State of Arizona
Senate
Fifty-second Legislature
Second Regular Session
2016

## CHAPTER 161

## SENATE BILL 1373

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 4-101, 4-202, 4-203, 4-205.02, 4-205.03, 4-205.04, 4-205.05, 4-206.01, 4-207, 4-209, 4-227, 4-227.01, 4-243, 4-244 AND 4-251, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO LIQUOR LICENSES.
(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:
Section 1. Section 4-101, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-101. Definitions
In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Act of violence" means an incident consisting of a riot, a brawl or a disturbance, in which bodily injuries are sustained by any person and such injuries would be obvious to a reasonable person, or tumultuous conduct of sufficient intensity as to require the intervention of a peace officer to restore normal order, or an incident in which a weapon is brandished, displayed or used. Act of violence does not include the use of nonlethal devices by a peace officer.
2. "Aggrieved party" means a person who resides at, owns or leases property within a one mile radius of a premises proposed to be licensed and who filed a written request with the department to speak in favor of or opposition to the issuance of the license no later than sixty days after the filing of the application or fifteen days after action by the local governing body, whichever is later.
3. "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation, infusion or decoction of barley malt, hops, or other ingredients not drinkable, or any combination of them.
4. "Board" means the state liquor board.
5. "Bona fide guest" means:
(a) An individual who is personally familiar to the member, who is personally sponsored by the member and whose presence as a guest is in response to a specific and personal invitation.
(b) In the case of a club that meets the criteria prescribed in paragraph 7, subdivision (a) of this section, a current member of the armed services of the United States who presents proper military identification and any member of a recognized veterans' organization of the United States and of any country allied with the United States during current or past wars or through treaty arrangements.
6. "Broken package" means any container of spirituous liquor on which the United States tax seal has been broken or removed, or from which the cap, cork or seal placed thereupon by the manufacturer has been removed.
7. "Club" includes any of the following organizations where the sale of spirituous liquor for consumption on the premises is made to members only:
(a) A post, chapter, camp or other local unit composed solely of veterans and its duly recognized auxiliary that has been chartered by the Congress of the United States for patriotic, fraternal or benevolent purposes and that has, as the owner, lessee or occupant, operated an establishment for that purpose in this state.
(b) A chapter, aerie, parlor, lodge or other local unit of an American national fraternal organization that has, as the owner, lessee or occupant, operated an establishment for fraternal purposes in this state. An American national fraternal organization as used in this subdivision shall actively
operate in not less than thirty-six states or have been in active continuous existence for not less than twenty years.
(c) A hall or building association of a local unit mentioned in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this paragraph, all of the capital stock of which is owned by the local unit or the members, and that operates the clubroom facilities of the local unit.
(d) A golf club that has more than fifty bona fide members and that owns, maintains or operates a bona fide golf links together with a clubhouse.
(e) A social club with more than one hundred bona fide members who are actual residents of the county in which it is located, that owns, maintains or operates club quarters, that is authorized and incorporated to operate as a nonprofit club under the laws of this state, and that has been continuously incorporated and operating for a period of not less than one year. The club shall have had, during this one year period, a bona fide membership with regular meetings conducted at least once each month, and the membership shall be and shall have been actively engaged in carrying out the objects of the club. The club's membership shall consist of bona fide dues paying members paying at least six dollars per year, payable monthly, quarterly or annually, which have been recorded by the secretary of the club, and the members at the time of application for a club license shall be in good standing having for at least one full year paid dues. At least fifty-one per cent PERCENT of the members shall have signified their intention to secure a social club license by personally signing a petition, on a form prescribed by the board, which shall also include the correct mailing address of each signer. The petition shall not have been signed by a member at a date earlier than one hundred eighty days before the filing of the application. The club shall qualify for exemption from the payment of state income taxes under title 43 . It is the intent of this subdivision that a license shall not be granted to a club that is, or has been, primarily formed or activated to obtain a license to sell liquor, but solely to a bona fide club, where the sale of liquor is incidental to the main purposes of the club.
(f) An airline club operated by or for airlines that are certificated by the United States government and that maintain or operate club quarters located at airports with international status.
8. "Company" or "association", when used in reference to a corporation, includes successors or assigns.
9. "Control" means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of an applicant, licensee or controling person, whether through the ownership of voting securities or a partnership interest, by agreement or otherwise. Control is presumed to exist if a person has the direct or indirect ownership of or power to vote ten per cent PERCENT or more of the outstanding voting securities of the applicant, licensee or controlling person or to control in any manner the election of one or more of the directors of the applicant, licensee or controling person. In the case of a partnership, control is presumed to mean the general partner or a limited partner who holds ten per cent PERCENT or more of the voting rights
of the partnership. For the purposes of determining the percentage of voting securities owned, controlled or held by a person, there shall be aggregated with the voting securities attributed to the person the voting securities of any other person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the other person, or by an officer, partner, employee or agent of the person or by a spouse, parent or child of the person. Control is also presumed to exist if a creditor of the applicant, licensee or controlling person holds a beneficial interest in ten per cent PERCENT or more of the liabilities of the licensee or controlling person. THE PRESUMPTIONS IN THIS PARAGRAPH REGARDING CONTROL ARE REBUTTABLE.
10. "Controlling person" means a person directly or indirectly possessing control of an applicant or licensee.
11. "Craft distiller" means a distiller in the United States or in a territory or possession of the United States that holds a license pursuant to section 4-205.10.
12. "Department" means the department of liquor licenses and control.
13. "Director" means the director of the department of liquor licenses and control.
14. "Distilled spirits" includes alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, tequila, mescal, gin, absinthe, a compound or mixture of any of them or of any of them with any vegetable or other substance, alcohol bitters, bitters containing alcohol, fruits preserved in ardent spirits, and any alcoholic mixture or preparation, whether patented or otherwise, that may in sufficient quantities produce intoxication.
15. "Employee" means any person who performs any service on licensed premises on a full-time, part-time or contract basis with consent of the licensee, whether or not the person is denominated an employee, independent contractor or otherwise. Employee does not include a person exclusively on the premises for musical or vocal performances, for repair or maintenance of the premises or for the delivery of goods to the licensee.
16. "Farm winery" means a winery in the United States or in a territory or possession of the United States that holds a license pursuant to section 4-205.04.
17. "Government license" means a license to serve and sell spirituous liquor on specified premises available only to a state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university or the national guard or Arizona coliseum and exposition center on application by the governing body of a state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university or the national guard or Arizona exposition and state fair board.
18. "Legal drinking age" means twenty-one years of age or older.
19. "License" means a license or an interim retail permit issued pursuant to this title.
20. "License fees" means fees collected for license issuance, license application, license renewal, interim permit issuance and license transfer between persons or locations.
21. "Licensee" means a person who has been issued a license or an interim retail permit pursuant to this title or a special event licensee.
22. "Manager" means a natural person who meets the standards required of licensees and who has authority to organize, direct, carry on, control or otherwise operate a licensed business on a temporary or full-time basis.
23. "Microbrewery" means a brewery in the United States or in a territory or possession of the United States that meets the requirements of section 4-205.08.
24. "Off-sale retailer" means any person operating a bona fide regularly established retail liquor store selling spirituous liquors, wines and beer, and any established retail store selling commodities other than spirituous liquors and engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors only in the original unbroken package, to be taken away from the premises of the retailer and to be consumed off the premises.
25. "On-sale retailer" means any person operating an establishment where spirituous liquors are sold in the original container for consumption on or off the premises or in individual portions for consumption on the premises.
26. "Person" includes a partnership, limited liability company, association, company or corporation, as well as a natural person.
27. "Premises" or "licensed premises" means the area from which the licensee is authorized to sell, dispense or serve spirituous liquors under the provision of the license. Premises or licensed premises includes a patio that is not contiguous to the remainder of the premises or licensed premises if the patio is separated from the remainder of the premises or licensed premises by a public or private walkway or driveway not to exceed thirty feet, subject to rules the director may adopt to establish criteria for noncontiguous premises.
28. "Registered mail" includes certified mail.
29. "Registered retail agent" means any person who is authorized pursuant to section 4-222 to purchase spirituous liquors for and on behalf of himself and other retail licensees.
30. "Repeated acts of violence" means: two or more acts of violence occurring within seven days, three or more acts of violence occurring within thirty days or acts of violence occurring with any other similar frequency which the director determines to be unusual or deserving of review.
(a) FOR LICENSED PREMISES WITH A PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF TWO HUNDRED OR FEWER PERSONS, TWO OR MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE OCCURRING WITHiN SEVEN DAYS OR THREE OR MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE OCCURRING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
(b) FOR LICENSED PREMISES WITH A PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED BUT NOT MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS, FOUR OR MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
(c) FOR LICENSED PREMISES WITH A PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF MORE THAN FOUR hundred but not more than six hundred fifty persons, five or more acts of VIOLENCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
(d) FOR LICENSED PREMISES WITH A PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF MORE THAN SIX hundred fifty but not more than one thousand fifty persons, six or more acts OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
(e) FOR LICENSED PREMISES WITH A PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF MORE THAN ONE thousand fifty persons, SEVEN OR MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
(f) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "PERMANENT OCCUPANCY" MEANS THE MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY OF THE BUILDING OR FACILITY AS SET BY THE FIRE MARSHAL FOR THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE BUILDING OR FACILITY IS LOCATED.
31. "Sell" includes soliciting or receiving an order for, keeping or exposing for sale, directly or indirectly delivering for value, pedding, keeping with intent to sell and trafficking in.
32. "Spirituous liquor" includes alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, tequila, mescal, gin, wine, porter, ale, beer, any malt liquor or malt beverage, absinthe, a compound or mixture of any of them or of any of them with any vegetable or other substance, alcohol bitters, bitters containing alcohol, any liquid mixture or preparation, whether patented or otherwise, which produces intoxication, fruits preserved in ardent spirits, and beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent PERCENT of alcohol by volume.
33. "Vehicle" means any means of transportation by land, water or air, and includes everything made use of in any way for such transportation.
34. "Vending machine" means a machine that dispenses merchandise through the means of coin, token, credit card or other nonpersonal means of accepting payment for merchandise received.
35. "Veteran" means a person who has served in the United States air force, army, navy, marine corps or coast guard, as an active nurse in the services of the American red cross, in the army and navy nurse corps in time of war, or in any expedition of the armed forces of the United States, and who has received a discharge other than dishonorable.
36. "Voting security" means any security presently entitling the owner or holder of the security to vote for the election of directors of an applicant, licensee or controlling person.
37. "Wine" means the product obtained by the fermentation of grapes, of other agricultural products containing natural or added sugar OR CIDER or any such alcoholic beverage fortified with grape brandy and containing not more than twenty-four per cent PERCENT of alcohol by volume.

