# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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### (New Draft of H.P. 1149, L.D. 1564) FIRST REGULAR SESSION

#### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

## Legislative Document

NO. 1842

H.P. 1348 House of Representatives, June 12, 1987 Reported by Representative MURPHY from the Committee on Legal Affairs and printed under Joint Rule 2.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
Original bill sponsored by Representative PERRY of
Mexico. Cosponsored by Senator DILLENBACK of Cumberland,
Representatives JALBERT of Lisbon and MURPHY of Berwick.

#### STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

1 <b>2</b> 3	AN ACT to Make Substantive Changes in the Liquor Laws.
4 5	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
6 7	Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §88-A, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §1, is amended to read:
8 9 0 1	A. The application form must include, directly above the signature line, the following notice to the applicant: "I understand that knowingly supplying false information on this form is a Class
2 3 4	D crime under Title 17-A, punishable by confinement of up to ene-year 364 days or by monetary fine of up to \$500 \$1,000, or both."

5 6 7 8	A. Any liquor containing more than 15.5% alcohol by volume which is produced by the fermentation of fruit or other agricultural products containing sugar; or
9	B. Wine to which spirits have been added.
10 11 12	Sec. 3. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
13 14	E. "Dining car" and "passenger car" mean cars in which food and liquor are served.
15 16	<pre>Sec. 4. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶F, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
17 18	Sec. 5. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶H, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
19 20 21 22 23	H. "Hotel" means any reputable place operated by responsible persons of good reputation, where the public obtains sleeping accommodations for a consideration and where meals may be served, whether or not under one roof.
24 25 26 27 28 29	(1) A hotel is considered to be serving meals when it provides on the premises one or more public dining rooms, open and serving food during the morning, afternoon and evening, and a separate kitchen in which food is regularly prepared for the public.
30 31 32	(2) Nothing in this paragraph may be held to prevent the commission from issuing part- time licenses to bona fide part-time hotels.
33 34 35 36	(3) "Hotel guest" means a person whose name and address is registered on the registry maintained by the hotel and who is the bona fide occupant of a room of the hotel. A

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Sec. 2. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§12, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

12. Fortified wine. "Fortified wine" means:

	1 2 3	person registering solely for the purpose of obtaining liquor is not considered a hotel guest.
	4 5 6	<pre>(4)Nogroup-of-buildings-which-is-reason- ably-classified-as-overnight-camps-qualifies as-a-hotel.</pre>
	7 8	Sec. 6. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶K-l is enacted to read:
	9 10 11	K-l. "International air terminal" means an air- port served by one or more bona fide internation- al air carriers.
	12 13	<pre>Sec. 7. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶T, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
	14 15	Sec. 8. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶T-l is enacted to read:
············ /	16 17 18 19	T-1. "Tavern" means a reputable place operated by responsible persons where food may be sold and malt liquor may be sold at tables, booths and counters.
)	20 21	<pre>Sec. 9. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶U, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
	22 23	<pre>Sec. 10. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§18, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	18. Malt liquor. "Malt liquor" means liquor produced by the fermentation of malt, wholly or partially, or from any malt substitute, which contains 1/2 of 1% of alcohol or more by volume. "Malt liquor" includes, but is not limited to, ale, beer, porter and stout. "Malt liquor" includes beverages made with malt liquor, but to which no spirits are added.
	32 33	<pre>Sec. 11. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§27, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
ر	34 35 36	A. "Off-premise retail licensee" means a person licensed to sell liquor in theoriginal containers or original

- to be consumed off the premises where packages sold. Sec. 12. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§35, as enacted by PL 3 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read: 5 Wholesaler. "Wholesaler" means a person who 6 engages in the purchase and resale of malt or brewed beverages and or wines, or both, in the-original container sealed bottles, containers or original 7 8 9 packages, as prepared for the market by the manufac-10 turer at the place of manufacture, but not for con-11 sumption, except when taste testing, on the premises 12 of that wholesaler. Sec. 13. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§36, as enacted by PL
  1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the follow-13 14 15 ing enacted in its place: 36. Wine. "Wine" means any liquor containing 16 17 not more than 15.5% alcohol by volume which is pro-18 duced by the fermentation of fruit or other agricul-19 tural products containing sugar and to which no spirits are added. "Wine" includes, but is not limited 20 21 to, wine coolers, table wine, still wine, sparkling 22 wine and champagne, provided that the alcohol content 23 is not above 15.5% by volume. 24 Sec. 14. 28-A MRSA §4, sub-§§7 and 8, as enacted 25 by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed. 26 Sec. 15. 28-A MRSA §62, sub-§11, as enacted by 27 PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read: 11. Oaths; subpoenas; witnesses. Any member of 28 29 the commission may administer oaths and issue subpoe-30 nas for witnesses and subpoenas dueces tecum to com-31 pel the production of books and papers relating to 32 any question in dispute before the commission or
  - all proceedings shall be the same as for witnesses before the Superior Court and shall be paid by the commission, except that, notwithstanding Title 16, section 253, the commission is not required to pay the fees before the travel and attendance occur; and

any matter involved in a hearing. Witness fees in

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	1 2 3	Sec. 16. 28-A MRSA §63, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	4 5 6 7	3. Publish laws and rules. The commission shall publish a compilation containing this Title, other laws concerning liquor and all rules adopted under this Title every 4 years.
	8	A. The commission shall supply a copy of the compilation to every new licensee at no charge.
	10 11 12 13	B. The commission shall notify all licensees of changes in the law and rules within 90 days of adjournment of each regular session of the Legislature.
	14 15 16	(1) The commission shall supply a copy of the new laws and rules at no charge when requested by licensees.
	17 18 19	(2) The commission shall supply a copy of the new laws and rules to persons other than licensees for a reasonable fee.
$\bigcirc$	20 21 22 23	C. The commission may charge a reasonable fee for the compilation to cover the cost of producing the compilation to persons other than licensees.
	24 25 26	Sec. 17. 28-A MRSA §122, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	27	§122. Unincorporated places
	28 29	1. No local option election. No local option election may be held in unincorporated places.
	30 31	2. Authorization of sales. The county commissioners may, after holding a public hearing:

and

A. Authorize or refuse to authorize the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises where sold;

- B. Authorize or refuse to authorize the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises where sold.
- 3. Approval of licenses. The county commissioners may refuse to approve a liquor license application on the ground that the license is not warranted for any substantial public convenience, necessity or demand.
- 9 Sec. 18. 28-A MRSA §123, as enacted by PL 1987, 10 c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 12 §123. Local option questions

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- Any one or more of the following questions may be voted on in a local option election held under section 121. Each question applies to both full-time and part-time licensed establishments.
  - 1. Sale of liquor for consumption on the premises on days other than Sunday. Shall this municipality authorize the State Liquor Commission to issue licenses for the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises of licensed establishments on days other than Sunday?
  - 2. Sale of liquor for consumption off the premises on days other than Sunday. Shall this municipality authorize the State Liquor Commission to permit the operation of state liquor stores and agency liquor stores and to issue licenses for the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises of licensed establishments on days other than Sunday?
- 3. Sale of liquor for consumption on the premises on Sundays. Shall this municipality authorize the State Liquor Commission to issue licenses for the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises of licensed establishments on Sundays?
- 4. Sale of liquor for consumption off the premises on Sundays. Shall this municipality authorize the State Liquor Commission to permit the operation of state liquor stores and agency liquor stores and to issue licenses for the sale of liquor to be

1	consumed off the premises of licensed establishments
2	on Sundays?
3	Sec. 19. 28-A MRSA §162 is enacted to read:
4	§162. Local authority for operation of bottle clubs
5 6	1. Question on bottle clubs. A municipality may hold an election on the following question.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Bottle clubs are defined as persons operating, on a regular, profit or nonprofit basis, facilities for social activities in which members or guests provide their own liquor, where no liquor is sold on the bottle club premises, which maintain suitable facilities for the use of members on a regular basis or charge an admission fee to members or the general public and where members, guests or others are regularly permitted to consume liquor. Shall bottle clubs be operated in this municipality?
18 19	2. Procedure for election. The provisions of section 121 apply to elections under this section.
20 21	3. Results of vote. If the results of an election held under this section show that:
22 23 24 25	A. A majority of the votes cast in the municipality on the bottle club question is in the affirmative, bottle clubs may operate in that municipality;
26 27 28 29	B. A majority of the votes cast in the municipality on the bottle club question is in the negative, bottle clubs may not operate in that municipality; or
30 31	C. The vote is tied on any local option question, the law shall remain as it was before the

voting.

4. Effective date. The vote is effective on the first day of the month following the certification of the vote to the Secretary of State.

