a first conviction, a fine of at least \$1,000;

(b) Upon a second conviction, a fine of at least \$2,000; and

(c) Upon a third or subsequent conviction, a fine of at least \$3,000 and not less than 30 days of imprisonment.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 471.410 (6), if the person who violates ORS 471.410 (2) is a person with authority to sell distilled liquor and the person does not act knowingly or intentionally, the court shall impose at least a mandatory minimum sentence as follows:

(a) A first conviction is a Class A violation. Notwithstanding ORS 153.019, the presumptive fine for a violation under this subparagraph is an amount equal to twice the Class A violation presumptive fine established under ORS 153.019;

(b) A second conviction is a specific fine violation and the presumptive fine for the violation is \$1,720;

(c) A third conviction is a Class A misdemeanor. The court shall impose a mandatory fine of not less than \$2,000; and

(d) A fourth or subsequent conviction is a Class A misdemeanor. The court shall impose a mandatory fine of not less than \$2,000 and a mandatory sentence of not less than 30 days of imprisonment.

(3) Notwithstanding ORS 471.410 (9)(a) and (b), if the person who violates ORS 471.410 (3) is a person with authority to sell distilled liquor, the presumptive fine is as follows:

(a) Upon a first violation, \$1,000;

- (b) Upon a second violation, \$2,000; and
- (c) Upon a third or subsequent violation, \$4,000.

DEDICATES INCREASED FINES TO PUBLIC SAFETY

SECTION 8. For the purposes of enhancing public safety and preventing the sale of distilled liquor to minors, the Legislative Assembly shall each biennium appropriate, allocate or otherwise make available to local public safety agencies and associations the fines imposed under section 7 of this 2016 Act.

DEDICATES STATE SAVINGS TO PUBLIC SAFETY

SECTION 9. (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the net proceeds realized from the disposition of properties that result from the end of the state's sales and distribution of distilled liquor shall first be applied to offset the costs of the state to implement this 2016 Act and second to payments required by section 2, chapter 228, Oregon Laws 2015.

(2) The Oregon Liquor Control Commission may not use the expenditure limitations granted in the budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, to upgrade the commission's shipping capacity to meet demand for distilled spirits or to repair warehouse and office facilities.

(3) The Legislative Assembly shall, for the purposes of enhancing public safety and preventing the sale of distilled liquor to minors, appropriate, allocate or otherwise make available to local public safety agencies and associations the funds not expended to upgrade shipping capacity and repair warehouse and other facilities and the net proceeds that remain after payments required under subsection (1) of this section.

PROHIBITS LIQUOR SALES IN GAS STATIONS

SECTION 10. A licensee may not sell distilled liquor on the premises of a gas station as described in ORS 646.932 unless the licensee operates a fully enclosed retail area encompassing at least 20,000 square feet and sells the distilled liquor from within the enclosed retail area.

SETS GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY STANDARD

SECTION 11. From the effective date of this 2016 Act until January 1, 2018, the State of Oregon shall disclose documents requested under ORS 192.420 related to the implementation of this 2016 Act within five business days of the receipt of a request for disclosure.

PROTECTS VOTER INTENT REGARDING STATE LIQUOR REGULATION

SECTION 12. This 2016 Act represents the will of Oregon voters and shall be implemented as written. The Legislative Assembly may not modify, amend or repeal this 2016 Act for a period of two years from its passage without three-fifths votes of the members elected to each house.

PROTECTS PRODUCT QUALITY

SECTION 13. (1) A wholesale distributor may not import, purchase, sell, transport or receive a brand of distilled liquor without the written permission of the brand owner or the authorized agent of the brand owner for the sale of that brand in this state.

(2) A licensee with authority to sell distilled liquor at retail and a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee may not import, purchase, sell, transport or receive a brand of distilled liquor without the written permission of:

- (a) The brand owner or the authorized agent of the brand owner for the sale of that brand in this state; or
- (b) A person in the chain of distribution of the brand owner or the authorized agent of the brand owner that has the written permission of the brand owner or the authorized agent of the brand owner for the sale of that brand in this state.

(3) The limitations imposed by subsections (1) and (2) of this section apply to central warehouses designated under section 15 of this 2016 Act.

PROTECTS FREE MARKET

SECTION 14. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this 2016 Act, the state may not:

(a) Regulate the purchase, sale, transportation or storage of distilled liquor between persons authorized to purchase, sell, transport or store distilled liquor;

(b) Regulate the movement of distilled liquor between licensed premises of a person authorized to sell distilled liquor;

(c) Regulate the terms of an agreement for the purchase, sale, transportation or storage of distilled liquor between persons authorized to purchase, sell, transport or store distilled liquor; or

(d) Prohibit persons authorized to purchase, sell, transport or store distilled liquor from entering into agreements with other persons authorized to purchase, sell, transport or store distilled liquor.