Sec. 2. Section 4-202, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-202. Qualifications of licensees; application; background information; prior convictions
A. Every spirituous liquor licensee, other than a club licensee, a corporation licensee, a limited liability company licensee or an out-of-state licensee, shall be a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of this state or a legal resident alien who is a bona fide resident of this state. If a partnership, each partner shall be a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of this state or a legal resident alien who is a bona fide resident of this state, except that for a limited partnership
an individual general partner is required to meet the qualifications of an individual licensee, a corporate general partner is required to meet the qualifications of a corporate licensee and a limited partner is not required to be a citizen of the United States, a legal resident alien or a bona fide resident of this state. If a corporation or limited liability company, it shall be a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation or a limited liability company that has qualified to do business in this state. A person shall hold a club license, corporation license, limited liability company license, partnership license or out-of-state license through an agent who shall be a natural person and meet the qualifications for licensure, except that an agent for an out-of-state license as specified in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 2 need not be a resident of this state. NOTICE OF CHANGE OF AGENT SHALL BE FILED WITH THE DIRECTOR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER A CHANGE. For the purposes of this subsection, "agent" means a person who is designated by an applicant or licensee to receive communications from the department and to file documents and sign documents for filing with the department on behalf of the applicant or licensee.
B. A person shall file an application for a spirituous liquor license on a form prescribed by the director. The director shall require any applicant and may require any controlling person, other than a bank or licensed lending institution, to furnish background information and to submit a full set of fingerprints to the department. The department of liquor licenses and control shall submit the fingerprints to the department of public safety for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check pursuant to section 41-1750 and Public Law 92-544. The department of public safety may exchange this fingerprint data with the federal bureau of investigation. If a license is issued or transferred when fees are waived pursuant to section 4-209, subsection $I$, no additional background check is required if the person has already completed a background investigation in connection with the continuing business.
C. Each applicant or licensee shall designate a person who shall be responsible for managing the premises. The designated person may be the applicant or licensee. The manager shall be a natural person and shall meet all the requirements for licensure. The same person may be designated as the manager for more than one premises owned by the same licensee. Notice of a change in the manager shall be filed with the director within thirty days after a change.
D. No license shall be issued to any person who, within one year before application, has had a license revoked. The director shall not issue an interim permit or restaurant license to any person who, at the same location, has been required to surrender a restaurant license pursuant to section 4-205.02, subsection D or section 4-213 until twelve months after the date of the surrender. No license shall be issued to or renewed for any person who, within five years before application, has been convicted of a felony, or convicted of an offense in another state that would be a felony in this state. For a conviction of a corporation to be a basis for a denial
under the provisions of this section, the limitations that are provided in section 4-210, subsection A, paragraph 8 shall apply. No corporation shall have its annual license issued or renewed unless it has on file with the department a list of its officers and directors and any stockholders who own ten per cent PERCENT or more of the corporation.
E. The department of liquor licenses and control shall receive criminal history record information from the department of public safety for applicants for employment with the department of liquor licenses and control or for a license issued by the department of liquor licenses and control.
F. The department shall not issue or renew a license for any person who on the request of the director fails to provide the department with complete financial disclosure statements indicating all financial holdings of the person or any other person in or relating to the license applied for, including all cosignatories on financial holdings, land, buildings, leases or other forms of indebtedness that the applicant has incurred or will incur.

Sec. 3. Section 4-203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-203. Licenses; issuance; transfer: reversion to state
A. A spirituous liquor license shall be issued only after satisfactory showing of the capability, qualifications and reliability of the applicant and, with the exception of wholesaler, producer, government or club licensees, that the public convenience requires and that the best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance. If an application is filed for the issuance of a transferable or nontransferable license, other than for a craft distiller license, a microbrewery license or a farm winery license, for a location that on the date the application is filed has a valid license of the same series, or in the case of a restaurant license application filed for a location with a valid hotel-motel license, issued at that location, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the public convenience and best interest of the community at that location was established at the time the location was previously licensed. The presumption may be rebutted by competent contrary evidence. The presumption shall not apply once the licensed location has not been in use for more than one hundred eighty days and the presumption shall not extend to the personal qualifications of the applicant.
B. The license shall be to manufacture, sell or deal in spirituous liquors only at the place and in the manner provided in the license. A separate license shall be issued for each specific business, and each shall specify:

1. The particular spirituous liquors that the licensee is authorized to manufacture, sell or deal in.
2. The place of business for which issued.
3. The purpose for which the liquors may be manufactured or sold.
C. A spirituous liquor license issued to a bar, a liquor store or a beer and wine bar shall be transferable as to any permitted location within the same county, provided such transfer meets the requirements of an original application. A spirituous liquor license may be transferred to a person
qualified to be a licensee, provided such transfer is pursuant to either judicial decree, nonjudicial foreclosure of a legal or equitable lien, including security interests held by financial institutions pursuant to section 4-205.05, a sale of the license, a bona fide sale of the entire business and stock in trade, or such other bona fide transactions as may be provided for by rule. Any change in ownership of the business of a licensee, directly or indirectly, as defined by rule is deemed a transfer.
D. All applications for a new license pursuant to section 4-201 or for a transfer to a new location pursuant to subsection $C$ of this section shall be filed with and determined by the director, except when the governing body of the city or town or the board of supervisors receiving an application pursuant to section 4-201 orders disapproval of the application or makes no recommendation or when the director, the state liquor board or any aggrieved party requests a hearing. The application shall then be presented to the state liquor board, and the new license or transfer shall not become effective unless approved by the state liquor board.
E. A person who assigns, surrenders, transfers or sells control of a liquor license or business that has a spirituous liquor license shall notify the director within thirty business days after the assignment, surrender, transfer or sale. No spirituous liquor license shall be leased or subleased. A concession agreement entered into under section 4-205.03 is not considered a lease or sublease in violation of this section.
F. If a person other than those persons originally licensed acquires control over a license or licensee, the person shall file notice of the acquisition with the director within thirty business days after the acquisition of control and a list of officers, directors or other controlling persons on a form prescribed by the director. All officers, directors or other controlling persons shall meet the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title. On request, the director shall conduct a preinvestigation before the assignment, sale or transfer of control of a license or licensee, the reasonable costs of which, not to exceed one thousand dollars, shall be borne by the applicant. The preinvestigation shall determine whether the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title are met. On receipt of notice of an acquisition of control or request of a preinvestigation, the director shall forward the notice within fifteen days to the local governing body of the city or town, if the licensed premises is in an incorporated area, or the county, if the licensed premises is in an unincorporated area. The local governing body of the city, town or county may protest the acquisition of control within sixty days based on the capability, reliability and qualification of the person acquiring control. If the director does not receive any protests, the director may protest the acquisition of control or approve the acquisition of control based on the capability, reliability and qualification of the person acquiring control. Any protest shall be set for a hearing before the board. Any transfer shall be approved or disapproved within one hundred five days of AFTER the filing of the notice of acquisition of control. The person who has acquired control
of a license or licensee has the burden of an original application at the hearing, and the board shall make its determination pursuant to section 4-202 and this section with respect to capability, reliability and qualification.
G. A licensee who holds a license in nonuse status for more than five months shall be required to pay a one hundred dollar surcharge for each month thereafter. The surcharge shall be paid at the time the license is returned to active status. A license automatically reverts to the state after being held in continuous nonuse in excess of thirty-six months. The director may waive the surcharge and may extend the time period provided in this subsection for good cause. A license shall not be deemed to have gone into active status if the license is transferred to a location that at the time of or immediately before the transfer had an active license of the same type, unless the licenses are under common ownership or control.
H. A restructuring of a licensee's business is an acquisition of control pursuant to subsection $F$ of this section and is a transfer of a spirituous liquor license and not the issuance of a new spirituous liquor license if both of the following apply:
4. All of the controlling persons of the licensee and the new business entity are identical.
5. There is no change in control or beneficial ownership.
I. If subsection H of this section applies, the licensee's history of violations of this title is the history of the new business entity. The director may prescribe a form and shall require the applicant to provide the necessary information to ensure compliance with this subsection and subsections $F$ and $G$ of this section.
J. Notwithstanding subsection $B$ of this section, the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges may deliver spirituous liquor off of the licensed premises in connection with the sale of spirituous liquor. The licensee may maintain a delivery service and shall be liable for any violation committed in connection with any sale or delivery of spirituous liquor, provided that such delivery is made by an employee who is at least twenty-one years of age. The retail licensee shall collect payment for the price of the spirituous liquor no later than at the time of delivery. The director shall adopt rules that set operational limits for the delivery of spirituous liquors by the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges. For the purposes of this subsection, an independent contractor or the employee of an independent contractor is deemed to be an employee of the licensee when making a sale or delivery of spirituous liquor for the licensee.
K. Except as provided in subsection $J$ of this section, Arizona licensees may transport spirituous liquors for themselves in vehicles owned, leased or rented by such licensee.
L. Notwithstanding subsection $B$ of this section, an off-sale retail licensee may provide consumer tasting of wines off of the licensed premises.
M. The director may adopt reasonable rules to protect the public interest and prevent abuse by licensees of the activities permitted such licensees by subsections $J$ and $L$ of this section.
N. Failure to pay any surcharge prescribed by subsection $G$ of this section or failure to report the period of nonuse of a license shall be grounds for revocation of the license or grounds for any other sanction provided by this title. The director may consider extenuating circumstances if control of the license is acquired by another party in determining whether or not to impose any sanctions under this subsection.

