REFERENCE TITLE: spirituous liquor; omnibus

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

HB 2391

Introduced by Representatives Crandall: Adams, Clark, Konopnicki, Reagan

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 4-205.02, 4-210, 4-210.02, 4-213, 4-224, 4-241, 4-244 AND 4-311, 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 4-205.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.02. Restaurant license: issuance: regulatory provisions: expiration: definitions

- A. The director may issue a restaurant license to any restaurant in this state which THAT is regularly open for the serving of food to guests for compensation and which THAT has suitable kitchen facilities connected with the restaurant for keeping, cooking and preparing foods required for ordinary meals.
- B. The director shall issue the license in the name of the restaurant upon application for the license by the owner or lessee of the restaurant, provided the applicant is otherwise qualified to hold a spirituous liquor license. The holder of such license is subject to the penalties prescribed for any violation of the law relating to alcoholic beverages.
- C. The holder of a restaurant license may sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises. For the purpose of this subsection, "licensed premises" may include rooms, areas or locations in which the restaurant normally sells or serves spirituous liquors pursuant to regular operating procedures and practices and which THAT are contiguous to the restaurant. For the purpose PURPOSES of this subsection: ,
- 1. A restaurant licensee must submit proof of tenancy or permission from the landowner or lessor for all property to be included in the licensed premises.
- 2. A PATIO AREA THAT IS SEPARATED BY A SIDEWALK OR PRIVATE DRIVEWAY IS CONSIDERED CONTIGUOUS TO THE RESTAURANT.
- D. In addition to other grounds prescribed in this title upon which a license may be revoked, NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 4-209, SUBSECTION A, the director may revoke ALLOW THE EARLY EXPIRATION OF a restaurant license issued pursuant to this section in any case in which NINETY DAYS AFTER THE DEPARTMENT DETERMINES THAT the licensee ceases HAS CEASED to operate as a restaurant, as prescribed in subsection A of this section. THE NINETY DAY PERIOD PRESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE USED TO EXTEND THE DURATION OF THE ORIGINAL LICENSE. AFTER THE LICENSE HAS EXPIRED EARLY, THE LICENSEE MAY APPLY FOR A NEW RESTAURANT LICENSE.
- E. Neither the director nor the board may initially issue a restaurant license if either finds that there is sufficient evidence that the operation will not satisfy the criteria adopted by the director for issuing a restaurant license described in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12. The director shall issue a restaurant license only if the applicant has submitted a plan for the operation of the restaurant. The plan shall be completed on forms provided by the department and shall include listings of all restaurant equipment and service items, the restaurant seating capacity and other information requested by the department to substantiate that the restaurant will operate in compliance with this section.

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- F. The holder of the license described in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12 who intends to alter the seating capacity or dimensions of a restaurant facility shall notify the department in advance on forms provided by the department.
 - G. For the purpose PURPOSES of this section:
- 1. "Gross revenue" means the revenue derived from all sales of food and spirituous liquor on the licensed premises, regardless of whether the sales of spirituous liquor are made under a restaurant license issued pursuant to this section or under any other license that has been issued for the premises pursuant to this article.
- 2. "Restaurant" means an establishment which THAT derives at least forty per cent of its gross revenue from the sale of food, including sales of food for consumption off the licensed premises if the amount of these sales included in the calculation of gross revenue from the sale of food does not exceed fifteen per cent of all gross revenue of the restaurant.
 - Sec. 2. Section 4-210, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-210. Grounds for revocation, suspension and refusal to renew: 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.

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- 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 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.
 - 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, EXCEPT THAT IF A TRAINED DOORPERSON WILFULLY AND UNLAWFULLY ADMITS PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE TO THE LICENSED PREMISES WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR CONSENT OF THE LICENSEE, THE UNLAWFUL ADMISSION OF THOSE PERSONS TO THE PREMISES BY THE TRAINED DOORPERSON SHALL NOT 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

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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 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 this article. The director may waive any sanction for good cause shown including excusable neglect. With respect to any violation of this title or

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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 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 $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{which}}$ 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

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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.
- 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.
- Sec. 3. Section 4-210.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-210.02. Appeals from director

- A. Except as provided in section 4-203.01, subsection E, a decision issued by the director is not final for purposes of appeal to superior court until it has first been appealed to and ruled on by the board. Any aggrieved party may appeal any final decision of the director regarding applicants or licensees to the board based on a contention that the decision was any of the following:
- 1. Founded on or contained errors of law which shall THAT specifically include errors of construction or application of any relevant rules.
- 2. Unsupported by any competent evidence as disclosed by the entire record.
 - 3. Materially affected by unlawful procedures.
 - 4. Based on a violation of any constitutional provision.
 - 5. Arbitrary or capricious.
- 6. BASED ON THE USE OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY ACCEPTED.
- B. The aggrieved party shall file the appeal in writing with the department within fifteen days after service of the notice of the decision of the director. The decision of the director is suspended until the determination of any appeal by the board.