(2) To protect a free market, the following provisions in agreements are prohibited as against public policy and are void and unenforceable:

(a) In an agreement between a manufacturer or distiller and a wholesale distributor, a requirement that prevents the manufacturer or distiller from choosing to sell distilled liquor directly to a licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail or to a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee; and

(b) In an agreement between a manufacturer or distiller and a licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail or a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee, a requirement that the licensee, parent, subsidiary or other entity obtain the distilled liquor through a wholesale distributor.

(3)(a) A wholesale distributor may not require a manufacturer or distiller to grant the wholesale distributor the rights of a wholesale distributor under ORS 474.005 to 474.095, ORS 474.105 or ORS 474.115 as a condition of the wholesale distributor's distribution of the manufacturer's or distiller's distilled liquor products.

(b) ORS 474.005 to 474.095 ORS 474.105 and 474.115 do not apply to an arrangement for the sale of distilled liquor by a manufacturer or distiller to a wholesale distributor or to the distribution of distilled liquor by a wholesale distributor on behalf of a manufacturer or distiller.

(4)(a) The Oregon Liquor Control Commission shall, by rule, establish licenses that permit the sale of distilled liquor in this state by manufacturers, distillers and wholesale distributors.

(b) A manufacturer or distiller may not obtain a license as a wholesale distributor.

(c) A wholesale distributor may not obtain a license as a manufacturer or distiller.

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND SHIPPING OF LIQUOR

SECTION 15. (1) A licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail or a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee may designate one or more central warehouses inside or outside this state for the delivery, storage and shipping of distilled liquor.

(2) A central warehouse may be:

(a) A distribution center owned or operated by a licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail or by a parent, subsidiary or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee;

(b) A distribution center operated by a cooperative of which a licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail or by a parent, subsidiary or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee, is a member; or

(c) A warehouse of a wholesale distributor whose primary business is providing customers with products other than alcoholic beverages.

(3)(a) If the central warehouse designated by a retail licensee or by a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee, is located in this state, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission shall issue a distilled liquor central warehouse permit to the person who owns or operates the central warehouse.

(b) If the central warehouse is located outside this state, the commission shall issue a certificate of authority to operate a distilled liquor central warehouse to the person who owns or operates the central warehouse.

(4) A distilled liquor central warehouse permit and a certificate of authority to operate a central warehouse authorize the holder to:

(a) Purchase, receive and store distilled liquor at the distribution center or warehouse for a person who has designated the distribution center or warehouse as a central warehouse; and

(b) Sell and transport distilled liquor from a distribution center or warehouse for a person who has designated the distribution center or warehouse as a central warehouse.

(5) A central warehouse may hold distilled liquor in a common inventory.

(6) A distribution center operated by a cooperative that has been designated a central warehouse may purchase distilled liquor for a member of the cooperative who is authorized to sell distilled liquor under section 3 of this 2016 Act or for a parent or subsidiary of the member or other entity that is similarly related to the member.

(7) The commission shall, by rule, establish a permit that authorizes a parent or subsidiary of a retail licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee to:

(a) Purchase, receive and store distilled liquor for the licensee; and

(b) Transport distilled liquor to a central warehouse or the licensed premises of the licensee.

(8)(a) A licensee authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail and a parent or subsidiary of the licensee or other entity that is similarly related to the licensee may purchase distilled liquor from any person authorized to sell distilled liquor in this state.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection:

(A) A person authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail may not knowingly sell distilled liquor for resale by a person authorized to sell distilled liquor at retail; and

(B) A person who holds a license to sell distilled liquor on the person's premises may not purchase distilled liquor from a person who holds a license to sell distilled liquor off the person's premises.

(9) This 2016 Act does not authorize a person to violate the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, 27 U.S.C. 205, or regulations adopted to implement the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

PROMOTING OREGON'S LIQUOR DISTILLERS

SECTION 16. Nothing in this 2016 Act prevents the state from promoting Oregon's distilled liquor industry through a semi-independent state agency subject to ORS 182.456 to 182.472.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 17. Section 4 of this 2016 Act applies to persons who hold appointments under ORS 471.750 on the date of the election on this 2016 Act.

SECTION 18. Beginning December 8, 2016, any holder of a license to sell beer and wine at retail may take any action necessary to allow the holder to exercise the authority granted by section 3 of this 2016 Act.