0 . If a licensed location has not been in use for two years, the location must requalify for a license pursuant to subsection $A$ of this section and shall meet the same qualifications required for issuance of a new license except when the director deems that the nonuse of the location was due to circumstances beyond the licensee's control.
P. If the licensee's interest is forfeited pursuant to section 4-210, subsection L, the location shall requalify for a license pursuant to subsection $A$ of this section and shall meet the same qualifications required for issuance of a new license except when a bona fide lienholder demonstrates mitigation pursuant to section $4-210$, subsection $K$.
Q. The director may implement a procedure for the issuance of a license with a licensing period of two years.

Sec. 4. Section 4-205.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.02. Restaurant license; issuance; regulatory provisions; expiration; definitions
A. The director may issue a restaurant license to any restaurant in this state that is regularly open for the serving of food to guests for compensation and that has suitable kitchen facilities connected with the restaurant for keeping, cooking and preparing foods required for ordinary meals.
B. The director shall issue the license in the name of the restaurant upon ON application for the license by the owner or lessee of the restaurant, provided the applicant is otherwise qualified to hold a spirituous liquor license. The holder of such license is subject to the penalties prescribed for any violation of the law relating to alcoholic beverages.
C. The holder of a restaurant license may sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises. For the purpose of this subsection, "licensed premises" may include rooms, areas or locations in which the restaurant normally sells or serves spirituous liquors pursuant to regular operating procedures and practices and that are contiguous to the restaurant or a noncontiguous patio pursuant to section 4-101, paragraph 26 27. For the purposes of this subsection, a restaurant licensee must submit proof of tenancy or permission from the landowner or lessor for all property to be included in the licensed premises.
D. In addition to other grounds prescribed in this title on which a license may be revoked, the director may require the holder of a restaurant
license issued pursuant to this section to surrender the license in any case in which the licensee ceases to operate as a restaurant, as prescribed in subsection A of this section. The surrender of a license pursuant to this subsection does not prevent the director from revoking the license for other grounds prescribed in this title or for making deliberate material misrepresentations to the department regarding the licensee's equipment, service or entertainment items or seating capacity in applying for the restaurant license.
E. Neither the director nor the board may initially issue a restaurant license if either finds that there is sufficient evidence that the operation will not satisfy the criteria adopted by the director for issuing a restaurant license described in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12. The director shall issue a restaurant license only if the applicant has submitted a plan for the operation of the restaurant. The plan shall be completed on forms provided by the department and shall include listings of all restaurant equipment and service items, the restaurant seating capacity and other information requested by the department to substantiate that the restaurant will operate in compliance with this section.
F. The holder of the license described in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12 who intends to alter the seating capacity or dimensions of a restaurant facility shall notify the department in advance on forms provided by the department.
G. The director may charge a fee for site inspections conducted before the issuance of a restaurant license.
H. A RESTAURANT APPLICANT OR LICENSEE MAY APPLY FOR A PERMIT ALLOWING FOR THE SALE OF BEER FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE LICENSED PREMISES PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-244, PARAGRAPH 32, SUBDIVISION (c) ON A FORM PRESCRIBED AND FURNISHED BY THE DIRECTOR. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL NOT ISSUE A PERMIT TO A RESTAURANT APPLICANT OR LICENSEE THAT DOES NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 4-207, SUBSECTION A. THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4-207, SUBSECTION B DO NOT APPLY TO THIS SUBSECTION. THE PERMIT SHALL BE ISSUED ONLY AFTER THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED THAT THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE REQUIRES AND THAT THE best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance OF THE PERMIT, CONSIDERING THE SAME CRITERIA ADOPTED BY THE DIRECTOR FOR ISSUING A RESTAURANT LICENSE DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4-209, SUBSECTION B, PARAGRAPH 12. THE AMOUNT OF BEER SOLD UNDER THE PERMIT SHALL NOT EXCEED TEN PERCENT OF GROSS REVENUE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR SOLD BY THE ESTABLISHMENT. after the permit has been issued, the permit shall be noted on the license ITSELF AND in the records of the department. the director may charge a fee FOR PROCESSING THE APPLICATION FOR THE PERMIT AND A RENEWAL FEE.
H. I. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Gross revenue" means the revenue derived from all sales of food and spirituous liquor on the licensed premises, regardless of whether the sales of spirituous liquor are made under a restaurant license issued pursuant to this section or under any other license that has been issued for the premises pursuant to this article.
2. "Restaurant" means an establishment that derives at least forty per cent PERCENT of its gross revenue from the sale of food, including sales of food for consumption off the licensed premises if the amount of these sales included in the calculation of gross revenue from the sale of food does not exceed fifteen per cent PERCENT of all gross revenue of the restaurant.

Sec. 5. Section 4-205.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.03. Government license; issuance; regulatory provisions: agreements with coliseum concessionaires; definitions
A. The department may issue a government license to any state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the national guard or the Arizona exposition and state fair board on application authorized by the governing body of the state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the national guard or the Arizona exposition and state fair board.
B. If the department issues the license, it shall be issued in the name of the state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the national guard or the Arizona coliseum and exposition center. No application shall be filed unless authorized by the respective governing body. The application shall designate for each location a manager or other individual responsible for administering the license. The state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the national guard or the Arizona exposition and state fair board shall give notice to the department within ten days $\theta f$ AFTER any change in the designee. The state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the national guard or the Arizona coliseum and exposition center to which a license is issued is subject to the fine or penalty prescribed for any violation of the statutes relating to alcoholic beverages.
C. The holder of a government license may sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the premises for which the license is issued. A separate license is required for each premises on which spirituous liquors are served. A single premises licensed under this section may consist of not more than one dock area that is designated by a city or town and that is situated on a lake owned by the city or town and not more than thirty boats that are operated on the lake. A dock and boats that comprise a premises under this subsection shall be operated in compliance with subsection $G$ of this section.
D. A governing body in possession of a government license may by appropriate legislation or rule authorize the use of the license pursuant to a concession agreement approved by the governing body.
E. The department may adopt rules in order to administer this section.
F. Any agreement entered into by the Arizona exposition and state fair board allowing an indicated concessionaire to serve alcoholic beverages
pursuant to this section shall contain a provision requiring the concessionaire to do both of the following:

1. Fully indemnify and hold harmless this state and any of its agencies, boards, commissions, officers and employees against any liability for loss or damage incurred either on or off state property and resulting from the negligent serving of alcoholic beverages by the concessionaire or the concessionaire's agents or employees.
2. Post a surety bond in favor of this state in an amount determined by the Arizona exposition and state fair board to be sufficient to indemnify this state against the potential liability or name this state as an additional insured in a liability policy that provides sufficient coverage to indemnify this state as determined by the Arizona exposition and state fair board.
G. The following apply to the operation of a dock and boats as a licensed premises pursuant to subsection $C$ of this section:
3. Liquor may be sold only for consumption on the premises in conjunction with consumption of food.
4. Liquor shall not be served or consumed on the dock. Liquor shall not be served on a boat earlier than fifteen minutes before the boat is scheduled to depart from the dock and shall not be served after a boat returns to the dock.
5. A person shall not be served more than thirty-two FIFTY ounces of beer, one liter of wine or four ounces of distilled spirits AT ONE TIME while the person is on a boat.
6. A person shall not bring spirituous liquor onto a boat other than liquor purchased by the licensee or a concessionaire for resale under the provisions of this title.
7. The pilot of each boat, all crew members and all persons who sell or serve spirituous liquor on each boat are deemed employees of the licensee for purposes of this title.
8. The pilot of each boat shall either have a current and valid coast guard operator's license or shall have successfully completed a safety and operator training course approved by the city or town.
9. Spirituous liquor shall not be served, consumed or possessed by a customer on the boat between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.
10. All provisions of this title and rules adopted pursuant to this title that are not inconsistent with this section apply to sales and consumption of spirituous liquor on the licensed premises.
H. For the purposes of this section:
11. "Arizona coliseum and exposition center" includes all property under the control of the Arizona exposition and state fair board as provided in section 3-1001.
12. "Boat" means a seaworthy vessel that is designed to carry and that is capable of carrying not less than fifteen nor more than forty-five passengers, that has a displacement of not more than ten tons and that possesses a current coast guard certificate.
13. "Community college" has the same meaning prescribed in section 15-1401.
14. "State university" means institutions as described in section 15-1601.