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- C. The board or an administrative law judge shall conduct a hearing on the appeal pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10 and may accept any relevant and material evidence and testimony and exercise the rights prescribed by section 12-2212 or section 4-112, subsection F. At the hearing an attorney or corporate officer or employee of a corporation may represent the corporation. The department shall prepare an official record of the hearing, including all testimony recorded mechanically or stenographically and all exhibits introduced. The department is not required to transcribe such record except pursuant to an appeal to the superior court, except that, upon written request and receipt of a reasonable fee for transcribing such record, the department may transcribe the record or allow for its transcription by the person requesting.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{D}}.$ The board may affirm, reverse or modify any decision issued by the director.
 - Sec. 4. Section 4-213, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-213. Restaurant audit
- A. The director may require a restaurant to submit an audit of its records to demonstrate compliance with section 4-205.02. The director shall not require an establishment to submit to such an audit more than once a year after the initial twelve months of operation even if the establishment is allowed to continue operating as a restaurant pursuant to subsection E of this section.
- B. Except as provided in subsection D of this section, the department shall audit accounts, records and operations of a licensee that cover a twelve month period. WHEN CONDUCTING AN AUDIT, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL USE GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES. An establishment that averages at least forty per cent of its gross revenue from the sale of food during the twelve month audit period shall be deemed to comply with the gross revenue requirements of section 4-205.02. The twelve month audit period shall fall within the sixteen months immediately preceding the beginning of the audit.
- C. If the audit or a consent agreement that may be offered at the discretion of the director and that is signed by the licensee and the director reveals that the licensee did not meet the definition of a restaurant as prescribed in section 4-205.02 and the percentage of food sales determined by the audit or consent agreement was:
- 1. Less than thirty per cent, NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 4-209, SUBSECTION A, the department shall revoke the RESTAURANT license EXPIRES EARLY AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 4-205.02, SUBSECTION D.
- 2. At least thirty per cent but less than thirty-seven per cent, the department shall allow the licensee a six month period to CONTINUE TO OPERATE UNDER THE RESTAURANT LICENSE, DURING WHICH THE LICENSEE SHALL either:
- (a) Replace the license with a bar or beer and wine bar license, except that, at the end of that six month period, the department shall revoke

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the restaurant license or the licensee shall surrender the restaurant license.

- (b) Obtain permission from the department to continue operating with a restaurant license pursuant to subsection E of this section.
- 3. At least thirty-seven per cent but less than forty per cent, the licensee shall be granted a period of one year to CONTINUE TO OPERATE UNDER THE RESTAURANT LICENSE, DURING WHICH THE LICENSEE SHALL ATTEMPT TO increase the food percentage to at least forty per cent. If the licensee does not increase the percentage of food sales to at least forty per cent, the department shall allow the licensee a six month period to CONTINUE TO OPERATE UNDER THE RESTAURANT LICENSE, DURING WHICH THE LICENSEE SHALL either:
- (a) Replace the license with a bar or beer and wine bar license, except that, at the end of the six month period, the department shall revoke the restaurant license or the licensee shall surrender the restaurant license.
- (b) Obtain permission from the department to continue operating with a restaurant license pursuant to subsection E of this section.
- D. The department may conduct an audit of a licensee described in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12 after twelve months following the beginning of operations as a restaurant by the licensee to determine compliance by the licensee with section 4-205.02, except that the department may conduct an audit of a licensee within the first twelve months of operation if the licensee has made a substantial modification in the restaurant equipment, service or entertainment items or seating capacity during that twelve month period, in which event the department may conduct the audit for a period of less than twelve months.
- E. A restaurant licensee may continue to operate with its restaurant license if its food sales are at least thirty per cent and less than forty per cent and the department approves the continuation of the restaurant license pursuant to this subsection and subsections C, F, G, H and I of this section. The department shall not approve more than fifteen restaurant licenses pursuant to this subsection and subsections C, F, G, H and I of this section in each FISCAL YEAR. of the fiscal years 2006 2007 and 2007 2008. The department shall not approve any additional licenses pursuant to this subsection and subsections C, F, G, H and I of this section from consent agreements entered into or audits conducted in any fiscal year after 2007-2008. The department may approve a request submitted by the licensee to continue to operate with its restaurant license only if all of the following apply at the time the licensee files its request with the department:
- 1. The restaurant has a sufficient number of cooks, food preparation personnel and wait staff to prepare and provide the restaurant services that are necessary for the menu offered by the licensee.
- 2. The restaurant's equipment is of a sufficient grade and the size of the restaurant's kitchen is appropriate to the menu offered and the kitchen