- 1 5. Repeal or reconsideration. When a municipality has voted to allow or not allow the operation of
  bottle clubs, the vote is effective until repealed by
  a new petition and vote as required by this section.
  No vote may be taken on the bottle club question more
  than once in any 2-year period.
- 7 6. Unincorporated places. The county commis-8 sioners, after holding a public hearing, may or may 9 not allow the operation of bottle clubs in the unin-10 corporated place.
- 11 Sec. 20. 28-A MRSA §351, sub-§1,  $\P A$  is enacted 12 to read:
- 13 A. The commission, after holding a public hear14 ing near the proposed location, may locate an
  15 agency liquor store within 300 feet of a church,
  16 chapel, parish house or post-secondary school
  17 when the location has the unanimous approval of
  18 the members of the commission.
- 21 §352. Purchase of liquor in state liquor stores and 22 agency liquor stores
- 23
  24 cept as provided in paragraph A, all-sales-of-liquor
  25 at-state-liquor-stores-and-agency-liquor-stores-must
  26 be-for-cash all persons buying liquor at state liquor
  27 stores or agency liquor stores shall pay in cash or
  28 by major credit card.
- A. The-holder-of-a-major-credit-card-which-authorizes-the-holder-to-charge-goods-or-services may-pay-for-liquor-by-charging-it--on-the-card Agency liquor stores may accept payment by check.
- 33 Sec. 22. 28-A MRSA §453, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- A. The commission may replace an agency liquor store once-after-December-1,-1979, if that agency liquor store:

)	1 2	(1) Was licensed before December 1, 1979; and
	3 4	(2) Is within 10 miles of a state or agency liquor store.
	5 ,	Sec. 23. 28-A MRSA §457 is enacted to read:
	6	§457. Transfer of agency liquor store license
	7 8 9	If an agency liquor store license is transferred, the new licensee may operate the agency liquor store after notifying the commission of the transfer.
	10 11	<pre>Sec. 24. 28-A MRSA §603, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
	12 13	<pre>Sec. 25. 28-A MRSA §605, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Except as otherwise provided in this section, no license or any interest in a license may be sold, transferred, assigned or otherwise subject to control by any person other than the licensee. If the business or any interest in the business in connection with which a licensed activity is conducted, is sold, transferred or assigned, the license holder shall immediately sent to the commission his license and a sworn statement showing the name and address of the purchaser or any other person directly interested in the enterprise. The commission is not required to refund any portion of the licensee fee if the license is surrendered before it expires.
	27 28	Sec. 26. 28-A MRSA §605, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	29 30 31 32 33 34 35	4. Sale of stock of a corporate licensee. Any sale or transfer of stock of a corporate licensee which effects-a-change-ofcontrolofthelicensed premises results in the sale or transfer of more than 10% of the shares of stock of the corporate licensee shall be considered a transfer within the meaning of this section, and a new license must be purchased.

- 5. Incorporation of licensee's business. The incorporation of a licensee's business or a change in the form of incorporation of a licensee's business are transfers within the meaning of this section.
- 5 6. Change in partnership. Addition or deletion 6 of a partner in a partnership is a transfer within 7 the meaning of this section.
- 8 7. Corporate merger or acquisition. The merger or acquisition of a licensee which is incorporated is a transfer within the meaning of this section.
- 11 8. Application. This section does not apply to certificate of approval holders or agency liquor stores.
- 14 Sec. 28. 28-A MRSA §606, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 1. All licensees must buy liquor from commission; exception. Except as provided in paragraph A,
  all persons licensed to sell spirits shall purchase
  all such liquor from state liquor stores. Agency
  liquor stores may not sell liquor to retail licensees
  for resale.
- A. This subsection does not apply to public service corporations operating interstate.
- 24 Sec. 29. 28-A MRSA §606, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 4. Discount for agency liquor stores. The commission shall sell spirits to agency liquor stores for a price of 10% 8% less than the real price established for the state liquor stores, provided that the discount does not apply to federal taxes levied on or after November 1, 1941.
- 32 Sec. 30. 28-A MRSA §651, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 3. False answer given intentionally. Any person who intentionally gives an untruthful answer in an application for a liquor license commits-the-crime-of perjury violates Title 17-A, section 453.

	1 2	Sec. 31. 28-A MRSA §652, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	3 4 5 6	5. Filing fee. Except as provided in paragraph A, every applicant for an original or renewal mattaguor license shall pay a filing fee of \$10 wher filing the application.
	7 8 9 10 11 12	A. In unincorporated places, the applicant shall pay the filing fee of \$10 to the county treasurer of the county in which unincorporated place is located. All applications for a license in unincorporated places must be accompanied by evidence of payment of the filing fee to the county treasurer.
	14 15	Sec. 32. 28-A MRSA §653, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
	16 17	Sec. 33. 28-A MRSA §701, sub-\$1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
	18 19	<pre>Sec. 34. 28-A MRSA §702, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
	20 21	<pre>Sec. 35. 28-A MRSA §704, sub-\$1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
سير	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	1. Licensee may not hire employee under 17; employees who are 17. No licensee for the sale of liquor to be consumed on licensed premises,—except—in Class—A-restaurants,—Class—A-taverns,—clubs—and—hoted dining—rooms, may employ any person under the age of 17 years in the direct—handling serving or selling of liquor on the premises where the liquor is sold. The licensee may employ a person who is 17 years of age in the direct—handling serving or selling of liquor on the premises where the liquor is sold only if an employee who is at least 18 years of age is present in a supervisory capacity.
	34 35	Sec. 36. 28-A MRSA §705, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	26	l galas for such property or such and in such

l. <u>Sales for cash</u>. Except as provided in paragraph A, no licensee or licensee's employee or agent may sell or offer to sell any liquor except for cash, by check or by major credit card.

2 3	(1) By a hotel or club to bona fide regis- tered guests or members; and
4 5 6	(2) By a hotel or Class A restaurant to the holder of a credit card which authorizes the holder to charge goods or credits.
7 8 9	B. A right of action does not exist to collect claims for credits extended contrary to this section.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	C. This section does not prohibit a licensee from giving credit to a purchaser for the actual price charged for the beverage container deposit on the packages or original containers, as defined in Title 32, chapter 28, as a credit on any sale, or from paying the amount actually charged for such deposit on the packages or original containers.
18 19 20 21 22 23	D. Except as provided in subparagraph (1), no licensee or licensee's employee or agent may sell, offer to sell or furnish any liquor to any person an a passbook or store order, or receive from any person any goods, wares, merchandise or other articles in exchange for liquor.
24 25 26 27 28	(1) This paragraph does not apply to beverage container deposits on packages or original containers that were originally purchased from that licensee by the person returning the packages or original containers.
29 30	Sec. 37. 28-A MRSA §705, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed.
31 32	<pre>Sec. 38. 28-A MRSA §705, sub-§3, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed.</pre>
33 34	Sec. 39. 28-A MRSA §705, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
35 36 37	4. Permitting consumption or possession by a minor on the premises. No licensee may permit a minor to consume or possess liquor on the premises.

A. Credit may be extended:

	1 2 3	Sec. 40. 28-A MRSA §707, sub-§2, ¶¶A and B, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:
	4 5 6	A. Engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, distribution, wholesale sale, storage or transportation of liquor; or
)	7 8 9 10 11	B. Engaged in the manufacture, distribution, sale or transportation of any commodity, equipment, material or advertisement used in connection with the manufacture, distribution, wholesale sale, storage or transportation of liquor.
	13 14	<pre>Sec. 41. 28-A MRSA §707, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	15 16 17	3. Retail licensee; interest in wholesaler or certificate of approval. No retail licensee may have any financial interest, direct or indirect, if any:
	18 19	A. Maine manufacturer's or wholesaler's license; or
Ì	20 21 22	B. Certificate of approval issued to an out- of-state manufacturer or foreign wholesaler of malt liquor or wine.
	23 24 25	Sec. 42. 28-A MRSA §707, sub-§§4 and 5, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:
	26 27 28 29 30	4. Certificate of approval holder or Maine manufacturer; interest in wholesaler or retail license. No certificate of approval holder or in-state manufacturer may have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in any:
	31	A. Maine wholesale license; or
	32	B. Maine retail license.
. )	33 34 35 36	5. Wholesale licensee; interest in certificate of approval holder, Maine manufacturer or retail license. No wholesale licensee may have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in any:

1		Α.	Certi	ificate	of	appr	oval	issu	ed t	0	an	out-
2	٠	of-s	state	manufac	cturer	or	fore	ign	whole	sa	ler	of
3		mal	t liqu	ıor;								

- B. Maine manufacturer license; or
- C. Maine retail license.

6 7

- Sec. 43. 28-A MRSA §707, sub-§§6 and 7 are enacted to read:
- 8 6. Minor investment. Minor investment in secu9 rities of a corporation engaged in liquor business
  10 not amounting to more than 1% shall not be held to be
  11 an interest forbidden by this subsection.
- 7. Application. This section does not prohibit
  a wholesale licensee from receiving normal credits
  for the purchase of malt liquor or wine from the manufacturer located within or without the State.
- Sec. 44. 28-A MRSA §708, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
  - §708. Prohibited discounts and rebates
- 1. Certificate of approval holders. No certificate of approval holder may offer to wholesale licensees any special discounts, volume discounts, depletion allowances or other reduced prices or discounts, except bona fide price reductions under section 1408 offered to all wholesale licensees. No certificate of approval holder may offer any free merchandise, rebate or gift contingent on the purchase of malt liquor or wine.
- 2. Wholesale licensees. No wholesale licensee
  30 may offer to retail licensees any special discounts,
  31 volume discounts, depletion allowances or other re32 duced prices or discounts, except bona fide price re33 ductions under section 1408 offered to all retail li34 censees. No wholesale licensee may offer any free
  35 merchandise, rebate or gift contingent on the pur36 chase of malt liquor or wine.

