REFERENCE TITLE: spirituous liquor; underage consumption

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-eighth Legislature First Regular Session 2007

HB 2343

Introduced by Representative Driggs

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTION 4-210, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO LIQUOR LICENSES.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 4-210, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- 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 or disorderly conduct.
- 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 which THAT contains material information which THAT is false or misleading or while under oath knowingly gives testimony in an investigation or other proceeding under this title which 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 ninety days in the payment of taxes, penalties or interest to the state or to any political subdivision of the state.
- 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 upon 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 which 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 entering, leaving or remaining on the licensed premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of the danger

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to such 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 or an altercation occurring on the licensed premises or immediately adjacent to the premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of such acts of violence or altercations.

- 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 has been convicted of a felony, and the association is of such 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. THE LICENSEE OR CONTROLLING PERSON KNOWINGLY ALLOWS PERSONS WHO ARE UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO CONSUME SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR ON THE PREMISES AND SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH A PERSON WHO IS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MOLESTATION OF A CHILD OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS OCCURRED.
- 14. THE LICENSEE OR CONTROLLING PERSON KNOWINGLY ALLOWS PERSONS WHO ARE UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO CONSUME SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR ON THE PREMISES AND SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH A PERSON WHO IS UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MOLESTATION OF A CHILD OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS OCCURRED AFTER A PREVIOUS OFFENSE OF ALLOWING A PERSON WHO IS UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO CONSUME SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR ON THE SAME PREMISES AND SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH A PERSON WHO IS UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MOLESTATION OF A CHILD OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS OCCURRED.
 - 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, which THAT violate any provision of this title or rules adopted pursuant to this title shall be 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

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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 other physical feature of the licensed premises that allows a customer to purchase spirituous liquor without leaving the customer's vehicle and that the use of that drive-through or other physical feature caused the violation, the director may suspend or terminate the licensee's use of the drive-through 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 the license or location which THAT has not been resolved alleging a violation of any of the grounds set forth in subsection A of this section until such time as 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 upon the licensee by the license. When the director receives three such 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. Upon the director's initiation of an investigation or upon 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 setting forth 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 The director may waive any sanction for good cause shown this article. 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

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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 himself or an administrative law judge on any of the grounds set forth 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 licensee. 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.
- 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 THAT 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 shall not be 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 which 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 which THAT is the basis for the proposed revocation.

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- 5. That the lienholder reasonably attempted to remain informed by the licensee about the business' 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.
- 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.

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