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occupies not less than twenty per cent of the total floor space of the licensed premises.

- 3. The menu is of a type consistent with a restaurant operation. In making a determination pursuant to this paragraph, the department may consider the proportion of food sales to alcohol sales, the price of spirituous liquor beverages and food served by the licensee and whether the licensee provides reduced price or complimentary food and beverages.
- 4. Not more than thirty per cent of the public interior area floor space consists of pool tables, dart or arcade games, barstools, cocktail tables and similar types of seating and dance floors, and the aggregate area of all dance floors on the premises is not greater than ten per cent of the total floor space of the public area of the premises.
- 5. The name of the restaurant does not include terms associated with alcohol consumption, such as "bar", "tavern", "pub", "spirits", "club", "lounge", "cabaret", "cantina" or "saloon".
- 6. Disposable dinnerware and smallware, including dining utensils, are not used except in outdoor areas.
- F. If the department intends to approve a restaurant's continuation of operation pursuant to subsection E of this section:
- 1. The department shall advise the governing body of the city or town if the premises are within the incorporated limits of a city or town or the county of the department's intent.
- 2. The city or town or the county shall post a notice for at least twenty days on the licensed premises that the licensee has made a request for continuation to operate with a restaurant license and invite bona fide residents who own, lease or reside on property within a one mile radius of the licensed premises to file written comments with the department regarding the request within thirty days of the first posting of the notice.
- G. If the local jurisdiction through its governing body or its authorized agent does not object within ninety days, the licensee may continue its operation as a restaurant.
- H. If the department intends to disapprove a restaurant's continuation of operation pursuant to subsection E of this section, or if the local jurisdiction or its agent timely objects to its continuation, the department shall set a hearing before the board and the local jurisdiction shall post a notice of the hearing for a period of at least twenty days on the licensed premises. The city or town or the county may testify at the hearing and bona fide residents who own, lease or reside on property within a one mile radius of the licensed premises may testify before the board regarding the licensee's request. The board shall determine whether the restaurant may continue its operation based on consideration of the criteria listed in subsection E of this section.
- I. A restaurant licensee may continue to operate with its restaurant license pursuant to subsection E of this section, if the restaurant and the restaurant licensee continue to meet the requirements of this subsection,

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subsection E of this section and any other statute. As a condition of continuing operation as a restaurant under subsection E of this section, the department may require the licensee to specifically acknowledge the representations made by the licensee regarding its operations in support of the licensee's continuing operation as a restaurant. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, if the licensee MAKES SIGNIFICANT changes its TO THE LAYOUT OR operation in any way OF THE RESTAURANT that materially and detrimentally affects AFFECT the representations made by the licensee, the department may audit the licensee or terminate the license without an audit.

J. IF THE RESULTS OF A RESTAURANT AUDIT ARE CHALLENGED OR APPEALED, THE PARTY WHO LOSES THE CHALLENGE OR APPEAL SHALL PAY THE FULL COSTS OF THE CHALLENGE OR APPEAL.

Sec. 5. Section 4-224, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-224. Local ordinances; prohibitions

A city, town or county shall not adopt ordinances or regulations in conflict with the provisions of this title including, but not limited to, ordinances or regulations pertaining to hours and days of liquor sales, and ordinances or regulations that conflict with the definition of restaurant contained in this title PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 4-205.02 AND ORDINANCES OR REGULATIONS THAT CONFLICT WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OR STIPULATIONS BY LICENSEES OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE AS PRESCRIBED IN THIS TITLE.

