COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMITTEE
SENATE LAW AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE
JOINT PUBLIC HEARING

STATE CAPITOL HARRISBURG, PA

MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING ROOM 140

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2021 9:00 A.M.

PRESENTATION ON
PLCB LIQUOR SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

HONORABLE CARL METZGAR, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE RUSS DIAMOND

HONORABLE MATTHEW DOWLING

HONORABLE VALERIE GAYDOS

HONORABLE BARRY JOZWIAK

HONORABLE JOE KERWIN

HONORABLE ABBY MAJOR

HONORABLE NATALIE MIHALEK

HONORABLE MARCI MUSTELLO

HONORABLE JIM RIGBY

HONORABLE BRIAN SMITH

HONORABLE CRAIG STAATS

HONORABLE JESSE TOPPER

HONORABLE JEFF WHEELAND

HONORABLE DANIEL DEASY, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE DAVID DELLOSO

HONORABLE MANUEL GUZMAN

HONORABLE MARYLOUISE ISAACSON

HONORABLE MALCOM KENYATTA

HONORABLE ANITA ASTORINO KULIK

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT (CONTINUED):

HONORABLE STEVEN MALAGARI

SENATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

HONORABLE MIKE REGAN, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN HONORABLE DEVLIN ROBINSON HONORABLE JIM BREWSTER, MINORITY CHAIRMAN

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Pennsylvania House of Representatives Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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SUBMITTED WRITTEN TESTIMONY

* * *

(See submitted written testimony and handouts online.)

PROCEEDINGS

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: I thank
everyone for coming today, particularly our Pennsylvania
Liquor Control Board and Distilled Spirts Council,
Dave Wojnar. We appreciate everyone's time, and we are
anxious to get to the bottom of what's one of the most
talked about issues in liquor for quite some time. So, I
turn it over to my Senate counterpart, Chairman Regan.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Good morning, everyone. And thank you, Chairman Metzgar, for putting this together. As chairman of the two committees that oversee Liquor and the Liquor Control Board, I believe that it is our responsibility to get to the bottom of the rations implemented by the LCB, and to explore options for improving access to products and consumer convenience.

Thank you to our fellow chairs, Senator Brewster, Representative Deasy and all the panelists for joining us this morning. I do appreciate, Mr. Chairman, your consideration and bicameral approach to examining a combined effort to modernizing liquor laws in Pennsylvania. So, thank you for your -- for that, and I look forward to today's testimony. Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: I'll now take an opportunity to recognize my colleague,

Representative Deasy. Chair Deasy, if you have some remarks?

HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Sure. I'll be brief. I mean, obviously I'm looking forward to the testimony of both groups here today. And I thank the LCB board members as well as the Distilled Spirits Council for their willingness to come here to talk about the issues and the impact of COVID on the alcohol industry. And, obviously you can pick up any newspaper or watch any TV news story, and they talk about shortages throughout all sorts of grocery stores and stores in product and supply chain issues. So, we look forward to hearing what those issues are here and how we can work together to make sure our customers get the products that they're looking forward. And we appreciate the folks being here today, so thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Thank you, Chairman Deasy. And, Chairman Brewster?

SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. Yeah, very briefly, it's always good to see
our friends from the LCB here after another banner year. I
enjoy these hearings, because it's an opportunity to talk
about how good our employees have done and what you have
done in terms of revenue. So, I'll yield the rest of my
time, Mr. Chairman for future questions. Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are anxious to get to the questions. So without further ado, Chairman Holden, if you and your team want to take it away?

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MR. HOLDEN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Chairmen Regan, Brewster, Metzgar, Deasy and members of both committees for inviting us here today to discuss these issues. On Friday, September 17th the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board instituted a new two-bottle purchase limit on 43 items, and I want to emphasize: 43 items. The two-bottle limit applies to retail and licensee purchases in stores through finewineandgoodspirits.com and at licensed service centers. The purchase limit is two bottles per customer per day and applies to the list of products accompanying our written remarks submitted to the committees. It is important to note that many of the 43 items on the list are the same product in various bottle sizes. Supplies of these products have been constrained for several months. some products on the list, the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board will not receive additional inventory for this calendar year while there is significant uncertainty about future shipments from suppliers on the other items.

For example, the PLCB's allocation for one product was more than 12,000 cases, or 42% less than the

forecasted demand. Forecasted demand, which is based on a variety of factors including sales history and marketplace conditions is the amount of product we expect to sell.

Under normal circumstances, there would be very little deviation between the forecasted demand and the allocation received.

The reasons for supply shortages vary by item, according to what our suppliers tell us. Some manufacturers have not been able to obtain the necessary raw materials to manufacture their products, while others cannot obtain sufficient supplies to bottle the items, and still others are facing transportation challenges due to lack of containers and drivers. As a matter of fact, there are dozens of containers off the East and West Coast right now that cannot be unloaded; container ships.

These issues are not unique to Pennsylvania nor the beverage/alcohol industry. Global supply chain challenges, productions difficulties, fluctuations in demand and labor shortages have impacted business across a diverse range of industries. When the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board realized it would not have enough inventory to support statewide demand for these products, it proactively decided to institute the bottle limits as a preventative measure to fairly -- and I want to repeat fairly -- distribute product and minimize out-of-stock

situations which will vary by location. Reducing the number of Fine Wine and Good Spirits stores that carry these products would have geographically disadvantaged certain customers.

While the current supply challenges are not unique to Pennsylvania, we are impacting — that are impacting markets across the US, the PLCB has experienced product shortfalls before, and we rarely impose bottle limits on products for which we know demand will exceed supply in order to distribute the product as fairly as possible. That's to say simply, this is not the first time bottle limits have been imposed and, in fact, there are hundreds of items subject to bottle limits each year.

In-store product signage designates the products to which the bottle limits apply, while language on finewineandgoodspirits.com reflects the same -- a product-by-product basis. Communication between the PLCB and our suppliers regarding these supply issues have been frequent and ongoing. Our supplier partners are navigating a disrupted global supply chain that results in significant uncertainty about future product availability.

In some situations we have been able to collaboratively work with suppliers to obtain additional inventory, which prevented additional items from being subject to the two-bottle limit. In other cases suppliers

have been generally supportive of purchase limits to provide opportunities for more customers to purchase products impacted by severe supply constraints. While the current two-bottle purchase limits apply to a small number of specific bourbons, champagnes, cognacs, tequilas and whiskies, there remain a wide selection of alternative products in these categories for customers to purchase from Fine Wine and Good Spirits. The PLCB's wholesale operation is prepared to assist licensees in identifying alternative products to serve their patrons.

For perspective, at any given time the PLCB stocks more than 7,500 products at its stores, e-commerce fulfillment center and licensee service centers, while tens of thousands more special-order products are available for order. The current supply chain uncertainty anticipated -- is anticipated to last well into 2022; makes it difficult to project how long purchase limits will be in place. As products become more widely available, the PLCB will rescind the purchase limits, evaluating each item's availability based on inventory levels and supplier commitments to future shipments.

The PLCB is dedicated to providing a broad range of quality products for our retail customers and licensees. We remain committed to working closely with our suppliers to obtain additional inventory to meet customer demand as

additional inventory becomes available. Thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today, and we look forward to answering any questions you might have. Chairman?

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Thank you very much. Any other comments from the PLCB at this point? Thank you.

MR. HOLDEN: Oh, Mr. Chairman, may I, just for the record, say who is with me today?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Yes, sir.

MR. HOLDEN: My fellow board members, Mike Negra and Mary Isenhour, our Executive Director, Michael Demko, our Director of Merchandising, Deborah Rivera. And I go nowhere without my lawyer, Chief Counsel, Rod Diaz. So, thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Smart. So without further ado, I would like to ask if Dave Wojnar, SVP and Head of State Policy for the Distilled Spirits Council, if he could say a few words. Thank you, Dave.

MR. WOJNAR: Great. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As you mentioned, David Wojnar, Senior Vice President and Head of State Public Policy for the Distilled Spirits Council.

It's a real pleasure to be here before you once again, albeit by camera. I wish I was there in person, but my passion and enthusiasm are still the same as if I was there in person.

Look, we agree with what the Chairman just mentioned. Supply chain issues are running rampant throughout all sectors of the supply chain out there, whether it's food, rubber tires, you name it. On the spirits side, we've been hit particularly hard with glass shortages, so we absolutely concede that and appreciate the partnership with the PLCB.

I will say this: from a luxury spirits standpoint, these products are aged and cannot just be, you know, produced on call or on demand, so that's part of it as well. So as you see, I just want you to understand that dynamic. And so while -- look, the PLCB, over the years in the State of -- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we think have made some head-scratching decisions over the years, most recently closing stores in 2020. But this one on the rationing of products seems to be reasonable. However, what we do not think is reasonable is that during the pandemic and during an -- admitted supply chain problems, the PLCB continues to levy fines to suppliers for out of stocks and subject them to a waiver process.