SECTION 19. The fines imposed under section 7 of this 2016 Act apply to violations occurring on or after December 8, 2016.

SECTION 20. Sections 11 and 12 of this 2016 Act are repealed January 1, 2020.

SECTION 21. If any part of this 2016 Act is held unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in force.

SECTION 22. This 2016 Act takes effect December 1, 2016.

SECTION 23. The captions used in this 2016 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any intent in the enactment of this 2016 Act.

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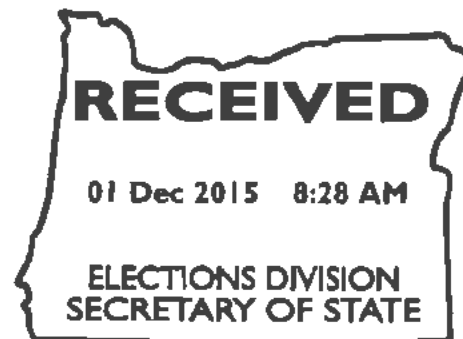
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM
Attorney General



FREDERICK M. BOSS
Deputy Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APPELLATE DIVISION

December 1, 2015



Jim Williams
Director, Elections Division
Office of the Secretary of State
255 Capitol St. NE, Suite 501
Salem, OR 97310

Re: Proposed Initiative Petition — Allows Qualified Retail Stores to Sell Liquor; Prohibits
State Liquor Sales, Distribution; Eliminates Liquor Revenue
DOJ File #BT-71-15; Elections Division #2016-071

Dear Mr. Williams:

We have prepared and hereby provide to you a draft ballot title for the above-referenced prospective initiative petition. The proposed measure relates to liquor sales and revenue.

Written comments from the public are due to you within ten business days after your receipt of this draft title. A copy of all written comments provided to you should be forwarded to this office immediately thereafter.

A copy of the draft ballot title is enclosed.

Legal Secretary

AFT/6974434

Enclosure

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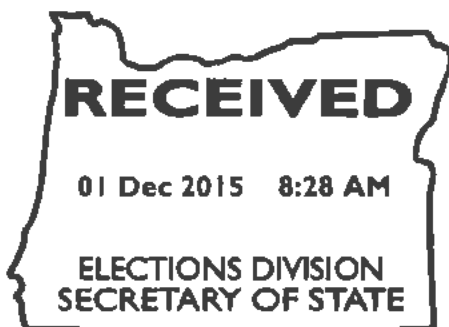
DRAFT BALLOT TITLE

Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales, distribution; eliminates liquor revenue

Result of “Yes” Vote: “Yes” vote allows sales of liquor by qualified retailers; establishes requirements for sales, distribution, storage; prohibits state from selling, distributing; eliminates state revenue from sales.

Result of “No” Vote: “No” vote retains current system of retail liquor sales exclusively through Oregon Liquor Control Commission agents, retains state authority to sell, distribute, and set prices.

Summary: Currently, retail sales of liquor by the bottle are made exclusively by agents of Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC); OLCC is authorized to sell, distribute, and set prices. Measure prohibits state sale/distribution of liquor; eliminates revenue from sales. Allows current beer/wine retailers to qualify as liquor retailers. Allows continued sales by current retail liquor agents, if qualified. Doubles existing fines for sales to minors/intoxicated persons. Dedicates fines/savings from measure to local public safety. Regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers. Prohibits state from regulating purchase, sale, transportation, or storage of liquor, except as provided by measure. Prohibits sales in gas stations. Prohibits amendment/repeal of measure by legislature for two years without supermajority vote. OLCC retains regulatory functions. Other provisions.



JEANNE P. ATKINS
 SECRETARY OF STATE
 ROBERT TAYLOR
 DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE



JIM WILLIAMS
 DIRECTOR
 255 CAPITOL STREET NE, SUITE 501
 SALEM, OREGON 97310-0722
 (503) 986-1518

INITIATIVE PETITION

TO: All Interested Parties
FROM: Lydia Plukchi, Compliance Specialist
DATE: January 4, 2016
SUBJECT: Initiative Petition **2016-071** Certified Ballot Title

The Elections Division received a certified ballot title from the Attorney General on December 31, 2015, for Initiative Petition **2016-071**, proposed for the November 8, 2016, General Election.

Caption

Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales, distribution; eliminates liquor revenue

Chief Petitioners

Gerry Dory 8565 SW Sallsh Lane, Suite 100 Wilsonville, OR 97070
 Lynn Gust 8565 SW Sallsh Lane, Suite 100 Wilsonville, OR 97070

Appeal Period

Any registered voter, who submitted timely written comments on the draft ballot title and is dissatisfied with the certified ballot title issued by the Attorney General, may petition the Oregon Supreme Court to review the ballot title.

