



NABCA
RESEARCH

Wet and Dry Counties: Control and License States

December 2014

Control Jurisdictions:

Alabama | Idaho | Iowa | Maine | MD - Montgomery County | Michigan | Mississippi
Montana | New Hampshire | North Carolina | Ohio | Oregon | Pennsylvania | Utah
Vermont | Virginia | West Virginia | Wyoming

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Prepared by the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association (NABCA)

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Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Alabama	Alabama Code 28-3-1-(28): "Any county which by a majority of those voting voted in the affirmative in an election heretofore held in accordance with the statutes applicable at the time of said election or may hereafter vote in the affirmative in an election or special method referendum held in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2 of this title, or other statutes applicable at the time of said election."	Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Cleburne, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah, Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston, Jefferson, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Mobile, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Wilcox	Varies.	Alabama Code 28-3-1-(9): "Any county which by a majority of those voting voted in the negative in an election heretofore held under the applicable statutes at the time of said election or may hereafter vote in the negative in an election or special method referendum hereafter held in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2 of this title, or held in accordance with the provisions of any act hereafter enacted permitting such election."	Only Clay county is completely dry. The following counties are considered dry but have wet/moist cities: Lauderdale, Limestone, Jackson, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Marshall, De Kalb, Marion, Winston, Cullman, Blount, Cherokee, Lamar, Fayette, Walker, Pickens, Bibb, Chilton, Washington, Clarke, Monroe, Coffee, Geneva	Varies.	Locality - cities in dry counties may vote to become wet.
Idaho	Idaho Code 23-917, Referendum - local option - Liquor by the drink	No definition.	Unknown.	Idaho Code 23-917, Referendum - local option - Liquor by the drink.	Franklin and Madison County are dry for liquor by the drink.	Unknown.	Locality.
Iowa	Iowa state law (Iowa Code Section 123.32) specifically requires each county's liquor board to allow liquor licenses and follow the provisions of state liquor law.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	Iowa state law (Iowa Code Section 123.32) specifically requires each county's liquor board to allow liquor licenses and follow the provisions of state liquor law.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.
Maine	Maine state law (Maine R.S. Title 28-A Chapter 5) allows for local jurisdictions to control alcohol availability but there are no dry jurisdictions in the state and no definition of wet or dry county.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	Maine state law (Maine R.S. Title 28-A Chapter 5) allows for local jurisdictions to control alcohol availability but there are no dry jurisdictions in the state and no definition of wet or dry county.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
MD – Montgomery County	No definition. A city will petition the county for a license for alcohol sales.	Not applicable.	Varies..	No definition. A city will petition the county for a license for alcohol sales.	Washington Grove (unincorporated community).	Not applicable.	Locality.
Michigan	Michigan state law (Michigan Compiled Laws Section 436.2109) allows local jurisdictions to pass ordinances on restricting alcohol availability.	Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand, Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menomine, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Saint Clair, Saint Joseph, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, Wexford	Alcohol availability is by city/town/ community and not by county.	Michigan state law (Michigan Compiled Laws Section 436.2109) allows local jurisdictions to pass ordinances on restricting alcohol availability.	NOTE: These are communities/townships and NOT counties or cities. Gustin Township, Haynes Township, Fillmore Township, Ganges Township, Leighton Township, Manlius Township, Martin Township, Martin Village, Overisel Township, Valley Township, Wellington Township, Jordan Township, Arenac Township, Mason Township, Baltimore Township, Carlton Township, Hastings Township, Irving Township, Johnstown, Maple Grove, Woodland, Crystal Lake, Gilmore, Platte, Bertrand, Algansee, Batavia, California, Gilead, Girard, Kinderhook, Noble, Homer, Newton, Jefferson, Mason, Newton, Volinia, Bay, Norwood, Walker, Arthur, Sheridan, Bengal, Duplain, Essex, Lebanon, Riley, Westphalia, Bellevue, Chester, Hamlin, Kalamo, Roxand, Vermontville Township, Bliss, Springvale, Flushing, Gaines, Sage, Bethany, Hamilton, Lafayette, Newark, North Shade, Sumner, Washington, Wheeler, Adams, Amboy, Camden Township, Camden Village, Montgomery Village, North Adams Village, Pittsford, Ransom, Reading, Waldron Village, Wheatland, Woodbridge, Wright, Quincy, Bloomfield, Brookfield, Chandler, Grant, Oliver, Sheridan, Bunker Hill, Ingham, Locke, White Oak, Campbell, Keene, North Plains, Orleans, Ronald, Sebewa, Coldwater, Deerfield, Denver, Gilmore, Vernon, Rives, Springport, Tompkins, Climax, Wakeshma, Oliver, Solon, Sparta, Cherry Valley, Dover, Ellsworth, Penora, Almont, Attica, Burlington, Burnside, Hadley, Imlay, North Branch Township, Oregon, Rich, Blissfield Township, Dover, Medina, Odgen, Ridgeway, Cohoctah, Seneca, Conway, Iosco, Marquette, Brown, Cleon, Marilla, Pleasanton, Ewing, Ishpeming Township, West Branch, Eden, Free Soil, Mead, Riverton, Summit, Fork, Grant, Hinton, Geneva, Homer, Hope, Ingersoll, Jasper, Aetna, Bloomfield, Clam Union, Holland, MC Bain City, Norwich, Pioneer, Richland, Riverside, West Branch, London, Ferris, Dayton, Goodwell, Grant, Home, Norwich, Sherman, Lake Angelus, Leonard Village, Oak Park City, Rose, Sylvan Lake, Elbridge, Ferry, Grant, Leavitt, New Era Village, Otto, Shelby, Klacking, Cedar, Hartwick, Hersey, Highland, Leroy, Middle Branch, Orient, Osceola, Tustin Village, Elmer, Blendon, Jamestown, Olive, Polkton, Zeeland Township, Au Sable, Chapin, Bridgehampton, Buel, Custer, Evergreen, Flynn, Forester, Fremont, Lamotte, Maple Valley, Marion, Melvin Village, Minden, Moore, Washington, Wheatland, Antrim, Burns, Hazelton, Middlebury, Sciota, Venice, Grant, Greenwood, Florence, Columbia, Ellington, Fairgrove, Gilford, Kingston Township, Novesta, Bloomingdale Township, Hamilton, Barton Hills Village, Lyndon, Sharon, Sylvan, Colfax, Greenwood	Varies.	Locality.