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REFERENCE TITLE: liquor omnibus

State of Arizona House of Representatives Fifty-fifth Legislature First Regular Session 2021

HB 2050

Introduced by Representative Weninger

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 4-203, 4-205.09, 4-205.10, 4-207.02, 4-210, 4-226, 4-243, 4-243.01 AND 4-244, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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44 45 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 4-203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-203. <u>Licenses; issuance; transfer; reversion to state</u>

- A. A spirituous liquor license shall be issued only after satisfactory showing of the capability, qualifications and reliability of the applicant and, with the exception of wholesaler, producer, government or club licenses, that the public convenience requires and that the best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance. an application is filed for the issuance of a transferable or nontransferable license, other than for a craft distiller license, a microbrewery license or a farm winery license, for a location that on the date the application is filed has a valid license of the same series, or in the case of a restaurant license application filed for a location with a valid hotel-motel license, issued at that location, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the public convenience and best interest of the community at that location was established at the time the location was previously licensed. The presumption may be rebutted by competent contrary evidence. The presumption shall not apply once the licensed location has not been in use for more than one hundred eighty days and the presumption shall not extend to the personal qualifications of the applicant.
- B. The license shall be to manufacture, sell or deal in spirituous liquors only at the place and in the manner provided in the license. A separate license shall be issued for each specific business, and each shall specify:
- 1. The particular spirituous liquors that the licensee is authorized to manufacture, sell or deal in.
 - 2. The place of business for which issued.
 - 3. The purpose for which the liquors may be manufactured or sold.
- A spirituous liquor license issued to a bar, a liquor store or a beer and wine bar shall be transferable as to any permitted location within the same county, if the transfer meets the requirements of an original application. A spirituous liquor license may be transferred to a person qualified to be a licensee, if the transfer is pursuant to either judicial decree, nonjudicial foreclosure of a legal or equitable lien, including security interests held by financial institutions pursuant to section 4-205.05, a sale of the license, a bona fide sale of the entire business and stock in trade, or other bona fide transactions that are Any change in ownership of the business of a provided for by rule. licensee, directly or indirectly, as defined by rule is deemed a transfer, except that there is no transfer if a new artificial person is added to the ownership of a licensee's business but the controlling persons remain identical to the controlling persons that have been previously disclosed to the director as part of the licensee's existing ownership.

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- D. All applications for a new license pursuant to section 4-201 or for a transfer to a new location pursuant to subsection C of this section shall be filed with and determined by the director, except when the governing body of the city or town or the board of supervisors receiving an application pursuant to section 4-201 orders disapproval of the application or when the director, the state liquor board or any aggrieved party requests a hearing. The application shall then be presented to the state liquor board, and the new license or transfer shall not become effective unless approved by the state liquor board.
- E. A person who assigns, surrenders, transfers or sells control of a liquor license or business that has a spirituous liquor license shall notify the director within thirty business days after the assignment, surrender, transfer or sale. A spirituous liquor license shall not be leased or subleased. A concession agreement entered into under section 4-205.03 is not considered a lease or sublease in violation of this section.
- F. If a person other than those persons originally licensed acquires control over a license or licensee, the person shall file notice of the acquisition with the director within thirty business days after the acquisition of control and a list of officers, directors or other controlling persons on a form prescribed by the director. There is no acquisition of control if a new person is added to the ownership of a licensee's business but the controlling persons remain identical to the controlling persons that have been previously disclosed to the director as part of the licensee's existing ownership. All officers, directors or other controlling persons shall meet the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title. On request, the director shall conduct a preinvestigation before the assignment, sale or transfer of control of a license or licensee, the reasonable costs of which, not more than \$1,000, shall be borne by the applicant. The preinvestigation shall determine whether the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title are met. On receipt of notice of an acquisition of control or request of a preinvestigation, the director, within fifteen days after receipt, shall forward the notice of the acquisition of control to the local governing body of the city or town, if the licensed premises is in an incorporated area, or the county, if the licensed premises is in an unincorporated The director shall include in the notice to the local governing body written instructions on how the local governing body may examine, free of charge, the results of the department's investigation regarding capabilities, qualifications and reliability of all directors or other controlling persons listed in the application for acquisition of control. The local governing body, or the governing body's designee, may provide the director with a recommendation, either in favor of or against the acquisition of control, within sixty days after the director mails the notice, but section 4-201 does not apply to the

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44 45 acquisition of control provided for in this section. A local governing body may charge not more than one fee, regardless of the number of licenses held by the applicant, for review of one or more applications for acquisition of control submitted to the department at the same time and for the same entity. Within one hundred five days after filing the notice of the acquisition of control, the director shall determine whether the capable reliable for is qualified. and licensure. A recommendation by the local governing body, or the governing body's designee, against the acquisition of control or denial by the director shall be set for a hearing before the board. The person who has acquired control of a license or licensee has the burden of an original application at the hearing, and the board shall make its determination pursuant to section 4-202 and this section with respect to capability, reliability and qualification.

- G. A licensee who holds a license in nonuse status for more than five months shall be required to pay a \$100 surcharge for each month thereafter. The surcharge shall be paid at the time the license is returned to active status. A license automatically reverts to the state being held in continuous nonuse for more than thirty-six months. The director may waive the surcharge and may extend the time period provided in this subsection for good cause if the licensee files a written request for an extension of time to place the license in active status before the date of the automatic reversion. UNLESS THE REVERTED LICENSE OF THE LICENSEE HAS BEEN SUBSEQUENTLY REISSUED, THE DIRECTOR SHALL RELIEVE A LICENSEE OR ITS LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM A PRIOR LICENSE REVERSION UNDER THIS SECTION IF THE REQUEST FOR SUCH RELIEF IS FILED IN WRITING NOT LATER THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF REVERSION. A license shall not be deemed to have gone into active status if the license is transferred to a location that at the time of or immediately before the transfer had an active license of the same type, unless the licenses are under common ownership or control.
- H. A restructuring of a licensee's business is not an acquisition of control, a transfer of a spirituous liquor license or the issuance of a new spirituous liquor license if both of the following apply:
- 1. All of the controlling persons of the licensee and the new business entity are identical.
 - 2. There is no change in control or beneficial ownership.
- I. If subsection H of this section applies, the licensee's history of violations of this title is the history of the new business entity. The director may prescribe a form and shall require the applicant to provide the necessary information to ensure compliance with this subsection and subsections F and G of this section.
- J. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, the holder of a retail license in this state having off-sale privileges may take orders by telephone, mail, fax, OR catalog, through the internet or by other means

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44 45 for the sale and delivery of spirituous liquor off of the licensed premises to a person in this state in connection with the sale of spirituous liquor. Notwithstanding the definition of "sell" PRESCRIBED in section 4-101, the placement of an order and payment pursuant to this section is not a sale until delivery has been made. At the time that the order is placed, the licensee shall inform the purchaser that state law requires a purchaser of spirituous liquor to be at least twenty-one years of age and that the person accepting delivery of the spirituous liquor is required to comply with this state's age identification requirements as prescribed in section 4-241, subsections A and K. The licensee may maintain a delivery service and may contract with one or more independent contractors, that may also contract with one or more independent contractors, or may contract with a common carrier for delivery of spirituous liquor if the spirituous liquor is loaded for delivery at the premises of the retail licensee in this state and delivered in this state. All containers of spirituous liquor delivered pursuant to this subsection shall be conspicuously labeled with the words "contains alcohol, signature of person who is twenty-one years of age or older is required for delivery". The licensee is responsible for any violation of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title that is committed in connection with any sale or delivery of spirituous liquor. Delivery must be made by an employee of the licensee or other authorized person as provided by this section who is at least twenty-one years of age to a customer who is at least twenty-one years of age and who displays an identification at the time of delivery that complies with section 4-241, subsection K. The retail licensee shall collect payment for the full price of the spirituous liquor from the purchaser before the product leaves the licensed premises. The director shall adopt rules that set operational limits for the delivery of spirituous liquors by the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges. With respect to the delivery of spirituous liquor, for any violation of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title that is based on the act or omission of a licensee's employee or other authorized person, the mitigation provisions PROVISION of section subsection G apply, with the exception of the training requirement. For the purposes of this subsection and notwithstanding the definition of "sell" prescribed in section 4-101, section 4-241, subsections A and K apply only at the time of delivery. For the purposes compliance with this subsection, an independent contractor, a subcontractor of an independent contractor, the employee of an independent contractor or the employee of a subcontractor is deemed to be acting on behalf of the licensee when making a delivery of spirituous liquor for the licensee.