Sec. 6. Section 4-241, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-241. Selling or giving liquor to underage person; illegally obtaining liquor by underage person; violation; classification; definitions

- A. A licensee, an employee or any other person who questions or has reason to question whether or not a person ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure the serving or delivery of spirituous liquor is under the legal drinking age shall require the person to exhibit a written instrument of identification and may require the person on a card to be retained by the licensee to sign the person's name, the date,— and the number of such identification, EXCEPT THAT THIS REQUIREMENT DOES NOT APPLY TO AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS OPERATING WITHIN AN AGE-RESTRICTED AREA OF THE PREMISES. An off-sale retail licensee or employee of an off-sale retail licensee shall require an instrument of identification from any customer who appears to be under twenty-seven years of age and who is using 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. The following written instruments are the only acceptable types of identification:
- 1. An unexpired driver license issued by any state or Canada if the license includes a picture of the licensee.
- 2. A nonoperating identification license issued pursuant to section 28-3165 or an equivalent form of identification license issued by any state

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or Canada if the license includes a picture of the person and the person's date of birth.

- 3. An armed forces identification card.
- 4. A valid unexpired passport or border crossing identification card which THAT is issued by a government or A voter card THAT IS issued by the government of Mexico and which IF THE PASSPORT OR CARD contains a photograph of the person and the person's date of birth.
- B. A licensee, an employee or any other person who sells, gives, serves or furnishes spirituous liquor to ALLOWS ENTRY TO AN AGE-RESTRICTED AREA BY a person who is under the legal drinking age without having recorded and retained a record of the person's age, an electronic file or a printed document produced by a device that reads the person's age from the instrument of identification and obtains a signature from any person who WHOM the licensee has reason to question if the identification belonged to the person presenting the identification, or a dated and signed photocopy of the instrument of identification exhibited as prescribed by subsection A of this section, is deemed to have constructive knowledge of the person's age. This section shall SUBSECTION DOES not shift the presumption of constructive knowledge of a person's age for anyone using a device that reads the person's age from the instrument of identification, if a reasonable person would have reason to question if the identification belonged to the person presenting the identification.
- C. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who misrepresents the person's age to any person by means of a written instrument of identification with the intent to induce a person to sell, serve, give or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
- D. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.
- E. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person to gain access to a licensed establishment is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
- F. A person who uses a driver or nonoperating identification license in violation of subsection C or E of this section is subject to suspension of the driver or nonoperating identification license as provided in section 28-3309. A person who does not have a valid driver or nonoperating identification license and who uses a driver or nonoperating identification license of another in violation of subsection C or E of this section has the person's right to apply for a driver or nonoperating identification license suspended as provided by section 28-3309.
- G. A person who knowingly influences the sale, giving or serving of spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age by misrepresenting the age of such person or who orders, requests, receives or procures spirituous liquor from any licensee, employee or other person with the intent

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of selling, giving or serving it to a person under the legal drinking age is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. In addition to other penalties provided by law, a judge may suspend a driver license issued to or the driving privilege of a person for not more than thirty days for a first conviction and not more than six months for a second or subsequent conviction under this subsection.

- H. A person who is of legal drinking age and who is an occupant of unlicensed premises is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor if both of the following apply:
- 1. Such person knowingly allows a gathering on such unlicensed premises of two or more persons who are under the legal drinking age and who are neither:
 - (a) Members of the immediate family of such person.
 - (b) Permanently residing with such person.
- 2. Such person knows or should know that one or more of the persons under the legal drinking age is in possession of or consuming spirituous liquor on the unlicensed premises.
- I. For the purposes of subsection H of this section, "occupant" means a person who has legal possession or the legal right to exclude others from the unlicensed premises.
- J. A peace officer shall forward or electronically transfer to the director of the department of transportation the affidavit required by section 28-3310 if the peace officer has arrested a person for the commission of an offense for which, on conviction, suspension of the license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle is required by section 28-3309, subsection A, B or D, or if the peace officer has confiscated a false identification document used by the person to gain access to licensed premises.
- K. A person who acts under a program of testing compliance with this title $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{THAT}}$ is approved by the director is not in violation of section 4-244.
- L. Law enforcement agencies may use persons who are under the legal drinking age to test compliance with this section and section 4-244, paragraph 9 by a licensee if the law enforcement agency has reasonable suspicion that the licensee is violating this section or section 4-244, paragraph 9. A person who is under the legal drinking age and who purchases or attempts to purchase spirituous liquor under the direction of a law enforcement agency pursuant to this subsection is immune from prosecution for that purchase or attempted purchase. Law enforcement agencies may use a person under the legal drinking age pursuant to this subsection only if:
- 1. The person is at least fifteen but not more than nineteen years of age.
 - 2. The person is not employed on an incentive or quota basis.
- 3. The person's appearance is that of a person who is under the legal drinking age.