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Mississippi	Any municipality in this state having a population of not less than 5,000 according to the the latest federal census and which is located in a county which has voted against coming out from under the dry law, or any municipality that is a county seat and which is located in a county which has voted against coming out from under the dry law, may, at an election held for the purpose under the election laws applicable to such municipality, either prohibit or permit, except as otherwise provided under Section 67-9-1, the sale, and the receipt, storage and transportation for the purpose of sale, of alcoholic beverages.	Desoto, Marshall, Tunica, Panola, Lee, Clay, Lowndes, Coahoma, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Grenada, Bolivar, Sunflower, Leflore, Carroll, Montgomery, Washington, Humpherys, Holmes, Attala, Winston, Noxubee, Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Madison, Kemper, Lauderdale, Warren, Hinds, Rankin, Jasper, Clairborne, Jefferson, Adams, Lawrence, Jefferson Davis, Marion, Forrest, Perry, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson	Majority between 1966-1970.	Any municipality in this state having a population of no less than 5,000 according to the latest federal census and is located in a county which has voted against coming out from under the dry law, or any municipality that is a county seat and which is located in a county which has voted against coming out from under the dry law, may, at an election held for the purpose under the election laws applicable to such municipality, either prohibit or permit, except as otherwise provided under Section 67-9-1, the sale, and the receipt, storage and transportation for the purpose of sale, of alcoholic beverages.	Tate, Benton, Tippah, Alcorn - except Corinth, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Union - except New Albany, Lafayette - except Oxford, Pontotoc, Itawamba, Monroe - except Aberdeen, Chickasaw - except Okolona, Calhoun, Webster, Choctaw, Oktibbeha - except Starkville, Leake - except Carthage, Neshoba - except Philadelphie, Scott - except Morton and Forest, Newton - except City of Newton, Smith, Clarke, Simpson - except Magee and Mendenhall, Copiah - except Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, Franklin, Lincoln - except Brookhaven, Covington - except Collins, Jones - except Laurel and Ellisville, Wayne - except Waynesboro, Walthall, Lamar - except Hattiesburg, Greene, George, Stone - except Wiggins, Pearl River - except Picayune	1967	Locality.
Montana	There are no "DRY" counties in the state of Montana. Therefore we do not define wet and dry counties.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Not applicable.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire state law (N.H. Stat. Section 663:5) allows local jurisdictions to hold public referendums on alcohol sales.	All counties are wet, some have dry localities.	Varies.	There is no definition of a "dry county" and New Hampshire state law (N.H. Stat. Section 663:5) allows local jurisdictions to hold public referendums on alcohol sales.	Note: These are cities/communities/townships and NOT counties. Brookfield, Ellsworth, Monroe, Sharon.	Varies.	Locality.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
North Carolina	Can sell beer, wine or spirits either on-premise or off.	Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey	Some go back to the 1930's, others as recent as 2010.	No alcohol sales at all, on or off premise.	Graham.	1930's.	Locality. It is determined by local vote. If the county votes "no," municipalities within the county may then have their own vote. In some cases the county may be dry but municipalities within the county are wet.
Ohio	The wet/dry status is determined by taxing districts within the counties and townships. Could be dry for beer, wine, mixed beverages or spirituous liquor. There are no taxing districts that are dry for all.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Oregon	Oregon's Liquor Control Act (Ore. Rev. Stat. Section 471.045) which is "designed to operate uniformly throughout the state," specifically replaces and supersedes "any and all municipal charter enactments or local ordinances inconsistent with it," thereby precluding dry communities in Oregon.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	Oregon's Liquor Control Act (Ore. Rev. Stat. Section 471.045) which is "designed to operate uniformly throughout the state," specifically replaces and supersedes "any and all municipal charter enactments or local ordinances inconsistent with it," thereby precluding dry communities in Oregon.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.
Pennsylvania	Wet/dry" designation is by municipality and not county. A municipality may be wet for all or some of the following: retail malt licenses, distributors/importing distributors licenses or state liquor stores as a result of Local Option Status.						Municipality.
Utah	Wet County," one that has any type of alcoholic product available.	All counties are wet.	Since the end of Prohibition.	There are no dry counties.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.
Vermont	Vermont does not define wet or dry counties.	All counties are wet.	Since the end of Prohibition.	Vermont does not define wet or dry counties.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Localities can vote on whether they are wet or dry but not on the county level.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Virginia	There is no definition of a "wet county".	All counties are wet.	1934.	There is no definition of a "dry county".	<p>Note: these counties allow beer and wine sales, but prohibit distilled spirits sales</p> <p>Bland, Buchanan, Charlotte, Craig, Floyd, Grayson, Highland, Lee, Patrick and Russell</p>	Varies.	The state generally determines how and where alcohol may be sold, but there are three local option exceptions. A locality may be referendum choose not to allow a state store within its boundaries, it may choose by referendum whether or not to allow the sale of distilled spirits by the drink in restaurants, and it may choose by ordinance or referendum whether to allow the sale of beer and wine on Sunday.
West Virginia	Local municipality or county ordinance which permits the lawful retail sale of liquor.	Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritichi, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming	Not available.	All counties are dry and they would have to vote whether to be wet or dry. Local municipality or county ordinance which prohibits the lawful retail sale of liquor.	Calhoun, Brooke - only the town of Bethany, Grant, Hampshire - only the town of Capon Bridge, Jackson - entire county is dry except cities of Ripley and Ravenswood, Kanawha - only the town of East Bank is dry, Lincoln - entire county is dry except town of Hamlin, Marion - only town of Worthington is dry, Pocahontas - entire county is dry except the town of Durbin and the city of Marlinton, Roane - entire county is dry except the city of Spencer, Upshur - entire county is dry except the city of Buckhannon, Wayne - only the towns of Wayne and Fort Gay are dry, Wetzel - entire county is dry except the town of Hundred and the city of New Martinesville.	Not available.	By county or local option election.