If a registered voter petitions the Supreme Court to review the ballot title, the voter must notify the Elections Division. If this notice is not timely filed, the petition to the Supreme Court may be dismissed.

Appeal Due

January 15, 2016

How to Submit Appeal

Refer to Oregon Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 11.30 or contact the Oregon Supreme Court for more information at 503.986.5555.

Notice Due

1st business day after
 appeal filed with
 Supreme Court, 5 pm

How to Submit Notice

Scan and Email
 Fax
 Mail

Where to Submit Notice

irrlistnotifier.sos@state.or.us
 503.373.7414
 255 Capitol St NE Ste 501, Salem OR 97310

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SECRETARY OF STATE

ROBERT TAYLOR
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CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT RULING

Initiative Petition No.	Date Filed	Comment Deadline	Certified Ballot Title Due
2016-071	October 28, 2015	December 15, 2015	December 31, 2015

Draft Ballot Title Caption

Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales, distribution; eliminates liquor revenue

Chief Petitioners

Gerry Dory 8565 SW Salish Lane, Suite 100 Wilsonville, OR 97070

Lynn Gust 8565 SW Salish Lane, Suite 100 Wilsonville, OR 97070

Procedural Constitutional Requirement Commentors

Steven Berman 209 SW Oak Street, Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204

Certification

I have reviewed the above-captioned initiative petition, including any comments submitted regarding constitutional requirements, and find that:



It complies with the procedural constitutional requirements.



It does not comply with the procedural constitutional requirements.

U Jeanne Atkins, Secretary of State

12-30-2015
Dated

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM
Attorney General

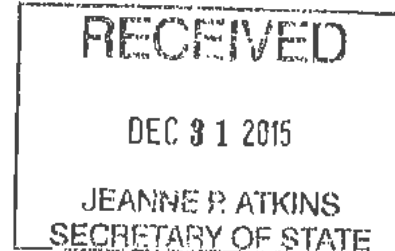


FREDERICK M. BOSS
Deputy Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APPELLATE DIVISION

December 31, 2015

Jim Williams
Director, Elections Division
Office of the Secretary of State
255 Capitol St. NE, Ste. 501
Salem, OR 97310



Re: Proposed Initiative Petition — Allows Qualified Retail Stores to Sell Liquor; Prohibits
State Liquor Sales, Distribution; Eliminates Liquor Revenue
DOJ File #BT-71-15; Elections Division #2016-071

Dear Mr. Williams:

We received comments on the Attorney General's draft ballot title for Initiative Petition 71(2016) (IP 71) from Paul Romain; Marshall Coba; Gerry Dory and Lynn Gust (through counsel Gregory Chaimov); Trent Lutz; Ben Unger (through counsel Steven Berman); and Richard Kosesan (through counsel Nathan Rietmann).

In the remainder of this letter, we discuss why we made or did not make changes to each part of the ballot title in light of the comments.

Procedural constitutional requirements

Mr. Unger raises the issue of whether the proposed measure violates Article IV, section 1(4)(d), by providing an effective date that would be less than thirty days after the measure's adoption. That issue is beyond the scope of the ballot title drafting process. See OAR 1650-14-0028 (providing for separate review process by Secretary of State to determine whether measure complies with constitutional procedural requirements for proposed initiative measures). Accordingly, we do not address it here.

A. The Caption

The ballot title must include "[a] caption of not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the state measure." ORS 250.035(2)(a). The "subject matter" is "the 'actual major effect' of a measure or, if the measure has more than one major effect, all such effects (to the limit of the available words)." *Lavey v. Kroger*, 350 Or 559, 563, 258 P3d 1194 (2011). To identify the "actual major effect" of a measure, the Attorney General must consider

the “changes that the proposed measure would enact in the context of existing law.” *Rasmussen v. Kroger*, 350 Or 281, 285, 253 P3d 1031 (2011). The draft caption provides:

**Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales,
distribution; eliminates liquor revenue**

1. Comments from Mr. Romain

Regarding the caption, Mr. Romain contends that the draft caption is confusing because the phrase “prohibits state liquor sales” could be read as a ban on all sale of liquor in the state instead a ban on sale of liquor by the state. He contends that the caption should be revised to remove that phrase and emphasize, instead, the loss of revenue to state and local governments. He proposes the following caption: “Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; eliminates liquor revenue for state, county, city programs”.