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	1 2 3	3. Retail licensees. No retail licensee may offer any free merchandise, rebate or gift contingent on the purchase of spirits, malt liquor or wine.
	4 5	<pre>Sec. 45. 28-A MRSA §709, sub-§2, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	6 7 8	D. The sale or delivery of wine, malt liquor or mixed drinks by the bottle or, carafe or pitcher when sold with meals or to more than one person;
	9 10	<pre>Sec. 46. 28-A MRSA §710, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	11 12 13 14 15 16	2. Advertising inside of licensed premises. A licensee may display no more than one electrically lighted sign inside the licensed premises, where it may be seen from the outside, advertising the fact that the licensee has liquor for sale. The sign may not be more than 750 square inches in total area.
	17 18	Sec. 47. 28-A MRSA §713, sub-§2, $\P A$ is enacted to read:
	19 20 21 22 23 24	A. This subsection does not prohibit a wholesale licensee from collecting orders for malt liquor or wine by sales representatives calling upon retailers, then filing the orders at the principal place of business or warehouse or distributing center.
	25 26	<pre>Sec. 48. 28-A MRSA §751, sub-§1, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	27 28 29	C. The fact that the licensee paid $\underline{by}$ cash $\underline{or}$ $\underline{check}$ for all liquor bought by him at the time of or before delivery of the liquor; and
	30 31	Sec. 49. 28-A MRSA §751, sub-§3 is enacted to read:
	32 33 34 35	3. Retail licensee to keep records of sales separate. A retail licensee shall separate liquor sales from all other sales by the licensee in the licensee's records.
	36 37	<pre>Sec. 50. 28-A MRSA §752, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>

1 2 3	A. Showing that all sales and purchases are in accordance with the law relating to cash or check sales; and
4 5	Sec. 51. 28-A MRSA §803, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
6 7 8 9 10 11	l. Violation of law or rule. Upon discovering a violation of federal or state law, rule or regulation relating to liquor, or an infraction of a rule issued by the commission, an-enforcement-officer-of-theBepartmentof-Public-Safety the Director of the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement, or the director's designee, shall:
13 14	A. Report the violation to the Administrative Court Judge in a signed complaint; or
15	B. Issue warnings to the licensees involved.
16 17	Sec. 52. 28-A MRSA §803, sub-§2, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
18 19	C. The Administrative Court Judge shall conduct the hearing in the following manner.
20 21 22 23 24	(1) The Administrative Court Judge may sub- poena and examine witnesses, administer oaths and subpoena and compel the attendance of parents and legal guardians of unemanci- pated minors.
25 26 27 28 29 30	(a) The commission shall pay to the witnesses the legal fees for travel and attendance, except that, notwithstanding Title 16, section 253, the commission is not required to pay the fees before the travel and attendance occur.
31 32 33 34	(2) Hearsay testimony is not admissible during the hearing. The licensees named in the complaint have the right to have all witnesses testify in person at the hearing.
35 36 37	(3) The Administrative Court Judge shall conduct hearings in one or more designated places which are the most convenient and ec-

	1 2	onomical for all parties concerned in the hearing.
)	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Sec. 53. 28-A MRSA §803, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:  2-A. Suspension or revocation decision. The Administrative Court Judge shall issue the decision in writing within 12 days of the hearing.  Sec. 54. 28-A MRSA §803, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	6. Warnings. Upon the written recommendation of the enforcement-officer-of-the-Departmentoff-Public Safety Director of the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement, or the director's designee, the Administrative Court Judge, instead of notifying a licensee against whom a complaint is pending to appear for hearing, may send the licensee a warning. Warnings must be sent by registered or certified mail and contain a copy of the complaint. A licensee to whom a warning is sent may demand a hearing by notifying the Administrative Court Judge by registered or certified mail within 10 days from the date the warning was mailed.
	22 23	Sec. 55. 28-A MRSA §803, sub-§9, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
1	24 25 26	<pre>Sec. 56. 28-A MRSA §1001, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:</pre>
	27	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 375; and
	28	EPart-time-(7-months)9437-50;-and
	29 30	Sec. 57. 28-A MRSA §1001, sub-§3, ¶F, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	31	F. Dining cars and passenger cars;
	32 33 34	Sec. 58. 28-A MRSA §1002, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:
	35	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 500; and

1	CPart-time-(7-months)\$583.31;-and
2 3 4	Sec. 59. 28-A MRSA $$1003$ , sub- $$2$ , $$9$ and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, $$4$ , are amended to read:
.5	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 250; <u>and</u>
6	CPart-time-(7-months)
7 8	<pre>Sec. 60. 28-A MRSA \$1003, sub-\$3, %F, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
9	F. Dining cars and passenger cars;
10 11 12	Sec. 61. 28-A MRSA §1004, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:
13	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 100; and
14	EPart-time-(7-months)\$116-69;-and
15 16	Sec. 62. 28-A MRSA $\$1004$ , sub- $\$3$ , $\$F$ , as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, $\$4$ , is amended to read:
17	F. Dining cars and passenger cars;
18 19 20	<pre>Sec. 63. 28-A MRSA §1005, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:</pre>
21	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 100; and
22	EPart-time-(7-months)
23 24	<pre>Sec. 64. 28-A MRSA \$1005, sub-§3, %F, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
25	F. Dining cars and passenger cars;
26 27 28	Sec. 65. 28-A MRSA $\$1005$ , sub- $\$3$ , $\$\$0$ and P, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, $\$4$ , are amended to read:
29	O. Taverns; and

	1	PClass-A-taverns;-and
)	2 3 4	<pre>Sec. 66. 28-A MRSA §1006, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:</pre>
	5	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 225; and
	6	CPart-time-(7-months)
	7 8 9	<pre>Sec. 67. 28-A MRSA §1007, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to read:</pre>
	10	B. Part-time (6 months)\$ 62.50; and
	11	CPart-time-(7-months)\$\$72-91;-and
	12 13	<pre>Sec. 68. 28-A MRSA \$1007, sub-\$3, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
	14 15 16	A. Off-premise retailers and-ship-chandlers with a qualifying stock of groceries, compatible merchandise or combination of both.
	17 18	<pre>Sec. 69. 28-A MRSA \$1008, sub-\$2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
المرسد	19 20	$\underline{\text{2. Fees.}}$ The fees for a Class VI-A license are as follows:
	21	A. Full-time (one year)\$225 <u>\$ 135</u> ;
	22	B. Part-time (6 months)\$112.50 \$ 67.50; and
	23	CPart-time-(7-months)
	24 25	D. Extension (2 months) for part-time licenses only\$45 \$ 30.
	26 27 28	Sec. 70. 28-A MRSA §1008, sub-§3, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
Ĭ,	29 30 31	A. Ship chandlers without a qualifying stock of groceries, compatible merchandise or combination of both.

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1
         Sec. 71. 28-A MRSA $1009, sub-$2, ¶¶A, B and C,
2
     as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended
3
     to read:
4
            Full-time (one year).....$--125 $ 135;
         Α.
5
            Part-time (6 months)...$--62-50 $ 67.50; and
         в.
6
         7
         Sec. 72. 28-A MRSA $1009, sub-$3, ¶¶A and B, as
     enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed
8
     and the following enacted in their place:
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10
         A. Off-premise retailers with a qualifying stock
         of groceries, compatible merchandise or combina-
11
12
         tion of both.
13
         Sec. 73. 28-A MRSA §1010, sub-§2, as enacted
                                                    by
14
     PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
15
                   The fees for a Class VII-A license are
           Fees.
16
     as follows:
17
            Full-time (one year).....\$--225 $ 135;
         B. Part-time (6 months)..\$--112-50 \$ 67.50; and
18
19
         E:--Part-time-(7-months)-----$--131-25;-and
20
         D. Extension (2 months) for part-time licenses
21
         only.....
                                    ......$--45 $ 30.
22
         Sec. 74. 28-A MRSA $1010, sub-$3, ¶A, as enacted
23
         PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the
24
     following enacted in its place:
25
         A. Ship chandlers without a qualifying stock of
26
         groceries, compatible merchandise or combination
27
         of both.
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Sec. 75. 28-A MRSA §1011, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted

months or-7-months).....\$2,000.

by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:

A. Full-time (one year) and part-time

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1 2	Sec. 76. 28-A MRSA §1052, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
3 4 5	$\underline{\text{2. Fee.}}$ The license fee for the off-premise catering license is \$10 per calendar day of the event or gathering.
6 7	Sec. 77. 28-A MRSA §1052, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
8 9 10 11 12	4. Application. The licensee must apply for an off-premise catering license by notifying filing a written application with the commission at least 24 hours before the event or gathering. The application must include the following:
13	A. Title and purpose of the event;
14	B. Date, time and duration;
15	C. Location;
16 17	D. Approximate number of persons to be accommodated;
18 19	E. Name and address of sponsoring person, organization or association;
20 21	F. If food is to be served, the name and address of food caterer, if other than the licensee; and
22 23 24 25 26 27	G. Approval by the municipal officers, or a municipal official designated by the municipal officers, of the municipality in which the proposed additional licensed premises are located, which, notwithstanding section 653, may be granted without public notice.
28 29	<pre>Sec. 78. '28-A MRSA \$1052, sub-\$5, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
30 31 32 33 34 35	5. Ruling on application. Upon receipt of the application, the commission may immediately approve or deny the application. The commission shall advise the applicant that the license and the off-premise sales license may be revoked and suspended under chapter 33.

2	<pre>Sec. 79. 28-A MRSA \$1053, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
3 4	<pre>Sec. 80. 28-A MRSA \$1054, sub-\$9, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
5 6 7 8 9	9. Admission. A licensed-hotel,-Class-A-restau-rant,-Class-A-tavern-or-restaurant-malt-liquor licensee who has been issued an amusement permit may charge admission in designated areas approved by the special amusement permit.
10 11 12	<pre>Sec. 81. 28-A MRSA §1054, sub-§11, ¶B, as en- acted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
13 14	B. These ordinances or regulations may specifically determine:
15 16	(1) The location and size of premises to which the permits may apply;
17 18 19	(2) The facilities that may be required for the permitted activities on those premises; and
20 21	(3) The hours during which the permitted activities may take place $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and
22 23 24	(4) The lighting level required, which may be lowered when the entertainment is provided.
25 26 27	Sec. 82. 28-A MRSA §1061, sub-§2, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
28	B. This subsection does not apply when:
29 30 31	(1) The minor is accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or custodian, as defined in Title 22, section 4002;
32 33	(2) The minor is employed under section 704; or
34 35	(3) The licensee does not permit consumption of liquor on the licensed premises.