Control Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Wyoming	No definition - Wyoming state law (Stat. Section 12-4-101) provides that each local jurisdiction's liquor board MUST allow liquor licenses.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	No definition - Wyoming state law (Stat. Section 12-4-101) provides that each local jurisdiction's liquor board MUST allow liquor licenses.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

Additional Details Wet/Dry Information – Control States

Information gathered on state wet and dry policy has come from research of state statutes and relevant government agency websites. When applicable, supporting documentation has been included. Below are details you may find useful.

Alabama

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet. State law defines “wet county” and “dry county”.

Idaho

The state does not allow localities to prohibit package sales but they can ban liquor by the drink via public referendum.

Iowa

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Maine

State law allows local jurisdictions to pass alcohol laws but there are no dry jurisdictions in the state.

Montgomery County (Maryland)

A city will petition the county for an alcohol sales license. There are no dry cities in the county, only one unincorporated community.

Michigan

State law allows municipalities (not counties) to restrict alcohol sales.

Mississippi

Mississippi is dry by default and localities must “opt in” to allow alcohol sales.

Montana

There are no dry counties in the state and alcohol policy is controlled at the state level.

New Hampshire

Localities may choose to go dry but no counties have. Four towns in the state have elected to be dry.

North Carolina

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

Ohio

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet and precincts within a city may decide to go wet in a dry city.

Oregon

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Pennsylvania

State law allows municipalities, not counties, to be dry.

Utah

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Vermont

State law allows municipalities, not counties, to be dry. There are no dry municipalities currently.

Virginia

State law allows localities to be dry by 1) referendum (for example: not allowing a retail state store or liquor by the drink) or 2) ordinance (for example: Sunday sales).