K. Except as provided in subsection J of this section, Arizona licensees may transport spirituous liquors for themselves in vehicles owned, leased or rented by the licensee.

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- L. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, an off-sale retail licensee may provide consumer tasting of wines off of the licensed premises subject to all applicable provisions of section 4-206.01.
- M. The director may adopt reasonable rules to protect the public interest and prevent abuse by licensees of the activities permitted such licensees by subsections J and L of this section.
- N. Failure to pay any surcharge prescribed by subsection G of this section or failure to report the period of nonuse of a license shall be grounds for revocation of the license or grounds for any other sanction provided by this title. The director may consider extenuating circumstances if control of the license is acquired by another party in determining whether or not to impose any sanctions under this subsection.
- O. If a licensed location has not been in use for three years, the location must requalify for a license pursuant to subsection A of this section and shall meet the same qualifications required for issuance of a new license except when the director deems that the nonuse of the location was due to circumstances beyond the licensee's control and an extension of time has been granted pursuant to subsection G of this section.
- P. If the licensee's interest is forfeited pursuant to section 4-210, subsection L, the location shall requalify for a license pursuant to subsection A of this section and shall meet the same qualifications required for issuance of a new license except when a bona fide lienholder demonstrates mitigation pursuant to section 4-210, subsection K.
- Q. The director may implement a procedure for the issuance of a license with a licensing period of two years.
- R. For any sale of a farm winery or craft distiller or change in ownership of a farm winery or craft distiller directly or indirectly, the business, stock-in-trade and spirituous liquor may be transferred with the ownership, in compliance with the applicable requirements of this title.
- Sec. 2. Section 4-205.09, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.09. <u>Microbrewery and farm winery licenses on same land:</u> requirements

- A. The director may issue a domestic microbrewery license located on the same parcel of land as a domestic farm winery subject to the following conditions:
- 1. The licenses of the domestic microbrewery and the domestic farm winery shall be held by different persons, EXCEPT THAT THE DIRECTOR MAY ISSUE BOTH LICENSES TO THE SAME BONA FIDE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PURPOSES OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTION.
- 2. The domestic microbrewery and the domestic farm winery shall be located in separate buildings that are licensed separately.
- 3. The domestic microbrewery and the domestic farm winery may share a common tasting room and indoor and outdoor premises for tasting and for consumption of microbrewery and farm winery products.

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- 4. The domestic microbrewery and domestic farm winery shall each comply fully with all applicable requirements prescribed in section SECTIONS 4-205.04 and section 4-205.08.
- 5. Persons who hold a domestic microbrewery license or a domestic farm winery license with combined premises under this section shall not hold any other license issued pursuant to this title.
- B. A domestic microbrewery and a domestic farm winery that share a common tasting room and indoor and outdoor premises as provided in subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section may each be held liable for any violation of this title.
- Sec. 3. Section 4-205.10, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.10. <u>Craft distiller license; issuance; regulatory provisions; fee</u>

- A. The director may issue a craft distiller license to any person that meets the requirements of subsection C of this section. Each location that engages in producing and bottling these products must obtain a separate craft distiller license. The licensee may not transfer the craft distiller license from person to person or from location to location and may not also hold a producer's license. The licensee and all commonly controlled craft distiller licensees may not manufacture or produce more than twenty thousand gallons of distilled spirits in a calendar year. For the purposes of this section, annual gallonage shall be the total proof gallons of finished distilled product available for wholesale or retail sale as defined by 26 United States Code section 5002 and rules adopted pursuant to this section or its successor.
- B. Persons holding a craft distiller license shall report annually at the end of each calendar year, at the time and in the manner as the director prescribes, the amount of distilled spirits that is produced or manufactured by that licensee during the calendar year. In addition to any other provision of this title, if the total amount of distilled spirits that is produced or manufactured during the year exceeds the amount that is permitted annually by the license, the licensee shall apply for and, on qualification, receive a producer's license only on the surrender of the craft distiller license and shall have no continuing rights as a craft distiller licensee under this section.
- C. A person may be licensed as a craft distiller to sell distilled spirits that are produced or manufactured by the person if in a calendar year the person produces or manufactures not more than twenty thousand gallons of distilled spirits and may make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits only as specified in this section and subject to the following criteria:
- 1. A licensed craft distiller may make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits to wholesalers that are licensed to sell distilled spirits under this title.

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- 2. A licensed craft distiller may serve distilled spirits that are produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of consumption on the premises and may charge for samples on the premises of the craft distiller.
- 3. A licensed craft distiller may sell distilled spirits that are produced or manufactured on the premises in the original container for consumption off the premises to a consumer who is physically present on the premises.
- 4. The licensed craft distiller may hold one license prescribed in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 6 or 12 on or adjacent to the licensed craft distiller premises. The licensed craft distiller shall purchase all other spirituous liquor for sale at the on-sale retail premises from wholesalers that are licensed in this state, except that a licensed craft distiller may:
- (a) Purchase distilled spirits from other craft distillers that are licensed in this state. Sales of craft distillery products not produced or manufactured by the craft distiller shall be limited to no more than twenty percent of the total sales by volume.
- (b) Make deliveries of the distilled spirits that the craft distiller manufactures or produces to any commonly controlled retail licensed premises or to the craft distiller's remote tasting rooms and that are authorized pursuant to this paragraph.
- 5. A licensed craft distiller that produces not more than one thousand one hundred eighty-nine THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY-SIX gallons of distilled spirits in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits that the licensed craft distiller produces to on-sale and off-sale retailers.
- 6. Notwithstanding section 4-244, paragraphs 3 and 7, an on-sale or off-sale retailer may purchase and accept delivery of distilled spirits from a licensed craft distiller pursuant to paragraph 5 of this subsection.
- 7. A licensed craft distiller may make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits that the licensed craft distiller manufactures or produces to consumers off of the licensed premises if the sale or delivery is ordered by telephone, mail, fax, catalogue, the internet or by other means if all of the following conditions exist:
- (a) The purchaser of the distilled spirits provided the licensed craft distiller with verification of the purchaser's legal age to purchase alcohol and a copy of same is maintained in the records of the craft distiller.
- (b) The shipping container in which the distilled spirits are shipped is marked to require the signature on delivery of an adult who is of legal age to purchase alcohol and delivery confirmation.
- (c) The distilled spirits are for personal use only and not for resale.