And so, if we concede that there is a demand issue, we concede that there is a supply chain issue to the point where the PLCB has to proactively ration products, we would ask, on the same -- you know, a parallel move would be to suspend out-of-stock fees like some other control

states have done. North Carolina most recently has suspended out-of-stock fees. So, we would ask that this committee examine that and that the PLCB proactively do that. And I'd even go a step further and ask that they consider rebating suppliers for out-of-stock fees that they have levied during this pandemic time. So that's number one.

And yes, there's been some splashy headlines about revenue, and Chairman Brewster alluded to that, but I ask that you not get to starry eyed with those headlines. As you recall -- like GameStop. GameStop got a lot of headlines about their revenues and what they were doing in the market. But like GameStop, we think Pennsylvania has equally shaky fundamentals. As we've told you before in recent times, Pennsylvania is well below the national average of control state average for outlets per 10,000 residents, with less than one store per 10,000 residents. So, we believe demand to -- you know, supply chain issues aside, where will you be when we come out of this pandemic? What you're seeing as popularity of spirits products, the PLCB is doing what they can to serve the consumer, but we believe they need more outlets.

We have been before this committee and before the legislature asking for equal treatment like wine had during Act 39, as a result of Act 39 and having spirits in our

licenses. That didn't seem to get traction, so we retreated to spirit-based RTDs, which is the same ABV of malt-based products in wine products, which the legislature last year at this time passed legislation to expand fermented fruit; wine-based RTD products into beer distributorships. So, the will is there of the legislature to make -- to modernize the marketplace to serve the consumer.

And lastly, one other issue continues to hang over our head. And to the credit of the PLCB, as Act 39 gave the PLCB the authority and power with flexible pricing to adjust pricings -- again to their credit, they have not -- to my knowledge they have not utilized that tool during the pandemic. So we'd ask them to, again, do the same thing on fees -- out-of-stock fees. But that still hangs over our head, flexible pricing, and we would maintain that that -- we would like -- we believe that that should be repealed.

So in closing, yes, there are supply chain issues, but I just ask that you remember that your consumers are your voters, are your taxpayers, and they are shareholders in this system. And, we believe that the shareholders want greater access, greater variety, one-stop-stopping opportunities still within the PLCB system. So, you know, again, the LCB is going through a

lot of challenges. We want to partner with them, partner with you on ways to serve the consumer, because that's what's most important in Pennsylvania. Thank you for your time. Appreciate it.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Thank you,
Mr. Wojnar, and we'll -- without further ado we'll go to
questions. Representative Mihalek?

REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm just going to dive right in here, with the understanding that COVID has disrupted nearly every aspect of our lives, and the liquor supply chain being no exception to that, right down to the sand used to make that pretty green glass bottle that I very occasionally like to enjoy my Cabernet from.

So, as we are all learning to adjust to the still fluid situation, and you've all learned at some point along the way that there are a few dozen products that have exceeded your forecasted demand, I would like to know from you what factors exactly were used in making that determination that we are going to go ahead and limit the purchases to those two bottles. And, was one of those factors what our surrounding states were doing at the time? And who exactly was involved in making that decision.

MR. HOLDEN: Well, thank you. I'm going to yield to Deborah Rivera, our Director of Merchandising, and she

can explain the process of how we arrived at where we are right now. I can tell you it was not a snap decision. was discussed with the board for months that this was coming. And we want to -- and I want -- I keep want --emphasizing this: we wanted fair distribution of the products to all the citizens of the Commonwealth. And, we examined multiple options, and I would now yield to Ms. Rivera to explain how we arrived right where we are. If you -- no, probably not. You take --

MS. RIVERA: [inaudible].

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MR. HOLDEN: There we go.

MS. RIVERA: Now it's on. Sure. So, we monitor on an ongoing basis store in-stock percentages [inaudible] well as fill rates of all of our products and our suppliers.

So, you know, I've been here since December.

Since I've been here we have had supply constrained products that we have been monitoring. Some of them come off of our list of top 20, 30 items, some of them, you know, come off and they go on. So, on an ongoing basis, I would say beginning in probably April or May, we were noticing that there was a high degree of consistency across the items that were on these lists of low store in-stock levels and low fill rates.

At that point in time, as these items kept

appearing on the list, you know, we were reaching out with our vendor and broker partners to communicate about what we saw happening and our concerns that we had. Working with them, you know, we did a couple different things at that point in time. Some things that we did was, we actually smoothed out the supply that we knew that we would have, so that we could best, you know, meet the consumer demands in the months when the products sell the most. That was our first option, and we partnered with a couple of our vendors on that.

When we had no other option, and we knew that in some cases there was literally no additional product coming to us for the balance of the year, that's when we came with a list of these items, the, you know, 43 right now that we recommended that we apply the bottle limits to.

REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Do you know --

MS. RIVERA: These --

REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- if other states during the same period of time are experiencing the same shortage? And do you expect that number to grow, if you're saying 43 right now?

MS. RIVERA: So, I don't know if other states are experiencing the same number of products. I do know that, working with our vendors, these are, you know, company-wide shortages and supply chain-wide shortages. So, you know,

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they're experiencing them across the board. Our assumption
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       is that other states are also experiencing [inaudible]
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       shortages.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: So it's just an
       assumption? We don't know if Ohio, West Virginia --
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                MS. RIVERA: By product --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- Maryland --
                MS. RIVERA: -- I do not know that.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Okay.
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                MR. HOLDEN: [inaudible]. I just came from a
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       conference with 16 other control states in Montgomery
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      County, Maryland, and every one of them has the same
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       difficult we -- same difficulty we have.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: I haven't seen --
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                MR. HOLDEN:
                             Sorry.
                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- anything, and I don't
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       know if -- in your conference if any other state's taken
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       the step of actually rationing those bottles.
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                MR. HOLDEN: I'm not sure if they have a bottle
       limit on them or not, but I know they have the same
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      problem.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: They do not. They do
      not have a ration.
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                MR. HOLDEN: I don't know.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: No, I'm just -- I'm
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telling you that they do not.

2 MR. HOLDEN: Okay.

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REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: I do want to applaud you for the transparency of the 43 bottles. I think it's important for customer satisfaction, for good governance to be communicating with the consumers out there who are Pennsylvanians to let them know this is what we're doing and these are the reasons why. I wish there were other aspects in the Fine Wine and Good Spirits model where we could see that same level of transparency. And just as an example, I think that the online lottery, specifically those, you know, every third Wednesday bourbon lotteries, if we could see that same level of transparency there when they're auctioning on the very archaic Fine Wine and Good Spirits website. I do know that -- I read recently -- and maybe you could have further comments on this, as to the improvements that have been made to limit -- to make sure that we're limiting it to residents within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania --

MR. HOLDEN: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- to ensure that the -- it's not bots that are buying it. And I wonder if we're, you know, taking any steps to make it applicable in this situation for those rationed bottles. How are we ensuring that it is, you know, residents of Pennsylvania

and not bots? And I guess to take it -- you know, to maybe give you a scenario in a different situation, I represent a suburban district outside of Pittsburgh, and I think David had mentioned, you know, one store for every 10,000 residents. I'm lucky. I have three in my legislative district, so on any given day I could go, and I could theoretically buy six bottles, unless you have, you know, some way of tracking it that I am unaware of on any of these given products that we're only supposed to be buying two of. I don't know if you could comment on that scenario. Or even to take it one step further, or maybe a hundred years back, for our licensees specifically, I think we've maybe created an uncomfortable situation for our licensees, our restaurants, our taverns who have really suffered over the last 18 months. And I mean, at this point they're desperate to just keep their doors open. Keeping their customers happy is, you know, the only way they're going to keep their doors open. So, if these products are so popular that, you know, they have exceeded forecasted demand, are we creating this precarious situation for those licensees to just say, hey, I can -- as a licensee I have the same, you know, buying capability as you. So, you know, this, you know, this waitress, this cook, can you all go get two bottles? Can you get two bottles? Can you get two bottles? Are we creating a

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bootleg situation for our licensees?
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                MR. HOLDEN: Well, they would not get the
       discount after their first two bottles, so I don't see them
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       doing that.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Well, it's different
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       people. They can just say --
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                MR. HOLDEN: But if it's the same license -- same
       licensee, so they wouldn't get the licensee discount.
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 9
       So --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: They can just send the
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      cook in as a regular --
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                MR. HOLDEN: Yeah, but they won't get --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- consumer.
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                MR. HOLDEN: -- the discount, so they won't make
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       as much money --
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                MR. NEGRA: They aren't there [inaudible].
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                MR. HOLDEN: Yeah.
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                MR. NEGRA: So we [inaudible].
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: But as an individual
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       consumer you have the same --
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                MR. NEGRA: [inaudible].
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                MR. HOLDEN: Yeah. They could send in all their
       employees, but they're not getting a discount. So if
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      there's no --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: At a certain point
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1 you're going to forego the discount to just keep your 2 customers happy, are you not? 3 MR. HOLDEN: Well, they can do that. REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Can --4 MR. NEGRA: Where there's a will there's a way. 5 6 MR. HOLDEN: Yeah. 7 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Can you comment on the other scenario of just a -- you know, a consumer or whoever 8 9 going into multiple stores on the same day? Are you 10 keeping track of the two-bottle limit? Is there some way 11 that the PLCB is --12 MR. HOLDEN: Well, I --13 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: -- keeping track? MR. HOLDEN: -- think my fellow board member --14 15 my -- Mr. Negra just said, where there's a will there's a 16 way. So, you know, we only have certain resources at 17 our -- that we can use. So our -- certainly our -- at 18 the -- one particular store, their staff will know. If 19 somebody wants to drive 15 miles and try for two more? You 20 know, we can't follow people around. 21 MR. NEGRA: We don't have the technology, as to 22 the base of your question, to determine who is buying what at one store [inaudible] whether they go into another 23 store. We don't have that technology. And so yes. Can 24 25 somebody do that? Yes, they can.

