LEGISLATIVE GENERAL COUNSEL
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Senator John L. Valentine proposes the following substitute bill:

# ALCOHOL AMENDMENTS 

2009 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: John L. Valentine<br>House Sponsor: Gregory H. Hughes

## LONG TITLE

## General Description:

This bill modifies the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

## Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- amends definitional provisions;
- removes requirements related to state labels and markings;
- prohibits tampering with a package of an alcoholic beverage;
- addresses the nature of an adjudicative proceeding as a civil action including the burden of proof and the general applicability of mens rea requirements;
- makes procedural clarifications for administrative actions;
- provides for electronic verification of proof of age by certain club licensees;
- removes restrictions related to election days;
- addresses quotas;
- addresses proximity for a restaurant liquor or limited restaurant license;
- addresses dispensing, storage, and bar structures for a restaurant;
- changes the insurance and liability limits related to dramshop;
- modifies the definition of a "convention center" and provides for limited grandfathering;
- creates a resort license including:
- defining terms;
- providing for licensing, including the creation of sublicenses;
- establishing a resort spa sublicense;
- imposing operational requirements for a resort license;
- addressing the application of operational requirements to a sublicense;
- providing for enforcement with relation to a resort license or a sublicense;
- addressing the application of the Nuisance Licensee Act to a resort license or sublicense;
- providing for the enforcement of criminal penalties; and
- expanding protections for employees to encompass employees of a resort licensee;
- establishes requirements for renting or leasing a club license premises;
- clarifies the application of criminal procedures, principles, and penalties;
- addresses training requirements for law enforcement officers;
- expands licenses subject to protections for employees who exercise judgment;
- provides for a study of penalties related to minors; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.


## Monies Appropriated in this Bill:

None

## Other Special Clauses:

This bill provides an effective date.
This bill provides revisor instructions.
This bill coordinates with H.B. 349, Heavy Beer Amendments, to merge substantive amendments.

## Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:
11-10-1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1990, Chapter 23
26-38-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 202
26-38-3, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 20
$\mathbf{3 2 A}-1-105$, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 317, 322, and 391

32A-1-107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 162
32A-1-109, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 314
32A-1-115, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
32A-1-119, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 317, 382, and 391
32A-1-119.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 317
32A-1-603, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
32A-2-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 329
32A-3-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 266
32A-4-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-4-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-4-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 266 and 391
32A-4-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 268
32A-4-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-4-303, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-4-307, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 266 and 391
32A-4-401, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-4-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-5-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-5-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-5-103 (Effective 07/01/09), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 26
and 382
32A-5-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-5-106, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 1990, Chapter 23
32A-5-107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 266 and 391
32A-9-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
32A-10-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-10-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-12-101, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 1990, Chapter 23
32A-12-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 268
32A-12-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 322
32A-12-209.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3

32A-12-212, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-12-213, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 284
32A-12-219, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 1990, Chapter 23
32A-12-222, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-12-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 391
32A-14a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
32A-14a-103, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2000, Chapter 197
53-10-305, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2000, Chapter 1
ENACTS:
32A-1-304.5, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-202, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-203, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-204, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-205, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-301, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-302, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-303, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-304, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-305, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-401, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-402, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-501, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-502, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-4a-503, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32A-5-109, Utah Code Annotated 1953

## REPEALS:

32A-12-218, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 314

## Uncodified Material Affected:

ENACTS UNCODIFIED MATERIAL

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 11-10-1 is amended to read:
11-10-1. Business license required -- Authorization for issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation by local authority.
(1) As used in this chapter, ["elub," "loeal authority," "restaurant," and "person"] the following have the meaning set forth in Section 32A-1-105[-]:
(a) "club licensee";
(b) "local authority";
(c) "person"; and
(d) "restaurant."
(2) A person may not operate an association, restaurant, club license, or similar business that allows customers, members, guests, [tisitors,] or other persons to possess or consume alcoholic beverages on the premises of the club licensee, association, restaurant, or similar business premises without a business license.
(3) Any local authority may issue a business license to any person who owns or operates an association, restaurant, club license premise, or similar business that allows the customers, members, guests, [tisitors,] or other persons to hold, store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on the premises. This license does not permit any person to hold, store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on the premises other than as provided in Title 32A, [the] Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.
(4) Any local authority may suspend or revoke a business license for a violation of Title 32A, [the] Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.
(5) Each local authority shall set policy by written rules that establish criteria and procedures for granting, denying, suspending, or revoking licenses issued under this chapter.
(6) A license issued under this section constitutes consent of the local authority within the meaning of Title 32A, [the] Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Section 2. Section 26-38-2 is amended to read:

## 26-38-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:
(1) "Place of public access" means any enclosed indoor place of business, commerce, banking, financial service, or other service-related activity, whether publicly or privately owned and whether operated for profit or not, to which persons not employed at the place of public access have general and regular access or which the public uses, including:
(a) buildings, offices, shops, elevators, or restrooms;
(b) means of transportation or common carrier waiting rooms;
(c) restaurants, cafes, or cafeterias;
(d) taverns as defined in Section 32A-1-105, or cabarets;
(e) shopping malls, retail stores, grocery stores, or arcades;
(f) libraries, theaters, concert halls, museums, art galleries, planetariums, historical sites, auditoriums, or arenas;
(g) barber shops, hair salons, or laundromats;
(h) sports or fitness facilities;
(i) common areas of nursing homes, hospitals, resorts, hotels, motels, "bed and breakfast" lodging facilities, and other similar lodging facilities, including the lobbies, hallways, elevators, restaurants, cafeterias, other designated dining areas, and restrooms of any of these;
(j) (i) any child care facility or program subject to licensure or certification under this title, including those operated in private homes, when any child cared for under that license is present; and
(ii) any child care, other than child care as defined in Section 26-39-102, that is not subject to licensure or certification under this title, when any child cared for by the provider, other than the child of the provider, is present;
(k) public or private elementary or secondary school buildings and educational facilities or the property on which those facilities are located;
(l) any building owned, rented, leased, or otherwise operated by a social, fraternal, or religious organization when used solely by the organization members or their guests or families;
(m) any facility rented or leased for private functions from which the general public is excluded and arrangements for the function are under the control of the function sponsor;
(n) any workplace that is not a place of public access or a publicly owned building or
office but has one or more employees who are not owner-operators of the business; [and]
(o) any area where the proprietor or manager of the area has posted a conspicuous sign stating "no smoking", "thank you for not smoking", or similar statement[[]; and
(p) [any private] a club [tieensed] licensee under Title 32A, Chapter 5, [Private] Club [tiquor] Licenses.
(2) "Publicly owned building or office" means any enclosed indoor place or portion of a place owned, leased, or rented by any state, county, or municipal government, or by any agency supported by appropriation of, or by contracts or grants from, funds derived from the collection of federal, state, county, or municipal taxes.
(3) "Smoking" means the possession of any lighted tobacco product in any form.

Section 3. Section 26-38-3 is amended to read:

## 26-38-3. Restriction on smoking in public places and in specified places --

## Exceptions.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), smoking is prohibited in all enclosed indoor places of public access and publicly owned buildings and offices.
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:
(a) areas not commonly open to the public of owner-operated businesses having no employees other than the owner-operator;
(b) guest rooms in hotels, motels, "bed and breakfast" lodging facilities, and other similar lodging facilities, but smoking is prohibited under Subsection (1) in the common areas of these facilities, including dining areas and lobby areas; and
[(e) before Jantuary 1, 2009, taverns, as defined in Seetion 32A-1-105, that are:]
[(i) lieensed on or before May 15, 2006; or]
[(ii) lieensed on or before May 15, 2006 and after May 15, 2006 undergo a change in ownership;]
[(d) before Jantary 1, 2009, class D private elubs, as defined in Seetion 32A-5-101, that are:]
[(i) lieensed on or before May 15, 2006; or]
[(ii) lieensed on or before May 15, 2006 and after May 15, 2006 undergo a change in ownership;]
[(e) before January 1, 2009, class B private elubs, as defined in Seetion 32A-5-101

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that:]
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[(i) are licensed:]
[(A) on or before May 15, 2006; or]
[(B) on or before May 15, 2006 and after May 15, 2006 undergo a change in ownership, and]
[(ii) do not permit an individual under the age of 21 in the elass B private elub, unless the individual is aetive military, and]
$[(f)]$ (c) separate enclosed smoking areas:
(i) located in the passenger terminals of an international airport located in the city of the first class;
(ii) vented directly to the outdoors; and
(iii) certified, by a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning engineer licensed by the state, to prevent the drift of any smoke to any nonsmoking area of the terminal.