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- (d) The distilled spirits are shipped to a residential or business address other than a premises licensed pursuant to this title.
- (e) The purchaser could have carried the distilled spirits lawfully into or within this state.
- (f) A person who is at least twenty-one years of age makes the delivery.
- (g) The craft distiller collects payment for the price of the spirituous liquor no later than at the time of delivery.
- D. On application by a craft distiller licensee, the director may authorize a craft distiller licensee to operate two other remote tasting and retail premises if:
- 1. The distilled spirits sold at the premises are limited to distilled spirits produced or manufactured by the licensed craft distillery and distilled spirits produced or manufactured by another licensed craft distillery. The craft distillery may sell to a consumer physically present on the premises distilled spirits produced by the craft distillery or by other licensed craft distilleries in the original container for consumption on or off the premises. The sales of the distilled spirits produced or manufactured by other craft distilleries shall not exceed twenty percent of the craft distillery's total sales by volume.
 - 2. The craft distiller licensee:
 - (a) Remains responsible for the premises.
- (b) Obtains approval for the premises from the local governing body before submitting an application to the department. A copy of an order from the local governing body recommending approval of the premises must be filed with the department as part of the application.
 - (c) Does not sublease the premises.
- (d) Has an agent who is a natural person who meets the qualifications of licensure in this state.
- (e) Meets the qualifications for a license pursuant to section 4-203. subsection A.
- (f) For a tasting room with a shared patio, meets the requirements prescribed in section 4-205.12.
- E. A craft distiller licensee may hold a farm winery license issued pursuant to section 4-205.04. The craft distiller licensee and farm winery licensee are subject to all other requirements of this section and section 4-205.04. The craft distiller may provide sampling and retail sales of distilled spirits pursuant to subsection C, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section on the same premises as the wine sampling and retail sales.
- F. The craft distiller is liable for any violation that is committed in connection with any sale or delivery of the distilled spirits. The rules adopted by the director pursuant to section 4-203, subsection J apply to the delivery of distilled spirits under subsection C of this section. An act or omission of any person who makes a sale or

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 delivery of distilled spirits for a licensee under subsection C of this section is deemed to be an act or omission of the licensee for the purposes of section 4-210, subsection A, paragraph 9.

- G. A craft distiller that sells or delivers distilled spirits pursuant to this section shall:
- 1. Pay to the department of revenue all luxury taxes that are imposed pursuant to title 42, chapter 3 and all transaction privilege or use taxes that are imposed pursuant to title 42, chapter 5.
 - 2. File all returns or reports that are required by law.
- H. A delivery of distilled spirits by a craft distiller to a purchaser in this state is a transaction deemed to have occurred in this state.
- I. The production and storage space of the craft distiller are excluded from the public area of the licensed craft distiller premises. Pursuant to section 4-118, the director, the director's agents or any peace officer may inspect spaces excluded by this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection:
- 1. "Production and storage spaces SPACE" means A bonded areas AREA, tax-paid storage areas AREA and areas AREA that provide PROVIDES no services to the public.
- 2. "Public area" means a place within a licensed and bonded craft distiller that is accessible to the public and in which the craft distiller sells and samples tax-paid product and authorizes the presence of members of the public.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{J}}.$ The director may adopt rules in order to administer this section.
- K. The director may charge a fee adopted pursuant to section 4-209 for the issuance of a license pursuant to this section.
- L. The director may issue a craft distiller license to be located on the same parcel of land as a farm winery licensed pursuant to section 4-205.04.
- Sec. 4. Section 4-207.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-207.02. <u>Multiple licensees with joint premises</u>

A. One or more on-sale spirituous liquor licensees with the same type of bar, beer and wine bar, restaurant or remote tasting room license may apply to the director for a joint premises permit. The premises of each applicant shall be adjacent to and fully contiguous to the joint premises. The proposed joint premises shall be limited to common areas that are pedestrian only and that are not immediately adjacent to a road, driveway or parking area. Application for a joint premises permit shall be on a form prescribed by the director. The application shall contain plans and diagrams that completely disclose and designate the physical arrangement of the proposed joint premises. The applicant licensee shall submit a copy of the application to the local governing body before

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 submitting the application to the director. The local governing body may review the application and provide an advisory recommendation to the director. The applicants shall submit a security plan that addresses the requirements prescribed in this section. The director may approve or deny the application, or approve the application for some but not all of the applicants based on the applicant's demonstration of ability to comply with the requirements prescribed in this section. If the application is approved, the joint premises area shall be considered an extension of premises for each of the approved applicants, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The licensees implement security measures necessary to ensure that an individual under the legal drinking age does not purchase, possess or consume spirituous liquor on the licensed premises.
- 2. The licensees install and maintain temporary or permanent physical barriers around the joint premises or other security measures, including electronic surveillance and the use of security personnel and signage, that are fully in place while spirituous liquor is served and consumed. The barriers or other security measures shall be placed to achieve the following purposes:
 - (a) To control spirituous liquor service.
 - (b) To delineate the licensed premises.
- (c) To control the ingress $\mathsf{T0}$ and egress from the licensed premises.
 - (d) To provide for the safety of patrons.
- (e) To prevent underage possession and consumption of spirituous liquor.
 - (f) To prevent the removal of spirituous liquor from the premises.
- (g) To prevent the unauthorized carrying of spirituous liquor onto the premises.
- (h) To prevent the unauthorized consumption of spirituous liquor in a public area or thoroughfare.
- 3. The director may require that, during the time the premises are being used as $\frac{1}{a}$ joint premises under a permit, $\frac{1}{a}$ the participating licensees identify the spirituous liquor beverages sold by each licensee by using distinguishable containers.
- B. The licensees shall file with the director and may modify from time to time a schedule showing the days and time periods when the joint premises will be in use.
- C. Each licensee that is approved for the joint premises shall comply fully with all applicable requirements of this title and any rules adopted pursuant to this title.
- D. Each joint licensee that shares a THE joint premises as provided in this section may be held liable for any violation of this title. One or more licensees may be cited for a violation of this title that occurs on the premises, if the circumstances warrant the citation.

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- E. A licensee with joint premises privileges may not allow a person under the legal drinking age who is not accompanied by an adult A SPOUSE, PARENT, GRANDPARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN OF LEGAL DRINKING AGE to remain in an area on the joint premises during hours in which the primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of spirituous liquor after the licensee, or the licensee's employees, know or should have known that the person is under the legal drinking age.
- F. The department may consolidate complaints, proceedings and hearings with respect to complaints or matters against one or more licensees with joint premise PREMISES permits.
- G. The right of a licensee to use the joint premises may be limited or revoked by the director for a violation of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title.
- H. The department may charge a fee in an amount prescribed by the director for the review and processing of an application submitted pursuant to this section.
- I. Notwithstanding any other law, a joint premises permit may be suspended summarily and without appeal for up to ten days if the director determines that good cause exists for the suspension.
 - J. A permit issued pursuant to this section is not transferable.
- K. A permit issued pursuant to this section shall be issued for one year and may be annually renewed.
- Sec. 5. Section 4-210, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-210. <u>Grounds for revocation, suspension and refusal to renew; notice; complaints; hearings; defense</u>

- A. After notice and hearing, the director may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew any license issued pursuant to this chapter for any of the following reasons:
 - 1. There occurs on the licensed premises repeated acts of violence.
- 2. The licensee fails to satisfactorily maintain the capability, qualifications and reliability requirements of an applicant for a license prescribed in section 4-202 or 4-203.
- 3. The licensee or controlling person knowingly files with the department an application or other document that contains material information that is false or misleading or while under oath knowingly gives testimony in an investigation or other proceeding under this title that is false or misleading.
- 4. The licensee or controlling person is on the premises habitually intoxicated.
- 5. The licensed business is delinquent for more than one hundred twenty days in the payment of taxes, penalties or interest in an amount that exceeds \$250 to the state or to any political subdivision of the state.