)	1 2	Sec. 83. 28-A MRSA §1061, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	3 4 5	3. Income from sale of food requirement. At least 10% of the gross annual income must be from the sale of food for each hotel.
/	6 7 8	Sec. 84. 28-A MRSA \$1061, sub-\$4, as amended by PL 1987, c. 232, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	9 10 11	4. Required number of sleeping rooms. Each hotel must be equipped with at least the required number of adequate sleeping rooms.
	12 13 14	A. The number of rooms required is based on the population of the municipality in which the hotel is located.
	15 16 17 18	(1) If the hotel is located in a municipal- ity of 3,000 or less population, the hotel must have at least 14 adequate sleeping rooms.
Ì	19 20 21 22	(2) If the hotel is located in a municipal- ity of more than 3,000 but not more than 7,500 population, the hotel must have at least 20 adequate sleeping rooms.
	23 24 25 26	(3) If the hotel is located in a municipal- ity of 7,500 or more population, the hotel must have at least 30 adequate sleeping rooms.
	27 28 29 30	B. Any increase in population as shown by a subsequent Federal Census does not affect the eligibility for license of premises licensed before that census.
	31 32	Sec. 85. 28-A MRSA §1062, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
	33 34	<pre>Sec. 86. 28-A MRSA §1062, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
	35 36	3. Income from sale of food requirement. Except as provided in paragraph B, at least 10% of the total

1 2	gross annual income must be from the sale of food for both year-round and part-time restaurants.
3 4	Sec. 87. 28-A MRSA $\$1062$ , sub- $\$4$ is enacted to read:
5 6 7 8	4. Commission determines who would probably qualify. The commission may issue the license if it determines that the applicant for a new license would probably meet the requirements of subsection 3.
9 10	<pre>Sec. 88. 28-A MRSA \$1063, sub-\$2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
11 12 13 14 15 16	2. Income from sale of food requirement. Except as-provided-in-section-10797-at At least a minimum amount of the gross annual income must be from the sale of food for each Class A restaurant. The income from sale of food requirement is based on the population of the municipality in which the Class A restaurant is located.
18 19	A. In municipalities having a population of more than 50,000 persons:
20 21 22 23	(1) Year-round Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$50,000 per year from the sale of food to the public on their premises; and
24 25	(2) Part-time Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of:
26 27 28 29 30	(a) Thirty thousand dollars from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a part- time license not in excess of 6 consec- utive months; and
31 32 33 34 35	(b) Twenty thousand dollars from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a part- time license not in excess of 3 consec- utive months;

B. In municipalities having a population of more than 30,000 but not more than 50,000 persons:

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	1 2 3 4	(1) Year-round Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$40,000 per year from the sale of food to the public on their premises; and
	5	<pre>(2) Part-time Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of:</pre>
	7 8 9 10 11	(a) Twenty-five thousand dollars from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a part- time license not in excess of 6 consec- utive months; and
	12 13 14 15 16	(b) Twenty thousand dollars from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a parttime license not in excess of 3 consecutive months;
	17 18	C. In municipalities having a population of more than 20,000, but not more than 30,000 persons:
)	19 20 21 22	(1) Year-round Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$30,000 per year from the sale of food to the public on their premises; and
	23 24 25 26 27 28	(2) Part-time Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$20,000 from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a part-time license, not in excess of 6 consecutive months; and
		D. In municipalities having a population of not more than 20,000 persons:
	31 32 33 34	(1) Year-round Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$20,000 per year in sale of food to the public on their premises; and
)	35 36 37 38	(2) Part-time Class A restaurants must have a minimum gross annual income of \$15,000 from the sale of food to the public on their premises as a requirement for a part-time

1 2	license, not in excess of 6 consecutive months.
3 4	Sec. 89. 28-A MRSA \$1065, sub-\$3, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:
5 6 7	3. Income from the sale of food requirement. At least 10% of the total gross annual income must be from the sale of food.
8 9 10	Sec. 90. 28-A MRSA \$1065, sub-\$4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is repealed and the following enacted in their place:
11 12	4. Minors not allowed on premises. Minors are not permitted to remain on the premises except when:
13 14 15	A. The minor is accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or custodian as defined in Title 22, section 4002; or
16 1 <b>7</b> 18	B. The licensee does not permit consumption of liquor on the premises for a specific period of time or event.
19 20	Sec. 91. 28-A MRSA §1065, sub-§§6 and 7, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed.
21 22	<pre>Sec. 92. 28-A MRSA \$1066, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.</pre>
23	Sec. 93. 28-A MRSA \$1066-A is enacted to read:
24	§1066-A. Taverns
25 26 27 28	1. Issuance of licenses. The commission may issue licenses under this section for the sale of malt liquor to be consumed on the premises to taverns as defined in section 2, subsection 16, paragraph T-1.
29 30	2. Minors not permitted on premises. Minors are not permitted to remain on the premises unless:
31 32 33	A. Accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or custodian as defined in Title 22, section 4002; or

	Τ	B. Employed under section 702.
	2 3	<pre>Sec. 94. 28-A MRSA \$1067, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is repealed.</pre>
	4 5	<pre>Sec. 95. 28-A MRSA \$1070, sub-\$4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, is amended to read:</pre>
-/	. 6	4. Licensee must notify Bureau of Liquor En-
	7	forcement. The civic auditorium licensee shall notify
	8 9	give written notice to the Bureau of Liquor Enforce- ment at least 24 hours before a function or event.
	10 11	Sec. 96. 28-A MRSA \$1072, sub-\$2, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	12 13	E. Charged and collected dues from elected mem- bers.
	14 15	Sec. 97. 28-A MRSA $\$1076$ , $\$ub-\$1$ , $\$A$ is enacted to read:
	16	A. "Premises," as used in this section, means
	17	the premises where the qualified catering service
	18 19	is selling and serving liquor, either its princi- pal place of business or the premises where the
)	20	event being catered is held.
	21 22	Sec. 98. 28-A MRSA §1076, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the fol-
	23	lowing enacted in its place:
	2.4	O Constitution with a second of the desiration of the
	24 25	<ol> <li>Compliance with local option decisions. The commission may license only those qualified catering</li> </ol>
	26	services whose principal place of business is located
	27	in municipalities which have previously voted affir-
	28	matively on questions pertaining to on-premise sales
	29	provided in chapter 5.
	30	A. Every event catered by the qualified catering
	31	service must also be located in a municipality
	3 <b>2</b> 33	which has previously voted affirmatively on questions pertaining to on-premise sales provided in
	34	chapter 5.
	35	Sec. 99. 28-A MRSA §1076, sub-§4, as enacted by
)	36	PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the fol-
/	37	lowing enacted in its place:

1 2 3 4	4. Commission determines applicant would probably qualify. The commission may issue the license if it determines that the applicant for a new license would probably qualify.
5 6 7	Sec. 100. 28-A MRSA §1077, sub-§3, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
8 9 LO L1 L2	A. The license issued to a railroad corporation operating dining cars or passenger cars within the State authorizes the licensee to sell liquor to be consumed in the cars only after leaving and before reaching the terminal stops.
L3 L4 L5	Sec. 101. 28-A MRSA \$1079, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in their place:
L 6	§1079. International air terminals
17 18 19 20 21 22	1. Issuance of license to operators of air terminals. The commission may issue licenses under this section for the sale of spirits, wine and malt liquor to be consumed on the premises to operators of international air terminals, as defined in section 2, subsection 15, or their agent or concessionaire.
23 24 25	2. Sale of liquor. An international air terminal licensee may sell liquor during the hours permitted under section 4, subsection 1, to:
26	A. International passengers in transit; and
27	B. Other persons.
28 29 30 31 32 33	3. Sale of liquor to international passengers in transit. Notwithstanding section 4, subsection 1, an international air terminal licensee may sell liquor to international passengers in transit during the hours sales are prohibited under section 4, subsection 1.
34 35 36 37	4. International passengers in transit defined. "International passenger in transit" means an airline passenger who is in transit and whose point of either origin or destination is a foreign country.

	1 2 3	Sec. 102. 28-A MRSA §1201, sub-§5, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	4 5 6 7 8 9	B. The applicant proves to the satisfaction of the commission that all proper standards and requirements of laws and rules of the commission have been met and the applicant has been he is a resident of the State for at-least-6-months-before-filing-his-application.
	10 11 12	Sec. 103. 28-A MRSA §1201, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	13 14 15	6. Stock of groceries or compatible merchandise required. All off-premise retail licensees must have and maintain:
	16 17	A. An adequate stock of groceries fit for human consumption of at least \$1,000 wholesale value;
~	18 19 20	B. A stock of merchandise reasonably compatible with a stock of malt liquor or wine of at least \$1,000 wholesale value; or
)	21 22 23	C. A combination of both groceries fit for human consumption and compatible merchandise of at least \$1,000 wholesale value.
	24 25 26	Sec. 104. 28-A MRSA §1201, sub-§7, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	7. Compatible merchandise. Each licensee shall display the groceries or compatible merchandise, or both, in the general sales area of the licensed premises, except that foodstuffs and other consumable products used in the preparation of food and cut flowers and potted flowers are not required to be displayed if they are stored elsewhere on the premises. Compatible merchandise:
	35	A. Includes:

(1) Tobaccomproducts;

1	(2) Newspapers;
2	(3) Greeting cards;
3	(4) Paper products;
4	(5) Cut flowers and potted flowers;
5 6 7 8	(6) A stock of foodstuffs and other consum- able products used on the premises in the preparation of food for consumption on or off the premises; and
9 10	(7) Other items equally compatible with a stock of malt liquor or wine; and
11	B. Does not include:
12	<pre>(1) Gasoline and oil;</pre>
13 14	(2) Used or new cars, parts or accessories; or
15 16	(3) Other items of stock that may be equal- ly incompatible in nature.
17 18	Sec. 105. 28-A MRSA §1203, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
19	Sec. 106. 28-A MRSA §1204 is enacted to read:
20	§1204. Ship chandlers
21 22 23 24 25	1. Issuance of licenses. The commission may issue licenses under this section for the sale of malt liquor and table wine to be consumed off the premises to ship chandlers, as defined in section 2, subsection 15, paragraph S.
26 27	2. Conditions on sales. Ship chandlers may sell malt liquor and wine only to ships which are:
28	A. Not licensed as retail licensees; and
29 30	B. Registered in another state or another country.