Sec. 6. Section 4-205.04, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.04. Farm winery license; issuance; regulatory provisions;
retail site: fee
A. The director may issue a farm winery license to any person who meets the requirements of subsection $C$ of this section. Each location that engages in producing or manufacturing these products must obtain a separate farm winery license. The licensee may not transfer the farm winery license from person to person or from location to location.
B. An applicant for a farm winery license, at the time of filing the application for the license, shall accompany the application with the license fee. Persons holding a farm winery license shall report annually at the end of each calendar year, at such time and in such manner as the director may prescribe, the amount of wine produced or manufactured by them during the calendar year. In addition to any provision of this title, if the total amount of wine produced or manufactured during the year exceeds the amount permitted annually by the license, the licensee shall apply for and receive a producer's license only upon $0 N$ surrender of the farm winery license or licenses.
C. A person may be licensed as a farm winery to sell wine produced or manufactured if in a calendar year it produces at least two hundred gallons and not more than forty thousand gallons of wine and if the winery either holds a winery permit issued by the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau or has a contract pursuant to subsection $E$ of this section for the production or manufacturing of wine from grapes or other fruit grown on at least five producing acres of land owned or controlled by the applicant and the land has been devoted to fruit growing for at least three consecutive calendar years. A licensed farm winery may make sales and deliveries of wine only as specifically provided in this section and as follows:

1. A licensed farm winery may make sales and deliveries of wine to wholesalers licensed to sell wine under this title.
2. A licensed farm winery may serve wine produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of sampling the wine. The wine may include wine produced pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section.
3. A representative of the licensed farm winery may consume small amounts of the products of the licensed farm winery on the premises for the purpose of sampling the wine. The wine may include wine produced pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section.
4. A licensed farm winery may sell to a consumer physically present on the premises wine produced or manufactured on the premises in the original container for consumption on or off the premises. The wine may include wine produced pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section.
5. A licensed farm winery may purchase and sell wine produced by another licensed farm winery for consumption on or off the premises only if the retail sale is to a consumer physically present on the premises of the farm winery, except that the sales of wine produced by another winery may not exceed twenty per cent PERCENT of the farm winery's sales by volume. The percentage limitation shall not apply to wine produced pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section.
6. If the licensed farm winery is not otherwise engaged in the business of a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender or other producer of spirituous liquor in any jurisdiction, the licensed farm winery may hold licenses prescribed in section 4-209, subsection B, paragraph 12 on the licensed farm winery premises or other retail premises. Except as provided in paragraph 5 of this subsection, the licensed farm winery shall purchase all other spirituous liquor for sale at the on-sale retail premises from wholesalers that are licensed in this state, except that a licensed farm winery may:
(a) Purchase wine from other farm wineries pursuant to paragraph 7 of this subsection.
(b) Make deliveries of the wine that the farm winery produces to the farm winery's own commonly controlled retail licensed premises.
7. A licensed farm winery that produces not more than twenty thousand gallons of wine in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of the wine that the licensed farm winery produces to on-sale and off-sale retailers.
8. Notwithstanding section 4-244, paragraphs 3 and 7 , an on-sale or off-sale retailer may purchase and accept delivery of wine from a licensed farm winery pursuant to paragraph 7 of this subsection.
9. A licensed farm winery that produces not more than twenty thousand gallons of wine in a calendar year may make sales and deliveries of wine that the licensed farm winery produces to consumers off of the licensed premises and that is ordered by telephone, mail, fax or catalogue, through the internet or by other means if all of the following apply:
(a) The purchaser of the wine provided the licensed farm winery with verification of the purchaser's legal age to purchase alcohol.
(b) The shipping container in which the wine is shipped is marked to require the signature on delivery of an adult who is of legal age to purchase alcohol and delivery confirmation.
(c) The wine is for personal use only and not for resale.
(d) The wine is delivered by the licensed farm winery or shipped by the licensed farm winery by a common carrier to a residential or business address other than a premises licensed pursuant to this title.
(e) The purchaser could have carried the wine lawfully into or within this state.
(f) The delivery is made by a person who is at least twenty-one years of age.
(g) The farm winery shall collect payment for the price of the spirituous liquor no later than at the time of delivery.
10. A licensed farm winery may make sales and deliveries as expressly permitted by sections 4-203.03, 4-203.04 and 4-244.04.
D. On application by one or more persons, the director may approve applications for grouping two or more farm winery licenses at one location under a plan of alternating proprietorships if a licensed winery has received approval of the alternating proprietorship by the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau and the participating wineries operate under the regulations and guidelines that are issued by the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau. Each participating winery shall be responsible for filing all reports that relate to its wine production or manufacturing with the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau and the department.
E. A person otherwise qualified to receive a farm winery license may enter into a custom crush arrangement where a licensed winery produces or manufactures wine from grapes or other fruit supplied by the person. The winery receiving the fruit shall be licensed by the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau and the department and shall be responsible for filing all reports that relate to its wine production or manufacturing with the United States alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau and the department. Each person supplying the grapes or other fruit shall first apply for and receive a farm winery license and shall report to the department all volumes of wine from its custom crush arrangements, which shall not be allocated to the gallonage of the receiving FARM winery IF THE SUPPLYing Farm winery has an active basic permit issued by the united states ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU.
F. On application by a farm winery licensee, the director may authorize a farm winery licensee to operate up to two remote tasting and retail premises if:
11. The wine sold at the premises is limited to wine produced or manufactured by the licensed farm winery and wines produced or manufactured by other licensed farm wineries, including wines produced or manufactured pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section. The farm winery may sell wine to a consumer physically present on the premises for consumption on or off the premises. Sales of wines not produced or manufactured by the farm winery shall be limited to no more than twenty per cent PERCENT of the total sales by volume at that location. The percentage limitation shall not apply to wine produced pursuant to subsections $D$ and $E$ of this section.
12. The farm winery licensee:
(a) Remains responsible for the premises.
(b) Obtains approval for the premises from the local governing body before submitting an application to the department. A copy of an order from the local governing body recommending approval of the premises must be filed with the department as part of the application.
(c) Does not sublease the premises.
(d) Has an agent who is a natural person who meets the qualifications of licensure in this state.
(e) Meets the qualifications for a license pursuant to section 4-203, subsection $A$.
G. A farm winery licensee may hold a craft distillery DISTILLER license issued pursuant to section 4-205.10. The farm wine WINERY and craft distillery DISTILLER licensee may only produce distilled spirits up to a gallonage of one thousand gallons in a calendar year from fruit processed at the winery for the primary purpose of making wine. The farm wine WINERY and craft distillery DISTILLER licensee is subject to all other requirements of this section and section $4-205.10$. The farm winery may provide sampling and sales of the distilled spirits pursuant to section $4-205.10$, subsection $C$, paragraphs 2 and 3 on the same premises as the wine sampling and retail sales.
H. The farm winery is liable for any violation committed in connection with any sale or delivery of the wine. The rules adopted by the director pursuant to section $4-203$, subsection $J$ shall apply to the delivery of wine under subsection C, paragraph 9 of this section. An act or omission of any person who makes a sale or delivery of wine for a licensee under subsection C, paragraph 9 of this section is deemed to be an act or omission of the licensee for the purposes of section 4-210, subsection A, paragraph 9.
I. A farm winery that sells or delivers wine pursuant to this section shall:
13. Pay to the department of revenue all luxury taxes imposed pursuant to title 42, chapter 3 and all transaction privilege or use taxes imposed pursuant to title 42, chapter 5.
14. File all returns or reports required by law.
J. A delivery of wine by a farm winery to a purchaser in this state is a transaction deemed to have occurred in this state.
K. The director shall adopt rules in order to administer this section.
L. The director may charge an additional farm winery license fee adopted pursuant to section $4-209$ for the issuance of licenses, authorizations or approvals pursuant to subsections $D, E$ and $F$ of this section.

Sec. 7. Section 4-205.05, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-205.05. Disposal of seized or recovered liquor
A. The director may issue a temporary permit authorizing the disposal at public auction of spirituous liquor that has been seized by any agency of this state, the federal government, any political subdivision of this state, any financial institution as defined in section 6-101 that has a security interest in a license or the federal government pursuant to statute. A bid at a public auction shall not be accepted from a licensee if the spirituous liquors offered for sale at the auction were seized from that licensee. The director shall issue the permit only if presented with proper documents of seizure by the appropriate official. The director may dispose of seized spirituous liquor in whole or in part by public auction, by providing the spirituous liquor to law enforcement for training AND INVESTIGATION purposes
only, or both, or by authorizing a qualified person to recycle the spirituous liquor.
B. Spirituous liquor with a stated expiration date on the label shall not be offered for sale at public auction after the expiration date and shall either be destroyed or disposed of as provided in this section. The licensed wholesaler that distributes the spirituous liquor brand in that sales territory may, but is not required to, accept a return of the liquor at no cost for disposal or to enable it to be returned to the supplier.