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- 6. The licensee or controlling person obtains, assigns, transfers or sells a spirituous liquor license without compliance with this title or leases or subleases a license.
- 7. The licensee fails to keep for two years and make available to the department on reasonable request all invoices, records, bills or other papers and documents relating to the purchase, sale and delivery of spirituous liquors and, in the case of a restaurant or hotel-motel licensee, all invoices, records, bills or other papers and documents relating to the purchase, sale and delivery of food.
- 8. The licensee or controlling person is convicted of a felony provided that for a conviction of a corporation to serve as a reason for any action by the director, conduct that constitutes the corporate offense and was the basis for the felony conviction must have been engaged in, authorized, solicited, commanded or recklessly tolerated by the directors of the corporation or by a high managerial agent acting within the scope of employment.
- 9. The licensee or controlling person violates or fails to comply with this title, any rule adopted pursuant to this title or any liquor law of this state or any other state.
- 10. The licensee fails to take reasonable steps to protect the safety of a customer of the licensee or any other person entering, leaving or remaining on the licensed premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of the danger to the person, or the licensee fails to take reasonable steps to intervene by notifying law enforcement officials or otherwise to prevent or break up an act of violence occurring on the licensed premises or immediately adjacent to the premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of the acts of violence. THE DUTY TO PROTECT A CUSTOMER OR OTHER PERSON ON THE PREMISES DOES NOT LIMIT THE LICENSEE FROM USING REASONABLE INTERVENTION, RESTRAINT OR REMOVAL OF A PERSON FROM THE PREMISES TO PREVENT THAT PERSON FROM INJURING OTHER PERSONS ON THE PREMISES OR DAMAGING OR DISRUPTING THE PREMISES.
 - 11. The licensee or controlling person lacks good moral character.
- 12. The licensee or controlling person knowingly associates with a person who has engaged in racketeering, as defined in section 13-2301, or who has been convicted of a felony, and the association is of a nature as to create a reasonable risk that the licensee will fail to conform to the requirements of this title or of any criminal statute of this state.
- 13. A licensee that is a liquor store as defined in section 46-297 violates the restrictions on use of automatic teller machines or point-of-sale terminals regarding electronic benefit transfer cards prescribed in section 4-242.01.
- 14. There occurs on the licensed premises a serious act of violence. For the purposes of this paragraph, "serious act of violence" means an act of violence in which a serious injury causes the death or

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 critical injury of a person and the injuries would be obvious to a reasonable person.

- 15. The licensee fails to report a serious act of violence that occurs on the licensed premises. For the purposes of this paragraph, "serious act of violence" means an act of violence in which a serious injury causes death or critical injury of a person and the injuries would be obvious to a reasonable person.
 - 16. The licensee violates an order of the board.
 - B. For the purposes of:
- 1. Subsection A, paragraph 8 of this section, "high managerial agent" means an officer of a corporation or any other agent of the corporation in a position of comparable authority with respect to the formulation of corporate policy.
- 2. Subsection A, paragraphs 9 and 10 of this section, acts or omissions of an employee of a licensee that violate this title or rules adopted pursuant to this title are deemed to be acts or omissions of the licensee. Acts or omissions by an employee or licensee committed during the time the licensed premises were operated pursuant to an interim permit or without a license may be charged as if they had been committed during the period the premises were duly licensed.
- C. The director may suspend, revoke or refuse to issue, transfer or renew a license under this section based solely on the unrelated conduct or fitness of any officer, director, managing agent or other controlling person if the controlling person retains any interest in or control of the licensee after sixty days following written notice to the licensee. If the controlling person holds stock in a corporate licensee or is a partner in a partnership licensee, the controlling person may only divest himself of his interest by transferring the interest to the existing stockholders or partners who must demonstrate to the department that they meet all the requirements for licensure. For the purposes of this subsection, the conduct or fitness of a controlling person is unrelated if it would not be attributable to the licensee.
- D. If the director finds, based on clear and convincing evidence in the record, that a violation involves the use by the licensee of a drive-through or walk-up service window or other physical feature of the licensed premises that allows a customer to purchase spirituous liquor without leaving the customer's vehicle or, with respect to a walk-up service window that prevents the licensee from fully observing the customer, and that the use of that drive-through or walk-up service window or other physical feature caused the violation, the director may suspend or terminate the licensee's use of the drive-through or walk-up service window or other physical feature for the sale of spirituous liquor, in addition to any other sanction.
- E. The director may refuse to transfer any license or issue a new license at the same location if the director has filed a complaint against

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the license or location that has not been resolved alleging a violation of any of the grounds stated in subsection A of this section until the time the complaint has been finally adjudicated.

- F. The director shall receive all complaints of alleged violations of this chapter and is responsible for the investigation of all allegations of a violation of, or noncompliance with, this title, any rule adopted pursuant to this title or any condition imposed on the licensee by the license. When the director receives three complaints from any law enforcement agency resulting from three separate incidents at a licensed establishment within a twelve-month period, the director shall transmit a written report to the board setting forth the complaints, the results of any investigation conducted by the law enforcement agency or the department relating to the complaints and a history of all prior complaints against the license and their disposition. The board shall review the report and may direct the director to conduct further investigation of a complaint or to serve a licensee with a complaint and notice of a hearing pursuant to subsection G of this section.
- G. On the director's initiation of an investigation or on the receipt of a complaint and an investigation of the complaint as deemed necessary, the director may cause a complaint and notice of a hearing to be directed to the licensee that states the violations alleged against the licensee and directing the licensee, within fifteen days after service of the complaint and notice of a hearing, to appear by filing with the director an answer to the complaint. Failure of the licensee to answer may be deemed an admission by the licensee of commission of the act charged in the complaint. The director may then vacate the hearing and impose any sanction provided by this article. The director may waive any sanction for good cause shown including excusable neglect. With respect to any violation of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title that is based on the act or omission of a licensee's employee, the director shall consider evidence of mitigation presented by the licensee and established by a preponderance of the evidence that the employee acted intentionally and in violation of the express direction or policy adopted by the licensee and communicated to the employee and that the employee successfully completed training in a course approved by the director pursuant to section 4-112, subsection G, paragraph 2. The director may set the hearing before the director or an administrative law judge on any of the grounds stated in subsection A of this section. Instead of issuing a complaint, the director may provide for informal disposition of the matter by consent agreement or may issue a written warning to the If a warning is issued, the licensee may reply in writing and the director shall keep a record of the warning and the reply.
- H. A hearing shall conform to the requirements of title 41, chapter 6, article 10. At the hearing an attorney or corporate officer or employee of a corporation may represent the corporation. The revoking,

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suspending or refusing to renew a license for unpaid taxes, penalties or interest pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section is a contested case with the department of revenue pursuant to section 42-1251.01.