2. Comments from Mr. Coba

Mr. Coba does not object to the specific wording of the ballot title. He contends generally that the draft ballot title does not describe the primary purpose of IP 71, which in his view, is “to give large, out-of-state retailers a competitive advantage in the liquor business.” Mr. Coba contends that IP 71 would expand the number of retailers but prevent the state from regulating the movement and promotion liquor. Mr. Coba also notes the loss in revenue for state and local governments.

3. Comments from Mr. Dory and Mr. Gust

Mr. Dory and Mr. Gust contend that that caption, “yes” result statement, and summary unnecessarily and inaccurately state that the measure would eliminate state revenue from liquor sales. In their view, any loss of revenue from the measure is uncertain, because state liquor sales continue until July 1, 2017 under the measure and because the legislature can take steps to tax liquor sales before that time. They also note that the loss of revenue would be a small percentage of the General Fund, and that the revenue impact of the measure will be separately addressed in the financial impact statement. Mr. Dory and Mr. Gust also contend that the state’s authority to collect revenue from some liquor sales continues until July 1, 2017. If a reference to revenue is appropriate, they contend it should go in the summary and not the caption or “yes” result

4. Comments from Mr. Lutz

Mr. Lutz raises two objections to all section of the ballot title. First, he asserts that the ballot title must inform voters that the IP 71 will eliminate revenue for education and other services. Second, he asserts that the ballot title must indicate that over 12,000 stores could be sell alcohol under IP 71, up from the 250 retail outlets currently operating as licensed agents of OLCC.

5. Comments from Mr. Unger

Mr. Unger contends that the draft caption does not accurately describe the major effects of the IP 71 because the phrase “eliminates liquor revenue” is too vague and is potentially misleading. He contends that the caption must describe the loss of revenue resulting from IP 71 more accurately and in more detail. He proposes the following caption: “Allows qualified store to sell liquor; eliminates education, health care, public safety, local program funding.”

6. Comments from Mr. Kosesan

Mr. Kosesan raises two objections that apply to the caption, “yes” result statement, and summary. He contends that the those sections (1) fail to accurately describe the expansion of retail sales outlets allowed by IP 71, and (2) fail to adequately describe the impact to state and local revenue from liquor sales. Mr. Kosesan proposes the following: “Allows retail liquor sales, expands locations; eliminates government liquor operations/ revenues for state/ local programs.”

7. Our Response to the Comments

After considering the comments, we disagree that the caption should be revised. IP 71 has three major effects: permitting the sale of liquor by qualified retailers; prohibiting the state from selling and distributing liquor as it currently does; and eliminating the revenue from the sale of liquor, which is currently split between state and local governments. *See McCann v. Rosenblum*, 355 or 256, 258, 323 P3d 955 (2014) (describing current liquor sales in Oregon). In light of the space constraints contained in ORS 250.035, the caption adequately and accurately describes those major effects.

Although we agree with the commenters who note that IP 71 will expand the number of retail outlets, we disagree that the caption must address that issue or attach a number to the increase in retailers, as Mr. Lutz contends, given the space limitations in the caption and uncertainty as to the precise number of qualified retailers.

We disagree with the commenters who propose adding a more detailed description of the measure’s impact to state and local revenue, because doing so would result in an inadequate description of the other major effects. We also disagree with Mr. Unger that the phrase “liquor revenue” is confusing. In light of the context of the caption, which notes that the state is prohibited from selling liquor, voters will likely read the phrase “liquor revenue” as referring to revenue to the state from liquor sales.

We disagree with Mr. Romain’s comment that the phrase “prohibits state liquor sales/ distribution” is confusing. The caption begins by noting that “qualified retailers” will be able to sell liquor. In that context, it is clear that “state liquor sales” refers to sales or distribution of liquor by the state.

Regarding Mr. Coba's comment that the actual effect of IP 71 is "to give large, out-of-state retailers a competitive advantage in the liquor business," we disagree that that is a legal effect arising from the text of the measure.

Regarding the comments from Mr. Dory and Mr. Gust, we disagree that the ballot title should omit any mention of the revenue impacts of IP 71 and disagree that the elimination of liquor sales revenue to state and local government is not a major effect of the measure. Under ORS 471.805 and ORS 471.810, the OLCC is authorized to collect revenue from liquor sales and distribute that revenue to the General Fund and to local governments. IP 71's prohibition on state liquor sales eliminates that specific revenue stream and is one of the measure's major effects, in the context of existing law. The fact that the legislature could impose a tax on liquor sales in the future does not render the elimination of sales revenue speculative, particularly in light of the Constitutional supermajority requirement for the legislature to pass any laws increasing state revenue. Rather, the loss of that specific stream of revenue is a direct effect of the measure; the requirement for a financial impact statement to state the magnitude of the loss in revenue does not change that fact. Nor does the fact that the some revenue will be generated by sales of OLCC assets for a short period of time mean that the long term elimination of sales revenue can be omitted. Lastly we disagree that the phrase "eliminates liquor revenue" is too general, given the limited space available in the ballot title.

