MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

1 2 3	(New Draft of H.P. 364, L.D. 484) FIRST REGULAR SESSION
4 5	ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
6 7	Legislative Document No. 1513
8	H.P. 1039 House of Representatives, May 10, 1985
9 10	Reported by Representative Perry from the Committee on Legal Affairs and printed under Joint Rule 2. Original bill sponsored by Representative
11	Murphy of Kennebunk. Cosponsored by Representative Perry of Mexico, Representative Murphy of Berwick and Representative Warren of Scarborough.
	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
12	
13	STATE OF MAINE
14	
15	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
16	NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE
17	
18	AN ACT to Provide Guidance to Municipal
19	Officers in Granting and Denying
20	Liquor Licenses for On-premise
21 22	Consumption.
23 24	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
25	Sec. 1. 28 MRSA §252-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL
26	1981, c. 366, §5, is amended to read:
27	2. Findings. In granting or denying an applica-
28	tion under subsection 1, the municipal officers or
29	the county commissioners, as the case may be, shall
30	indicate the reasons for their decision and provide a
31	copy to the applicant. A license may be denied on one
32	or more of the following grounds:
33	A. Conviction of the applicant of any Class A,
34	Class B or Class C crime;

B. Noncompliance of the licensed premises or its
use with any local zoning ordinance or other land
use ordinance not directly related to liquor control;

- C. Conditions of record such as waste disposal violations, health or safety violations or repeated parking or traffic violations on or in the vicinity of the licensed premises and caused by persons patronizing or employed by the licensed premises or other such conditions caused by persons patronizing or employed by the licensed premises which unreasonably disturb, interfere with or affect the ability of persons or businesses residing or located in the vicinity of the licensed premises to use their property in a reasonable manner;
- D. Repeated incidents of record of breaches of the peace, disorderly conduct, vandalism or other violations of law on or in the vicinity of the licensed premises and caused by persons patronizing or employed by the licensed premises; and
- E. A violation of any provision of this Title.
- Sec. 2. 28 MRSA §252-A, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 366, §5, is amended to read:
 - 3. Appeal to commission. Any applicant aggrieved by the decision of the municipal officers or county commissioners under this section may appeal to the commission, who shall hold a public hearing in the city, town or unincorporated place where the premises are situated. In acting on such an appeal, the commission may consider all of the requirements for licensure referred to in subsection 2.
 - A. If the decision appealed from was to grant the application or request, the commission may reverse the decision if it was arbitrary or based on an erroneous finding.
 - B. If the decision appealed from was to deny the application or request, the commission may grant the application or request only if it finds by

1 clear and convincing evidence that the decision 2 was without justifiable cause.

STATEMENT OF FACT

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

The current liquor laws do not provide adequate quidance to municipal officers or county commissioners as to the reasons a liquor license can be denied. has been the experience of both the State Liquor Commission and the various municipalities that some liquor licensees are responsible for an inordinate number of municipal and state violations, civil disturbances and other violations which adversely affect the ability of surrounding property owners and tenants to use their property in a reasonable and lawful manner. This new draft establishes a number of factual criteria for the denial of a liquor license allows municipal or county officials and the State to liquor license to an applicant when it has deny a been documented that the operation of the applicant's business has been responsible for violations of or for conditions which interfere with the reasonable and lawful use of surrounding property. Relative to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court in Ullis v. Inhabitants of the Town of Boothbay Harbor, 459 A.2d 153 (Me. 1983), this new draft also allows denial of a liquor license for noncompliance of the licensed premises with local zoning or other land use ordinances not directly related to liquor control. Land use ordinances regulating "adult uses," for example, are proper bases for denial of liquor censes.

31 3274042585