1 REPRESENTATIVE MIHALEK: Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: So just as a follow-up to that, I guess, so what you're telling me is there is no way to enforce this policy.

MR. HOLDEN: Well, store by store it would be very easy.

MR. NEGRA: Yeah. I mean, I think what we're trying to do here is let everybody know, and there is a certain honor system to it. The alternative to this is not having any sort of restrictions, and hoarding begins because there is considered to be a shortage out there, and that everybody knows about it. So there is a certain amount of an honor system to go out and say, hey, let's --we're going to restrict this. We'd like you to abide by this restriction. Are there ways around it? Absolutely, there's ways around it. And hopefully they won't. Licensees won't. There are alternative products to these -- very, very small list that accounts for less than 1% of our SKUs.

So, you know, there's other ways that they can serve their customers. We're trying to be as upfront as possible, so that a licensee doesn't come in and expect to find Hennessey when -- for example, and we don't have it.

We're trying to stretch this -- our product availability out as long as we can to serve as many consumers as we can,

and hopefully our customers -- and licensees are customers -- will understand the predicament that we're -- not only we are in, but other -- but the entire nation and world is in.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: So, that really does beg the question. So, every product that you have is finite, right?

MR. NEGRA: Every product is finite?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Every product that you have is finite. You only have so many of them, correct? Every one of your products is that way. So -- MR. NEGRA: Right. Yes.

and I think Chairman Holden said in his testimony that you regularly limit the numbers. So, I guess coming back to that, you have no way to enforce it. All of your products are finite. You do this all the time. So, why make this splash with these particular 43 products? And, what is the effect of that? Wouldn't saying that we're rationing actually cause what you're saying you're trying to avoid, which is the overrun on demand?

MR. NEGRA: Well, when we say that there have been other products that have happened, yes, there are.

It's not like Tito's has a small amount of vodka. They can turn around and manufacture. To Mr. Wojnar's point, some

things need to be aged, and some things don't. So, are we starting the run by letting people know? No, I don't think so. I think that this has been building up. And I can defer to Deborah in terms of what her team has been seeing, and also to Michael in terms of what the stores have been seeing. I don't think we caused it by letting everybody know that this is the issue. I really don't. I think the alternative to that would have been just as damaging, if not more so. Deborah, do you want to --

MS. RIVERA: As far as, you know, us causing people to come in and try to hoard these products, the licensees were alerted on the evening before the bottle limits went into effect. So, you know, we did that for a couple reasons, one of which is that we didn't want our store associates to have to be the first people who made the licensees aware that bottle limits were in effect. We didn't think that was fair for our store associates.

We also wanted to make sure that we were giving our licensees -- you know, they're heading into their busiest time of year, and we wanted to make sure that we were being very transparent about what we were doing, so that they had plenty of time to address their menus, to work with our wholesale team so that we can find them alternatives, and they actually are aware rather than them being taken by surprise.

So we had, you know, their interests in mind certainly. And, you know, our intention is to be as transparent as we possibly can when we have situations like this arise.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Just one follow-up to that. So your -- I guess my concern is, your idea of good communication with your licensees who are paying money to be able to have this service is to tell them the evening before that they are now going to be limited? I -- in the business world that's probably a very difficult timeline to meet when they are now rationed a product. I mean, you know, a lot of these are event centers, things like that where they're having a wedding, and the particular products especially that you've targeted are very important to those ceremonies. I guess I'm a little perplexed at that model and that partnership that's supposed to be between the LCB and the licensees if the evening before is the decision that was made. I --

MR. HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I -- they might have been notified the evening before, but they were well aware that we were facing difficulty. So they knew something had to be done. I mean, they -- you know, they were going in routinely to our stores and not being able to get the product. So, I'm sure they realized something had to be done.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Chairman Regan?

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. I don't know. I just want to run this by
you. I think it's kind of naïve to think, Mr. Chairman,
that a discount is going to inhibit someone from trying to
go to ulterior motives to get what they need to satisfy
their customers. I think, unfortunately, because of the
pandemic, and because of the closures of restaurants and
bars, there is an every-man-for-himself attitude out there

among bar and restaurant owners.

So, I don't know. I just don't think that that's -- I think they're going to do what they have to do. And I think that we're going to have people scrambling around, buying their -- buying up bottles so they can continue to serve. But with that in mind, has the LCB considered promoting and marketing additional Pennsylvania products similar to those that are currently being rationed?

MR. HOLDEN: Oh, absolutely, Mr. Chairman. In my opening remarks, I mentioned that our team is ready and available and proactive in telling customers, whether they be licensees or the general public, that there are 7,500 other products that are available in our stores in e-commerce and, with special orders, tens of thousands.

So, we have a proactive team that will certainly try to

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       assist anyone who wants something as similar as possible to
       these 43 products. And, I just want to keep emphasizing,
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       43 products, less than 1% of our business.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Yeah. I would
       just ask that, you know --
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                MR. NEGRA: Just --
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: -- similar
      products -- I'll get to you. But -- similar products are
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       one thing, but Pennsylvania products --
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                MR. HOLDEN: Oh, yes. We have a --
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: -- are another
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       thing.
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                MR. HOLDEN: Our stores have a Pennsylvania-
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      product-only section.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay. I think
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       that's very important. And also, has the LCB considered
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      having additional new product buys to add new inventory to
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       get us through the shortage?
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                MR. HOLDEN: Our marketing and merchandising team
       is constantly hasting and working with suppliers for
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       alternative products. And if I can yield again to Deborah,
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       if you want to elaborate on the process for listing new
      products or one-time buys?
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                MS. RIVERA: You know, two different ways that we
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      procure products. One is one-time buy, and one is through
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the listing process. So the listing process officially occurs two times a year, and those are products that, then, we carry on an ongoing basis and are fulfilled from our DCs [inaudible] in our stores. There is also a one-time-buy process which is much more similar to, you know, maybe how a different industry works, like the apparel industry. you know, you can go -- we go to vendors, and we buy things for one delivery or two delivery, and we do that on an ongoing basis. That is not limited to two times a year. That happens every day, every week and every month.

In addition, you know, based on what has been happening, we have -- we have worked with the board to expedite our listing of certain items that we feel it's imperative to get to our stores ASAP. So we work with Michael, our Chairman -- our Executive Director, and then he gets approval from the board. So, we have fast tracked that process during these times when we know that there are supply constraints. So, I hope that answers your question.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay. So, but the LCB is not limited to two times a year, buying two times a year. And you can meet more than two times a year.

> [inaudible] meet all the time. MS. RIVERA:

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN:

MS. RIVERA: Yes.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay, okay.

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1 | think that's all I have for now. Thank you.

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2 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Representative 3 Kulik?

REPRESENTATIVE KULIK: Thank you. I'm going to speak as a consumer. You know, I more than understand what you're going through. And I personally, as a consumer, have no problem -- and I'm not speaking about the restaurant and other licensees, but I'm speaking strictly as a private consumer. I have no problem with the rationing, because I fully understand how hard it is to get these products in a non-COVID day, let alone a -- you know, when we had supply problems.

I mean, when you're talking about Blanton's,
Buffalo Trace, Eagle Rare, Elijah Craig, you can't get
these products all the time in a normal situation. And,
you know, what I as a consumer find disheartening is
following Facebook groups in Pennsylvania. And we all know
bourbon is very popular at this time. And you follow these
groups, and you see people who have said, well, I went to
the store, and I bought, you know, four bottles of
Blanton's, or five bottles of Buffalo Trace, and you
realize, well, then other people don't have a chance to get
it.