- I. The expiration, cancellation, revocation, reversion, surrender, acceptance of surrender or termination in any other manner of a license does not prevent the initiation or completion of a disciplinary proceeding pursuant to this section against the licensee or license. An order issued pursuant to a disciplinary proceeding against a license is enforceable against other licenses or subsequent licenses in which the licensee or controlling person of the license has a controlling interest.
- J. The department shall provide the same notice as is provided to the licensee to a lienholder, which has provided a document under section 4-112, subsection B, paragraph 3, of all disciplinary or compliance action with respect to a license issued pursuant to this title. The state is not liable for damages for any failure to provide any notice pursuant to this subsection.
- K. In any disciplinary action pursuant to this title, a lienholder may participate in the determination of the action. The director shall consider mitigation on behalf of the lienholder if the lienholder proves all of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:
- 1. That the lienholder's interest is a bona fide security interest. For the purposes of this paragraph, "bona fide security interest" means the lienholder provides actual consideration to the licensee or the licensee's predecessor in interest in exchange for the lienholder's interest. Bona fide security interest includes a lien taken by the seller of a license as security for the seller's receipt of all or part of the purchase price of the license.
- 2. That a statement of legal or equitable interest was filed with the department before the alleged conduct occurred that is the basis for the action against the license.
- 3. That the lienholder took reasonable steps to correct the licensee's prior actions, if any, or initiated an action pursuant to available contract rights against the licensee for the forfeiture of the license after being provided with notice by the department of disciplinary action as provided in subsection J of this section.
- 4. That the lienholder was free of responsibility for the conduct that is the basis for the proposed revocation.
- 5. That the lienholder reasonably attempted to remain informed by the licensee about the business's conduct.
- L. If the director decides not to revoke the license based on the circumstances provided in subsection K of this section, the director may issue an order requiring either, or both, of the following:
 - 1. The forfeiture of all interest of the licensee in the license.

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- 2. The lienholder to pay any civil monetary penalty imposed on the licensee.
- M. If any on-sale licensee proposes to provide large capacity entertainment events or sporting events with an attendance capacity exceeding a limit established by the director, the director may request a security plan from the licensee that may include trained security officers, lighting and other requirements. This subsection exclusively prescribes the security requirements for a licensee and does not create any civil liability for the state, its agencies, agents or employees or a person licensed under this title or agents or employees of a licensee.
- N. The director may consider as a mitigating factor or defense to a complaint against a licensee for a violation of subsection A, paragraph 10 or 14 of this section that the licensee acted reasonably, responsibly and as expeditiously as possible by asking for intervention by a peace officer to prevent or to break up a riot, a fight, an altercation or tumultuous conduct.
- Sec. 6. Section 4-226, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-226. Exemptions

The provisions of This title do DOES not apply to THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. Drugstores selling spirituous liquors only on prescription.
- 2. Any confectionery candy containing less than five per cent PERCENT by weight of alcohol.
- 3. Ethyl alcohol intended for use or used for the following purposes:
- (a) Scientific, chemical, mechanical, industrial and medicinal purposes. For the purposes of this paragraph, medicinal purposes does DO not include ethyl alcohol or spirituous liquor that contains marijuana or usable marijuana as defined in section 36-2801.
- (b) Use By those authorized to procure spirituous liquor or ethyl alcohol tax-free, as provided by the acts of Congress and regulations promulgated thereunder UNDER THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.
- (c) In the manufacture of denatured alcohol produced and used as provided by the acts of Congress and regulations promulgated thereunder UNDER THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.
- (d) In the manufacture of patented, patent, proprietary, medicinal, pharmaceutical, antiseptic, toilet, scientific, chemical, mechanical and industrial preparations or products, unfit and not used for beverage purposes.
- (e) In the manufacture of flavoring extracts and syrups unfit for beverage purposes.
- 4. The purchase, storage, distribution, service or consumption of wine in connection with the bona fide practice of a religious belief or as an integral part of a religious exercise by a church recognized by the United States internal revenue service under section 501(c)(3) of the

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internal revenue code and in a manner not dangerous to public health or safety. This exemption does not apply to any alleged violation of section 4-244, paragraph 9, 34, 35 or 41.

- 5. Beer OR WINE produced for personal or family use that is not for sale. The beer OR WINE may be removed from the premises where it was made and exhibited at organized affairs, exhibitions or competitions such as homebrewers' OR HOME WINEMAKERS' contests, tasting or judging.
- Sec. 7. Section 4-243, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-243. <u>Commercial coercion or bribery unlawful: exceptions</u>

- A. It is unlawful for a person engaged in the business of distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier or blender or any other producer or wholesaler of any spirituous liquor, directly or indirectly, or through an affiliate:
- 1. To require that a retailer purchase spirituous liquor from the producer or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of spirituous liquor sold or offered for sale by other persons.
- 2. To induce a retailer by any form of commercial bribery to purchase spirituous liquor from the producer or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of spirituous liquor sold or offered for sale by other persons.
- 3. To acquire an interest in property owned, occupied or used by the retailer in the retailer's business, or in a license with respect to the premises of the retailer.
- 4. To furnish, give, rent, lend or sell to the retailer equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services or other things of value, subject to the exception as the rules adopted pursuant to this title may prescribe, having regard for established trade customs and the purposes of this subsection.
- 5. To pay or credit the retailer for advertising, display or distribution service, except that the director may adopt rules regarding advertising in conjunction with seasonal sporting events.
- 6. To guarantee a loan or repayment of a financial obligation of the retailer.
 - 7. To extend credit to the retailer on a sale of spirituous liquor.
- 8. To require the retailer to take and dispose of a certain quota of spirituous liquor.
- 9. To offer or give a bonus, a premium or compensation to the retailer or any of the retailer's officers, employees or representatives.
- B. This section does not prohibit any distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender or other producer or wholesaler of any spirituous liquor from:
- 1. Giving financial and other forms of event sponsorship assistance to nonprofit or charitable organizations for purposes of charitable fund-raising FUNDRAISING that are issued special event licenses by the

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 department. This section does not prohibit suppliers from advertising their sponsorship at such special events.

- 2. Providing samples to retail consumers at on-sale premises establishments according to the following procedures:
- (a) Sampling operations shall be conducted under the supervision of an employee of the sponsoring producer or wholesaler.
- (b) Sampling shall be limited to twelve SIXTEEN ounces of beer or cooler products, six ounces of wine or two ounces of distilled spirits per person per brand.
- (c) If requesting the on-sale retailer to prepare a drink for the consumer, the producer's or wholesaler's representative shall pay the retailer for the sample drink.
- (d) The producer or wholesaler may not buy the on-sale retailer or the retailer's employees a drink during their working hours or while they are engaged in waiting on or serving customers.
- (e) The producer or wholesaler may not give a keg of beer or any spirituous liquor or any other gifts or benefits to the on-sale retailer.
- (f) All sampling procedures shall comply with federal sampling laws and regulations.
- 3. Providing samples to retail consumers on an off-sale retailer's premises according to the following procedures:
- (a) Sampling shall be conducted by an employee of the sponsoring producer or wholesaler.
- (b) The producer or wholesaler shall notify the department in writing or by electronic means at least five days before the sampling of the date, time and location of the sampling and of the name of the wholesaler or producer distributing the product.
- (c) Sampling is limited to three ounces of beer, one and one-half ounces of wine or one ounce of distilled spirits per person per day for consumption on the premises and up to seventy-two ounces of beer and two ounces of distilled spirits per person per day for consumption off the premises.
- (d) An off-sale retailer shall not permit ALLOW sampling to be conducted on a licensed premises on more than twelve days in any calendar year per wholesaler or producer.
- (e) Sampling shall be limited to two wholesalers or producers at any one off-sale retailer's premises on any day and shall not exceed three hours on any day per approved sampling.
- (f) A producer conducting sampling shall buy the sampled product from a wholesaler or from the retailer where the sampling is being conducted. If the product for the sampling is purchased from the retailer, the amount paid for the product must be the same amount that the retailer charges for sale to the general public.
- (g) The producer or wholesaler shall not provide samples to any person who is under the legal drinking age.