West Virginia

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales. A city in a dry county may decide to go wet.

Wyoming

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Conclusion

While control states vary on how they handle the issue of wet vs. dry local jurisdictions, it is clear that there are fewer and fewer dry localities in the United States as dry counties vote to go wet and wet counties vote to stay wet. In control jurisdictions such as Alabama and Montgomery County, Maryland, recent election results support this trend.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Alaska	A wet community has no restriction on alcohol possession, sales, or importation.	The State of Alaska does not have counties - the state has boroughs, however 108 cities within various boroughs have voted for local option that take the cities out of a wet status.	Territorial days and beyond.	A dry community is one that bans the sale, possession and importation of alcoholic beverages.	34 cities are dry.	1986 and beyond.	Locality. The 108 cities decided to become dry or damp. All other cities are wet.
Arizona	Arizona state law (A.R.S. Section 4-224) prohibits local jurisdictions from enacting any alcohol laws stricter than state law. No dry communities can exist in Arizona.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Arizona state law (A.R.S. Section 4-224) prohibits local jurisdictions from enacting any alcohol laws stricter than state law. No dry communities can exist in Arizona.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Arkansas	A wet county is one where "intoxicating liquor" of any kind, which contains more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by weight, made be sold or manufactured. This does not mean that the full range of all ABC permits may be issued in a "wet" territory. Under present law there are a series of permits, generally classified as public restaurant or public hotel mixed drink permits, that can only be issued in a "wet" territory which has had an additional referendum election in the wet territory authorizing those permits to be issued in the affected territory.	Arkansas - except Town of Humphrey, no liquor; Baxter; Boone; Calhoun - except Caswell Township; Chicot; Clark; Cleveland - except Hurricane, Whiteoak, Lee, Rison, Smith, Rowell and Redland Townships; Conway - except Cedar Falls, Austin and Howard Townships; Crittenden - except Tyronza Township, no liquor - Jasper Township; Cross - except Hickory Ridge Township; Dallas - except Manchester, Nix and Owen Townships; Desha; Drew - except Marion, Bearhouse, Clear Creek, Collins, Cominto, Crook, Franklin, Saline, Spring Hill and Veasey Townships; Franklin - except Prairie and Alix Townships, no liquor - Town of Branch; Garland - except Farmer, Lee, Phillips, Baxter and Buckville Townships; Greene - except Salem, Poland, Bryan and Collier Townships and Ward 4 of the City of Paragould; Jackson - except Barren and Cow Lake Townships; Jefferson - except Washington Township, no liquor - Town of Humphrey; Lee; Logan - wet for beer and native wine only - Except Southern Judicial District (consisting of Barber, Blew Mountain, Boone, Cauthron, Petit Jean, Reveille, Sugar Creek, Tomlinson and Washburn Townships), Delaware, and Ellsworth Townships and City of Caulksville; Marion; Miller; Mississippi - except Town of Dell, City of Bassett and Dyess Township; Monroe - except Roc Roe Township; Ouachita - except Marion, Washington and Red Hill Townships and Bearden City; Phillips; Poinsett - except Towns of Tyronza, Fisher and Weiner, Greenwood Township (except City of Lepanto) and Willis Township (except City of Trumann); Prairie - except Des Arc Township; Pulaski - except Gray and Union Townships, and North Little Rock Precincts Ward 4, 157 (4D, 4E, 4K), 156 (4M), 158 (4P & 4Q), and Precinct 614 (old Bayou Meto area); St. Francis - except City of Wheatley and City of Colt; Sebastian - DRY except City of Fort Smith (Upper Township); Union - except Henderson, Johnson, Norphlet and Jackson Townships, City of Strong, Union Precinct of Franklin Township and Three Creeks Precinct of Cornie Township, Wesson Township, El Dorado Township Country Box 3 and Box 4; Washington - except Cane Hill, Crawford, Greenland, Price, Starr Hill, Valley, West Fork, White River, Winslow and Vineyard Townships, City of Prairie Grove and City of Farmington; Woodruff - Town of Augusta wet for beer only	When Prohibition ended, all parts of the state came back in as ""wet"" areas. Most ""dry"" areas were voted ""dry"" under the provisions of Act 108 of 1935 and Initiated Measure No. 1 of 1942.	In a ""dry"" territory, the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, as previously mentioned and defined, is prohibited. The only permit that may be applied for in a ""dry"" territory is a private club mixed drink permit which, under Arkansas Supreme Court decision, does not ""sell"" intoxicating liquors as long as they operate in conformance with the private club law.	See response to "wet" counties.	During World War II era or shortly thereafter. No database on this question.	Locality.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
California	State law (Cal. Bus. Code Section 25612.5) allows jurisdictions to have stricter liquor laws than state liquor laws but there are no dry counties in the state.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	State law (Cal. Bus. Code Section 25612.5) allows jurisdictions to have stricter liquor laws than state liquor laws but there are no dry counties in the state.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Colorado	State law (C.R.S. Section 12-47-105) allows local jurisdictions to enact stricter liquor laws by public referendum but there are no dry counties in the state.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	State law (C.R.S. Section 12-47-105) allows local jurisdictions to enact stricter liquor laws by public referendum but there are no dry counties in the state.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Connecticut	There are no wet counties but a wet town is a municipality where the sale of any alcoholic liquor is allowed. Connecticut state law (Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 545-30-9) specifically allows towns to exercise a local option by public referendum whether to go dry.	All counties are wet, though dry localities may exist.	Prohibition.	There are no dry counties, but a dry town is a municipality where the local government forbids the sale of any alcoholic liquor. Connecticut state law (Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 545-30-9) specifically allows towns to exercise a local option by public referendum whether to go dry.	Town of Bridgewater.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Delaware	Constitution provides "local option" so that a County or the City of Wilmington can allow the manufacture or sale of alcohol within that jurisdiction.	All counties are wet.	Since prohibition was repealed in Delaware.	Constitution provides "local option" so that a County or the City of Wilmington can allow/not allow the manufacture or sale of alcohol within that jurisdiction.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality. The legislature can place upon the ballot for an election in any county, or the City of Wilmington, the question of alcohol availability and the voters would decide by majority vote whether the entire County (or City of Wilmington) would be wet or dry.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