Section 4. Section 32A-1-105 is amended to read:
32A-1-105. Definitions.
As used in this title:
(1) "Airport lounge" means a place of business licensed to sell an alcoholic beverage, at retail, for consumption on its premises located at an international airport with a United States Customs office on the premises of the international airport.
(2) "Alcoholic beverage" means the following as the term is defined in this section:
(a) beer;
(b) flavored malt beverage; and
(c) liquor, which [enor after Oetober 1, 2008,] includes a flavored malt beverage.
(3) (a) "Alcoholic product" means a product that:
(i) contains at least $.5 \%$ of alcohol by volume; and
(ii) is obtained by fermentation, infusion, decoction, brewing, distillation, or other process that uses liquid or combinations of liquids, whether drinkable or not, to create alcohol in an amount greater than the amount prescribed in Subsection (3)(a)(i).
(b) "Alcoholic product" does not include any of the following common items that otherwise come within the definition of an alcoholic product:
(i) except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), extract;
(ii) vinegar;
(iii) cider;
(iv) essence;
(v) tincture;
(vi) food preparation; or
(vii) an over-the-counter drug or medicine.
(c) An extract containing alcohol obtained by distillation is regulated as an alcoholic product when it is used as a flavoring in the manufacturing of an alcoholic product.
(4) (a) ["Bar"] Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), "bar" means a counter or similar structure:
[(a)] (i) at which an alcoholic beverage or an alcoholic product is:
[(i)] (A) stored; or
[(iit)] (B) dispensed; or
[(b)] (ii) from which an alcoholic beverage is served.
(b) For purposes of Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses, and Chapter 4, Part