1 2 3 4 5	3. Exception to off-premise retail licensee requirements. Notwithstanding section 1201, a licensed ship chandler is not required to have or maintain a stock of groceries, compatible merchandise or combination of both.
6 7 8	Sec. 107. 28-A MRSA §1355, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
9	§1355. Manufacturer licenses
10 11 12 13 14	l. Issuance of licenses. The commission may issue manufacturer licenses to distill, rectify, brew or bottle spirits, wine or malt liquor to distillers, rectifiers, brewers, bottlers and wineries, as defined in section 2, operating under federal law and federal supervision.
16 17 18	2. Small Maine breweries. The following conditions apply to licenses issued to small Maine breweries.
19 20 21 22	A. A holder of a small Maine brewery license may produce malt liquor containing 25% or less alcohol by volume in an amount not to exceed 50,000 gallons per year.
23 24 25 26	B. A holder of a small Maine brewery license may sell, on the premises during regular business hours, malt liquor produced at the brewery by the bottle, by the case or in bulk.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	C. A holder of a small Maine brewery license may sell or deliver his product to licensed retailers and wholesalers. He may sell, on the premises for consumption off the premises, malt liquor produced at the brewery by the bottle, case or in bulk to licensed retailers, including, but not limited to, off-premise retail licensees, restaurants and clubs.
35 36 37	D. A holder of a small Maine brewery license may apply for one license for the sale of liquor for on-premise consumption for a location other than the brewery.

E. A holder of a small Maine brewery license may list on product labels and in its advertising the list of the ingredients and the product's average percentage of the recommended daily allowances of nutritional requirements.

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- 3. Maine farm wineries. The following conditions apply to Maine farm wineries.
  - A. A holder of a Maine farm winery license may produce wines and sparkling wines in an amount not to exceed 50,000 gallons a year.
- A holder of a Maine farm winery license 11 12 serve complimentary samples of wine and sell, 13 during regular business hours, wines produced the winery by the bottle, by the case or in bulk on the premises of the winery to persons who are 14 15 16 not minors. A holder of a Maine farm winery li-17 cense may serve complimentary samples of wine 18 Sunday after the hour of 12 noon and may sell wines on Sunday after the hour of 12 noon if 19 20 municipality in which the winery is located has 21 authorized the sale of wines on Sunday for con-

sumption off the premises under chapter 5.

A holder of a Maine farm winery license, upon

- 24 application to and approval of the commission and payment of the license fee, may obtain a license 25 26 for one additional location other than the winery 27 licensed under this subsection. The holder of the 28 license is not required to conduct any bottling or production of wine at the 2nd licensed loca-29 30 tion, but may conduct all activities which 31 permitted by this section at the winery.
- D. A holder of a Maine farm winery license may sell or deliver his product to licensed retailers and wholesalers. He may sell, on the premises, wine produced at the winery by the bottle, by the case or in bulk to licensed retailers, including, but not limited to, off-premise retail licensees, restaurants and clubs.
- 39 Sec. 108. 28-A MRSA §1356, sub-§2, as enacted by 40 PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.

	1 2 3	Sec. 109. 28-A MRSA \$1401, sub-\$2, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	4 5 6	B. Six hundred dollars for each additional ware house maintained by the wholesale licensee, but not located at the principal place of business
)	7 8	Sec. 110. 28-A MRSA §1402, as enacted by P. 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
	· 9 10	§1402. Taste testing of wine and malt liquo products
	11 12 13 14 15	l. Taste testing on wholesale licensee's premises. With the commission's written permission, wholesale licensee may designate a special area or room on the wholesale licensee's premises for the specific purpose of taste testing new wine or maliquor products.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17 18 19 20 21 22	2. Taste testing on retail licensee's premises. With the commission's written permission, a wholesale licensee may rent or lease an area or room from ar on-premise retail licensee for the purpose of inviting retail licensees to taste test new wine or malt liquor products.
_J	23 24	<ol> <li>Conditions on taste-testing activity. The following conditions apply to all taste testings.</li> </ol>
	25 26 27 28	A. The wholesale licensee or a certificate of approval holder may provide the products for taste testing only if all taxes and premiums required by this Title have been paid.
	29 30	B. Taste-testing activity must be conducted only within the special designated area or room.
	31 32 33 34	C. Taste-testing activity must be open only to invited retail licensees or their authorized agents and not to their family members, guests or the general public.
)	35 36 37 38	D. After the taste-testing activity is concluded, the wholesale licensee shall remove all products supplied for the taste-testing activity from the retail licensee's premises.

Sec. 111. 28-A MRSA §1403, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:

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- 1-A. Wholesale licensee may purchase from wholesale licensee. The commission may give written permission to a wholesale licensee to purchase malt liquor or wine from another wholesale licensee.
  - Sec. 112. 28-A MRSA §1407, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 9 Exclusive distributors. The Except as provided in section 1454, the wholesale licensee appointed by the certificate of approval holder to be 10 11 12 the exclusive distributor for specific brands of 13 quor cannot be terminated as exclusive distributor of 14 specific brands upon the voluntary 15 termination or transfer involuntary οf the 16 brands of liquor by the certificate of approval hold-17 er who registered the specific labels and established with the bureau. The certificate of approval 18. prices 19 holder acquiring these brands shall take the place of 20 the certificate of approval holder who appointed 21 distributors and shall comply with section 1406.
- 22 Sec. 113. 28-A MRSA §1408, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 24 4. Price changes. Certificate Except as provided 25 paragraph A, certificate of approval holders and bottlers manufacturer's shall give written notice of 26 27 price changes to the bureau and their respective 28 wholesale licensees at least 30 days before the 29 fective date. Wholesale licensees shall give written 30 notice of their price changes to the bureau at 31 days before the effective date. All price changes 32 are effective on the first day of the month.
  - A. The commission may give written permission to certificate of approval holders, manufacturers or wholesale licensees to reduce the notice period for price changes in specific instances.
  - Sec. 114. 28-A MRSA c. 61 is enacted to read:

## CHAPTER 61

1	NONRETAIL LICENSES AND FEES
2	§1551. Fees for nonretail licenses
3 4	<ol> <li>Certificate of approval. The license fees for certificates of approval are:</li> </ol>
5	A. For malt liquor (one year)\$600; and
6	B. For wine (one year)\$600.
7 8	2. Wholesale licenses. The license fees for wholesale licenses are:
9	A. For the sale of malt liquor (one year)\$600;
10 11	B. For the storage of malt liquor (one month) \$50;
12	C. For the sale of wine (one year)\$600; and
13	D. For the storage of wine (one month)\$ 50.
14 15	3. In-state manufacturers. The license fees for in-state manufacturer licenses are:
16 17	A. Distiller, includes bottling (one year)\$1,000;
18	B. Brewery, includes bottling (one year) \$1,000;
19 20	C. Rectifier, includes bottling (one year)\$1,000;
21	D. Bottler only (one year)\$1,000;
22	E. Winery, includes bottling (one year)\$1,000;
23 24	F. Maine farm winery, includes bottling (one year)\$50; and
25 26	G. Small Maine brewery, includes bottling (one year)\$50.
27 28	4. Sales representatives. The fees for sales representatives are as follows:

1 2	A. Sales representative of manufacturer or certificate of approval holder (one year)\$10.
3	5. Other fees. The fees for the following are:
4	A. Filing fee for license application\$10; and
5	B. Filing fees for registering label:
6	(1) Original registration\$10;
7	(2) Change of label\$1; and
8	(3) Annual renewal of label registration\$1.
9	§1552. Bottle club fees
10 11	1. Bottle club registration. The fee for bottle club registration is (one year)\$50.
12 13	<pre>Sec. 115. 28-A MRSA §1651, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
14 15 16 17 18	1. State liquor tax. Except as provided in subsection 2, the commission shall determine and set the price at which to sell all spirits which will produce a state liquor tax of not less than 75% based on the less-carlead cost F.O.B. commission liquor warehouse.
19 20	A. In all cases the commission may round off costs to the next highest $5\mbox{c}$ .
21 22 23	B. Any increased federal taxes levied on or after November 1, 1941, shall be added to the established price without markup.
24 25 26	Sec. 116. 28-A MRSA \$1652, sub-\$\$1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, \$4, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:
27 28 29 30 31 32	l. Excise tax on malt liquor. An excise tax is imposed on the privilege of manufacturing and selling malt liquor in the State. The Maine manufacturer or importing wholesale licensee shall pay an excise tax of 25¢ per gallon on all malt liquor sold in the State.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	2. Excise tax on wine. An excise tax is imposed on the privilege of manufacturing and selling wine in the State. The Maine manufacturer or importing wholesale licensee shall pay an excise tax of 30¢ per gallon on all wine other than sparkling wine manufactured in or imported into the State and \$1 per gallon on all sparkling wine manufactured in or imported into the State.
9 10	<pre>Sec. 117. 28-A MRSA §1901, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:</pre>
11 12 13 14	1. Sales of food containing liquor restricted. No person other than a licensee may sell at retail food products with an alcohol content greater than 1/2 of 1% by volume.
15 16 17	Sec. 118. 28-A MRSA §2051, sub-§1, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
18 19 20 21	D. Present or offer to any licensee, the licensee's agent or employee any written or oral evidence of age which is false, fraudulent or not actually his own, for the purpose of:
22 23 24 25	(1) Ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempt- ing to procure, the serving of any liquor; or
26 27	(2) To gain access to a licensed premise when minors are not allowed; $\theta \tau$
28 <b>29</b>	Sec. 119. 28-A MRSA §2051, sub-§1, $\P\P D-1$ and $D-2$ are enacted to read:
30 31	D-l. Have in his possession a false identification card;
32 33	D-2. Sell, furnish or give a false identification card to a minor; or