District of Columbia	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Prohibition.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Florida	Wet counties do not have restrictions on the sale of alcohol. Florida state law allows counties to elect to go dry by public referendum (Fla. Stat. Chapter 567).	Alachua, Baker, Bay, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Calhoun, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, DeSoto, Dixie, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Holmes, Indian River, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton	Varies.	Dry counties have restrictions on the sale of alcohol. Florida state law allows counties to elect to go dry by public referendum (Fla. Stat. Chapter 567).	Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Washington, Polk (Sundays), Baker (Sundays).	Varies.	Locality.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Georgia	A wet county is where the sale of distilled spirits is lawful. Georgia state law (O.C.G.A. § 3-10-1) allows localities to go dry regardless of how.	Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bibb, Bleckley, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Calhoun, Camden, Candler, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Chathahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Colquitt, Columbia, Cook, Crawford, Crisp, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Dooly, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Echols, Elbert, Emanuel, Evans, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Grady, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lamar, Lanier, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Long, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Peach, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Seminole, Spalding, Stephens, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tattall, Taylor, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Towns, Treutlen, Troup, Turner, Twiggs, Union, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, Whitfield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth	Varies.	A dry county is where the sale of distilled spirits is unlawful. Georgia state law (O.C.G.A. § 3-10-1) allows localities to go dry regardless of how.	Brooks (except beer and wine), Butts (except beer and wine), Coweta, Decatur, Dodge, Effingham (except beer and wine), Fannin (except beer in restaurants), Franklin, Murray, Hart (except liquor by the drink), Jones (except liquor by the drink), Upson, White	Varies.	Locality.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Hawaii	Hawaii state law (H.R.S. Chapter 281) does not allow for any local control of liquor beyond licensing of manufacture and sale.	All counties are wet.		Hawaii state law (H.R.S. Chapter 281) does not allow for any local control of liquor beyond licensing of manufacture and sale.	No dry counties or municipalities.		State.
Illinois	Illinois state law (235 IL.C.S. 5/4 allows for local control as to the "number, kind and classification of licenses, for sale at retail of alcoholic liquor," such local control cannot supersede state law. -1).	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Illinois state law (235 IL.C.S. 5/4-1) allows for local control as to the "number, kind and classification of licenses, for sale at retail of alcoholic liquor," such local control cannot supersede state law.	South Holland village does not issue liquor licenses and therefore remains dry under state law.	1894.	State.
Indiana	Indiana state law only allow local liquor boards to issue liquor licenses for sale and manufacture; all other regulation of alcohol is an operation of the state (Ind. Code Title 7.1). Indiana is the only state to ban all alcohol retail sales on Sunday.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	"Indiana state law only allow local liquor boards to issue liquor licenses for sale and manufacture; all other regulation of alcohol is an operation of the state (Ind. Code Title 7.1). Indiana is the only state to ban all alcohol retail sales on Sunday."	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Kansas	All Kansas counties allow retail liquor sales. Wet counties allow liquor-by-the-drink sales, some with a requirement that the venue gets at least 30% of its gross revenue from food sales and some without that requirement.	Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte	Varies.	All Kansas counties allow retail liquor sales. Dry counties do not allow liquor-by-the-drink sales.	Jewell, Sheridan, Doniphan, Clay, Elk, Rice, Stafford, Gove, Wallace, Wichita, Lane, Gray, Haskell, Meade, Clark, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Cherokee	Varies.	Locality.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Kentucky	A city or a county that has voted wet under KRD 242.125 for the sales of alcoholic beverages by the drink and or by the package.	Anderson, Barren, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Christian, Clark, Clay, Daviess, Edmondson, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Brant, Braves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Henderson, Henry, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Laurel, Letcher, Lewis, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, McCracken, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Meade, Mercer, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Nicholas, Oldham, Owen, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Rowan, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitley, Wolfe, Woodford.	Not provided because requires a good deal of time.	Traffic in alcoholic beverages in dry territory prohibited - Unlawful possession prohibited.	Adair, Allen, Ballard, Bath, Breathitt, Butler, Carlisle, Casey, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Hancock, Hart, Hickman, Jackson, Knott, Knox, Larue, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lincoln, McCreary, McLean, Martin, Menifee, Metcalfe, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Owsley, Powell, Robertson, Rockcastle, Russell, Webster	Most since the repeal of the prohibition in 1933	Locality
Louisiana	No state definition. Louisiana law (La. R.S. Section 26:147) allows local jurisdictions to go dry, without limitation on how that decision is made.	NOTE: Louisiana has parishes, not counties. Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, La Salle, Lafayette, Lafourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn	Prohibition.	No state definition. Louisiana law (La. R.S. Section 26:147) allows local jurisdictions to go dry, without limitation on how that decision is made.	No totally dry parishes.	Varies.	Locality. 14