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- (h) The producer or wholesaler shall designate an area in which sampling is conducted that is in the portion of the licensed premises where spirituous liquor is primarily displayed and separated from the remainder of the off-sale retailer's premises by a wall, rope, door, cable, cord, chain, fence or other barrier. The producer or wholesaler shall not permit ALLOW persons under the legal drinking age from entering the area in which sampling is conducted. If the retail location has been issued a permanent sampling privilege from the department, the requirement for separation from the remainder of the premises by wall, rope, door, cable, cord, chain, fence or other barrier is not required.
- (i) The producer or wholesaler may not provide samples to the retailer or the retailer's employees.
- (j) Sampling shall not be conducted in retail premises with a total of under five thousand square feet of retail space unless at least seventy-five percent of the retailer's shelf space is dedicated to the sale of spirituous liquor.
- (k) The producer or wholesaler may not give spirituous liquor or any other gifts or benefits to the off-sale retailer.
- (1) All sampling procedures shall comply with federal sampling laws and regulations.
- C. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section, any wholesaler of any spirituous liquor may sell tobacco products or foodstuffs to a retailer at a price not less than the cost to the wholesaler.
- D. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 4, and subsection B, paragraph 2, subdivision (e) of this section, any wholesaler may furnish without cost promotional items to an on-sale retailer, except that the total market value of the promotional items furnished by that wholesaler to that retailer in any calendar year shall not exceed five hundred dollars \$500. For the purposes of this subsection, "promotional items" means items of equipment, supplies, novelties or other advertising specialties that conspicuously display the brand name of a spirituous liquor product. Promotional items do not include signs.
- E. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraphs 4 and 7 of this section, a wholesaler may in the wholesaler's sole discretion accept the return of malt beverage products from a retailer under any of the following conditions:
- 1. The retailer's licensed premises will be closed for business for thirty or more consecutive days, and the products are likely to spoil or expire during the business closing period.
- 2. The retailer's licensed premises is used primarily as a music or live sporting venue with a permanent occupancy of more than one thousand people, and the products are likely to spoil or expire during the time period between venue events.

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- 3. The retailer holds a governmental entity license and conducts less than six events per year at which products are sold, and the products are likely to spoil or expire during the time period between events.
- F. It is unlawful for a retailer to request or knowingly receive anything of value that a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier or blender or any other producer or wholesaler is prohibited by subsection A, D or E of this section from furnishing to a retailer, except that this subsection does not prohibit special discounts provided to retailers and based on quantity purchases.
- Sec. 8. Section 4-243.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-243.01. <u>Purchasing from other than primary source of supply</u> unlawful; definitions

- A. It is unlawful:
- 1. For any supplier to solicit, accept or fill any order for any spirituous liquor from any wholesaler in this state unless the supplier is the primary source of supply for the brand of spirituous liquor sold or sought to be sold and is duly licensed by the board.
- 2. For any wholesaler or any other licensee in this state to order, purchase or receive any spirituous liquor from any supplier unless the supplier is the primary source of supply for the brand ordered, purchased or received.
- 3. Except as provided by section 4-243.02 for a retailer to order, purchase or receive any spirituous liquor from any source other than any of the following:
- (a) A wholesaler that has purchased the brand from the primary source of supply.
- (b) A wholesaler that is the designated representative of the primary source of supply in this state and that has purchased such spirituous liquor from the designated representative of the primary source of supply within or without this state.
- (c) A registered retail agent $\frac{\text{pursuant to}}{\text{AS DEFINED IN section}}$ 4-101.
- (d) A farm winery THAT IS licensed under section 4-205.04 and THAT IS subject to the $\frac{1}{1}$ LIMITS prescribed in section 4-205.04, subsection C, paragraph 7.
 - (e) A licensed microbrewery licensed under section 4-205.08.
- (f) A CRAFT DISTILLER THAT IS LICENSED UNDER SECTION 4-205.10 AND THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE LIMITS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 4-205.10, SUBSECTION C. PARAGRAPH 5.
- B. All spirituous liquor shipped into this state shall be invoiced to the wholesaler by the primary source of supply. All spirituous liquor shall be unloaded and remain at the wholesaler's premises for at least twenty-four hours. A copy of each invoice shall be transmitted by the wholesaler and the primary source of supply to the department of revenue.

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- C. The director may suspend for a period of one year the license of any wholesaler or retailer who violates this section.
- D. Upon ON determination by the department of revenue that a primary source of supply has violated this section, $\pi\sigma$ A wholesaler may NOT accept any shipment of spirituous liquor from such primary source of supply for a period of one year.
 - E. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Primary source of supply" means the distiller, producer, owner of the commodity at the time it becomes a marketable product, bottler or exclusive agent of any such distributor or owner. In the case of imported products, the primary source of supply means either the foreign producer, owner, bottler or agent or the prime importer from, or the exclusive agent in, the United States of the foreign distiller, producer, bottler or owner.
- 2. "Wholesaler" means any person, firm or corporation that is licensed in this state to sell to retailers and that is engaged in the business of warehousing and distributing brands of various suppliers to retailers generally in the marketing area in which the wholesaler is located.
- Sec. 9. Section 4-244, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-244. <u>Unlawful acts</u>

It is unlawful:

- 1. For a person to buy for resale, sell or deal in spirituous liquors in this state without first having procured a license duly issued by the board, except that the director may issue a temporary permit of any series pursuant to section 4-205.05 to a trustee in bankruptcy to acquire and dispose of the spirituous liquor of a debtor.
- 2. For a person to sell or deal in alcohol for beverage purposes without first complying with this title.
- 3. For a distiller, vintner, brewer or wholesaler knowingly to sell, dispose of or give spirituous liquor to any person other than a licensee except in sampling wares as may be necessary in the ordinary course of business, except in donating spirituous liquor to a nonprofit organization that has obtained a special event license for the purpose of charitable fund-raising FUNDRAISING activities or except in donating spirituous liquor with a cost to the distiller, brewer or wholesaler of up to \$500 in a calendar year to an organization that is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c) (3), (4), (6) or (7) of the internal revenue code and not licensed under this title.
- 4. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to require a wholesaler to offer or grant a discount to a retailer, unless the discount has also been offered and granted to the wholesaler by the distiller, vintner or brewer.
- 5. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to use a vehicle for trucking or transportation of spirituous liquors unless there is affixed to both

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sides of the vehicle a sign showing the name and address of the licensee and the type and number of the person's license in letters not less than three and one-half inches in height.