So, you know, personally I have no issue with it, because I think you are now allowing more people to have a

shot at getting a bottle of something that they can't normally get. And, you know, I have children in other states, so I was just recently in North Carolina which is a control state and South Carolina which is not. And, I followed my son-in-law one day. We were, you know, running some errands, and we went into stores in both states. can't find those products there, either. They are not on the shelves. And, you know, the non-control store in South Carolina, the privately owned store that had, you know, a seemingly unlimited supply of, you know, varying liquors, the products on your list were not there. I mean, they're just not there. It's very hard to get them, so I really don't have a problem with the rationing at this point, because I just think it opens up more for other people to get. And, you know, from someone who likes to purchase some of these bottles every once in a while, it's nice that -- to know we at least have a shot at it.

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Major?

And, when you look at other products that have been rationed during COVID -- if you go to Sam's Club or your supermarkets and you weren't able to buy certain paper products, they were limiting how much you bought. I'm not sure that I see any distinction between us limiting alcohol purchase.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Representative

REPRESENTATIVE MAJOR: Thank you, Chairman. My question for you is -- regards to demand. I heard you mention a couple times fair distribution and monitoring the stock levels. Are there parts of the state maybe where some of these items may not need to be rationed, or where you could move product to an area where the demand is higher?

MS. RIVERA: So, I mean, where we can we've already addressed doing that. So, many of these products [inaudible] know, at this point in time, if they were intended to [inaudible] 585 stores [inaudible] many of them are in significantly less than that already, because [inaudible] supply issues have been going on for so long. If we do [inaudible] work with a vendor partner to limit distribution [inaudible] stores, then, you know [inaudible] back to the stores [inaudible] remaining [inaudible] in the areas, and in [inaudible] the stores in specific that do the largest volume in those items. That's something that we do on an ongoing basis even when there's a not supply chain [inaudible].

MR. DEMKO: Just -- sorry. The other thing is we do have our e-com that we can send anywhere in Pennsylvania in usually up to two days, or one to two days. But the one other thing is, of the items, 15 of those, we have larger bottles and smaller bottles of those products, and they are

not being limited, too. So again, 15 out of the number,
there are different sizes of the same product in our
stores.

REPRESENTATIVE MAJORS: Okay, thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Chainman Deasy?

HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Thank you.

Question regarding the inventory process that was mentioned earlier by the Distilled Spirits Council. How does bailment work? Do you charge a warehousing fee like others do in the industry?

MR. HOLDEN: Well, yes. I'll start this, then
I'll yield to Deborah. First of all, they get free
warehousing. They always seem to neglect to say that when
they're complaining about bailment. They get free
warehousing to begin with. For ten months we charge no
bailment penalties whatsoever, because of COVID. We gave
three months' notice when we were going to begin the
process again. We also have given them the opportunity to
explain why they're having bailment problems. We have not
charged anyone for overstocking, obviously, during this,
but we've given them the opportunity to explain why they
have understocked us.

We could have charged \$12 million in bailment penalties since we -- this year. We charged 2.2 million, because we accepted almost 10 million -- over \$10 million

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       in their explanation of why they were short. But, I think
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       I will yield to Deborah at this time to elaborate on the
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       whole process of how we are dealing with our vendors and
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      how we are giving them the opportunity to explain their
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       situations.
                MS. RIVERA: Oh, sure. Is that better. Okay.
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                 HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: I have a
       question, before you go any further. David brought up
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       earlier about giving refunds and such. So, a lot of these
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       fees weren't charged in the first place?
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                MR. HOLDEN: Right. And again --
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                 HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Okay.
                MR. HOLDEN: -- they're getting free warehousing.
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       They don't get that in --
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                 HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Okay.
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                MR. HOLDEN: -- non-control states -- or
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      non-bailment states.
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                HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: And my -- well, I
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      will ask him afterwards. Are other privatized states
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       giving refunds for such costs, if you're --
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                MR. HOLDEN: Not to my knowledge.
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                 HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: -- if you're
       aware. Okay.
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                MR. HOLDEN: But they could be.
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                 HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Maybe he would
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know more than you. Okay. Sorry about that. I just wanted some clarification there. So, what he had brought up hasn't taken place, pretty much, anyway; 2 million out of 12.

MR. HOLDEN: That's all we collected out of 12.

HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HOLDEN: You want to elaborate on the process, Deborah?

MS. RIVERA: Sure. So, just so everyone is aware of what bailment is, it's actually vendor-owned inventory that is sitting in our DC that we then pull based on our store demand and have shipped to our stores. So that product, while it's sitting there and we're not charging warehousing, is actually owned by the vendors. We own it as we pull it and ship it to our stores. So, just so everyone is aware of what bailment is.

In terms of, you know, the penalties, I think that specifically were spoken about were the fill-rate penalty, so lack of inventory from our vendor partners. You know, we work with them on an ongoing basis. And one of the things — since we're a business, one of the things that we need to know is, we need to be aware when we are going to have shortages of products, because then we can work with that knowledge, and we can do the best we can to, you know, acquire other products or whatever it is we need

to do to make sure that we continue to have good supply in our stores.

When we work with a vendor partner who is experiencing supply constraints, the only thing we ask for them is transparent communication about what those shortages will be and what their future view of our allocation will be. So, you know, regardless of the size of that allocation to what our demand is, if they work with us and they supply us with a go-forward allocation and they meet those allocations, we do not charge them a penalty.

So, if we have a supplier who is working with us -- and we completely understand this is no one's fault. You know, we certainly wouldn't want to penalize them if they're being transparent with us about their supply shortages. We have had a few instances where either vendors could not or would not supply us with that information, or where they fell significantly short, and in those cases we may have penalized them. However, that being said, we do have a process where they can send us information as to what their specific situation is. And we consider every single one of those from our hundreds of vendors. And, if we feel that their situation is something that, you know, we understand certainly and they could not overcome, we also will probably consider waiving those penalties. We review hundreds and hundreds of waiver

requests every single month to make sure that we are looking at each one individually.

MR. NEGRA: And I will add that that gets up to the board level. It's not a formal vote, but --

MS. RIVERA: Correct.

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MR. NEGRA: -- but she bring -- but Deborah and her team and -- through Michael bring that up to us. And if we have any questions or concerns, for example the -you know, maybe a boat gets stuck in the Suez Canal, okay? You know, they don't know that six months ahead of time, but they typically should know what sort of product is going to come to us within a six-month timeframe. But, things do happen, okay, especially at the last minute. All they have to do is raise their hand, or get on the phone and say, hey, listen, this is what happened, okay? We're not looking to penalize our partners, but we are also looking just to hear so that we can run our business efficiently. So, that's what we're trying to -- that's what we're trying to do, and that's where the bailment fees come into play.

And I'll mention one other thing. Other states charge for when a truck doesn't show, okay? Because maybe there's a shortage of drivers. They charge for that. They don't -- they really don't care what the excuse is. We don't, even though it's very disruptive to our DCs'

schedules.

So, there's a lot of factors that go into this and how we work with our partners, and I think that we try to do the -- you know, the best that we can to take their issues into account, but not discounting what our needs are to run our business.

HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: And I think the key word that you mentioned there was partners. And, we're all partners in the industry, and we got to find a way to work with one another. It's a difficult time, and we'll get through it.

One question I have regarding the industry -- you know, we talk about glass shortage. I believe it was, Jim Beam is going to a plastic bottle or something like that, I heard. You have to make some concessions if you want to get the product out there, and others are not doing it. I mean, that's something we certainly can't control, correct?

MS. RIVERA: You want me to --

MR. HOLDEN: Correct. Go ahead.

MS. RIVERA: Yeah. Specifically, Jim Beam is one of those vendors. Jack Daniels is another. And, Jim Beam has switched to [inaudible] plastic in order to continue to keep their product out there and in stores. In terms of Jack Daniels, we've had conversations specifically with them. That is not a decision that they chose to make, and

I understand why, you know, from their point of view, but because of that their product does continue to be more highly supply constrained. HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Yeah, so that's certainly --MS. RIVERA: That was their decision. HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Yeah. MS. RIVERA: And we have worked with them in other ways to get additional product into Pennsylvania, but

understanding that that was a decision that they made.

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HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRMAN DEASY: Thank you. And, just to comment on -- communication. I think that was the keyword that you had used, Mr. Negra. And that's the way we have to continue moving forward. If the Distilled Council has some suggestions or thoughts, it's important to bring them to the table as well. We're all in this together, and we need to continue those lines of communication. So, thank you. Appreciate the questions.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Chairman Regan?
SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Yes.