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- 4. A photograph of the person is taken no more than twelve hours before the purchase or attempted purchase. The photograph shall accurately depict the person's appearance and attire. A licensee or an employee of a licensee who is cited for selling spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age pursuant to this subsection shall be permitted to inspect the photograph immediately after the citation is issued. The person's appearance at any trial or administrative hearing that results from a citation shall not be substantially different from the person's appearance at the time the citation was issued.
- 5. The person places, receives and pays for the person's order of spirituous liquor. An adult shall not accompany the person onto the premises of the licensee.
 - 6. The person does not consume any spirituous liquor.
- DURING THE HOURS OF OPERATION OF THE LICENSED PREMISES DURING WHICH THE PRIMARY OPERATION IS THE SERVICE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, THE LICENSEE MAY REQUIRE THAT A TRAINED DOORPERSON BE STATIONED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PREMISES TO CHECK THE IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS ENTERING THE PREMISES AND OTHER PERSONS WHO HAVE ALREADY ENTERED THE PREMISES AND WHO APPEAR TO BE UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. IF THE TRAINED DOORPERSON DETERMINES DURING THE HOURS OF OPERATION OF THE LICENSED PREMISES DURING WHICH THE PRIMARY OPERATION IS THE SERVICE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR THAT A PERSON WHO PREVIOUSLY ENTERED THE PREMISES IS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, THE DOORPERSON SHALL ORDER THAT PERSON TO LEAVE THE PREMISES AFTER THE PERSON HAS FINISHED CONSUMING ANY FOOD PREVIOUSLY ORDERED BY THAT PERSON. AFTER ALL PERSONS WHO ARE UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE ARE REMOVED, THAT AREA OF THE PREMISES SHALL BECOME AN AGE-RESTRICTED AREA. IF A TRAINED DOORPERSON HAS CHECKED A PERSON'S IDENTIFICATION, THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE IDENTIFICATION APPEARS TO BE THAT SAME PERSON. THE IDENTIFICATION SHOWS THAT THE PERSON IS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND THE TRAINED DOORPERSON DOCUMENTS THIS INFORMATION IN A LOGBOOK OR ELECTRONIC RECORD, THE LICENSEE AND THE TRAINED DOORPERSON ARE IMMUNE FROM CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY IF THAT PERSON IS ACTUALLY UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. IF THE LICENSEE CHOOSES NOT TO CHECK IDENTIFICATION AT THE DOOR, THE LICENSEE SHALL CHECK IDENTIFICATION WHEN PATRONS ORDER SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR AND THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY.
- ${\tt M.}$ N. The department may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of this section.
 - O. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:
- 1. "AGE-RESTRICTED AREA" MEANS A SEPARATE AREA OF THE LICENSED PREMISES THAT IS APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT, THE ENTRY TO WHICH IS CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED BY A TRAINED DOORPERSON AND THAT IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED FOR PERSONS WHO ARE OVER THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE.
- 2. "HOURS OF OPERATION OF THE LICENSED PREMISES DURING WHICH THE PRIMARY OPERATION IS THE SERVICE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR" MEANS THE HOURS IN WHICH LESS THAN HALF THE CUSTOMERS ON THE LICENSED PREMISES ARE CONSUMING PLATES OF FOOD.

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Sec. 7. 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.
- 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 which has obtained a special event license for the purpose of charitable fund raising activities or except in donating spirituous liquor with a cost to the distiller, brewer or wholesaler of up to one hundred dollars in a calendar year to an organization that is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c) 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 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 his 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 shall 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 nineteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the

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customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.