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Maryland	Maryland state law (Md. Code Art. 2B, Section 8-101) prohibits local jurisdictions from imposing restrictions on licensing which are stricter than state law. Dry towns may still exist but the last one, Damascus, is no longer dry.	Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore (city), Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester	Varies.	Maryland state law (Md. Code Art. 2B, Section 8 101) prohibits local jurisdictions from imposing restrictions on licensing which are stricter than state law. Dry towns may still exist but the last one, - Damascus, is no longer dry.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Last dry town went wet in 2012.	State/locality.
Massachusetts	No state definition. Massachusetts state law (Mass. Gen. L. 138-11) requires that a series of questions of M whether to go dry be placed on each municipality's local ballot every two years, unless the municipality has voted to allow or prohibit liquor sales in three such consecutive elections.	All counties are wet, though dry localities may exist.	Prohibition.	No state definition. Massachusetts state law (Mass. Gen. L. 138-11) requires that a series of questions of whether to go dry be placed on each municipality's local ballot every two years, unless the municipality has voted to allow or prohibit liquor sales in three such consecutive elections.	Towns (not counties): Alford, Chilmark, Dunstable, Gosnold, Hawley, Montgomery, Mount Washington, Needham, Westhampton.	Varies.	Locality.
Minnesota	Wet county = alcohol allowed in the county.	All counties are wet.	Research this information; back to the post prohibition era.	Dry = No alcohol.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No response.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Missouri	<p>Missouri state law specifically prohibits any counties, or unincorporated city or town from banning the retail sale of liquor, but only allows incorporated cities to ban the sale of liquor by the drink by public referendum (R.S. Mo. Sections 311.110–311.170).</p> <p>No incorporated Missouri cities have ever chosen to hold a referendum banning alcohol sales. In addition, Missouri state law specifically supersedes any local laws that restrict the sale of alcohol (R.S. Mo. Section 311.040).</p>	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Missouri state law specifically prohibits any counties, or unincorporated city or town from banning the retail sale of liquor, but only allows incorporated cities to ban the sale of liquor by the drink by public referendum (R.S. Mo. Sections 311.110–311.170). No incorporated Missouri cities have ever chosen to hold a referendum banning alcohol sales. In addition, Missouri state law specifically supersedes any local laws that restrict the sale of alcohol (R.S. Mo. Section 311.040)	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Nebraska	Nebraska state law (Nebraska Revised Statutes Section 53-134.02) only grants local governing bodies authority to approve applications and deny licenses.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Nebraska state law (Nebraska Revised Statutes Section 53-134.02) only grants local governing bodies authority to approve applications and deny licenses.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Nevada	Nevada state law (N.R.S. Chapter 369) specifically requires each county's board of county commissioners to allow liquor licenses and follow the provisions of state liquor law. Some jurisdictions are grandfathered in and do not have to adhere to state law.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Nevada state law (N.R.S. Chapter 369) specifically requires each county's board of county commissioners to allow liquor licenses and follow the provisions of state liquor law. Some jurisdictions are grandfathered in and do not have to adhere to state law.	Town of Panaca (grandfathered in)	1864.	State.
New Jersey	New Jersey law (N.J. Stat. Section –40) allows local jurisdictions to exercise full control over alcoholic beverages, including completely prohibiting all alcohol.	All counties are wet, though dry localities may exist.	Varies.	New Jersey law (N.J. Stat. Section 33:1 allows local jurisdictions to exercise full control over alcoholic beverages, including completely prohibiting all alcohol. –40)	Cities/towns (not counties): Ocean City, Wildwood Crest, Audubon Park, Collingswood, Delanco, Elk, Haddonfield, Haddonfield Heights, Harrison, Pemberton, Pitman, Riverton, South Harrison, Wenonah	Varies.	Locality.
New Mexico	New Mexico is wet by default but dry on Sundays until Noon. Local jurisdictions may elect to go dry by public referendum according to state law (N.M. Stat. Section 33:1-40).	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	New Mexico is wet by default but dry on Sundays until Noon. Local jurisdictions may elect to go dry by public referendum according to state law (N.M. Stat. Section 33:1-40)	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