Mr. Chairman's sneaking out there, so I'll just ask the group generally. Rationing: I think Representative Mihalek asked this question, but I couldn't quite hear well enough, being behind her, so I'm going to ask it again. And please, I'm begging your indulgence in case this has

1 already been answered, frankly. But, who made the decision to implement the rationing? Was it a board decision, or 2 3 did somebody else make that decision? 4 MR. NEGRA: Well, Deborah, you can talk about the 5 process, but ultimately the communication did come to the 6 board, not in a formal vote, but as a decision to move 7 forward. It was Member Isenhour, myself and Chairman Holden, but it was at the request of Deborah and her team, 8 9 and it was a recommendation from them that we all agreed 10 to. Mary, do you want to add --11 MS. ISENHOUR: [inaudible]. 12 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: So it was not a 13 vote -- wasn't an official vote? It was a -- an informal 14 concurrence? That's correct. You know, it was a 15 MR. NEGRA: 16 policy decision. You know, for --17 MS. ISENHOUR: [inaudible]. MR. NEGRA: -- for us to move forward. Deborah 18 19 and her team were looking at it, trying to make the right decision. It was brought to us as, what do you think -- is 20 21 -- do you think that this makes sense? So it wasn't 22 something that we did formally at a board meeting. Mary? 23 Okav.

mean, when does it reach that standard? I mean, when a

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay. So, I

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decision like this which is based on what we have just come out of with regard to our bars and restaurants, when does a decision like this reach the level where it takes a formal vote, a formal hearing, a formal vote before it's implemented, not just, okay, you agree, I agree, let's do it? What is the threshold, or isn't there any? It's just up to you as to whether or not you do it?

MR. NEGRA: Well, I guess technically it's up to us, but I would call this an operational decision. And, we have delegated those operational decisions to Michael and his team. That's how I would react to that question. I don't know if Rod wants to join in or Mary or Tim, but that's the way that I looked at it. I did not see this as a -- that there was -- it was need -- a need for us to adjudicate, you know, exactly what we were going to do. We did it internally and then determined how we were going to communicate that.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: So there isn't any process involved where a decision made by the board reaches a threshold of importance, or some sort of level where it mandates a vote, not just a --

MR. NEGRA: Well --

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: -- casual agreeing -- agreement to --

MR. NEGRA: Well, there are certain things that

mandate that, but from an operational standpoint, I don't know that there is a line. Rod?

MR. DIAZ: I don't know that I can really add anything. You know, there are certain things that have to be -- go to a board meeting at the board dot [phonetic]. So for example, someone files an application for a license. A decision on whether that license is granted or not granted clearly has to go to the board. Personnel decisions clearly go to a public meeting. Business decisions -- our Supreme Court many years ago said, look, business decisions are different than most government-type decisions.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Uh-huh.

MR. DIAZ: We don't -- we're not going to treat them the same. And I think -- and the board members can correct me -- that they talk about it. They are like, okay, is this so important that we want to send it to the board, A, because we think we need to or, B, because we want to talk about that policy at a public meeting? There are things that we bring up at the board meetings, where we're bringing it up, not because we think we have to, but because we want to kind of put it out there in the public. But business? Again, business decisions -- how many bottles we put in one store versus another isn't something that typically goes.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay, but the word, rationing, that conjures up visions of communism.

You know, and when you use the word, rationing -- when you use the word, rationing, I think it's important that decisions are made. Can we have order, please?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Yeah.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: If you can't -- if you can't maintain order, please leave the room. Thank you. So the word rationing, as you know, throughout history has been used in very negative terms.

So when -- I think when something like that is used, it's important that there is maybe a formal vote, or some more of a formal process involved in the decision-making process and less casual; just my own feeling. And I'm just -- wanted to share it with you. Thank you.

MS. ISENHOUR: No. I was just going to say, look, the last year and a half we have been in -- we have been -- we have been working under extenuating circumstances every single day. And I think it is very safe to say -- sorry, Representative -- that it is very safe to say that the three of us have been involved and engaged in nearly every decision that has come about because of the crisis that we have been in for the last 18, 19 months. So, you know, this team has done a very good job of calling things like this to our attention and making

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       sure that we're engaged in those decisions.
                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Thank you.
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                 MR. NEGRA: Mr. Chairman, point take --
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN:
                                                  Thank vou.
                 MR. DIAZ: Point taken. I [inaudible].
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      Mr. Chairman, point taken. And, as we discuss -- as we
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       discuss future issues along those lines, then we'll do a
      better job of bringing that to a formal meeting and discuss
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       it in that formal meeting. If -- not knowing what the
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       future brings, but I hear you, and we'll try and do a
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      better job as far as that's concerned.
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                 MR. HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, just for the record,
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       the word, rationing, never came from the LCB. Fair
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       distribution, we say.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Okay.
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                 MR. HOLDEN: I read that in the media.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Uh-huh.
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                MR. HOLDEN: Rationing.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Thank you very
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      much.
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                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR:
                                                   Thank you.
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      And, I would like to take a moment to remind both members
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       and quests that decorum needs to be maintained, and any
       activity outside of that won't be tolerated.
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       Chairman Brewster?
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER:
                                                     Thank you,
      Mr. Chairman. I have a different perspective on how you've
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      handled this particular change. As you know, some of us
      were here when we did the modernization. We saw how the
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      LCB had to pivot and change their philosophy with regard to
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      package reform and what would be sold in some of the
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       restaurants and so on. So I think logically we can all
       conclude that for states that do not have a state system
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       like we do -- we're fortunate to have that -- that they
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      probably permitted the chain -- supply chain to dictate
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      what was available to the consumer, where in your case it
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       sounds like your administrative staff put together a plan
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       to try and equally distribute what they thought we had in
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       supply, so that there would not be an immediate shortage in
       any region in the state. I think that's a logical
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      conclusion. Is that --
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                MR. HOLDEN: Correct.
                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: -- not the
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      case --
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                MR. HOLDEN:
                              That --
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER:
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      Chairman Holden?
                MR. HOLDEN: Chairman, absolutely. That's
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       correct.
                Yes.
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER:
                                                     So -- and I
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       want to take exception. I don't like to take exception to
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       ZOOM presentations because he's not here, but this notion
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       that there is head-scratching decisions made is really
       disingenuous to our -- all of our folks in this room to our
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       state system. Whether we have different viewpoints as to
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      how it should operate or not is up for discussion. But the
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       fact of the matter is, we represent the citizens of -- 13
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      million people in this state. And I don't know if you said
      this in your presentation, but what was your recent revenue
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      that's generated from the LCB?
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                MR. HOLDEN: Our -- $2.91 billion.
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: Yeah.
                                                            Say
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      that louder, Chairman.
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                MR. HOLDEN: 2.1 -- 2.91 -- $2.9 billion.
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       I'm --
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: 2.9 --
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                MR. HOLDEN: -- proud of -- I'm proud of this
       team. They work very hard. Everybody from our
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       executive --
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                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: Well, I
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      would --
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                MR. HOLDEN: -- team --
                 SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: -- make the
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      case, Chairman -- you know, not everything that your team
      has done probably has worked out the way you wanted it to.
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Not everything that happens in the Senate works out the way I want it to, okay? We're driving by car lots now where there's not one automobile sitting in a car dealership, and I'm going phone calls today go out of business.

So this is not unique to liquor, but when we sit here as policy makers and recognize that we've protected an asset -- our states through our system that presented \$2.91 billion in revenue, I'd like to think that we would support the decision that was made by your administrators. I'm not sure -- and, Chairman Regan and I work well together -- whether or not these things should be risen to the level of board decisions. I think that's a discussion we have to have, but I think we all agree that the pandemic has created a unique situation for all of us.

And some of us are sitting here with masks on, some of us are not. So, there's no consistency in how we -- there was no blueprint on how to handle what would happen when there was a supply shortage. And, whether folks want to call it a -- whatever you're calling the system, rationing or whatever, really is irrelevant. You were trying to make available products, specific products throughout the state in a uniform way, so that no one region would be short suited, which would happen in states where there's no state system. Because then the supply would be determined by the supply chain. There's no

control point, which we now have.

But, getting back to the comment about head-scratching decisions, I guess it depends on your perspective. I can tell you -- and I just speak for our district -- I haven't had one complaint. And as you know, my colleagues in the House and the Senate, we get complaints on everything and everybody every day, and I haven't had any on this issue.

Now, does that make your decision the right decision? I guess only time will tell, but you made a decision, and I applaud you for that effort. I applaud you — again, and I do this routinely. We have these hearings, and there's over 3,000 employees out there working every day to look out for the assets of 13 million people, that being our state through our system. So, I suppose we could have discussion about what decisions should rise to the level of board approval as opposed to directors throughout the organization. That's another conversation, but I think the way it's been handled is appropriate. It's clear that if we compare with other states that we're going to find out that we did the right thing.