We therefore certify the following caption:

**Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales,
distribution; eliminates liquor revenue**

B. The "Yes" Vote Result Statement

We next consider the draft "yes" vote result statement. A ballot title must include "[a] simple and understandable statement of not more than 25 words that describes the result if the state measure is approved," ORS 250.035(2)(b). The "yes" vote result statement should identify "the most significant and immediate" effects of the measure. *Novick/Crew v. Myers*, 337 Or 568, 574, 100 P3d 1064 (2004). The draft "yes" vote result statement provides:

Result of "Yes" Vote: "Yes" vote allows sales of liquor by qualified retailers; establishes requirements for sales, distribution, storage; prohibits state from selling, distributing; eliminates state revenue from sales.

1. Comments from Mr. Romain

Regarding the "yes" result, Mr. Romain raises the same issues he raised regarding the caption. He also asserts that one of the major effects of IP 71 is that it eliminates all state regulation of liquor sales except for sales to minors and contends that the "yes" result should describe that effect. He proposes the following "yes" result statement: "'Yes' vote expands retails sales of liquor by qualified retailers; eliminates liquor revenue for state, local programs; eliminates regulation of liquor sales except minor sales."

2. Comments from Mr. Unger

Mr. Unger raises the same objections to the “yes” statement that he raised regarding the caption, and contends that the “yes” result must more accurately and specifically describe the impacts of the measure on revenue. Mr. Unger also contends that the “yes” result statement inaccurately states that IP 71 “establishes requirements for sales, distribution, and storage,” when, in fact, the measure eliminates most current requirements on those topics. He proposes the following “yes” result: “‘Yes’ vote increases number of liquor retailers; prohibits state sales/distribution; eliminates liquor regulation (except minors); eliminates funding for education, health care, public safety, other services.”

3. Comments from Mr. Coba; Mr. Lutz; Mr. Koscsan; and Messrs. Dory and Gust

In their respective letters, Mr. Coba, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Koscsan, and Messrs. Dory and Gust raise the same objections to the “yes” result as they raised regarding the caption, detailed above.

4. Our Response to the Comments

After considering the comments, we agree that the “yes” result statement should be revised. We agree with the commenters that the “yes” result should reflect that IP 71 will expand retail sales of liquor to retail outlets that meet the qualifications in IP 71. As above, we disagree that the ballot title must attach a specific number to the potential expansion of retail outlets.

We also agree with the commenters seeking more detail regarding the revenue impacts and revise the “yes” result to reflect that state and local governments will lose liquor revenue. We do not agree that the specific program areas that could be affected—education, public safety, etc.—need to be mentioned because the actual impact to specific programs is a decision for the legislature or local governments in allocating their respective budgets.

We disagree with Mr. Romain and Mr. Unger that IP 71 eliminates all state regulation of liquor sales except sales to minors. First, existing liquor laws will continue to prohibit sales to intoxicated persons in addition to minors. Second, the requirements for maintaining a beer and wine license will continue to apply to retailers selling liquor. IP 71, § 3; ORS 471.186. We also disagree that the phrase “establishes requirements for sales, distribution, storage” is misleading and inaccurate. Sections 3 and 4 requires retailers to qualify for a license under existing law; section 5 requires employee training for a retailer to get a license; section 10 prohibits sales in certain gas stations; section 13 requires permission from brand owner or agent of the owner for wholesale and retail sales; section 14 establishes requirements for agreements between retailers, wholesalers, and distributors; section 15 establishes requirements for storage and distribution. To be sure, those requirements are different and involve less regulation by the state than the current system. Nevertheless, the “yes” result description is accurate.

We reject the remaining comments for the same reasons stated above, regarding the caption.

In light of the comments concerning the draft “yes” result statement, we modify the statement as follows:

Result of “Yes” Vote: “Yes” vote expands number of liquor retailers; establishes retailer qualifications, sales, distribution requirements; prohibits state from selling, distributing liquor; eliminates state/local revenue from sales.