Sec. 120. 28-A MRSA  $\S2053$ , sub- $\S4$ , as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A,  $\S4$ , is amended to read:

1 4. Exclusive penalty. The penalty provided in 2 this section is the exclusive penalty for violating 3 section 2052, and is not in conflict with Title 15, 4 Part 6, but is additional to the eriminal-offense civil violation defined in section 2051.

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- Sec. 121. 28-A MRSA §2077, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are amended to
  read:
- 9 <u>1. Importation of malt liquor or wine into the</u>
  10 <u>State.</u> No person other than a wholesale licensee may
  11 transport or cause to be transported malt liquor or
  12 wine into the State in a quantity greater than one
  13 case <u>3 gallons</u> for malt liquor and 4 quarts for wine,
  14 unless it was legally purchased in the State.
- A. All shipments of malt liquor or wine transported or caused to be transported by wholesale
  licensees into the State must be accompanied by
  an invoice, including the wholesale licensee's
  name and purchase number.
- 2. Transportation of malt liquor and wine within
  the State. No person other than a licensee may transport malt liquor, in a quantity greater than one-case
  3 gallons, or wine, in a quantity greater than 4
  quarts, within the State unless it was purchased from
  an off-premise retail licensee.
- 26 Sec. 122. 28-A MRSA §2079, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
- 28 §2079. Aiding children in illegal possession or sale
- 29 Any person who personally or by his employee or 30 agent, directly or indirectly, employs or permits any child under the age of 16 years to assist him in the illegal possession or the illegal sale of liquor com-31 32 mits a Class E crime, and shall be punished accordingly in addition to the penalties otherwise 33 34 provided against the illegal possession for sale or 35 illegal sale of liquor,-by-a-fine-of--not--less--than 36 37 \$100-or-by-imprisonment-for-not-less-than-60-days.
  - Sec. 123. 28-A MRSA §2080 is repealed.

1 2 3		Sec. 124. 28-A MRSA §2081, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is amended to read:
4 5 <b>6</b>		A. Procure, or in any way aid or assist in procuring, furnish, give or deliver liquor for or to a minor or an visibly intoxicated person; or
7 8 9		Sec. 125. 28-A MRSA §2203, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
10		§2203. Evidence of illegal sale
11 12 13 14		1. Evidence of illegal sale. Whenever an illegal sale is alleged and a delivery proved, the delivery is sufficient evidence of sale and it is not necessary to prove a payment.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21		2. Former conviction. In actions, complaints, indictments or other proceedings for a violation of this Title, other than for a first offense, it is not necessary to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it is sufficient to allege briefly that the person has been convicted of a violation of a particular provision.
22 23		Sec. 126. 28-A MRSA §§2204, 2205 and 2206, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed.
24 25		Sec. 127. 28-A MRSA §2221, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
26		Sec. 128. 28-A MRSA §2221-A is enacted to read:
27 28 29	٠	§2221-A. Forfeiture of liquor and property used in illegal manufacture, transportation and sale of liquor
30 31 32 33		1. Property forfeited. The following property shall be subject to forfeiture to the State and all property rights in the property shall be in the State:
34 35 36 37		A. All materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, transporting or selling liquor in violation of this Title; and

- B. All conveyances, including aircraft, water-craft, vehicles and vessels, which are used, or are intended for use, to transport, conceal or otherwise to facilitate the manufacturing, transporting or selling of liquor in violation of this Title.
- 2. Jurisdiction. Property subject to forfeiture under subsection 1, paragraph A, shall be declared forfeited by any court having jurisdiction over the property or having final jurisdiction over any related criminal proceeding brought under this chapter.
- 12 3. Exceptions. The court shall order forfeiture
  13 of all conveyances subject to forfeiture under sub14 section 1, paragraph B, except as follows.
- A. No conveyance used by any person as a for-hire carrier in the transaction of business as a for-hire carrier shall be forfeited unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance was a consenting party or privy to a violation of this Title.
- 21 B. No conveyance shall be forfeited by reason of 22 any act or omission established by the owner of 23 the conveyance to have been committed or omitted by any person other than the owner while the con-24 veyance was illegally in the possession of a per-25 26 son other than the owner in violation of the 27 criminal laws of the United States, the State or 28 of any State.
- C. No conveyance shall be subject to forfeiture unless the owner knew or should have known that the conveyance was used in and for the illegal manufacturing, transporting or selling of liquor in violation of this Title.
- 4. Forfeiture procedure. Forfeitures under this section must be accomplished by the following procedure.
- A. A district attorney or the Attorney General
  may petition the Superior Court in the name of
  the State in the nature of a proceeding in rem to
  order forfeiture of property subject to forfei-

	1 2 3	ture under subsection 1, paragraph B. The petition must be filed in the court having jurisdiction over the property.
	4 5 6 7 8 9	B. The proceeding shall be deemed a civil suit, in which the State shall have the burden of proving all material facts by a preponderance of the evidence. The owner of the property, or other person claiming under the owner, shall have the burden of proving all the exceptions set forth in subsection 3 by a preponderance of the evidence.
	11 12 13 14 15	C. The court shall order the State to give notice by certified or registered mail or hand delivered by a deputy sheriff to the owner of the property and to any other person who appears to have an interest in the property.
	16 17 18 19 20	D. The court shall promptly, but not less than 2 weeks after notice, hold a hearing on the petition. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence and make findings of fact and enter conclusions of law.
)	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	E. Based on the findings and conclusions, the court shall issue a final order, from which the parties have a right of appeal. The final order shall provide for disposition of the property by the State or any subdivision of the State in any manner not prohibited by law, including official use by an authorized law enforcement or other public agency, sale at public auction or by competitive bidding.
	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	(1) The proceeds of any sale shall be used to pay the reasonable expenses of the forfeiture proceedings, seizure, storage, maintenance of custody, advertising and notice and to pay any bona fide mortgage on the property. The balance, if any, shall be deposited in the State Treasury, or the treasury of the county or municipality making

5. Records. Any officer, department or agency having custody or property subject to forfeiture under subsection 1, or having disposed of the property,

the seizure.

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1 2	shall keep and maintain full and complete records concerning the property.
3.	A. The records must show:
4	(1) From whom it received the property;
5 6	(2) Under what authority it held, received or disposed of the property;
7 .	(3) To whom it delivered the property;
8 9	(4) The date and manner of destruction or disposition of the property; and
10 11	(5) The exact kinds, quantities and forms of the property.
12 13 14	B. The records shall be open to inspection by all federal and state officers charged with enforcement of federal and state liquor laws.
15 16 17 18	C. Persons making final disposition or destruction of the property under court order shall report, under oath, to the court the exact circumstances of the destruction or disposition.
19 20 21 22	D. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining a centralized record of property seized, held by an order to the department. At least quarterly, the department shall provide

a report of the disposition of property previous—
ly held by the department and ordered by the
court to any governmental entity to the Commis—
sioner of Finance and the Office of Fiscal and
Program Review for review. These records must in—
clude an estimate of the fair market value of
items seized.

6. Preliminary order. At the request of the
State ex parte, the court may issue any preliminary
order or process necessary to seize or secure the
property for which forfeiture is sought and provide
for its custody.

sue only upon a showing of probable cause. The

A. Process for seizure of the property shall is-

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)	1 2 3 4	application for process for seizure of the property and the issuance, execution and return of the process shall be subject to the provisions of applicable Maine law.
	5 6 7	B. Any property subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized upon process, except that seizure without process may be made when:
	8	(1) The seizure is incident to:
	9	(a) An arrest with probable cause;
	10 11	(b) A search under a valid search war- rant; or
	12 13	<pre>(c) An inspection under a valid admin- istrative inspection warrant;</pre>
	14 15 16 17	(2) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a forfeiture proceeding under this section;
· )	18 19 20	(3) There is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
	21 22 23	(4) There is probable cause to believe the property has been used or is intended to be used in violation of this Title.
	24 25	Sec. 129. 28-A MRSA §2222, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.
	26 27 28	Sec. 130. 28-A MRSA §2223, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
	29	§2223. Dumping of evidence; prima facie evidence
)	30 31 32 33 34 35	1. Destruction of liquor is prima facie evidence that liquor was intended for illegal sale. The pouring out or other destruction of fluids by any person on or about the premises which are about to be or are being searched, for the purpose of preventing the seizure of those fluids by officers authorized to