Now, for those people that aren't getting what they want, enough of it, that's probably going to happen for a little while until the supply chain gets back to normal. So, thank you for the efforts you made, and thank

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      you for appearing today.
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                MR. HOLDEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR:
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       Representative Gaydos?
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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       For -- so this list of products, it's actually -- it's a
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      pretty comprehensive list here. A couple of quick
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       questions. One is, do any of these companies all have
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       something in common in terms of being owned by a single
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       entity -- or just by a single entity?
                MR. HOLDEN: No. I don't think so. No.
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      Products? No.
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                MR. NEGRA: There's groups.
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                REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Well, Moet Hennessey.
                MR. HOLDEN: Moet --
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                MR. NEGRA: Moet --
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                MS. RIVERA: Moet --
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                MR. DEMKO: Moet --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: So Moet Hennessey --
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                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Could I --
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       could I please remind the --
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                MS. RIVERA: And --
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                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: -- to use the
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      microphone? Thank you.
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                MS. RIVERA: Sorry, and then Hennessey Cognac.
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REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: So, as a small business owner, I think that certainly this is a great opportunity to redirect instead of putting rations on something that exists, but just to redirect, let the shelf go bare, and let it redirect to Pennsylvania products, as someone else pointed out. So, I think that that's a little bit of an issue.

The other question is, do -- have you ever limited supplies or limited sales of any other products prior to this recent incident.

MS. RIVERA: Actually, eight of the items on the list have been limited since -- pretty much since I've been here, and maybe before. So, some of those bourbon items that are on the list have been in high demand since before I came to the PLCB, and those bottle limits have been in place for guite a while.

MR. DEMKO: Also, I've been here less than three years, and when I came Crown Royal Peach was a limited item that you could only get two. Now -- it's now a stock item, and there is not a limitation on it.

MS. RIVERA: The other thing I want to mention is, we do have standards that once those products get to a certain level of supply, or our knowledge of those products coming in to us and how much they -- it will be, then we take those items off the list. So, it's not like those

1 items are on that list and they are going to be there
2 indefinitely.

REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: So when you decide whether a product gets on the shelf, I guess what is the limit? Or what is the quantity that is required to make sure that it goes on the shelf?

MS. RIVERA: I'm sorry, what do you mean by goes on a shelf?

REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: So, I guess in order to get listed with the L -- the PLCB that the manufacturer is required to have a certain amount --

MS. RIVERA: Oh, I thought we were talking about bottle limits. I'm sorry. I don't know that there is any requirement as to the amount of product that a supplier has to have for it to become a listed item. I'm not aware of that.

MR. DEMKO: [inaudible].

MS. RIVERA: We do. Correct. Okay. Sorry, your question was confusing me a bit.

REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Sorry.

MS. RIVERA: So obviously, when we work with the vendors to, you know, put their item on listing, we need to make sure -- are you asking for specific numbers of what we need them to have?

REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Well, no. I don't need

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       to know specific numbers, but I guess that, you know, for
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       some smaller companies, that if they can't meet the supply
       and they get sold, it's my understanding that they no
 3
       longer are carried by the PLCB because they can't meet that
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 5
       demand. And, I was just curious to know if any of these
 6
       other products have reached that same threshold, and then
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       why are they not removed from the shelf?
                MS. RIVERA: [inaudible]. Sorry.
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 9
                MR. NEGRA: So --
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                MR. RIVERA: I'm not --
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                MR. NEGRA: -- you're asking, if a smaller
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       company -- okay. If they sell out -- okay -- what do we
       do, okay? Well, we wait for them to make more, I guess,
13
14
      because we can't make it for them. So, I guess I'm a
       little confused there --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: If --
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17
                MR. NEGRA: -- there, too.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: But at some point, it's
19
      my understanding that if they can't meet that demand and
20
       they can't produce enough product to go across a number of
       stores that they can --
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22
                MR. NEGRA: Well --
                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: -- no longer be listed as
23
       a product.
24
25
                MR. DEMKO:
                             I --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Is that --
                MR. DEMKO: I --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: That's --
                MR. DEMKO: No, that's not -- I mean --
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 5
                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: That's not --
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                MR. DEMKO: Since becoming --
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                MR. NEGRA:
                            Right.
                MR. DEMKO: -- Executive Director, we're
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 9
       evaluating everything. On products that we have small
10
       amounts, we will move them to e-com, so they are able to be
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      procured by anyone in the state. So it's -- we do move
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       small amounts where we get small limits putting it on our
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       e-com, because then it's open to all Pennsylvania residents
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       than just limiting it to the stores.
                 And then there's products that sell on the east
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16
       side of the state versus the west side, and Deborah and her
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       team evaluates all of that. But again, if it's a
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      high-demand product and we can get 100 bottles, we will put
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      that on e-com, because we know it's --
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                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: But in other words, if
       there's a high demand for a small company product and they
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22
       can't meet it that they lose their shelf space?
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                MS. RIVERA: No.
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                MR. DEMKO:
                            No.
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                MS. RIVERA: No.
                                   So what [inaudible] that
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       vendor. I mean, if the demand is high and their product is
       selling, we would limit the amount of stores that it's
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 3
       distributed in, to make sure that they can maintain their
 4
       shelf space.
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                MR. DEMKO: Or e-com.
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                MS. RIVERA: Or e-commerce which Mr. Demko
 7
      mentioned.
                MR. HOLDEN: But we do delist products. I mean,
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 9
       if --
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                MS. RIVERA: Sure.
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                MR. HOLDEN: If a product is not selling, whether
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      it was a miscalculation by the manufacturer, and we bought
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       into it, and it didn't sell, and they didn't market it, and
14
       it's taking up shelf space and not moving. We do delist
15
      products, yes.
16
                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: So, but delisting
17
      products, one of the criterias [phonetic] is that they
18
      can't meet demand?
                MR. HOLDEN: No, it's --
19
20
                MS. RIVERA: No.
                MR. HOLDEN: It's volume of sales.
21
22
                REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Okay.
                MS. RIVERA: It's sales.
23
24
                MR. DEMKO: Sales.
25
                 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Okay.
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1 MS. RIVERA: Yeah. REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Thank you. 2 3 MR. DEMKO: And just so you know, we do have vendors coming and telling us they want their products 4 5 delisted, because they won't produce it anymore. So 6 we -- it works both ways. It -- we look at our 7 sell-through, but we also listen to the vendor if they're 8 taking something off the market. 9 REPRESENTATIVE GAYDOS: Thank you very much. 10 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: 11 Representative Guzman? 12 REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 I'm over here. I guess this is where they put all the 14 freshmen legislators over here, behind the podium. I 15 appreciate you all taking the time. I have three specific questions, two for PLCB and one for the Distilled Spirits 16 17 Council. 18 Chairman Holden, you said in your testimony that 19 the PLCB -- quote/unquote, "The PLCB will not receive 20 additional inventory this calendar year for some specific products." Can you be more clear to this committee? What 21 22 specific products does the PLCB anticipate not having any inventory for, for the rest of the calendar year going into 23

MR. HOLDEN: Yes. We will get that answered

2022?

24

1 momentarily. 2 REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Awesome. All right. 3 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Great. We'll 4 wait for that answer --5 MR. HOLDEN: Wait. No, no, we got it right now. 6 REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Thank you. 7 MS. RIVERA: Sorry. So, the one that comes to mind is Hennessey Cognac which is on the bottle limit list. 8 9 That is actually probably one of the most severely 10 supply-constrained items that we have. We already 11 have -- I don't recall the number of stores that the 12 different sizes of Hennessey was in originally, or when I 13 got here, but we are down to the point where it 14 significantly constrained in the amount of stores that we 15 can keep any inventory in. And some of those products, the vendor themselves has told us that there will be no 16 17 additional items that they can ship us this year. So, not 18 that we don't certainly want it, but that they are unable 19 to supply it for us. 20 REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Thank you for that. I can -- you know, I can attest, even before the pandemic 21 22 that, you know, specifically Hennessey was incredibly difficult even to get, even before the pandemic started. 23

And I can tell you that folks in the Reading community

where I represent aren't going to be too happy to hear that

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Hennessey is going to be one of those items that are not going to be in inventory for the rest of the year, or scarcely limited for the rest of the year. So that's definitely going to be an issue I'm sure I'm going to hear about.

In terms of my second question to the PLCB, you know, it seems to me that the board has chosen an approach to allow more equity for consumers versus creating winners and losers by allowing one large retailer or licensee to buy up all the inventory. If the board were not proactive, in your opinion, and placed bottle limits on these few products, in your opinion, how quickly do you think these bottles — these products will become unavailable to everyday consumers across the Commonwealth?

MR. HOLDEN: I am not sure we can give you a timetable, but I can tell you there was a long debate trying to decide what we were going to do with these problems we knew we were going to be facing. And, we came to the conclusion that fair distribution, that this was the way to proceed; try to be as fair as possible to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and not pick winners and losers.

REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: So, would it be fair to say that you would anticipate these products running out within weeks, months?