- 10. For a licensee to employ a person under the age of nineteen years to manufacture, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors. This paragraph shall 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 nineteen 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 the age of nineteen years 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 the age of nineteen years 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 purchase for any other person, accept a gift of, purchase for himself 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 not to exceed four ounces per day or distilled spirits not to exceed 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 not to exceed two ounces per educational session or beer or wine not to exceed four ounces per educational session, and provided that a licensee shall 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.

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- (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.
- 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 a period of time of not to exceed thirty minutes after the state of obvious intoxication is known or should be known to the licensee in order that a nonintoxicated person may transport the obviously intoxicated person from the premises. For THE purposes of this section PARAGRAPH, "obviously intoxicated" means inebriated to the extent that 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. on weekdays, and 2:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays.
- 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 the age of twenty-one or knowingly permit any person under the age of twenty-one 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. on weekdays, and 2:30 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays.
- 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. No on-sale retailer shall 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

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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 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.

- 21. For a person to have possession of or to transport spirituous liquor which is manufactured in a distillery, winery, brewery or rectifying 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.
- 22. For an on-sale retailer or employee to allow a person under the 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. 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. This paragraph does not apply:
- (a) If the person under the legal drinking age is accompanied by a spouse, parent 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 7, 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.
- (d) IF THE LICENSEE DETERMINES THAT COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PARAGRAPH INTERFERES WITH THE LICENSEE'S IDENTIFICATION CHECKS AT THE ENTRY TO THE PREMISES.
- 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

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than thirty-two 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 by this paragraph.

- 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.
- 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, 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 knowing such possession is prohibited. This paragraph shall not be construed to 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 shall not apply to hotel or motel guest room accommodations nor to the exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.
- 30. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit a person in possession of a firearm other than a peace officer, 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. This paragraph shall not apply to hotel or motel guest room accommodations nor to the exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event. It shall be a defense to action under this paragraph if the licensee or employee requested assistance of a peace officer to remove such person.
- 31. 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 shall not apply to a person who removes a bottle of wine which has been partially consumed in conjunction with a purchased meal from the licensed premises if the cork is reinserted flush with the top of the bottle.
- 32. 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. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH,

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"OBVIOUSLY INTOXICATED" MEANS INEBRIATED TO THE EXTENT THAT 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.

- 33. For a person under the age of twenty-one years to drive or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body.
- 34. For a person under the age of twenty-one years 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.
- 35. 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.
- 36. For a licensee to fail to report an occurrence of an act of violence to either the department or a law enforcement agency.
- 37. For a licensee to use a vending machine for the purpose of dispensing spirituous liquor.
- 38. 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 per cent by volume of the grapes used in making the wine were grown in Arizona.
- 39. 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 who 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 six dollars per year in dues and that has been in existence for at least one year.
- 40. For a person under the age of twenty-one years 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.

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- 41. 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.
- 42. For a person to purchase, offer for sale or use any device, machine or process which mixes spirituous liquor with pure oxygen or another gas to produce a vaporized product for the purpose of consumption by inhalation.
- 43. 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.
 - Sec. 8. Section 4-311, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
 4-311. Liability for serving intoxicated person or minor;
 definition
- A. A licensee is liable for property damage and personal injuries or is liable to a person who may bring an action for wrongful death pursuant to section 12-612, or both, if a court or jury finds all of the following:
- 1. The licensee sold spirituous liquor either to a purchaser who was obviously intoxicated, or to a purchaser under the legal drinking age without requesting identification containing proof of age or with knowledge that the person was under the legal drinking age.
 - 2. The purchaser consumed the spirituous liquor sold by the licensee.
- 3. The consumption of spirituous liquor was a proximate cause of the injury, death or property damage.
- B. No licensee is chargeable with knowledge of previous acts by which a person becomes intoxicated at other locations unknown to the licensee unless the person was obviously intoxicated. If the licensee operates under a restaurant license, the finder of fact shall not consider any information obtained as a result of a restaurant audit conducted pursuant to section 4-213 unless the court finds the information relevant.
- C. For the purposes of subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section, if it is found that an underage person purchased spirituous liquor from a licensee and such underage person incurs or causes injuries or property damage as a result of the consumption of spirituous liquor within a reasonable period of time following the sale of the spirituous liquor, it shall create a rebuttable presumption that the underage person consumed the spirituous liquor sold to such person by the licensee.
- D. For the purposes of this section, "obviously intoxicated" means inebriated to such an extent that 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.

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