C. The “No” Vote Result Statement

We next consider the draft “no” vote result statement. A ballot title must include “[a] simple and understandable statement of not more than 25 words that describes the result if the state measure is rejected.” ORS 250.035(2)(c). The “no” vote result statement “should ‘address[] the substance of current law on the subject matter of the proposed measure’ and ‘summarize [] the current law accurately.’” *McCann v. Rosenblum*, 354 Or 701, 707, 320 P3d 548 (2014) (quoting *Novick/Crew*, 337 Or at 577) (emphasis added in *Novick/Crew*). The draft “no” vote result statement provides:

Result of “No” Vote: “No” vote retains current system of retail liquor sales exclusively through Oregon Liquor Control Commission agents, retains state authority to sell, distribute, and set prices.

1. Comments from Mr. Unger

Mr. Unger contends that the “no” result statement should inform voters how revenues from liquor sales are distributed under current law. He proposes the following “no” result: ““No” vote retains retail liquor sales exclusively through state licensed agents, retains state authority to sell, distribute set prices; retains revenues for state, local programs.”

2. Our Response to the Comments

After considering the comments, we agree that the “no” result statement should be revised to reflect the revenue generated by liquor sales under current law.

We modify the “no” result as follows:

Result of “No” Vote: “No” vote retains current retail liquor sales exclusively through state agents; retains state authority to sell, distribute, set prices, generate state/ local revenue through sales.

D. The Summary

We next consider the draft summary. A ballot title must include “[a] concise and impartial statement of not more than 125 words summarizing the state measure and its major effect.” ORS 250.035(2)(d). “The purpose of a ballot title’s summary is to give voters enough

information to understand what will happen if the initiative is adopted.” *McCann*, 354 Or at 708. The draft summary provides:

Summary: Currently, retail sales of liquor by the bottle are made exclusively by agents of Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC); OLCC is authorized to sell, distribute, and set prices. Measure prohibits state sale/ distribution of liquor; eliminates revenue from sales. Allows current beer/ wine retailers to qualify as liquor retailers. Allows continued sales by current retail liquor agents, if qualified. Doubles existing fines for sales to minors/ intoxicated persons. Dedicates fines/ savings from measure to local public safety. Regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers. Prohibits state from regulating purchase, sale, transportation, or storage of liquor, except as provided by measure. Prohibits sales in gas stations. Prohibits amendment/ repeal of measure by legislature for two years without supermajority vote. OLCC retains regulatory functions. Other provisions.

1. Comments from Mr. Romain

Mr. Romain has a number of objections to the summary. First, he objects that the description of Section 12—which purports to limit the legislature’s ability to amend or repeal IP 71—is inaccurate because that section is unconstitutional. Second, Mr. Romain objects that the phrase “prohibits sales in gas stations” is inaccurate because the measure excepts large gas stations with over 20,000 feet of retail space. Third, Mr. Romain contends that the summary inaccurately states that IP 71 “regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers,” when the actual effect of the measure is to prevent state regulation of those agreements. Fourth, Mr. Romain contends that the increased fines are unenforceable and that other “enforcement mechanisms against selling liquor by the bottle” are eliminated by IP 71 because the measure is not made a part of ORS Chapter 471.

2. Comments from Mr. Unger

In addition to the objections regarding the other sections of the draft ballot title, Mr. Unger objects to the summary using the phrase “doubles existing fines for sales to minors/ intoxicated person.” He asserts that the phrase is misleading and inaccurate because Section 7 does not modify or amend ORS 471.410, which contains the existing penalties on sales of alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons. Mr. Unger asserts that the increased fines are unenforceable for that reason. Mr. Unger also objects to the wording “doubles * * * fines” because the same wording is used in the caption of the section 7 and is politically motivated.

Second, Mr. Unger asserts that summary inaccurately states that sales from gas stations are prohibited when that limitation only applies to some gas stations, specifically those that have an enclosed retail area of at least 20,000 square feet. Third, Mr. Unger contends that Section 12 of IP 71—which purports to require a supermajority in the legislature to modify, amend, or repeal IP 71 within 2 years of its passage—violates existing law because the people may not use the initiative power to hinder the legislature’s ability to pass laws.

3. Comments from Mr. Coba; Mr. Lutz; Mr. Kosesan; and Messrs. Dory and Gust

In their respective letters, Mr. Coba, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Kosesan, and Messrs. Dory and Gust raise the same objections to the “yes” result as they raised regarding the caption, detailed above.

4. Our Response to the Comments

After considering the comments, we agree that the summary should be revised.

In light of the revisions to the other parts of the ballot title, the summary will be revised to reflect those changes, as detailed above.

We agree that the limitation on gas station sales should reflect that only certain gas stations are prohibited from selling liquor. We also agree that there are serious questions about whether Section 12 is constitutional. The summary will be revised to reflect that uncertainty.