MS. RIVERA: No -- sorry. It depends on the store and what their normal supply would have been. We have stores that would have only had one case, so 12 bottles, of any of these given items, potentially. So if a, you know, citizen or a licensee could have purchased 12 bottles without limits, that store's supply would have been gone. And, you know, 12 bottles is not a lot of product to purchase. So, but it literally depends on the size of the store and what their inventory would have been by each of these codes.

REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Thank you. I appreciate that. And, Mr. Chairman, if I can, I'd like to ask a question to the Distilled Spirits Council, if they are still available.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN: I -- yes.

MR. WOJNAR: Yes, sir?

REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: All right, thank you.

So, sir, in your testimony today you made some pretty

contradictory statements. In one part of your statement

you mentioned that, quote/unquote, "We can't expect to

simply," quote/unquote, "increase production overnight,"

end quote, to meet consumer demand. Yet, you claim that

there is not enough outlets for your products. What is the

point of more outlets if you can't stock the existing

shelves?

MR. WOJNAR: Well, sir, I was referring to luxury products. And what I was saying is, we believe -- we hope that this supply chain issue is a short-term problem, okay? A short-term problem, but once we get out of this, it is our opinion that the PLCB -- the fundamentals of the PLCB are shaky. Their numbers prove that. Less than one store per 10,000, well below not only the national average but the control state average. And I opened up my testimony by saying, look, we think the PLCB's decision is reasonable given the current times. But, we do not want to -- we are trying to look over the horizon, where we need to be once we get out of this pandemic and the supply chain issues. The demand is there, okay? And the demand is there for additional outlets. The demand is there for different ways to acquire the products. So, I don't believe I was contradictory. As I mentioned, this is a -- we hope is a short-term problem, but once we get out of this, you need to be able to capture the demand and capture the opportunity. REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: So, let me be more

pointed if I can, because, you know, you bring up the -
HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Representative?

REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: -- the idea that this is

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: If I might

interject, you know, we give a great deal of latitude to the chairs to speak at length, but we are running up on a short time. So, you've asked -- you have asked now five questions. If we could wrap this up, I would appreciate it.

REPRESENTATIVE GUZMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just very quickly, I'd just -- I'd like to ask the Distill

Council, what are the -- what is the industry -- what are

you guys doing, yourselves, to help address the problems in

supply? You're -- we're talking about all the constraints.

What are you doing specifically to help address the

problems in supply?

MR. WOJNAR: Our suppliers are doing the best they can. Again, we look at this as a short-term problem. We can see that there is a problem. We're doing what we can to serve the consumer. We're doing the best they can, just like in this instance the PLCB is doing the best they can. I am not here to criticize the PLCB for this recent decision. That's not the point here, okay? The point of my comment is to share with you where we think we can improve in order to take care of the demand for the consumer once we get out of this short-term problem.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR:

Representative Diamond?

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Holden, it's good to see you again. In your testimony and in several answers you've given, you have referred to fairly distributing product, or to distribute the product as fairly as possible. Fair is a very subjective term and is not a synonym for equal. So, I'm assuming that we're not going, okay, we've got X number of cases of X product, and we've got X number of stores, so we're going to divide them equally. Can you delineate for us what other metrics or factors you may be using to determine what fair distribution is?

MR. HOLDEN: Representative Diamond, on these 43 items -- and I want to emphasize 43 items out of 7,500 is where the bottle limitation is placed. It was determined that fair distribution would be not to have it in regions where it would sell more quickly and shut out rural areas. Not to let licensees have an advantage over regular Pennsylvania citizens. And we thought, for these 43 products this is the way to have fair distribution, limit it to two bottles per person, per day. On -- maybe somebody would like to elaborate on the second part of his question, which was -- I assume the second part was, how do we treat other products, fair distribution? Is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Actually, I didn't really ask about other products. I'm just --

1 MR. HOLDEN: Or --

2.0

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: -- say, I mean, fair is not equal. So, I just want to delineate the difference between your determination of how you would fairly -- you know, I'd certainly understand, if you've never sold a bottle of Hennessey, whatever, in a particular store, why would you even allocate one under this program -- under this, you know, limitation? Why would you even allocate any of that product? So, I'm just trying to figure out what exactly you're using to determine what fair actually means? And -- I'm just trying to get to the bottom of that.

MR. HOLDEN: Go ahead.

MS. RIVERA: I mean, essentially what we use is demand in the marketplace, based on history. So in a specific store, how much of that product do we sell on an ongoing basis versus another store? So it's based on the demand.

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: So it's strictly demand, then?

MS. RIVERA: It would be mainly --

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Historical demand?

MS. RIVERA: -- based on demand.

REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Yeah, okay. Is there any reallocation of product from one store to another

1 store --2 MS. RIVERA: Yes. 3 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: -- under this? Is that 4 going on as well? 5 MS. RIVERA: It has not gone on as of yet, but it 6 has been going on leading up to this point. 7 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okay. All right. 8 you so much. 9 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: 10 Representative Isaacson? 11 REPRESENTATIVE ISAACSON: Thank you. Good 12 morning, now that we're over an hour into this. It's been 13 a fascinating conversation as we're going through a 14 pandemic that we have only had to have 43 products out of 7,500, which means we have 7,457 other products still 15 selling and on the shelves, correct? Okay. Good. And, 16 17 for everyone's information, I come at this from a very 18 interesting angle, that I probably have more liquor 19 licenses for restaurants than any other district here. 20 I have, I believe, one of the highest grossing liquor, fine wine and spirits shops in my district. So those are the 21 22 consumers. 23 MR. HOLDEN: I've been there. 24 REPRESENTATIVE ISAACSON: Yeah. It's right up the street from my house. So, I do understand, and I 25

appreciate, and I would like to commend you for trying to be equitable amongst the general public, as well as making sure licensees can get some product as opposed to some licensees taking advantage and getting -- and stocking up and hoarding. And I commend you for that. And I guess one of the things I would like to ask, you know, as we're going through this pandemic and we are dealing with these supply chain issues in every industry, not just the alcohol industry -- and none of us have a rulebook or a textbook on how to get through a pandemic. What -- as we -- as you are the asset of the Commonwealth, is there anything that we could do to help you in this situation as we're going through this, as opposed to asking you all about what are you going to do? Is there anything --

MR. HOLDEN: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE ISAACSON: -- any tools that we could be giving you in a toolbox? That's what I'm asking.

MR. HOLDEN: I think I'm going to let our

Executive Director elaborate on this, but I don't really
think we need anything right now from the General Assembly.

We appreciate your support, and I appreciate working
together in this open line of communication. And I
understand why you wanted to have this hearing today, to
see what -- why we came to this decision. But off the top
of my head, I can't think of anything that we need right

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      now.
            And, I don't know, Mr. Demko or Mr. Negra or
 2
      Ms. Isenhour, if you have anything you want to add to that.
                MR. DEMKO: No, I don't.
 3
 4
                MR. HOLDEN: Okay.
 5
                 REPRESENTATIVE ISAACSON: That's fine. And
 6
       that's fine. I just wanted to, you know, put out that
 7
       olive branch, considering you're such a profitable asset to
 8
       this Commonwealth, and you've been doing such a good job.
 9
       Perhaps we should -- I just wanted to make sure that you
10
      had the opportunity. So, thank you.
11
                MR. HOLDEN: Thank you.
12
                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR:
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       Senator Robinson? Push the button on the --
14
                 UNK: Just down there.
15
                 SENATOR ROBINSON: Okay. How's that?
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                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Yeah.
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                 SENATOR ROBINSON: I've been in and out of the
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      hearing, so you can stop me if somebody else asked you this
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       question. But, as I'm looking down the list, it seems that
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       these are mostly the same companies that are having the
       supply chain issues with the bottles. Is that correct?
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22
                MR. HOLDEN: Again --
                 SENATOR ROBINSON: So it --
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                MR. NEGRA: There's a couple of them.
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                MR. HOLDEN: Couple of them, yeah.
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1 SENATOR ROBINSON: Couple of them. MR. HOLDEN: And most of them are imports, and of 2 3 course the Kentucky bourbon with glass issues. 4 SENATOR ROBINSON: Uh-huh. So my point is, you know, in basic economics we talk about complements. And if 5 6 you can't find a product, you're going to go for something 7 similar. And, it seems that we're protecting and trying to stop a run on these foreign products and out-of-state 8 9 products when there's plenty of Pennsylvania products on 10 the shelf as well. 11 MR. HOLDEN: Well, I -- we mentioned -- oh, go 12 ahead, Mike. 13 MR. NEGRA: No, no, go ahead. 14 MR. HOLDEN: Oh. We mentioned that previously, 15 but -- and we'll be glad to repeat it. You know, our staff 16 in store and in our merchandising department, we're 17 actively telling our customers that there are alternatives. 18 And we certainly in every store have a Pennsylvania-only 19 section. So, we are trying to market Pennsylvania products as well as other alternatives to these ones who are being 20 limited. 21 22 MR. NEGRA: And you get into high-end luxury items. It's very difficult to find a Pennsylvania 23

equivalent to Dom Perignon, okay? Sorry, but it is.