3, Limited Restaurant Licenses, "bar structure" means a surface or structure on the premises of a restaurant if on or at any place of the surface or structure an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is:
(i) stored; or
(ii) dispensed.
(5) (a) Subject to Subsection (5)(d), "beer" means a product that:
(i) contains at least $.5 \%$ of alcohol by volume, but not more than $4 \%$ of alcohol by volume or $3.2 \%$ by weight; and
(ii) is obtained by fermentation, infusion, or decoction of malted grain.
(b) Beer may or may not contain hops or other vegetable products.
(c) Beer includes a product that:
(i) contains alcohol in the percentages described in Subsection (5)(a); and
(ii) is referred to as:
(A) beer;
(B) ale;
(C) porter;
(D) stout;
(E) lager; or
(F) a malt or malted beverage.
(d) [日n or after Oetober 1, 2008, "beer"] "Beer" does not include a flavored malt beverage.
(6) (a) "Beer retailer" means a business that is:
(i) engaged, primarily or incidentally, in the retail sale of beer to a patron, whether for consumption on or off the business premises; and
(ii) licensed to sell beer by:
(A) the commission;
(B) a local authority; or
(C) both the commission and a local authority.
(b) (i) "Off-premise beer retailer" means a business that is engaged in the retail sale of beer to a patron for consumption off the beer retailer's premises.
(ii) "Off-premise beer retailer" does not include an on-premise beer retailer.
(c) "On-premise beer retailer" means a business that is engaged in the sale of beer to a patron for consumption on the beer retailer's premises, regardless of whether the business sells beer for consumption off the beer retailer's premises.
(7) "Billboard" means a public display used to advertise including:
(a) a light device;
(b) a painting;
(c) a drawing;
(d) a poster;
(e) a sign;
(f) a signboard; or
(g) a scoreboard.
(8) "Brewer" means a person engaged in manufacturing:
(a) beer;
(b) heavy beer; or
(c) a flavored malt beverage.
(9) "Cash bar" means the service of an alcoholic beverage:
(a) at:
(i) a banquet; or
(ii) a temporary event for which a permit is issued under this title; and
(b) if an attendee at the banquet or temporary event is charged for the alcoholic beverage.
(10) "Chartered bus" means a passenger bus, coach, or other motor vehicle provided by a bus company to a group of persons pursuant to a common purpose:
(a) under a single contract;
(b) at a fixed charge in accordance with the bus company's tariff; and
(c) for the purpose of giving the group of persons the exclusive use of the passenger bus, coach, or other motor vehicle and a driver to travel together to one or more specified destinations.
(11) "Church" means a building:
(a) set apart for the purpose of worship;
(b) in which religious services are held;
(c) with which clergy is associated; and
(d) which is tax exempt under the laws of this state.
(12) ["Club" and "private elub"] "Club licensee" means [any of the following organized primarily for the benefit of its members:] a person licensed under Chapter 5, Club Licenses.
[(a) a social elub;]
[(b) a reereational association;]
[(e) a fraternal association,]
[(d) an athletie association; or]
[(e) a kindred association.]
(13) "Commission" means the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.
(14) "Community location" means:
(a) a public or private school;
(b) a church;
(c) a public library;
(d) a public playground; or
(e) a public park.
(15) "Community location governing authority" means:
(a) the governing body of the community location; or
(b) if the commission does not know who is the governing body of a community location, a person who appears to the commission to have been given on behalf of the community location authority to prohibit an activity at the community location.
(16) For purposes of Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses, and Chapter 4, Part 3, Limited Restaurant Licenses:
(a) Subject to Subsection (16)(b), "counter" means a surface or structure in a dining area of a restaurant where seating is provided to a patron for service of food.
(b) "Counter" does not include a surface or structure if on or at any point of the surface or structure an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is:
(i) stored; or
(ii) dispensed.
[(16)] (17) "Department" means the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.
[(17)] (18) "Disciplinary proceeding" means an adjudicative proceeding permitted under this title:
(a) against:
(i) a permittee;
(ii) a licensee;
(iii) a manufacturer;
(iv) a supplier;
(v) an importer;
(vi) an out-of-state brewer holding a certificate of approval under Section 32A-8-101; or
(vii) an officer, employee, or agent of:
(A) a person listed in Subsections [(17)] (18)(a)(i) through (vi); or
(B) a package agent; and
(b) that is brought on the basis of a violation of this title.
$[(18)](19)$ "Director," unless the context requires otherwise, means the director appointed under Section 32A-1-108.
(20) For purposes of Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses, and Chapter 4, Part