1	make the search and seizure, is prima facie evidence
2	that the fluids poured out or destroyed were liquor
3	intended for illegal sale.
4	2. Penalties. Any person who violates this sec-
5	tion commits a Class E crime.
6	Sec. 131. 28-A MRSA §§2224 to 2227, as enacted
7	by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, are repealed.
. •	of the above of the terms, give the repeated.
8	FISCAL NOTE
U	I IDCAD NOID
9	It is estimated that this new draft will result
10.	in the following increase in General Fund revenue.
T 0.	in the following increase in General rund revenue.
11	1007 00 1000 00
ТТ	<u>1987-88</u> <u>1988-89</u>
1.0	400 000 A27 075
12	General Fund \$20,900 \$27,875
13	The increase in General Fund revenue is based on
14	
1,5	taxes.
1.5	
16	STATEMENT OF FACT
17	This new draft arises from the Joint Standing
18	Committee on Legal Affairs' study, approved by the
19	Legislative Council, to recodify the liquor laws of
20	the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 28. The new draft
21	makes the substantive changes which were suggested
22	throughout the study by the committee, the Bureau of
23	Alcoholic Beverages, the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement
24	and others.
~ .	
25	The new draft amends several sections which make
26	certain activities crimes and sets specific punish-
27	ments by defining those crimes as the appropriate
28	Class D or Class E crimes, as defined by Title 17-A.
29	
30	
30	impose the punishment appropriate for that crime.
21	Cartina 1 of the annual design the second
31	Section 1 of the new draft corrects the punish-
32	ment for the Class D crime of supplying false infor-
33	mation on the application form for an identification

Section 2 of the new draft provides a more precise definition of "fortified wine."

3 Section 3 amends the definitions applying to 4 trains and railroad companies to more accurately re-5 flect the use of dining cars and passenger cars in 6 the State.

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In section 4, the definitions of "florist" and "florist shop" are removed, as are the licensing provisions for florists and the definition of compatible merchandise expanded so that florists may be licensed as an off-premise retailer. This streamlines the licensing procedures.

Section 5 amends the definition of "hotel" to delete the reference to overnight camps.

15 In sections 6 and 101, a definition of an "inter-16 national air terminal" and licensing provisions for international air terminals are added. 17 The old 18 censing provisions concerning sale of liquor to in-19 ternational passengers in transit are deleted. 20 section eliminates the apparent need for the li-21 censee to hold 2 licenses to sell to international 22 passengers in transit between the hours of 1 a.m. and 23 6 a.m.

In sections 7 to 9 and 92 to 94, the definitions of "tavern" and "Class A tavern" are repealed, along with the separate licensing provisions for taverns and Class A taverns and replaced with a single definition, "tavern." The licensing provisions are a blend of the 2 former licenses, with licensees selling malt liquor and food at counters, tables and booths. No minors, except in certain circumstances, are allowed on the premises.

Section 10 amends the definition of malt liquor to avoid conflicts when a beverage contains both spirits and malt liquor. This clarifies that if the beverage contains both, it is not considered malt liquor, but spirits.

Sections 11 and 12 make the language consistent for the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises.

Section 13 amends the definition of "wine" the cap on the percentage of alcohol, which wine may contain up to 15.5% alcohol by volume. The definition is clarified to include the fact that the term "wine" includes still wine, table wine and such items as wine coolers, provided that the alcohol content is not above 15.5%. The term is further clarified to state that "wine" does not include wine to which spirits have been added. The resulting product in which spirits are an ingredient is included in the definition of "spirits."

Section 14 repeals duplicative penalties for Sunday sale of liquor.

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Sections 15 and 52 amend Title 28-A to allow the State Liquor Commission to pay witnesses the legal fee for travel and attendance after, rather than before, the witnesses incur the travel expenses and attend the hearing.

Section 16 changes the requirement concerning the publication of laws and rules. The State Liquor Commission shall publish Title 28-A, other laws dealing with liquor and all commission rules every 4 years. The commission shall supply a copy to every new licensee at no charge and shall notify all licensees of changes in the laws or rules. Copies of those changes shall be supplied to licensees at no charge and to others at a reasonable fee. The commission may charge a reasonable fee for the full text of laws and rules when supplied to persons other than licensees.

Section 17 removes local option elections for unincorporated places. Under current law, local option elections are not permitted when an insufficient number of people signed the petition or live in the area. In such cases, the county commissioners currently make the decision whether licenses should be issued. The current system is confusing and may be burdensome. This new draft allows the county commissioners to authorize or refuse to authorize any or all licenses in unincorporated places after holding a public hearing.

Section 18 simplifies local option questions into 4 questions, one each for: On-premise sales Monday -

	. 2	Saturday; off-premise sales Monday - Saturday; on- premise sales Sunday; and off-premise sales Sunday.
~ `\.	3 4 5 6	Section 19 allows a municipality to vote on whether or not bottle clubs may be allowed to operate within its jurisdiction. A vote is not required before a bottle club may operate in that municipality.
)	7 8 9 10 11	Section 20 allows the commission to locate an agency liquor store within 300 feet of a church or school if the commission unanimously agrees. This is consistent with locating other licensees near schools and churches.
	12 13 14	Section 21 clarifies that an agency liquor store may accept payment for liquor by check if it so desires.
	15 16 17	Section 22 removes the limitation on replacing liquor stores established before 1979 because of the problems it has created.
	18 19 20 21	Section 23 adds a new provision which clarifies that the transferee of an agency liquor store license may operate the store after notifying the commission of the transfer.
Ì	22 23 24 25 26	Section 24 repeals the 7-month part-time license. Licensees may obtain a 6-month license, then add a 2-month extension if necessary. If more time is needed, they can apply for a full-year license. The 7-month license causes administrative problems.
	27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Section 25 eliminates the vague, yet broad, requirement that a licensee submit the names of all persons interested, directly or indirectly, in the liquor license when the licensee transfers the license. The section is also amended to clarify that the commission does not have to refund any portion of the licensee fee when the license is turned in before it expires.
	35 36 37 38	Section 26 clarifies that a sale or transfer of the stock of a corporation holding a license is considered a transfer necessitating a new license if more than 10% of the stock changes hands.

Section 27 clarifies that incorporation of the licensee's business is considered a transfer, necessitating a new license. Also, changes in partners, or the acquisition of an incorporated licensee, are transfers and require a new license. The section is clarified as not applying to certificate of approval holders or agency liquor stores.

Section 28 clarifies that agency liquor stores may not sell liquor to licensees for resale.

Section 29 changes the discount at which liquor may be sold by the commission to agency liquor stores to 8%. This is a minor change, because the current 10% discount does not apply to federal taxes levied on or after November 1, 1941. The 8% discount applies to all taxes so the net change is minimal.

Section 30 corrects the reference to the crime for giving untruthful answers in an application for a license. The State calls it "perjury," when it is, in fact, "unsworn falsification."

Current law requires only malt liquor licensees to pay a filing fee when filing an application. Section 31 makes all licensees or applicants file a \$10 fee when filing an application for a new or renewal license.

Section 32 repeals the provision which prohibits the commission from issuing a license to any person who has moved his establishment into an unincorporated place to avoid adverse local option decisions. This is an obsolete provision not needed and which is very difficult to enforce.

Section 33 deletes the 300-foot location restriction exception for premises used as hotels or clubs in 1937. This provision apparently grandfathered all existing hotels and clubs when the 300-foot restriction was first enacted. There are no existing records as to what were hotels or clubs in 1937. The commission may still issue a license for an establishment located within 300 feet of a church or school if all commission members agree, so this change will not make it impossible for such a place to be licensed.

Section 34 repeals the section prohibiting the licensure of clubs operated or organized for illegal purposes or in which the profits accrue to someone other than the licensed club. The current law adequately handles these cases.

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Section 35 makes the provisions governing the employment of persons under 17 years of age apply to
all licensees equally. This allows licensees to hire
people who are 17 years of age to serve and sell liquor if a supervisor is 18 years or older.

Sections 36 to 38 clarify that licensees may cept payment by cash, check or major credit card. In the same sections, the language holding a licensee liable for selling to a mentally ill person, a known habitual drunkard and a person of known intemperate habits is removed. These provisions made sense when society was not as mobile as it is now, but it is not fair to hold a licensee to these apparently strict liability standards.

Section 39 prohibits licensees from allowing minors to consume or possess liquor on the licensed premises. There are currently enforcement problems when underage persons are found in licensed establishments with liquor. This will make licensees responsible for consumption and possession by minors.

Sections 40 to 43 attempt to resolve confusion over improper financial or other involvement of licensees. Retail licensees may not receive anything of value from anyone engaged in the wholesale sale of liquor. Retail licensees may not have any financial interest in a manufacturer's or wholesaler's license, or a certificate of approval; certificate of approval holders and manufacturers may not be financially interested in a wholesale or retail license; and wholesale licensees may not be financially interested in a certificate of approval, a manufacturer's license or a retail license.

The current law concerning licensees offering rebates and premiums is often confusing. Section 44 repeals and replaces it with prohibitions specific for the type of license held. Certificate of approval holders may not offer special deals to wholesalers,

other than approved markdowns; neither may they make any offer to anyone contingent on the purchase of malt liquor or wine. Wholesale licensees may not offer special deals to retail licensees, other than approved markdowns; nor may they make any offer to anyone contingent on the purchase of malt liquor or wine. Retail licensees may not make any offer to anyone contingent on the purchase of spirits, wine or malt liquor.

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Section 45 clarifies that licensees may sell malt liquor and mixed drinks in pitchers, as well as wine by the bottle or carafe, with meals or to 2 or more persons.

Section 46 amends current law to allow licensees to display only one sign inside the premises, to be seen outside, advertising liquor for sale. Current limits apply only to electrically lighted signs. The new law applies to all signs.