Sec. 8. Section 4-206.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-206.01. Bar. beer and wine bar or liquor store licenses: number permitted; fee; sampling privileges
A. The director shall determine the total number of spirituous liquor licenses by type and in each county. The director shall publish a listing of that information as determined by the director.
B. In each county, the director, each year, shall issue additional bar, beer and wine bar or liquor store licenses at the rate of one of each type for each additional ten thousand person increase over the population in that county as of July 1, 2010. Any licenses that have been revoked or reverted in any county after July 1, 2014 may be reissued by the director in the county of their issuance. The director may waive the issuance of any series of new, revoked or reverted licenses in a county for one year where there has been no request made to the department for the issuance of a new license of that series. For the purposes of this subsection, the population of a county is deemed to be the population estimated by the office of employment and population statistics within the Arizona department of administration as of July 1 of each year.
C. A person issued a license authorized by subsection $B$ of this section shall pay an additional issuance fee equal to the license's fair market value that shall be paid to the state general fund. The fair market value shall be defined to mean the mean value of licenses of the same type sold on the open market in the same county during the prior twelve months, but if there are not three or more sales then the fair market value shall be determined by two appraisals furnished to the department by independent professional appraisers employed by the director.
D. The director shall employ professional appraisal services to determine the fair market value of bar, beer and wine bar or liquor store licenses.
E. If more than one person applies for an available license, a priority of applicants shall be determined by a random selection method prescribed by the director.
F. After January 1, 2011, bar licenses and beer and wine bar licenses shall be issued and used only if the clear primary purpose and actual primary use is for on-sale retailer privileges. The off-sale privileges associated with a bar license and a beer and wine bar license shall be limited to use, which is clearly auxiliary to the active primary on-sale privilege. A bar
license or a beer and wine bar license shall not be issued or used if the associated off-sale use, by total retail spirituous liquor sales, exceeds thirty per cent PERCENT of the sales price of on-sale spirituous liquors by the licensee at that location. For dual licenses issued pursuant to a single site or where a second license is issued to a site that already has a spirituous liquor license, other than settlement licenses issued as provided by law, the applicant shall have the burden of establishing that public convenience and the best interest of the community will be served by the issuance of the license.
G. The director may issue a beer and wine store license to the holder of a beer and wine bar license simultaneously at the same premises. An applicant for a beer and wine bar license and a beer and wine store license may consolidate the application and may apply for both licenses at the same time. The holder of each license shall fully comply with all applicable provisions of this title. A beer and wine bar license and beer and wine store license on the same premises shall be owned by and issued to the same licensee.
H. The director may issue a beer and wine bar license to the holder of a liquor store license issued simultaneously at the same premises. An applicant for a liquor store license and a beer and wine bar license may consolidate the application and may apply for both licenses at the same time. The holder of each license shall fully comply with all applicable provisions of this title. A liquor store license and a beer and wine bar license on the same premises shall be owned by and issued to the same licensee.
I. The director may issue a restaurant license to the holder of a beer and wine bar license issued simultaneously at the same premises. An applicant for a restaurant license and a beer and wine bar license may consolidate the application and may apply for both licenses at the same time. The holder of each license shall fully comply with all applicable provisions of this title. A restaurant license and a beer and wine bar license on the same premises shall be owned by and issued to the same licensee. The limitation set forth in subsection $F$ of this section with respect to the off-sale privileges of the beer and wine bar licenses shall be measured against the on-sales of beer and wine sales of the establishment. For the purposes of compliance with section 4-205.02, subsection $H$ I, paragraph 2, it shall be conclusively presumed that all on premises sales of spirituous liquors are made under the authority of the restaurant license.
J. An applicant for a liquor store license or a beer and wine store license and the licensee of a liquor store license or a beer and wine store license may apply for sampling privileges associated with the license. Beer and wine store premises shall contain at least five thousand square feet in order to be eligible for sampling privileges. A person desiring a sampling privilege associated with a liquor store license shall apply to the director on a form prescribed and furnished by the director. The application for sampling privileges may be filed for an existing license or may be submitted with an initial license application. The request for sampling approval, the
review of the application and the issuance of approval shall be conducted under the same procedures for the issuance of a spirituous liquor license prescribed in section 4-201. After a sampling privilege has been issued for a liquor store license or a beer and wine store license, the sampling privilege shall be noted on the license itself and in the records of the department. The sampling rights associated with a license are not transferable. The director may charge a fee for processing the EACH application for sampling privileges and a renewal fee as provided in this section. A city or town shall not charge any fee relating to the issuance or renewal of a sampling privilege. Notwithstanding section 4-244, paragraph 19, a liquor store licensee or a beer and wine store licensee that holds a license with sampling privileges may provide spirituous liquor sampling subject to the following requirements:

1. Any open product shall be kept locked by the licensee when the sampling area is not staffed.
2. The licensee is otherwise subject to all other provisions of this title. The licensee is liable for any violation of this title committed in connection with the sampling.
3. The licensed retailer shall make sales of sampled products from the licensed retail premises.
4. The licensee shall not charge any customer for the sampling of any products.
5. The sampling shall be conducted under the supervision of an employee of a sponsoring distiller, vintner, brewer, wholesaler or retail licensee.
6. Accurate records of sampling products dispensed shall be retained by the licensee.
7. Sampling shall be limited to three ounces of beer or cooler-type products, one and one-half ounces of wine and one ounce of distilled spirits per person, per brand, per day.
8. The sampling shall be conducted only on the licensed premises.
K. If a beer and wine bar license and a beer and wine store license are issued at the same premises, for the purposes of reporting liquor purchases under each license, all spirituous beverages purchased for sampling are conclusively presumed to be purchased under the beer and wine bar license and all spirituous liquor sold off-sale are conclusively presumed to be purchased under the beer and wine store license.
L. The director may issue a beer and wine store license to the holder of a bar license simultaneously at the same premises. An applicant for a beer and wine store license and a bar license may consolidate the application and may apply for both licenses at the same time. The holder of each license shall fully comply with all applicable provisions of this title. A beer and wine store license and a bar license on the same premises shall be owned by and issued to the same licensee. If a beer and wine store license and a bar license are issued at the same premises, for purposes of reporting liquor
purchases under each license, all off-sale beer and wine sales are conclusively presumed to be purchased under the beer and wine store license.

Sec. 9. Section 4-207, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-207. Restrictions on licensing premises near school or church buildings: definitions
A. A retailer's license shall not be issued for any premises that are, at the time the license application is received by the director, within three hundred horizontal feet of a church, within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreational area adjacent to such school building. This section does not prohibit the renewal of a valid license issued pursuant to this title if, on the date that the original application for the license is filed, the premises were not within three hundred horizontal feet of a church, within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreational area adjacent to such school building.
B. Subsection A of this section does not apply to a:

1. Restaurant issued a license pursuant to section 4-205.02, SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS IN SECTION 4-205.02, SUBSECTION H, FOR A PERMIT ALLOWING FOR THE SALE OF BEER FOR CONSUMPTION OFF OF THE LICENSED PREMISES PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-244, PARAGRAPH 32, SUBDIVISION (c).
2. Special event license issued pursuant to section 4-203.02.
3. Hotel-motel issued a license pursuant to section 4-205.01.
4. Government license issued pursuant to section 4-205.03.
5. Playing area of a golf course issued a license pursuant to this article.
6. A Beer and wine license at a not-for-profit performing arts theatre with a permanent seating capacity of at least two hundred fifty persons.
C. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section:
7. A transferable spirituous liquor license that is validly issued and that is, on the date an application for a transfer is filed, within three hundred horizontal feet of a church, within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreational area adjacent to such school building may be transferred person to person pursuant to sections 4-201, 4-202 and 4-203 and remains in full force until the license is terminated in any manner, unless renewed pursuant to section 4-209, subsection A.
8. A person may be issued a spirituous liquor license pursuant to sections 4-201, 4-202 and 4-203 of the same class for premises that, on the date the application is filed, have a valid transferable or nontransferable license of the same series if the premises are, on the date an application for such license is filed, within three hundred horizontal feet of a church,
within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreational area adjacent to such school building and the license remains in full force until the license is terminated in any manner, unless renewed pursuant to section 4-209, subsection A.
9. A person may be issued a liquor store license pursuant to sections 4-201, 4-202, 4-203 and 4-206.01 for premises that have a beer and wine store license validly issued if the premises, on the date an application for such license is filed, are within three hundred horizontal feet of a church, within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreational area adjacent to such school building and the license remains in full force until the license is terminated in any manner, unless renewed pursuant to section 4-209, subsection A.
10. The governing body of a city or town, on a case-by-case basis, may approve an exemption from the distance restrictions prescribed in this section for a church or a public or private school that is located in an area that is designated an entertainment district by the governing body of that city or town. A city or town with a population of at least five hundred thousand persons may designate no more than three entertainment districts within the boundaries of the city or town pursuant to this paragraph. A city or town with a population of at least two hundred thousand persons but less than five hundred thousand persons may designate no more than two entertainment districts within the boundaries of the city or town pursuant to this paragraph. A city or town with a population of less than two hundred thousand persons may designate no more than one entertainment district within the boundaries of the city or town pursuant to this paragraph.
11. A person may be issued a beer and wine store license pursuant to sections 4-201, 4-202, 4-203 and 4-206.01 for premises that have a liquor store license validly issued if the premises, on the date of an application for which the license is filed, are within three hundred horizontal feet of a church, within three hundred horizontal feet of a public or private school building with kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve or within three hundred horizontal feet of a fenced recreation area adjacent to such school building and the license remains in full force until the license is terminated in any manner, unless renewed pursuant to section 4-209, subsection A.
D. For the purposes of this section:
12. "Church" means a building which is erected or converted for use as a church, where services are regularly convened, that is used primarily for religious worship and schooling and that a reasonable person would conclude is a church by reason of design, signs or architectural or other features.
13. "Entertainment district" means a specific contiguous area that is designated an entertainment district by a resolution adopted by the governing
body of a city or town, that consists of no more than one square mile, that is no less than one-eighth of a mile in width and that contains a significant number of entertainment, artistic and cultural venues, including music halls, concert facilities, theaters, arenas, stadiums, museums, studios, galleries, restaurants, bars and other related facilities.

Sec. 10. Section 4-209, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-209. Fees for license, application, issuance, renewal and transfer: late renewal penalty; seasonal operation; surcharges
A. A fee shall accompany an application for an original license or transfer of a license, or in case of renewal, shall be paid in advance. Every license expires annually, except that a license may be renewed for a two-year period pursuant to subsection $M$ of this section if no compliance penalties have been issued to that location during the year before the renewal. A licensee who fails to renew the license on or before the due date shall pay a penalty of one hundred fifty dollars, which the licensee shall pay with the renewal fee. A license renewal that is deposited, properly addressed and postage prepaid in an official depository of the United States mail on or before the due date shall be deemed filed and received by the department on the date shown by the postmark or other official mark of the United States postal service stamped on the envelope. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or other legal holiday, the renewal shall be considered timely if it is received by the department on the next business day. The director may waive a late renewal penalty if good cause is shown by the licensee. A licensee who fails to renew the license on or before the due date may not sell, purchase or otherwise deal in spirituous liquor until the license is renewed. A license that is not renewed within sixty days after the due date is deemed terminated. The director may renew the terminated license if good cause is shown by the licensee. An application fee for an original license or the transfer of a license shall be one hundred dollars, which shall be retained by this state.
B. Issuance fees for original licenses shall be:

1. For an in-state producer's license, to manufacture or produce spirituous liquor in this state, one thousand five hundred dollars.
2. Except as provided in paragraph 15 of this subsection, for an out-of-state producer's, exporter's, importer's or rectifier's license, two hundred dollars.
3. For a microbrewery license, three hundred dollars.
4. For a wholesaler's license, to sell spirituous liquors, one thousand five hundred dollars.
5. For a government license issued in the name of a state agency, state commission, state board, county, city, town, community college or state university or the national guard, one hundred dollars.
6. For a bar license, which is an on-sale retailer's license to sell all spirituous liquors primarily by individual portions and in the original containers, one thousand five hundred dollars.
7. For a beer and wine bar license, which is an on-sale retailer's license to sell beer and wine primarily by individual portions and in the original containers, one thousand five hundred dollars.
8. For a conveyance license issued to an operating railroad company, to sell all spirituous liquors in individual portions or in the original containers on all passenger trains operated by the railroad company, or to an operating airline company, to sell or serve spirituous liquors solely in individual portions on all passenger planes operated by the airline company, or to a boat operating in the waters of this state, to sell all spirituous liquors in individual portions or in the original containers for consumption on the boat, one thousand five hundred dollars.
9. For a liquor store license, which is an off-sale retailer's license to sell all spirituous liquors, one thousand five hundred dollars.
10. For a beer and wine store license, which is an off-sale retailer's license to sell beer and wine, one thousand five hundred dollars.
11. For a hotel-motel license issued as such, to sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises of the hotel or motel, one thousand five hundred dollars.
12. For a restaurant license issued as such, to sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises of the restaurant, one thousand five hundred dollars. FOR A PERMIT ISSUED UNDER SECTION 4-205.02, SUBSECTION H ALLOWING FOR THE SALE OF BEER FOR THE CONSUMPTION OFF THE LICENSED PREMISES PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-244, PARAGRAPH 32, SUBDIVISION (c), THE DIRECTOR MAY CHARGE A FEE.
13. For a farm winery license, one hundred dollars. The director may charge a licensed farm winery a fee pursuant to section 4-205.04, subsection $\square$, E or F L.
14. For a club license issued in the name of a bona fide club qualified under this title to sell all spirituous liquors on-sale, one thousand dollars.
15. For an out-of-state winery that sells not more than two hundred forty gallons of wine in this state in a calendar year, twenty-five dollars.
16. The department may charge a fee for a craft distiller license.
C. The department may issue licenses with staggered renewal dates to distribute the renewal workload as uniformly as practicable throughout the twelve months of the calendar year. If a license is issued less than six months before the scheduled renewal date of the license, as provided by the department's staggered license renewal system, one-half of the annual license fee shall be charged.
D. The annual fees for licenses shall be:
17. For an in-state producer's license, to manufacture or produce spirituous liquors in this state, three hundred fifty dollars.
18. Except as provided in paragraph 15 of this subsection, for an out-of-state producer's, exporter's, importer's or rectifier's license, fifty dollars.
19. For a microbrewery license, three hundred dollars.
20. For a wholesaler's license, to sell spirituous liquors, two hundred fifty dollars.
21. For a government license issued to a county, city or town, community college or state university or the national guard, one hundred dollars.
22. For a bar license, which is an on-sale retailer's license to sell all spirituous liquors primarily by individual portions and in the original containers, one hundred fifty dollars.
23. For a beer and wine bar license, which is an on-sale retailer's license to sell beer and wine primarily by individual portions and in the original containers, seventy-five dollars.
24. For a conveyance license issued to an operating railroad company, to sell all spirituous liquors in individual portions or in the original containers on all passenger trains operated by the railroad company, or to an operating airline company, to sell or serve spirituous liquors solely in individual portions on all passenger planes operated by the airline company, or to a boat operating in the waters of this state, to sell all spirituous liquor in individual portions or in the original containers for consumption on the boat, two hundred twenty-five dollars.
25. For a liquor store license, which is an off-sale retailer's license to sell all spirituous liquors, fifty dollars.
26. For a beer and wine store license, which is an off-sale retailer's license to sell beer and wine, fifty dollars.
27. For a hotel-motel license issued as such, to sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises of the hotel or motel, five hundred dollars.
28. For a restaurant license issued as such, to sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises of the restaurant, five hundred dollars, and for a restaurant license that is permitted to continue operating as a restaurant pursuant to section 4-213, subsection $E$, an additional amount established by the director. The department shall transfer this amount to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund.
29. For a farm winery license, one hundred dollars. The director may charge a licensed farm winery an annual fee pursuant to section 4-205.04, subsection $D$, E or F L.
30. For a club license issued in the name of a bona fide club qualified under this title to sell all spirituous liquors on-sale, one hundred fifty dollars.
31. For an out-of-state winery that sells not more than two hundred forty gallons of wine in this state in a calendar year, twenty-five dollars.
32. The director may charge a fee for the annual renewal of a craft distiller license.
E. Where the business of an on-sale retail licensee is seasonal, not extending over periods of more than six months in any calendar year, the licensee may designate the periods of operation, and a license may be granted
for those periods only, on payment of one-half of the fee prescribed in subsection D of this section.
F. Transfer fees from person to person for licenses transferred pursuant to section 4-203, subsection $C$ shall be three hundred dollars.
G. Transfer fees from location to location, as provided for in section 4-203, shall be one hundred dollars.
H. Assignment fees for a change of agent, as provided for in section 4-202, subsection $\in A$, shall be one hundred dollars, except that where a licensee holds multiple licenses the assignment fee for the first license shall be one hundred dollars and the assignment fee for all remaining licenses transferred to the same OR A NEW agent, OR WITH THE SAME ACQUIRING PARTY OR PARTIES, shall be fifty dollars each, except that the aggregate assignment fees shall in no event exceed one thousand dollars.
I. No fee shall be charged by the department for an assignment of a liquor license in probate or an assignment pursuant to the provisions of a will or pursuant to a judicial decree in a domestic relations proceeding which THAT assigns ownership of a business which THAT includes a spirituous liquor license to one of the parties in the proceeding. In the case of nontransferable licenses no fee shall be charged by the department for the issuance of a license for a licensed business pursuant to a transfer of the business in probate or pursuant to the provisions of a will or pursuant to a judicial decree in a domestic relations proceeding which THAT assigns ownership of the business to one of the parties in the proceeding.
J. The director shall assess a surcharge of thirty dollars on all licenses prescribed in subsection D, paragraphs 6, 7 and 12 of this section. Monies from the surcharge shall be used by the department exclusively for the costs of an auditor and support staff to review compliance by applicants and licensees with the requirements of section $4-205.02$, subsection $E$. The department shall assess the surcharge as part of the annual license renewal fee.
K. The director shall assess a surcharge of thirty-five dollars on all licenses prescribed in this section. Monies from the surcharge shall be used by the department exclusively for the costs of an enforcement program to investigate licensees who have been the subject of multiple complaints to the department. The enforcement program shall respond to complaints against licensees by neighborhood associations, by neighborhood civic groups and from municipal and county governments. The department shall assess the surcharge as part of the annual license renewal fee.
L. The director shall assess a surcharge of twenty dollars on all licenses prescribed in subsection D, paragraphs 11 and 12 of this section and thirty-five dollars on all other licenses prescribed in this section. Monies from the surcharge and from surcharges imposed pursuant to subsection $K$ of this section shall be used by the department exclusively for the costs of a neighborhood association interaction and liquor enforcement management unit. The unit shall respond to complaints from neighborhood associations, neighborhood civic groups and local governing authorities regarding liquor
violations. The director shall report the unit's activities to the board at each board meeting or as the board may direct.
M. Licenses may be renewed every two years with payment of license fees that are twice the amount designated in subsection $D$ of this section and other applicable fees. Licensees renewing every two years must comply with annual reporting requirements. The director may adopt reasonable rules to permit licensees to renew every two years.

Sec. 11. Section 4-227, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-227. Qualified retail cooperatives; pricing; definitions
A. A wholesaler shall sell its product to a qualified retail cooperative at prices established by the quantity of spirituous liquor being purchased.
B. As used in this section:

1. "Product" means a particular brand of spirituous liquor in a designated size container or a mix of brands and containers when sold on a combined basis established by the wholesaler that is offered on quantity discount terms established by the wholesaler.
2. "Qualified retail cooperative" means a retail cooperative of two OR MORE retail licensees OR LICENSES.

Sec. 12. Section 4-227.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-227.01. Channel pricing; definition
A. The wholesaler may employ channel pricing to sell its product to on-sale licensees at a different price than the wholesaler sells its product to off-sale licensees. All channel pricing discounts must be:

1. Based on the volume of the product delivered within a twenty-four hour period.
2. Made equally available to each retailer in that retailer's channel.
B. If an establishment has multiple licenses at the same location and the licenses are not from the same channel, the spirituous liquor shall be SOLD UNDER THE CHANNEL THAT REPRESENTS THE PRimary USE OF THE PREMISES.
B. C. For the purposes of this section, "product" means a particular brand of spirituous liquor in a designated size container or a mix of brands and containers when sold on a combined basis as established by the wholesaler that is offered in quantity discount terms established by the wholesaler.