3, Limited Restaurant Licenses, "dispense" means:
(a) drawing of an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product:
(i) from an area where it is stored; or
(ii) as provided in Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(e)(ii)(B) or 32A-4-307(7)(e)(ii)(B); and
(b) using the alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product described in Subsection (20)(a) on the premises of the restaurant to mix or prepare an alcoholic beverage for service to a patron of the restaurant.
[(19)] (21) "Distressed merchandise" means an alcoholic beverage in the possession of the department that is saleable, but for some reason is unappealing to the public.
[(20)] (22) "Flavored malt beverage" means a beverage:
(a) that contains at least $.5 \%$ alcohol by volume;
(b) that is treated by processing, filtration, or another method of manufacture that is not generally recognized as a traditional process in the production of a beer as described in 27
C.F.R. Sec. 25.55;
(c) to which is added a flavor or other ingredient containing alcohol, except for a hop extract; and
(d) (i) for which the producer is required to file a formula for approval with the United States Alcohol and Tobacco Trade and Tax Bureau pursuant to 27 C.F.R. Sec. 25.55; or
(ii) that is not exempt under Subdivision (f) of 27 C.F.R. Sec. 25.55.
[(21)] (23) "Guest" means [a person accompanied by an active member or visitor of a elub who enjoys only those privileges derived from the host for the duration of the visit to the elub] an individual who meets the requirements of Subsection 32A-5-107(1)(i) or (j).
$[(22)] \underline{(24)}$ (a) "Heavy beer" means a product that:
(i) contains more than $4 \%$ alcohol by volume; and
(ii) is obtained by fermentation, infusion, or decoction of malted grain.
(b) "Heavy beer" is considered "liquor" for the purposes of this title.
[(23)] (25) "Hosted bar" means the service of an alcoholic beverage:
(a) without charge; and
(b) at a:
(i) banquet; or
(ii) privately hosted event.
[(24)] (26) "Identification card" means an identification card issued under Title 53, Chapter 3, Part 8, Identification Card Act.
[(25)] (27) "Interdicted person" means a person to whom the sale, gift, or provision of an alcoholic beverage is prohibited by:
(a) law; or
(b) court order.
[(26)] (28) "Intoxicated" means that [to a degree that is unlawful under Seetion 76-9-701] a person [is under the influence of]:
(a) is significantly impaired as to the person's mental or physical functions as a result of the use of:
[(a)] (i) an alcoholic beverage;
[(b)] (ii) a controlled substance;
[(e)] (iii) a substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors; or
$[(\mathrm{d})] \underline{(\mathrm{iv})}$ a combination of Subsections [(26)] (28)(a)(i) through [(c).] (iii); and
(b) exhibits plain and easily observed outward manifestations of behavior or physical signs produced by the over consumption of an alcoholic beverage.
(29) "Invitee" is as defined in Section 32A-4a-102.
[(27)] (30) "Licensee" means a person [isstred] granted a license by the commission to sell, manufacture, store, or allow consumption of an alcoholic beverage on premises owned or controlled by the person.
[(28)] (31) "Limousine" means a motor vehicle licensed by the state or a local authority, other than a bus or taxicab:
(a) in which the driver and a passenger are separated by a partition, glass, or other barrier; and
(b) that is provided by a company to one or more individuals at a fixed charge in accordance with the company's tariff for the purpose of giving the one or more individuals the exclusive use of the limousine and a driver to travel to one or more specified destinations.
[(29)] (32) (a) (i) "Liquor" means alcohol, or an alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, malt, or other liquid, or combination of liquids, a part of which is spirituous, vinous, or fermented, or other drink, or drinkable liquid that:
(A) contains at least $.5 \%$ alcohol by volume; and
(B) is suitable to use for beverage purposes.
(ii) [Өn or after Өetober 1, 2008, "liquor"] "Liquor" includes a flavored malt beverage.
(b) "Liquor" does not include a beverage defined as a beer.
[(30)] (33) "Local authority" means:
(a) the governing body of the county if the premises are located in an unincorporated area of a county; or
(b) the governing body of the city or town if the premises are located in an incorporated city or a town.
[(31)] (34) "Manufacture" means to distill, brew, rectify, mix, compound, process, ferment, or otherwise make an alcoholic product for personal use or for sale or distribution to others.
[(32)] (35) "Member" means [a person] an individual who, after paying regular dues, has full privileges of [a] an equity club licensee or fraternal club [under this titte] licensee, as defined in Section 32A-5-101.
[(33)] (36) (a) "Military installation" means a base, air field, camp, post, station, yard, center, or homeport facility for a ship:
(i) (A) under the control of the United States Department of Defense; or
(B) of the National Guard;
(ii) that is located within the state; and
(iii) including a leased facility.
(b) "Military installation" does not include a facility used primarily for:
(i) civil works;
(ii) a rivers and harbors project; or
(iii) a flood control project.
[(34)] (37) "Minor" means an individual under the age of 21 years.
[(35)] (38) "Nude," "nudity," or "state of nudity" means:
(a) the appearance of:
(i) the nipple or areola of a female human breast;
(ii) a human genital;
(iii) a human pubic area; or
(iv) a human anus; or
(b) a state of dress that fails to opaquely cover:
(i) the nipple or areola of a female human breast;
(ii) a human genital;
(iii) a human pubic area; or
(iv) a human anus.
[(36)] (39) "Outlet" means a location other than a state store or package agency where an alcoholic beverage is sold pursuant to a license [issted] granted by the commission.
[(37)] (40) "Package" means any of the following containing liquor:
(a) a container;
(b) a bottle;
(c) a vessel; or
(d) other receptacle.
[(38)] (41) "Package agency" means a retail liquor location operated:
(a) under a contractual agreement with the department; and
(b) by a person:
(i) other than the state; and