- 6. For a person to take or solicit orders for spirituous liquors unless the person is a salesman or solicitor of a licensed wholesaler, a salesman or solicitor of a distiller, brewer, vintner, importer or broker or a registered retail agent.
- 7. For any retail licensee to purchase spirituous liquors from any person other than a solicitor or salesman of a wholesaler licensed in this state.
- 8. For a retailer to acquire an interest in property owned, occupied or used by a wholesaler in the wholesaler's business, or in a license with respect to the premises of the wholesaler.
- 9. Except as provided in paragraphs 10 and 11 of this section, for a licensee or other person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give, or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age or for a person under the legal drinking age to buy, receive, have in the person's possession or consume spirituous liquor. This paragraph does not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least eighteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
- 10. For a licensee to employ a person under eighteen years of age to manufacture, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors. This paragraph does not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least eighteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
- 11. For an on-sale retailer to employ a person under eighteen years of age in any capacity connected with the handling of spirituous liquors. This paragraph does not prohibit the employment by an on-sale retailer of a person under eighteen years of age who cleans up the tables on the premises for reuse, removes dirty dishes, keeps a ready supply of needed items and helps clean up the premises.
- 12. For a licensee, when engaged in waiting on or serving customers, to consume spirituous liquor or for a licensee or on-duty employee to be on or about the licensed premises while in an intoxicated or disorderly condition.
- 13. For an employee of a retail licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with such employment, to give to or

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 purchase for any other person, accept a gift of, purchase for the employee or consume spirituous liquor, except that:

- (a) An employee of a licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with the employment, while the employee is not engaged in waiting on or serving customers, may give spirituous liquor to or purchase spirituous liquor for any other person.
- (b) An employee of an on-sale retail licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with the employment, while the employee is not engaged in waiting on or serving customers, may taste samples of beer or wine of not more than four ounces per day or distilled spirits of not more than two ounces per day provided by an employee of a wholesaler or distributor who is present at the time of the sampling.
- (c) An employee of an on-sale retail licensee, under the supervision of a manager as part of the employee's training and education, while not engaged in waiting on or serving customers may taste samples of distilled spirits of not more than two ounces per educational session or beer or wine of not more than four ounces per educational session, and provided that a licensee does not have more than two educational sessions in any thirty-day period.
- (d) An unpaid volunteer who is a bona fide member of a club and who is not engaged in waiting on or serving spirituous liquor to customers may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in a scheduled event at the club. An unpaid participant in a food competition may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in the food competition.
- (e) An unpaid volunteer of a special event licensee under section 4-203.02 may purchase and consume spirituous liquor while not engaged in waiting on or serving spirituous liquor to customers at the special event. This subdivision does not apply to an unpaid volunteer whose responsibilities include verification of a person's legal drinking age, security or the operation of any vehicle or heavy machinery.
- (f) A REPRESENTATIVE OF A PRODUCER OR WHOLESALER PARTICIPATING AT A SPECIAL EVENT UNDER SECTION 4-203.02 MAY CONSUME SMALL AMOUNTS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE PRODUCER OR WHOLESALER ON THE PREMISES OF THE SPECIAL EVENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF QUALITY CONTROL.
- 14. For a licensee or other person to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person, or for a licensee or employee of the licensee to allow or permit a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person to come into or remain on or about the premises, except that a licensee or an employee of the licensee may allow an obviously intoxicated person to remain on the premises for not more than thirty minutes after the state of obvious intoxication is known or should be known to the licensee for a nonintoxicated person to transport the obviously intoxicated person from the premises. For the purposes of this section, "obviously intoxicated" means inebriated to the extent that

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- a person's physical faculties are substantially impaired and the impairment is shown by significantly uncoordinated physical action or significant physical dysfunction that would have been obvious to a reasonable person.
- 15. For an on-sale or off-sale retailer or an employee of such retailer to sell, dispose of, deliver or give spirituous liquor to a person between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., except that a retailer with off-sale privileges may receive and process orders, accept payment or package, load or otherwise prepare spirituous liquor for delivery at any time, if the actual deliveries to customers are made between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m., at which time section 4-241, subsections A and K apply.
- 16. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit any person on or about the licensed premises to give or furnish any spirituous liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age or knowingly permit any person under twenty-one years of age to have in the person's possession spirituous liquor on the licensed premises.
- 17. For an on-sale retailer or an employee of such retailer to allow a person to consume or possess spirituous liquors on the premises between the hours of 2:30~a.m. and 6:00~a.m.
- 18. For an on-sale retailer to permit an employee or for an employee to solicit or encourage others, directly or indirectly, to buy the employee drinks or anything of value in the licensed premises during the employee's working hours. An on-sale retailer shall not serve employees or allow a patron of the establishment to give spirituous liquor to, purchase liquor for or drink liquor with any employee during the employee's working hours.
- 19. For an off-sale retailer or employee to sell spirituous liquor except in the original unbroken container, to permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on the premises or to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on adjacent property under the licensee's exclusive control.
- 20. For a person to consume spirituous liquor in a public place, thoroughfare or gathering. The license of a licensee permitting a violation of this paragraph on the premises shall be subject to revocation. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of spirituous liquors on the premises of and by an on-sale retailer. This paragraph also does not apply to a person consuming beer or wine from a broken package in a public recreation area or on private property with permission of the owner or lessor or on the walkways surrounding such private property or to a person consuming beer or wine from a broken package in a public recreation area as part of a special event or festival that is conducted under a license secured pursuant to section 4-203.02 or 4-203.03.
- 21. For a person to have possession of or to transport spirituous liquor that is manufactured in a distillery, winery, brewery or rectifying

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44 45 plant contrary to the laws of the United States and this state. Any property used in transporting such spirituous liquor shall be forfeited to the state and shall be seized and disposed of as provided in section 4-221.

- For an on-sale retailer or employee to allow a person under the 22. legal drinking age to remain in an area on the licensed premises during those hours in which its primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of alcoholic beverages after the licensee, or the licensee's employees, know or should have known that the person is under the legal drinking age. An on-sale retailer may designate an area of the licensed premises as an area in which spirituous liquor will not be sold or consumed for the purpose of allowing underage persons on the premises if the designated area is separated by a physical barrier and at no time will underage persons have access to the area in which spirituous liquor is sold or consumed. A licensee or an employee of a licensee may require a person who intends to enter a licensed premises or a portion of a licensed premises where persons under the legal drinking age are prohibited under this section to exhibit an instrument of identification that is acceptable under section 4-241 as a condition of entry or may use a biometric identity verification device to determine the person's age as a condition of entry. The director, or a municipality, may adopt rules to regulate the presence of underage persons on licensed premises provided the rules adopted by a municipality are more stringent than those adopted by the director. The rules adopted by the municipality shall be adopted by local ordinance and shall not interfere with the licensee's ability to comply with this paragraph. This paragraph does not apply:
- (a) If the person under the legal drinking age is accompanied by a spouse, parent, GRANDPARENT or legal guardian of legal drinking age or is an on-duty employee of the licensee.
- (b) If the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises is a club as defined in section 4-101, paragraph 8, subdivision (a) and the person under the legal drinking age is any of the following:
 - (i) An active duty military service member.
 - (ii) A veteran.
- (iii) A member of the United States army national guard or the United States air national guard.
 - (iv) A member of the United States military reserve forces.
- (c) To the area of the premises used primarily for the serving of food during the hours when food is served.
- 23. For an on-sale retailer or employee to conduct drinking contests, to sell or deliver to a person an unlimited number of spirituous liquor beverages during any set period of time for a fixed price, to deliver more than fifty ounces of beer, one liter of wine or four ounces of distilled spirits in any spirituous liquor drink to one person at one time for that person's consumption or to advertise any practice prohibited

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by this paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph do not prohibit an on-sale retailer or employee from selling and delivering an opened, original container of distilled spirits if:

- (a) Service or pouring of the spirituous liquor is provided by an employee of the on-sale retailer. A LICENSEE SHALL NOT BE CHARGED FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS SUBDIVISION IF A CUSTOMER, WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE RETAILER, REMOVES OR TAMPERS WITH THE LOCKING DEVICE ON A BOTTLE DELIVERED TO THE CUSTOMER FOR BOTTLE SERVICE AND THE CUSTOMER POURS THE CUSTOMER'S OWN DRINK FROM THE BOTTLE, IF WHEN THE LICENSEE BECOMES AWARE OF THE REMOVAL OR TAMPERING OF THE LOCKING DEVICE THE LICENSEE IMMEDIATELY INSTALLS A FUNCTIONING LOCKING DEVICE ON THE BOTTLE OR REMOVES THE BOTTLE AND LOCK FROM BOTTLE SERVICE.
- (b) The employee of the on-sale retailer monitors consumption to ensure compliance with this paragraph. Locking devices may be used, but are not required.
- 24. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit the unlawful possession, use, sale or offer for sale of narcotics, dangerous drugs or marijuana on the premises. For the purposes of this paragraph, "dangerous drug" has the same meaning prescribed in section 13-3401.
- 25. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit prostitution or the solicitation of prostitution on the premises.
- 26. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit unlawful gambling on the premises.
- 27. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit trafficking or attempted trafficking in stolen property on the premises.
- 28. For a licensee or employee to fail or refuse to make the premises or records available for inspection and examination as provided in this title or to comply with a lawful subpoena issued under this title.
- 29. For any person other than a peace officer while on duty or off duty or a member of a sheriff's volunteer posse while on duty who has received firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board, a retired peace officer as defined in section 38-1113 or an honorably retired law enforcement officer who has been issued a certificate of firearms proficiency pursuant to section 13-3112, subsection T, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to be in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer. This paragraph does not include a situation in which a person is on licensed premises for a limited time in order to seek emergency aid and such person does not buy, receive, consume or possess spirituous liquor. This paragraph does not apply to:
 - (a) Hotel or motel guest room accommodations.
- (b) The exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.

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- (c) A person with a permit issued pursuant to section 13-3112 who carries a concealed handgun on the licensed premises of any on-sale retailer that has not posted a notice pursuant to section 4-229.
- 30. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit a person in possession of a firearm other than a peace officer while on duty or off duty or a member of a sheriff's volunteer posse while on duty who has received firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board, a retired peace officer as defined in section 38-1113 or an honorably retired law enforcement officer who has been issued a certificate of firearms proficiency pursuant to section 13-3112, subsection T, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to remain on the licensed premises or to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a person in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer. It is a defense to action under this paragraph if the licensee or employee requested assistance of a peace officer to remove such person. This paragraph does not apply to:
 - (a) Hotel or motel guest room accommodations.
- (b) The exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.
- (c) A person with a permit issued pursuant to section 13-3112 who carries a concealed handgun on the licensed premises of any on-sale retailer that has not posted a notice pursuant to section 4-229.
- 31. For any person in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer to consume spirituous liquor. This paragraph does not prohibit the consumption of small amounts of spirituous liquor by an undercover peace officer on assignment to investigate the licensed establishment.
- 32. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be removed from the licensed premises, except in the original unbroken package. This paragraph does not apply to any of the following:
- (a) A person who removes a bottle of wine that has been partially consumed in conjunction with a purchased meal from licensed premises if a cork is inserted flush with the top of the bottle or the bottle is otherwise securely closed.
- (b) A person who is in licensed premises that have noncontiguous portions that are separated by a public or private walkway or driveway and who takes spirituous liquor from one portion of the licensed premises across the public or private walkway or driveway directly to the other portion of the licensed premises.
- (c) A licensee of a bar, beer and wine bar, liquor store, beer and wine store, microbrewery or restaurant that has a permit pursuant to section 4-205.02, subsection H that dispenses beer only in a clean container composed of a material approved by a national sanitation

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organization with a maximum capacity that does not exceed one gallon and not for consumption on the premises if:

- (i) The licensee or the licensee's employee fills the container at the tap at the time of sale.
- (ii) The container is sealed and displays a government warning label.
- (iii) The dispensing of that beer is not done through a drive-through or walk-up service window.
- 33. For a person who is obviously intoxicated to buy or attempt to buy spirituous liquor from a licensee or employee of a licensee or to consume spirituous liquor on licensed premises.
- 34. For a person under twenty-one years of age to drive or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body.
- 35. For a person under twenty-one years of age to operate or be in physical control of a motorized watercraft that is underway while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body. For the purposes of this paragraph, "underway" has the same meaning prescribed in section 5-301.
- 36. For a licensee, manager, employee or controlling person to purposely induce a voter, by means of alcohol, to vote or abstain from voting for or against a particular candidate or issue on an election day.
- 37. For a licensee to fail to report an occurrence of an act of violence to either the department or a law enforcement agency.
- 38. For a licensee to use a vending machine for the purpose of dispensing spirituous liquor.
- 39. For a licensee to offer for sale a wine carrying a label including a reference to Arizona or any Arizona city, town or geographic location unless at least seventy-five percent by volume of the grapes used in making the wine were grown in Arizona.
- 40. For a retailer to knowingly allow a customer to bring spirituous liquor onto the licensed premises, except that an on-sale retailer may allow a wine and food club to bring wine onto the premises for consumption by the club's members and guests of the club's members in conjunction with meals purchased at a meeting of the club that is conducted on the premises and that at least seven members attend. An on-sale retailer that allows wine and food clubs to bring wine onto its premises under this paragraph shall comply with all applicable provisions of this title and any rules adopted pursuant to this title to the same extent as if the on-sale retailer had sold the wine to the members of the club and their guests. For the purposes of this paragraph, "wine and food club" means an association that has more than twenty bona fide members paying at least \$6 per year in dues and that has been in existence for at least one year.

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- 41. For a person under twenty-one years of age to have in the person's body any spirituous liquor. In a prosecution for a violation of this paragraph:
- (a) Pursuant to section 4-249, it is a defense that the spirituous liquor was consumed in connection with the bona fide practice of a religious belief or as an integral part of a religious exercise and in a manner not dangerous to public health or safety.
- (b) Pursuant to section 4-226, it is a defense that the spirituous liquor was consumed for a bona fide medicinal purpose and in a manner not dangerous to public health or safety.
- 42. For an employee of a licensee to accept any gratuity, compensation, remuneration or consideration of any kind to either:
- (a) Permit a person who is under twenty-one years of age to enter any portion of the premises where that person is prohibited from entering pursuant to paragraph 22 of this section.
- (b) Sell, furnish, dispose of or give spirituous liquor to a person who is under twenty-one years of age.
- 43. For a person to purchase, offer for sale or use any device, machine or process that mixes spirituous liquor with pure oxygen or another gas to produce a vaporized product for the purpose of consumption by inhalation or to allow patrons to use any item for the consumption of vaporized spirituous liquor.
- 44. For a retail licensee or an employee of a retail licensee to sell spirituous liquor to a person if the retail licensee or employee knows the person intends to resell the spirituous liquor.
- 45. Except as authorized by paragraph 32, subdivision (c) of this section, for a person to reuse a bottle or other container authorized for use by the laws of the United States or any agency of the United States for the packaging of distilled spirits or for a person to increase the original contents or a portion of the original contents remaining in a liquor bottle or other authorized container by adding any substance.
- 46. For a direct shipment licensee, a farm winery licensee or an employee of those licensees to sell, dispose of, deliver or give spirituous liquor to an individual purchaser between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., except that a direct shipment licensee or a farm winery licensee may receive and process orders, accept payment, package, load or otherwise prepare wine for delivery at any time without complying with section 4-241, subsections A and K, if the actual deliveries to individual purchasers are made between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. and in accordance with section 4-203.04 for direct shipment licensees and section 4-205.04 for farm winery licensees.

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