New York	The allowance of selling alcoholic beverages. New York law (New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Code, Article 9) specifically allows cities or towns (not counties) to exercise an option by public referendum whether to go dry.	All counties are wet, though dry localities may exist.	Prohibition.	Not allowing the selling alcoholic beverages. New York law (New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Code, Article 9) specifically allows cities or towns (not counties) to exercise an option by public referendum whether to go dry.	Towns (not counties): Cananda, Clymer, Lapeer, Orwell, Fremont, Jasper, Neversink, Berkshire, Argyle	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
North Dakota	North Dakota state law (N.D. Century Code Chapter 5-02) provides that each local jurisdiction's liquor board must allow liquor licenses, and sets the range of allowable fees.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	North Dakota state law (N.D. Century Code Chapter 5-02) provides that each local jurisdiction's liquor board must allow liquor licenses, and sets the range of allowable fees	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma state law (Okla. laws ch. 37) requires the liquor ordinances of municipalities and counties to conform to the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, and prohibits local jurisdictions from enacting penalties more severe than those of the state law. As a result, there can be no dry cities or counties in Oklahoma.	All counties are wet.	Prohibition.	Oklahoma state law (Okla. laws ch. 37) requires the liquor ordinances of municipalities and counties to conform to the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, and prohibits local jurisdictions from enacting penalties more severe than those of the state law. As a result, there can be no dry cities or counties in Oklahoma.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Rhode Island	Alcohol available for sale.	Bristol, Kent, Washington, Newport and Prudence	Unavailable.	Alcohol not available for sale.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
South Carolina	No dry counties or municipalities.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.
South Dakota	South Dakota state law (S.D.C. Chapter 35-3) allows certain classes of local jurisdictions to exercise a local option by public referendum whether to prohibit the on-premises sale of liquor.	Aurora, Beadle, Bennett, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Corson, Custer, Davison, Day, Deuel, Dewey, Douglas, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Haakon, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lyman, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Yankton, Ziebach	Varies.	South Dakota state law (S.D.C. Chapter 35-3) allows certain classes of local jurisdictions to exercise a local option by public referendum whether to prohibit the on-premises sale of liquor.	Shannon	No dry counties or municipalities.	State.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Tennessee	The sale of alcohol and alcoholic beverages in jurisdictions is permitted in unincorporated areas. A limited county has at least one locality that allows packages sales or liquor-by-the-drink. Beer does not factor into the wet/dry designation.	Wet: Cumberland, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Loudon, Perry, Rutherford, Shelby, Williamson. Limited: Anderson, Bedford, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Cheatham, Chester, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Cumberland, Davidson, Dickson, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hamilton, Harde-man, Hardin, Haywood, Hen-derson, Henry, Humphreys, Jackson, Knox, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Loudon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, Montgomery, Monroe, Moore, Obion, Overton, Perry, Putnam, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Sequatchie, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Sullivan, Sum-ner, Tipton, Trousdale, Unicoi, Van Buren, Warren, Washing-ton, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, Wilson	Varies.	The sale of alcohol and alcoholic beverages in jurisdictions is not permitted in any municipi-pality or in unincorporated areas. Beer does not factor into the wet/dry designation.	Benton, Bledsoe, Cannon, Claiborne, Crockett, Dekalb, Fentress, Grainger, Hancock, Hawkins, Hickman, Houston, Jeffer-son, Johnson, Lake, Macon, McNairy, Meigs, Morgan, Pickett, Rhea, Scott, Stewart, Union County	Varies.	Locality. State is de facto dry.
Texas	Registered voters can determine whether it will be legal to sell alcoholic beverages in convenience or grocery stores, in liquor stores, in bars, and/or restaurants. A "wet county" is a county in which all parts of the county have legalized all forms of alcoholic beverages.	All but nine counties are wet or partially wet.	Unknown. Each county is responsible for keeping their own records.	A "dry county" is a county in which all parts of the county have prohibited all forms of alcohol beverage sales. Private clubs do exist where a group of people form and obtain a permit. They "serve" alcohol for a fee to members and their guests, but do not sell it.	Roberts, Hemphill, Parmer, Collingsworth, Bailey, Kent, Borden, Martin, Throckmor-ton	Unknown. Each county is responsible for keeping their own records.	Locality. Cities, counties or justice of the peace precincts hold local option elections to determine what types of alcohol sales are legal or prohibited.