(ii) who is authorized by the commission to sell package liquor for consumption off the premises of the package agency.
[(39)] (42) "Package agent" means a person permitted by the commission to operate a package agency pursuant to a contractual agreement with the department to sell liquor from premises that the package agent shall provide and maintain.
$[(40)](43)$ "Permittee" means a person issued a permit by the commission to perform an act or exercise a privilege as specifically granted in the permit.
[(41)] (44) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, limited liability company, association, business trust, or other form of business enterprise, including a receiver or trustee, and the plural as well as the singular number, unless the intent to give a more limited meaning is disclosed by the context.
[(42)] (45) "Premises" means a building, enclosure, room, or equipment used in connection with the sale, storage, service, manufacture, distribution, or consumption of an alcoholic product, unless otherwise defined in this title or in the rules adopted by the commission.
[(43)] (46) "Prescription" means a writing in legal form, signed by a physician or dentist and given to a patient for obtaining an alcoholic beverage for medicinal purposes only.
[(44)] (47) (a) "Privately hosted event" or "private social function" means a specific social, business, or recreational event:
(i) for which an entire room, area, or hall is leased or rented in advance by an identified group; and
(ii) that is limited in attendance to people who are specifically designated and their guests.
(b) "Privately hosted event" and "private social function" does not include an event to which the general public is invited, whether for an admission fee or not.
[(45)] (48) (a) "Proof of age" means:
(i) an identification card;
(ii) an identification that:
(A) is substantially similar to an identification card;
(B) is issued in accordance with the laws of a state other than Utah in which the identification is issued;
(C) includes date of birth; and
(D) has a picture affixed;
(iii) a valid driver license certificate that:
(A) includes date of birth;
(B) has a picture affixed; and
(C) is issued:
(I) under Title 53, Chapter 3, Uniform Driver License Act; or
(II) in accordance with the laws of the state in which it is issued;
(iv) a military identification card that:
(A) includes date of birth; and
(B) has a picture affixed; or
(v) a valid passport.
(b) "Proof of age" does not include a driving privilege card issued in accordance with Section 53-3-207.
[(46)] (49) (a) "Public building" means a building or permanent structure owned or
leased by the state, a county, or local government entity that is used for:
(i) public education;
(ii) transacting public business; or
(iii) regularly conducting government activities.
(b) "Public building" does not mean or refer to a building owned by the state or a county or local government entity when the building is used by a person, in whole or in part, for a proprietary function.
[(47)] (50) "Representative" means an individual who is compensated by salary, commission, or other means for representing and selling an alcoholic beverage product of a manufacturer, supplier, or importer of liquor including:
(a) wine;
(b) heavy beer; or
(c) [on or after October 1, 2008,] a flavored malt beverage.
[(48)] (51) "Residence" means a person's principal place of abode within Utah. (52) "Resident," in relation to a resort, is as defined in Section 32A-4a-102. (53) "Resort" is as defined in Section 32A-4a-102.
[(49)] (54) "Restaurant" means a business establishment:
(a) where a variety of foods [is] are prepared and complete meals are served to the general public;
(b) located on a premises having adequate culinary fixtures for food preparation and dining accommodations; and
(c) that is engaged primarily in serving meals to the general public.
$[(50)](55)$ "Retailer" means a person engaged in the sale or distribution of an alcoholic beverage to a consumer.
[ $(51)]$ (56) (a) "Sample" includes:
(i) a department sample; and
(ii) an industry representative sample.
(b) "Department sample" means liquor that is placed in the possession of the department for testing, analysis, and sampling including:
(i) wine;
(ii) heavy beer; or
(iii) [on or after October 1, 2008,] a flavored malt beverage.
(c) "Industry representative sample" means liquor that is placed in the possession of the department:
(i) for testing, analysis, and sampling by a local industry representative on the premises of the department to educate the local industry representative of the quality and characteristics of the product; and
(ii) including:
(A) wine;
(B) heavy beer; or
(C) [onor after Oetober 1, 2008,] a flavored malt beverage.
[(52)] (57) (a) "School" means a building used primarily for the general education of minors.
(b) "School" does not include:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; or
(iii) a trade or technical school.
[(53)] (58) "Sell," "sale," and "to sell" means a transaction, exchange, or barter whereby, for consideration, an alcoholic beverage is either directly or indirectly transferred, solicited, ordered, delivered for value, or by a means or under a pretext is promised or obtained, whether done by a person as a principal, proprietor, or as an agent, servant, or employee, unless otherwise defined in this title or the rules made by the commission.
[(54)] (59) "Seminude," "seminudity," or "state of seminudity" means a state of dress in which opaque clothing covers no more than:
(a) the nipple and areola of the female human breast in a shape and color other than the natural shape and color of the nipple and areola; and
(b) the human genitals, pubic area, and anus:
(i) with no less than the following at its widest point:
(A) four inches coverage width in the front of the human body; and
(B) five inches coverage width in the back of the human body; and
(ii) with coverage that does not taper to less than one inch wide at the narrowest point. $[(55)](60)$ "Sexually oriented entertainer" means a person who while in a state of
seminudity appears at or performs:
(a) for the entertainment of one or more patrons;
(b) on the premises of:
(i) a [elass D private] social club licensee as defined in [Subsection] Section