We disagree with Mr. Romain and Mr. Unger that the description of the fines should be revised or omitted. The description in the draft summary is accurate. Section 7 doubles the mandatory minimum fines contained in ORS 471.410 when the violation is by “a person with authority to sell distilled liquor.” Compare ORS 471.410(5) with IP 71, § 7(1). Nor do we agree with their assertion that the increased fines are unenforceable. The underlying offense—selling alcohol to minors or intoxicated persons—remains a criminal violation under ORS 471.410. Violations of ORS 471.410 are investigated by law enforcement officers and prosecuted by a district attorney. ORS 471.605. Once a conviction is obtained, the court then imposes fines and jail time pursuant to ORS 471.410. Section 7 increases (doubles) the existing minimum fines in ORS 471.410 when the person is authorized to sell distilled liquor. We also note the phrase “doubles fines” is used in Section 1 of IP 71.

We disagree with Mr. Romain that the phrase “regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers” is inaccurate. Sections 13 requires the permission of the liquor brand or authorized agent for wholesale and retail sales. Section 14(2) prohibits certain agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers as against public policy. The phrase is accurate.

In light of the comments, we modify the summary as follows:

Summary: Currently, retail sales of liquor by the bottle are made exclusively by agents of Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC); OLCC is authorized to sell, distribute, and set prices. Measure prohibits state sale/distribution of liquor; eliminates revenue from sales for state and local programs. Allows current beer/wine retailers to sell liquor. Allows continued sales by current retail liquor agents. Doubles existing fines for sales to minors/intoxicated persons. Dedicates fines/savings from measure to local public safety. Regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers. Prohibits state from regulating purchase, sale, transportation, storage of liquor,

except as provided by measure. Prohibits sales in certain gas stations. Prohibits amendment/ repeal by legislature for two years without supermajority vote (effect unclear). OLCC retains regulatory functions. Other provisions.

E. Conclusion

We certify the attached ballot title.

Sincerely,

/s/ Carson L. Whitehead

Carson L. Whitehead
Assistant Attorney General
carson.l.whitehead@doj.state.or.us

CW7:afv7058454

Enclosure

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Certified by Attorney General on December 31, 2015.

/s/ Carson L. Whithead
Assistant Attorney General

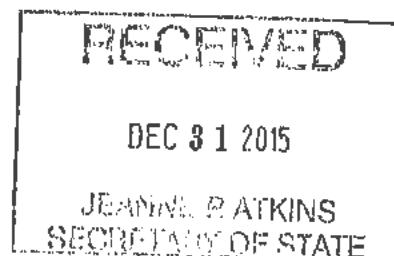
BALLOT TITLE

**Allows qualified retail stores to sell liquor; prohibits state liquor sales, distribution;
eliminates liquor revenue**

Result of "Yes" Vote: "Yes" vote expands number of liquor retailers; establishes retailer qualifications, sales, distribution requirements; prohibits state from selling, distributing liquor; eliminates state/local revenue from sales.

Result of "No" Vote: "No" vote retains current retail liquor sales exclusively through state agents; retains state authority to sell, distribute, set prices, generate state/local revenue through sales.

Summary: Currently, retail sales of liquor by the bottle are made exclusively by agents of Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC); OLCC is authorized to sell, distribute, and set prices. Measure prohibits state sale/distribution of liquor; eliminates revenue from sales for state and local programs. Allows current beer/wine retailers to sell liquor. Allows continued sales by current retail liquor agents. Doubles existing fines for sales to minors/intoxicated persons. Dedicates fines/savings from measure to local public safety. Regulates agreements between distributors, manufacturers, and retailers. Prohibits state from regulating purchase, sale, transportation, storage of liquor, except as provided by measure. Prohibits sales in certain gas stations. Prohibits amendment/repeal by legislature for two years without supermajority vote (effect unclear). OLCC retains regulatory functions. Other provisions.



CERTIFICATE OF FILING AND SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 15, 2016, I directed the **PETITION TO REVIEW BALLOT TITLE CERTIFIED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL** to be electronically filed with the Appellate Court Administrator, Appellate Courts Records Section, 1163 State Street, Salem, OR 97301-2563, by using the Court's electronic filing system.

I further certify that on January 15, 2016, I directed the **PETITION TO REVIEW BALLOT TITLE CERTIFIED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL** to be served upon the Respondent and Respondent's attorney via email as listed below.

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I further certify that, on January 15, 2016, I directed a PDF of the completed **Notice of Ballot Title Challenge (SEL 324)** to be served upon the Secretary of State via email to irrlistnotifier.sos@state.or.us.

DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP

By /s/ Gregory A. Chaimov
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