Sec. 13. Section 4-243, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-243. Commercial coercion or bribery unlawful: exceptions
A. It is unlawful for a person engaged in the business of distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier or blender or any other producer or wholesaler of any spirituous liquor, directly or indirectly, or through an affiliate:

1. To require that a retailer purchase spirituous liquor from the producer or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of spirituous liquor sold or offered for sale by other persons.
2. To induce a retailer by any form of commercial bribery to purchase spirituous liquor from the producer or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of spirituous liquor sold or offered for sale by other persons.
3. To acquire an interest in property owned, occupied or used by the retailer in the retailer's business, or in a license with respect to the premises of the retailer.
4. To furnish, give, rent, lend or sell to the retailer equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services or other things of value, subject to such exception as the rules adopted pursuant to this title may prescribe, having regard for established trade customs and the purposes of this subsection.
5. To pay or credit the retailer for advertising, display or distribution service, except that the director may adopt rules regarding advertising in conjunction with seasonal sporting events.
6. To guarantee a loan or repayment of a financial obligation of the retailer.
7. To extend credit to the retailer on a sale of spirituous liquor.
8. To require the retailer to take and dispose of a certain quota of spirituous liquor.
9. To offer or give a bonus, a premium or compensation to the retailer or any of the retailer's officers, employees or representatives.
B. This section does not prohibit any distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender or other producer or wholesaler of any spirituous liquor from:
10. Giving financial and other forms of event sponsorship assistance to nonprofit or charitable organizations for purposes of charitable fund-raising that are issued special event licenses by the department. This section does not prohibit suppliers from advertising their sponsorship at such special events.
11. Providing samples to retail consumers at on-sale premises establishments according to the following procedures:
(a) Sampling operations shall be conducted under the supervision of an employee of the sponsoring producer or wholesaler.
(b) Sampling shall be limited to twelve ounces of beer or cooler products, six ounces of wine or two ounces of distilled spirits per person per brand.
(c) If requesting the on-sale retailer to prepare a drink for the consumer, the producer's or wholesaler's representative shall pay the retailer for the sample drink.
(d) The producer or wholesaler may not buy the on-sale retailer or the retailer's employees a drink during their working hours or while they are engaged in waiting on or serving customers.
(e) The producer or wholesaler may not give a keg of beer or any spirituous liquor or any other gifts or benefits to the on-sale retailer.
(f) All sampling procedures shall comply with federal sampling laws and regulations.
12. Providing samples to retail consumers on an off-sale retailer's premises according to the following procedures:
(a) Sampling shall be conducted by an employee of the sponsoring producer or wholesaler.
(b) The producer or wholesaler shall notify the department in writing or by electronic means not less than ten FIVE days before the sampling of the date, time and location of the sampling and of the name of the wholesaler or producer distributing the product.
(c) Sampling shall be limited to three ounces of beer, one and one-half ounces of wine or one ounce of distilled spirits per person per day for consumption on the premises and up to seventy-two ounces of beer and two ounces of distilled spirits per person per day for consumption off the premises.
(d) An off-sale retailer shall not permit sampling to be conducted on a licensed premises on more than twelve days in any calendar year per wholesaler or producer.
(e) Sampling shall be limited to one wholesaler TWO WHOLESALERS or producer PRODUCERS at any one off-sale retailer's premises on any day and shall not exceed three hours on any day PER APPROVED SAMPLING.
(f) A producer conducting sampling shall buy the sampled product from a wholesaler.
(g) The producer or wholesaler shall not provide samples to any person who is under the legal drinking age.
(h) The producer or wholesaler shall designate an area in which sampling is conducted that is in the portion of the licensed premises where spirituous liquor is primarily displayed and separated from the remainder of the off-sale retailer's premises by a wall, rope, door, cable, cord, chain, fence or other barrier. The producer or wholesaler shall not permit persons under the legal drinking age from entering the area in which sampling is conducted.
(i) The producer or wholesaler may not provide samples to the retailer or the retailer's employees.
(j) Sampling shall not be conducted in retail premises with a total of under five thousand square feet of retail space unless at least seventy-five per cent PERCENT of the retailer's shelf space is dedicated to the sale of spirituous liquor.
(k) The producer or wholesaler may not give spirituous liquor or any other gifts or benefits to the off-sale retailer.
(1) All sampling procedures shall comply with federal sampling laws and regulations.
C. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section, any wholesaler of any spirituous liquor may sell tobacco products or foodstuffs to a retailer at a price not less than the cost to the wholesaler.
D. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 4, and subsection B, paragraph 2, subdivision (e) of this section, any wholesaler may furnish without cost promotional items to an on-sale retailer, except that the total market value of the promotional items furnished by that wholesaler to that retailer in any calendar year shall not exceed five hundred dollars. For the
purposes of this subsection, "promotional items" means items of equipment, supplies, novelties or other advertising specialties that conspicuously display the brand name of a spirituous liquor product. Promotional items do not include signs.
E. It is unlawful for a retailer to request or knowingly receive anything of value that a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier or blender or any other producer or wholesaler is prohibited by subsection A or D of this section from furnishing to a retailer, except that this subsection shall not prohibit special discounts provided to retailers and based on quantity purchases.

Sec. 14. Section 4-244, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-244. Unlawful acts
It is unlawful:

1. For a person to buy for resale, sell or deal in spirituous liquors in this state without first having procured a license duly issued by the board.
2. For a person to sell or deal in alcohol for beverage purposes without first complying with this title.
3. For a distiller, vintner, brewer or wholesaler knowingly to sell, dispose of or give spirituous liquor to any person other than a licensee except in sampling wares as may be necessary in the ordinary course of business, except in donating spirituous liquor to a nonprofit organization which THAT has obtained a special event license for the purpose of charitable fund raising activities or except in donating spirituous liquor with a cost to the distiller, brewer or wholesaler of up to five hundred dollars in a calendar year to an organization that is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501 (c) (3), (4), (6) or (7) of the internal revenue code and not licensed under this title.
4. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to require a wholesaler to offer or grant a discount to a retailer, unless the discount has also been offered and granted to the wholesaler by the distiller, vintner or brewer.
5. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to use a vehicle for trucking or transportation of spirituous liquors unless there is affixed to both sides of the vehicle a sign showing the name and address of the licensee and the type and number of the person's license in letters not less than three and one-half inches in height.
6. For a person to take or solicit orders for spirituous liquors unless the person is a salesman or solicitor of a licensed wholesaler, a salesman or solicitor of a distiller, brewer, vintner, importer or broker or a registered retail agent.
7. For any retail licensee to purchase spirituous liquors from any person other than a solicitor or salesman of a wholesaler licensed in this state.
8. For a retailer to acquire an interest in property owned, occupied or used by a wholesaler in the wholesaler's business, or in a license with respect to the premises of the wholesaler.
9. Except as provided in paragraphs 10 and 11 of this section, for a licensee or other person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give, or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age or for a person under the legal drinking age to buy, receive, have in the person's possession or consume spirituous liquor. This paragraph shall not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least nineteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
10. For a licensee to employ a person under nineteen years of age to manufacture, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors. This paragraph shall not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least nineteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
11. For an on-sale retailer to employ a person under nineteen years of age in any capacity connected with the handling of spirituous liquors. This paragraph does not prohibit the employment by an on-sale retailer of a person under nineteen years of age who cleans up the tables on the premises for reuse, removes dirty dishes, keeps a ready supply of needed items and helps clean up the premises.
12. For a licensee, when engaged in waiting on or serving customers, to consume spirituous liquor or for a licensee or on-duty employee to be on or about the licensed premises while in an intoxicated or disorderly condition.
13. For an employee of a retail licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with such employment, to give to or purchase for any other person, accept a gift of, purchase for himself or consume spirituous liquor, except that:
(a) An employee of a licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with the employment, while the employee is not engaged in waiting on or serving customers, may give spirituous liquor to or purchase spirituous liquor for any other person.
(b) An employee of an on-sale retail licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with the employment, while the employee is not engaged in waiting on or serving customers, may taste samples of beer or wine not to exceed four ounces per day or distilled spirits not to exceed two ounces per day provided by an employee of a wholesaler or distributor who is present at the time of the sampling.
(c) An employee of an on-sale retail licensee, under the supervision of a manager as part of the employee's training and education, while not engaged in waiting on or serving customers may taste samples of distilled spirits not to exceed two ounces per educational session or beer or wine not
to exceed four ounces per educational session, and provided that a licensee shall not have more than two educational sessions in any thirty day period.
(d) An unpaid volunteer who is a bona fide member of a club and who is not engaged in waiting on or serving spirituous liquor to customers may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in a scheduled event at the club. An unpaid participant in a food competition may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in the food competition.
(e) An unpaid volunteer of a special event licensee under section 4-203.02 may purchase and consume spirituous liquor while not engaged in waiting on or serving spirituous liquor to customers at the special event. This subdivision does not apply to an unpaid volunteer whose responsibilities include verification of a person's legal drinking age, security or the operation of any vehicle or heavy machinery.
14. For a licensee or other person to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person, or for a licensee or employee of the licensee to allow or permit a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person to come into or remain on or about the premises, except that a licensee or an employee of the licensee may allow an obviously intoxicated person to remain on the premises for a period of time of not to exceed thirty minutes after the state of obvious intoxication is known or should be known to the licensee in order that a nonintoxicated person may transport the obviously intoxicated person from the premises. For the purposes of this section, "obviously intoxicated" means inebriated to the extent that a person's physical faculties are substantially impaired and the impairment is shown by significantly uncoordinated physical action or significant physical dysfunction that would have been obvious to a reasonable person.
15. For an on-sale or off-sale retailer or an employee of such retailer to sell, dispose of, deliver or give spirituous liquor to a person between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.
16. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit any person on or about the licensed premises to give or furnish any spirituous liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age or knowingly permit any person under twenty-one years of age to have in the person's possession spirituous liquor on the licensed premises.
17. For an on-sale retailer or an employee of such retailer to allow a person to consume or possess spirituous liquors on the premises between the hours of 2:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.
18. For an on-sale retailer to permit an employee or for an employee to solicit or encourage others, directly or indirectly, to buy the employee drinks or anything of value in the licensed premises during the employee's working hours. No on-sale retailer shall serve employees or allow a patron of the establishment to give spirituous liquor to, purchase liquor for or drink liquor with any employee during the employee's working hours.
19. For an off-sale retailer or employee to sell spirituous liquor except in the original unbroken container, to permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on the premises or to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on adjacent property under the licensee's exclusive control.
20. For a person to consume spirituous liquor in a public place, thoroughfare or gathering. The license of a licensee permitting a violation of this paragraph on the premises shall be subject to revocation. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of spirituous liquors on the premises of and by an on-sale retailer. This paragraph also does not apply to a person consuming beer from a broken package in a public recreation area or on private property with permission of the owner or lessor or on the walkways surrounding such private property or to a person consuming beer or wine from a broken package in a public recreation area as part of a special event or festival that is conducted under a license secured pursuant to section 4-203.02 or 4-203.03.
21. For a person to have possession of or to transport spirituous liquor which THAT is manufactured in a distillery, winery, brewery or rectifying plant contrary to the laws of the United States and this state. Any property used in transporting such spirituous liquor shall be forfeited to the state and shall be seized and disposed of as provided in section 4-221.
22. For an on-sale retailer or employee to allow a person under the legal drinking age to remain in an area on the licensed premises during those hours in which its primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of alcoholic beverages after the licensee, or the licensee's employees, know or should have known that the person is under the legal drinking age. An on-sale retailer may designate an area of the licensed premises as an area in which spirituous liquor will not be sold or consumed for the purpose of allowing underage persons on the premises if the designated area is separated by a physical barrier and at no time will underage persons have access to the area in which spirituous liquor is sold or consumed. A licensee or an employee of a licensee may require a person who intends to enter a licensed premises or a portion of a licensed premises where persons under the legal drinking age are prohibited under this section to exhibit a written instrument of identification that is acceptable under section 4-241 as a condition of entry. The director, or a municipality, may adopt rules to regulate the presence of underage persons on licensed premises provided the rules adopted by a municipality are more stringent than those adopted by the director. The rules adopted by the municipality shall be adopted by local ordinance and shall not interfere with the licensee's ability to comply with this paragraph. This paragraph does not apply:
(a) If the person under the legal drinking age is accompanied by a spouse, parent or legal guardian of legal drinking age or is an on-duty employee of the licensee.
(b) If the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises is a club as defined in section 4-101, paragraph 7 , subdivision (a) and the person under the legal drinking age is any of the following:
(i) An active duty military service member.
(ii) A veteran.
(iii) A member of the United States army national guard or the United States air national guard.
(iv) A member of the United States military reserve forces.
(c) To the area of the premises used primarily for the serving of food during the hours when food is served.
23. For an on-sale retailer or employee to conduct drinking contests, to sell or deliver to a person an unlimited number of spirituous liquor beverages during any set period of time for a fixed price, to deliver more than forty FIFTY ounces of beer, one liter of wine or four ounces of distilled spirits in any spirituous liquor drink to one person at one time for that person's consumption or to advertise any practice prohibited by this paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph do not prohibit an on-sale retailer or employee from selling and delivering an opened, original container of distilled spirits if:
(a) Service or pouring of the spirituous liquor is provided by an employee of the on-sale retailer.
(b) The employee of the on-sale retailer monitors consumption to ensure compliance with this paragraph. Locking devices may be used, but are not required.
24. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit the unlawful possession, use, sale or offer for sale of narcotics, dangerous drugs or marijuana on the premises. As used in this paragraph, "dangerous drug" has the same meaning prescribed in section 13-3401.
25. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit prostitution or the solicitation of prostitution on the premises.
26. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit unlawful gambling on the premises.
27. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit trafficking or attempted trafficking in stolen property on the premises.
28. For a licensee or employee to fail or refuse to make the premises or records available for inspection and examination as provided in this title or to comply with a lawful subpoena issued under this title.
29. For any person other than a peace officer or a member of a sheriff's volunteer posse while on duty who has received firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to be in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer. This paragraph shall not be construed to include a situation in which a person is on licensed premises for a limited time in order to seek emergency aid and such person does not buy, receive, consume or possess spirituous liquor. This paragraph shall not apply to:
(a) Hotel or motel guest room accommodations.
(b) The exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.
(c) A person with a permit issued pursuant to section 13-3112 who carries a concealed handgun on the licensed premises of any on-sale retailer that has not posted a notice pursuant to section 4-229.
30. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit a person in possession of a firearm other than a peace officer or a member of a sheriff's volunteer posse while on duty who has received firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to remain on the licensed premises or to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a person in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer. It shall be a defense to action under this paragraph if the licensee or employee requested assistance of a peace officer to remove such person. This paragraph shall not apply to:
(a) Hotel or motel guest room accommodations.
(b) The exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.
(c) A person with a permit issued pursuant to section 13-3112 who carries a concealed handgun on the licensed premises of any on-sale retailer that has not posted a notice pursuant to section 4-229.
31. For any person in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer to consume spirituous liquor. This paragraph does not prohibit the consumption of small amounts of spirituous liquor by an undercover peace officer on assignment to investigate the licensed establishment.
32. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be removed from the licensed premises, except in the original unbroken package. This paragraph does not apply to any of the following:
(a) A person who removes a bottle of wine which THAT has been partially consumed in conjunction with a purchased meal from licensed premises if a cork is inserted flush with the top of the bottle or the bottle is otherwise securely closed.
(b) A person who is in licensed premises that have noncontiguous portions that are separated by a public or private walkway or driveway and who takes spirituous liquor from one portion of the licensed premises across the public or private walkway or driveway directly to the other portion of the licensed premises.
(c) A LICENSEE OF a bar, beer and wine bar, liquor store, beer and wine store, or microbrewery licensee OR RESTAURANT THAT HAS A PERMIT PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-205.02, SUBSECTION H who dispenses beer only in a clean container composed of a material approved by a national sanitation organization with a maximum capacity that does not exceed one gallon and not for consumption on the premises if:
(i) The licensee or the licensee's employee fills the container at the tap at the time of sale.
(ii) The container is sealed with a plastic adhesive and displays a government warning label.
(iii) The dispensing of that beer is not done through a drive-through or walk-up service window.
The department shall review the effects of this subdivision and submit a report by July 1, 2015 on the effects of this subdivision to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate. The department shall provide a copy of this report to the secretary of state.
33. For a person who is obviously intoxicated to buy or attempt to buy spirituous liquor from a licensee or employee of a licensee or to consume spirituous liquor on licensed premises.
34. For a person under twenty-one years of age to drive or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body.
35. For a person under twenty-one years of age to operate or be in physical control of a motorized watercraft that is underway while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body. For the purposes of this paragraph, "underway" has the same meaning prescribed in section 5-301.
36. For a licensee, manager, employee or controlling person to purposely induce a voter, by means of alcohol, to vote or abstain from voting for or against a particular candidate or issue on an election day.
37. For a licensee to fail to report an occurrence of an act of violence to either the department or a law enforcement agency.
38. For a licensee to use a vending machine for the purpose of dispensing spirituous liquor.
39. For a licensee to offer for sale a wine carrying a label including a reference to Arizona or any Arizona city, town or geographic location unless at least seventy-five per cent PERCENT by volume of the grapes used in making the wine were grown in Arizona.
40. For a retailer to knowingly allow a customer to bring spirituous liquor onto the licensed premises, except that an on-sale retailer may allow a wine and food club to bring wine onto the premises for consumption by the club's members and guests of the club's members in conjunction with meals purchased at a meeting of the club that is conducted on the premises and that at least seven members attend. An on-sale retailer who allows wine and food clubs to bring wine onto its premises under this paragraph shall comply with all applicable provisions of this title and any rules adopted pursuant to this title to the same extent as if the on-sale retailer had sold the wine to the members of the club and their guests. For the purposes of this paragraph, "wine and food club" means an association that has more than twenty bona fide members paying at least six dollars per year in dues and that has been in existence for at least one year.
41. For a person under twenty-one years of age to have in the person's body any spirituous liquor. In a prosecution for a violation of this paragraph:
(a) Pursuant to section 4-249, it is a defense that the spirituous liquor was consumed in connection with the bona fide practice of a religious belief or as an integral part of a religious exercise and in a manner not dangerous to public health or safety.
(b) Pursuant to section 4-226, it is a defense that the spirituous liquor was consumed for a bona fide medicinal purpose and in a manner not dangerous to public health or safety.
42. For an employee of a licensee to accept any gratuity, compensation, remuneration or consideration of any kind to either:
(a) Permit a person who is under twenty-one years of age to enter any portion of the premises where that person is prohibited from entering pursuant to paragraph 22 of this section.
(b) Sell, furnish, dispose of or give spirituous liquor to a person who is under twenty-one years of age.
43. For a person to purchase, offer for sale or use any device, machine or process which THAT mixes spirituous liquor with pure oxygen or another gas to produce a vaporized product for the purpose of consumption by inhalation or to allow patrons to use any item for the consumption of vaporized spirituous liquor.
44. For a retail licensee or an employee of a retail licensee to sell spirituous liquor to a person if the retail licensee or employee knows the person intends to resell the spirituous liquor.
45. Except as authorized by paragraph 32, subdivision (c) of this section, for a person to reuse a bottle or other container authorized for use by the laws of the United States or any agency of the United States for the packaging of distilled spirits or for a person to increase the original contents or a portion of the original contents remaining in a liquor bottle or other authorized container by adding any substance.

Sec. 15. Section 4-251, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
4-251. Spirituous liquor in motor vehicles; prohibitions; violation; classification; exceptions; definitions
A. It is unlawful for any person to:

1. Consume spirituous liquor while operating or while within the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle that is located on any public highway or right-of-way of a public highway in this state.
2. Possess an open container of spirituous liquor within the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle that is located on any public highway or right-of-way of a public highway in this state.
B. A person who violates subsection $A$ of this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.
C. This section does not apply to:
3. A passenger in any bus, limousine, or taxi OR TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY VEHICLE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 28-9551 WHile the VEHICLE IS
being used to provide transportation network services as defined in section 28-9551.
4. A passenger in the living quarters of a motor home as defined in section 28-4301.
D. For the purposes of this section:
5. "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle that is driven or drawn by mechanical power and that is designed primarily for use on public highways. Motor vehicle does not include a vehicle operated exclusively on rails.
6. "Open container" means any bottle, can, jar, CONTAINER DISPENSED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-244, PARAGRAPH 32, SUBDIVISION (c) or other receptacle that contains spirituous liquor and that has been opened, has had its seal broken or the contents of which have been partially removed.
7. "Passenger compartment" means the area of a motor vehicle designed for the seating of the driver and other passengers of the vehicle. Passenger compartment includes an unlocked glove compartment and any unlocked portable devices within the immediate reach of the driver or any passengers. Passenger compartment does not include the trunk, a locked glove compartment or the area behind the last upright seat of a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a trunk.
8. "Public highway or right-of-way of a public highway" means the entire width between and immediately adjacent to the boundary lines of every way maintained by the federal government, this state or a county, city or town if any part of the way is generally open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

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