Current law requires that licensees must receive orders for liquor at their principal places of business before the liquor may be delivered. Section 47 adds a paragraph to clarify that wholesale licensees may collect orders for malt liquor and wine through sales representatives, who must then file the orders with the principal place of business, warehouse or distributing center.

Section 48 allows licensees to pay for liquor by check as well as cash. The law originally allowed only payment in cash, presumably to prevent wholesale licensees from extending their own credit to retail licensees. Because checks are a form of credit extended by the bank, this does not change the original intent.

Section 49 requires retail licensees to keep records of sales of liquor separate from other sales. This makes it easier to determine volume of sales when necessary.

Section 50 clarifies that wholesale licensees' records must show that payment for malt liquor and wine was made in cash or by check.

Sections 51 and 54 correct the reference concerning who reports liquor law violations to the Administrative Court. Currently, the Director of the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement, or his designee, makes the reports or issues warnings. That practice is reflected in the new language.

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7 Section 53 clarifies that the Administrative 8 Court Judge must issue the decision in writing within 9 12 days of the hearing on the licensee's violation.

Section 55 repeals the restriction which makes wholesale licensees who violated State Liquor Commission rules more than once in a one-year period ineligible for a fine in lieu of a license suspension. This restriction currently inhibits enforcement and settlement of cases.

16 Sections 56 to 75 rewrite the type of license and 17 corresponding fees for licensees who sell liquor 18 be consumed off the premises where sold. Current law 19 bases the type of license and fee on whether not 20 has a stock of groceries, a stock of licensee 21 other than groceries or no qualifying stock of goods. 22 These sections divide off-premise retailers into 2 23 groups: Those with a qualifying stock of groceries or 24 compatible merchandise, or both, and those not re-25 quired to maintain a stock of goods. This 2nd consists only of "ship chandlers." The license fees 26 27 are adjusted to reflect these changes. The 28 off-premise licenses with a qualifying stock of gro-29 ceries, compatible merchandise or a combination of 30 both is raised \$10 a year to \$135. This is actually a

rently hold an "other than groceries" license,

is

chandlers will also pay \$135 a year for

er changes concerning these licenses, see section 98.

Section 76 closes a loophole which would allow off-premise catering of events of indefinite duration for only \$10. This change makes the fee for off-premise catering \$10 per calendar day.

fee decrease, slightly increases total revenue col-

lected by the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages, assuming

the same total number of licenses is issued. For oth-

those off-premise retailers who cur-

currently \$225 a year.

The \$10 fee hike, when coupled with the \$90

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Section 77 requires a licensee applying for an off-premise catering license to file a written application at least 24 hours before the event. The off-premise catering license may be approved by the municipal officers or their designees without public notice.

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Section 78 provides that the State Liquor Commission may immediately deny, as well as approve, an off-premise catering license. This is to clarify that the commission is not required to approve all applications.

Sections 79 and 81 remove the lighting level requirement from being enforceable only by the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement and allows municipalities to adopt ordinances or regulations governing lighting levels as a condition of special amusement permits.

Section 81 allows any licensee who is issued a special amusement permit to charge admission to the designated areas. Current law limits such activity to certain on-premise retailers.

Sections 82 and 90 allow minors on the licensed premises of hotels and Class A lounges when the licensee is not allowing consumption of liquor on the licensed premises. This allows such establishments to host "chemical free" events, as well as other activities.

Sections 83 and 86 to 89 clarify that the minimum food sales requirement is based on gross annual income.

Current law exempts hotels established before certain dates from specific minimum room number requirements. These provisions grandfathered existing hotels on 2 dates that the law was enacted or amended. The records are not complete concerning hotels licensed in 1947, plus there is no requirement that the hotels have remained in business from then until now.

Section 84 deletes the exemptions. Anyone who no longer qualifies as running a hotel because of this change may probably qualify for a Class A lounge license.

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sections 85 and 87 remove requirements that restaurants must be in operation at least 3 months to qualify for a liquor license because the same is not required for other new licenses. If the State Liquor Commission determines that an applicant for a new license would probably meet the requirements for existing restaurants, it may issue the license.
	8 9 10	Section 88 removes the exception for international air terminals from the minimum income from sale-of-foods requirement.
	11 12	Section 90 allows minors in Class A lounges when no liquor is permitted to be consumed.
	13	Section 91 removes the sunset on Class A lounges.
	14 15 16	Sections 93 provides that minors may be allowed in taverns if accompanied by a parent or custodian or if employed there.
	17 18 19	Section 95 clarifies that the notice which civic auditoriums must give to the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement before an event must be in writing.
`\	20 21 22	Section 96 changes one of the requirements that club dues are charged to and collected from members, not "elected" members.
<i>)</i>	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Sections 97 and 98 clarify what is meant by "premises" in conjunction with a qualified catering service. "Premises" means the principal place of business of the licensee when he is selling and serving liquor there. If the qualified catering service is catering an event somewhere other than the principal place of business, the "premises" are the premises where the event is being held.
	31 32.	Section 99 clarifies that if the State Liquor

Commission determines that an applicant would probably qualify for a new qualified catering service license, it may issue the license. 36

Section 100 corrects the reference to railroad cars operating in the State to include passenger cars, because there are very few dining cars operated.

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Section 102 deletes the requirement off-premise retail licensees that the applicant must be a resident of the State for at least 6 months and requires that the applicant be a resident at the time of application.

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Sections 103 and 104 modify the requirement concerning the stock of groceries or compatible merchan-They clarify that the groceries must be fit 9 for human consumption to rule out instances when 10 censees try to meet the stock requirement with odd 11 items found in grocery stores. This new draft 12 the meaning of compatible merchandise to include the items listed in current law, plus cut flow-13 14 ers and potted flowers, rather than making compatible 15 merchandise consist exclusively of those items. 16 addition, this new draft requires that the licensee display the groceries or compatible merchandise, 17 18 both, except foodstuffs used in the preparation of 19 food and cut flowers.

Section 105, because cut flowers and potted flowers are included in the definition of "compatible "compatible merchandise," the separate florist's license is not necessary and is deleted.

Section 106 enacts a new section for the licensing of ship chandlers. Ship chandlers may sell malt liquor and wine only to ships which are not licensed retail licensees, because a retail licensee may not sell to another retail licensee and which are not registered in Maine, because a ship registered in Maine may obtain its own retail license and buy from wholesale licensees.

Section 107 repeals and replaces the section on manufacturer licenses to remove unconstitutional lanquage concerning source fees and to streamline the provisions. License fees are moved to their own tion.

108 repeals the provision pertaining to Section seizure of illegal manufacturing equipment.

Section 109 clarifies that the additional fee for warehouses of wholesale licensees is assessed warehouses not located at the principal place of business.

	1 2 3 4 5	Section 110 changes provisions concerning sampling or taste testing of wine and malt liquor. Currently, law mentions only new products. This new draft allows taste-testing of malt liquor and wine products which are not necessarily new.
)	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Section lll gives the State Liquor Commission authority to give wholesale licensees written permission to buy malt liquor or wine from another wholesale licensee. Under current law, wholesale licensees are not permitted to buy from other wholesale licensees, even if unforeseen and unusual circumstances would require these purchases to fulfill their obligations.

14 law requires certificate of Current approval 15 holders to give 90 days notice before the wholesale licensee may be terminated as the exclusive distribu-16 17 tor for specific brands, but only when the certifi-18 cate of approval holder voluntarily terminates or 19 transfers those brands. Section 112 makes the same 20 90-day notice period apply to involuntary termina-

tions and transfers of brands as well.

Section 113 allows the State Liquor Commission to give written permission to certificate of approval holders and manufacturers to reduce the notice period for price changes when 30 days is too long a period.

Section 114 creates a new chapter to list license fees for licenses other than retail licenses, as well as other fees collected by the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages.

30 Section 115 clarifies that the State Liquor Com-31 mission no longer owns or operates any liquor ware-32 houses, and removes an outdated freight term.

Section 116 amends the excise tax provisions to remove potentially unconstitutional tax categories based on where the malt liquor or wine was produced. The tax rate is set at the current level for out-of-state produced malt liquor and wine.

Current law prohibits any person other than a licensee from selling food products with an alcohol content greater than 1/2 of 1% by volume. This may be

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unnecessarily restricting sales by food wholesalers 2 and distributors. Section 117 changes the provision 3 to govern retail sale only of food products with 4 alcoholic content.

Sections 118 and 119 insert language from Title 6 28 which was inadvertantly omitted when the Title was 7 recodified.

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Section 120 corrects a reference to a civil lation. It was incorrectly termed a crime.

10 Section 121 changes the limit on how much malt 11 liquor a person, other than a wholesale licensee, may 12 bring into the State. Current law sets that limit one case, which is ambiguous because there are sever-13 14 al types of cases. The limit is changed to 3 gallons, 15 which is the equivalent of a case of 16 ounce cans.

16. Section 122 provides that a person aiding a child 17 in the possession of liquor commits a Class E crime.

18 Section 123 repeals the section dealing with "common sellers." There is no definition of what a 19 20 common seller is and other penalties are available for illegal sale of liquor. 21

Section 124 amends the provisions concerning provision of liquor by someone other than a licensee. It is illegal for a nonlicensee to serve or provide quor to a visibly intoxicated person. This change makes the provisions consistent with the restrictions 27 . of licensees.

Sections 125 and 127 to 130 repeal several tions governing forfeiture and libel of liquor or property used illegally and replace them with one section designed to cover those aspects, which track a similar law concerning seizure of drugs and property used in drug trafficking.

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