License Jurisdiction	How does your state define a "wet county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties in your state that are defined as wet	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as wet?	How does your state define a "dry county" in the context of alcohol availability and what is any relevant state law on alcohol availability?	Please identify by name the counties or municipalities in your state that are defined as dry.	Since what date (or for how long a period of time) has each of the counties you identified been defined as dry?	Does the state or locality determine whether or not a county is "wet" or "dry" in the context of alcohol availability?
Washington	We don't have a definition for a wet county. All cities and counties within the state are assumed wet, but a city or county has the ability to vote themselves "dry".	All counties are wet.	Varies.	As stated above, counties can vote to go dry, which would mean they cannot sell alcohol under any circumstances in that county.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	Locality.
Wisconsin	Not addressed in state statutes.	All counties are wet.	Varies.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No dry counties or municipalities.	No response.	No response.

Additional Details Wet/Dry Information – License States

Information gathered on state wet and dry policy has come from research of state statutes and relevant government agency websites. When applicable, supporting documentation has been included. Below are additional details you may find useful.

Alaska

State law gives local jurisdictions the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum.

Arizona

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Arkansas

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet. State law defines “wet county” and “dry county”.

California

State law allows local jurisdictions to pass alcohol laws but there are no dry jurisdictions in the state.

Colorado

State law allows local jurisdictions to pass alcohol laws but there are no dry jurisdictions in the state.

Connecticut

State law gives towns (not counties) the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum.

Delaware

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum.

District of Columbia

There are no dry communities.

Florida

State law gives counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum.

Georgia

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales in any way they see fit. Wet municipalities are allowed in a dry county.

Hawaii

There can be no dry localities under state law. Localities may only handle alcohol licensing.

Illinois

The only way for a locality to be dry is to not issue liquor licenses.

Indiana

The only way for a locality to be dry is to not issue liquor licenses. The only state to ban all alcohol retail Sunday sales.

Kansas

The state is dry by default, counties have to approve state constitutional amendments on liquor sales to “opt in.” All counties have approved the package sales amendment while some have not approved liquor by the drink and are considered dry. Other counties have approved liquor by the drink with no caveats and some require that the outlet selling liquor by the drink make at least 30% of its revenue from food sales.

Kentucky

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

Louisiana

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales in any way they see fit. Wet municipalities are allowed in a dry parish (county).

Maryland

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Massachusetts

Each municipality votes every two years whether to go dry, unless a municipality has voted to allow or prohibit liquor sales in three straight elections

Minnesota

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales in any way they see fit.

Missouri

There can be no dry localities under state law but cities may choose to ban liquor by the drink via public referendum.

Nebraska

The only way for a locality to be dry is to not issue liquor licenses.

Nevada

The only way for a locality to be dry is to not issue liquor licenses. There are some rural communities that are grandfathered in that remain dry.

New Jersey

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales in any way they see fit.

New Mexico

The state is wet by default but local jurisdictions can go dry by public referendum.

New York

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

North Dakota

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Oklahoma

There can be no dry localities under state law.

Rhode Island

State law gives local jurisdictions the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

South Carolina

There can be no dry localities under state law but localities can restrict operating hours of an alcohol outlet.

South Dakota

State law gives cities and counties the ability to decide on on-premises liquor sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

Tennessee

Tennessee is dry by default and localities must “opt in” to allow alcohol sales.

Texas

State law gives localities the ability to decide on alcohol sales in any way they see fit. Wet municipalities are allowed in a dry county.

Wisconsin

State law gives local jurisdictions the ability to decide on alcohol sales by public referendum. A city in a dry county may vote to go wet.

Conclusion

License states have as much diversity on wet vs. dry issues as control states and the trend is also similar – dry jurisdictions opting to go wet or at least partially wet. Kansas, a license state that had a prohibition law on its books decades before the 18th Amendment, has seen over a dozen counties go from dry to wet in the last decade. While there may always be dry localities in the United States, they are getting fewer and far between.



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