Well, I --

SENATOR ROBINSON: Right.

24

25

1 MR. NEGRA: Okay? SENATOR ROBINSON: -- I understand that. You 2 3 definitely have other complements to Dom Perignon from France and Italy as well that they could --4 5 MR. NEGRA: And --6 SENATOR ROBINSON: -- try, other products? 7 MR. NEGRA: And we carry --SENATOR ROBINSON: 8 Right? 9 MR. NEGRA: And we carry those. 10 SENATOR ROBINSON: Uh-huh. 11 MR. NEGRA: You know, and our, you know, wine 12 specialist, you know, will guide somebody over to that when 13 they're looking for an equivalent to it. 14 SENATOR ROBINSON: Uh-huh. 15 MR. NEGRA: Okay? And, here, try this since we 16 don't have that. So, that happens every day in our stores. 17 SENATOR ROBINSON: Okay. I just wanted to make 18 the point that, you know, it seems that these companies 19 didn't prepare for post-pandemic demand. And I don't know 2.0 if it's wise to offer them protection. So thank you. 21 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: 22 Representative Jozwiak? REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 23 I originally had a question about the law enforcement, how 24 it was going to enforce this with the state police, the LCE 25

or who, but that was kind of answered earlier on with your honor system. But I guess as I'm listening here, I have few more guestions that popped up in my mind.

So, you have this list of 43 products. Are any of these products that are similar to these products being sold heavily on your shelves? And do you anticipate your list of 43 products increasing because of people buying an alternative product?

MS. RIVERA: It's hard to say. I mean, I don't think so, but again, it's very hard to say what will happen with demand, you know, as supplies continue to potentially [inaudible]. But certainly, you know, right now any alternative to those products we have plenty of inventory to keep our stores full. And our vision from our vendor partners of inventory that will continue to flow in in those products looks good. So we don't see that happening, but again, you know, this is evolving every day.

MR. NEGRA: Okay? And --

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Okay. The other --

MR. NEGRA: I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: I'm sorry, what?

MR. NEGRA: If I could add to that, we're up
7.3%, I believe, okay? This fiscal year. So, the demand
is accelerating through this pandemic, be it pent up demand
or that we had a great fiscal year last year. So, it is

not only supply issues, and in the case of cognac, you know, that's a wine-based product in that you have to grow the wine and then --

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Uh-huh.

MR. NEGRA: -- ferment it, okay? So there is issues there when growing seasons are impacted by Mother Nature and so forth. There's a lot of different things that get -- that cause supply shortages, and then there is the demand aspect of it as well, okay? Some companies are good at being able to increase their supply in reaction to demand, and some -- in some cases the manufacturing process does not allow that to occur, and you have shortages due to that increased demand.

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask one more question?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Go ahead.

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Thank you. I noticed on your list there's no wine products. Is your wines fully stocked? I mean, I understand that there's -- and I want to bounce off of Senator Regan's comments earlier about Pennsylvania products. I know in Pennsylvania wine is on the shelves. There are some Pennsylvania wineries can put wine in every store, and there are some wineries are only allowed to put wines in ten stores. Now, Ms. Rivera, you said there was no minimum amounts requirements to stock

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       shelves. So, why is that? And is there a shortage of
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       wines?
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                MS. RIVERA: There is no shortage of wine to the
       degree of the items that are on the list. So, that means
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       that we have -- if there are listed wines, we have supply
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       in our distribution center. We have supply on our shelves,
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       and we have a go-forward forecast that makes them -- makes
      us comfortable that the supply that the vendor has for us
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 9
      will fulfill our needs. So they would -- they are not on
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      the list if that is the case.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: What about the minimum
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      requirements? Some wineries can only have wines in ten
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       stores. Why is that rule?
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                MS. RIVERA: I honest -- I don't know that it's a
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       rule. I would need to look at the specific product.
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                REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Okay. I'll hook --
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                MS. RIVERA: You know, I --
                REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: I'll hook up with you on
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      that one.
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                 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: All right.
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                MS. RIVERA: Yeah.
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                REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK:
                                          Okay.
                MS. RIVERA: I mean, I -- it's hard for me to
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      answer that unless --
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REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK:

Okay.

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MS. RIVERA: -- I know exactly what you're talking about, and what history we have with that product, and what conversations we've had with the vendor partners regarding it.

MR. HOLDEN: Mister --

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HOLDEN: Mister -- Representative Jozwiak, my neighbor can elaborate on that.

MR. NEGRA: Yeah. You're talking about the Pennsylvania Preferred Program, okay? So that -- it's a -- Pennsylvania preferred manufacturer are guaranteed ten stores to put their product into. Now, they have to sell. They have to continue to sell. And if demand is there, then it can increase in terms of the number of stores. If the product doesn't sell, well then it shrinks, you know, to a point where maybe we don't carry it, and we tell that particular manufacturer that they either have to make improvements to the product, but there's no market for it.

So, you know, and as far as not having any wines on the list, I mean, champagne is a wine. You know, cognac's -- cognac is basically a -- it's -- it is a type of wine. So, there are some wines that are on that list. It is more spirit based, yes, but champagne, that region certainly seems to be having some issues, and a lot of it is Mother Nature.

REPRESENTATIVE JOZWIAK: Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: And I would now like to recognize Chairman Deasy for some closing remarks.

much. I appreciate both panels being here today, and I appreciate the chairman bringing all -- us all together to talk about this issue; obviously something that's happening worldwide, unavoidable challenges that a lot of industries are facing. But, I have to commend the LCB. They've done a good job navigating it. It's kind of like when we drive up here on the Turnpike every week to come to Harrisburg. Sometimes there's an accident in Breezewood, and we have to get off and take a detour. There is no roadmap during a pandemic. We have to adjust every day, and I think that the revenue number speaks for itself that has been brought in over the past year and a half. So I commend you for that.

Again, I think the keyword that Mr. Negra mentioned was communications. I think we need to continue those communications with our distributors, our licensees, our consumers. That's the key. I think we need to make sure there's communication. We'll get through this together. But, I do appreciate you all being here, and I appreciate the testimony today. So, thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR:

Chairman Brewster?

Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Mr. Chairman, for calling the meeting as well. Yes, same comments as

Representative Deasy. You've had a great year through difficult times. Appreciate you coming to these hearings. These questions are always difficult, but necessary so we can get clarity throughout the House and the Senate. So, thank you for a good year, and good luck in the future.

SENATE MINORITY CHAIRMAN BREWSTER: Thank you,

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: Chairman Regan?

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN REGAN: Yes, thank you very much for being here today. I -- you know, when we have a hearing like this, typically it's -- the impetus is behind what we're hearing from our constituents, and they wanted answers, and I think you provided a lot of answers for us today, and a I appreciate that.

I just think there's something you need to remember in that you are not in a normal free market. The PLCB is a monopoly, and I think because of that you need to be more transparent, and you need to go on record when you make decisions like this that are profoundly impacting to the people of Pennsylvania. I think Pennsylvanians deserve that type of transparency. So, thank you. I appreciate you, and I look forward to seeing you all again. Thank

you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN METZGAR: You know, we learned a lot today, and I appreciate that everyone came out to help educate the members of the committee. You know, I keep going back to the -- you know, one thing that we all seem to be able to agree on -- and I like it when we can find that common ground -- is that the pandemic interrupted the supply chain. And that's not necessarily anyone's fault in here. It's a force majeure or act of God, you know, provision that I think we would see in a lot of contracts.

But, that brings me back to the fines. And this is something that just -- it really doesn't sit right with me, is that we're fining suppliers. We're -- you know, the Pennsylvania system, we're saying hey, it's not our fault. It's a pandemic. We're -- we have -- we had an issue. We have supply chain disruptions. Well, so did the suppliers. And so for me, fining them for their inability to provide, and no fault of their own due to the pandemic, is probably something that I'm going to have a lot of trouble with.

And so, not -- one of the things that I think we need to remember is that it is a monopoly. And so, don't act like it. And that's what I think is one of the things that we should probably look at there, is don't act like we can tell them what to do, and we can fine them to that

extent. If -- I think that an understanding and a -- with our suppliers and with that supply chain is something that I would ask you to look at a little more carefully as we move forward. Where -- and again, the Pennsylvanians don't like rationing, and so any way we can work through this together and focus on a good Pennsylvania product, or try and avoid any interruptions to the supply chain, I think it would be beneficial for all of us.

So, I thank everyone for their time, and with that the meeting is adjourned.

(The hearing concluded at 12:18 p.m.)

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