## 32A-5-101[(3)]; or

(ii) a tavern;
(c) on behalf of or at the request of the licensee described in Subsection [(55)] (60)(b);
(d) on a contractual or voluntary basis; and
(e) whether or not the person is designated:
(i) an employee of the licensee described in Subsection [(55)] (60)(b);
(ii) an independent contractor of the licensee described in Subsection [(55)] (60)(b);
(iii) an agent of the licensee described in Subsection [(55)] (60)(b); or
(iv) otherwise of the licensee described in Subsection [(55)] (60)(b).
[(56)] (61) "Small brewer" means a brewer who manufactures less than 60,000 barrels of beer, heavy beer, and flavored malt beverages per year.
$[(57)](62)$ (a) "Spirituous liquor" means liquor that is distilled.
(b) "Spirituous liquor" includes an alcohol product defined as a "distilled spirit" by 27
U.S.C. 211 and 27 C.F.R. Sections 5.11 through 5.23.
[(58) (a) "State label" means the offieial label designated by the commission affixed to a liquor container sold in the state:]
[(b) "State label" ineludes the department identifieation mark and inventory controf number:]
[(59)] (63) (a) "State store" means a facility for the sale of package liquor:
(i) located on premises owned or leased by the state; and
(ii) operated by a state employee.
(b) "State store" does not apply to a:
(i) licensee;
(ii) permittee; or
(iii) package agency.
(64) For purposes of Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses, and Chapter 4, Part

## 3, Limited Restaurant Licenses:

(a) "Storage area" means an area on the premises of a restaurant where a licensee stores an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product.
(b) "Store" means to place or maintain in a location an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product from which a person draws to prepare an alcoholic beverage for service to a patron of the restaurant, except as provided in Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(e)(ii)(B) or 32A-4-307(7)(e)(ii)(B).
(65) "Sublicense" is as defined in Section 32A-4a-102.
[(60)] (66) "Supplier" means a person selling an alcoholic beverage to the department.
$[(61)](67)$ (a) "Tavern" means a business establishment that is:
(i) engaged primarily in the retail sale of beer to a public patron for consumption on the establishment's premises; and
(ii) licensed to sell beer under Chapter 10, Part 2, On-Premise Beer Retailer Licenses.
(b) "Tavern" includes the following if the revenue from the sale of beer exceeds the revenue of the sale of food, although food need not be sold in the establishment:
(i) a beer bar;
(ii) a parlor;
(iii) a lounge;
(iv) a cabaret; or
(v) a nightclub.
[(62)] (68) "Temporary domicile" means the principal place of abode within Utah of a person who does not have a present intention to continue residency within Utah permanently or indefinitely.
[(63)] (69) "Unsaleable liquor merchandise" means merchandise that:
(a) is unsaleable because the merchandise is:
(i) unlabeled;
(ii) leaky;
(iii) damaged;
(iv) difficult to open; or
(v) partly filled;
(b) is in a container:
(i) having faded labels or defective caps or corks;
(ii) in which the contents are:
(A) cloudy;
(B) spoiled; or
(C) chemically determined to be impure; or
(iii) that contains:
(A) sediment; or
(B) a foreign substance; or
(c) is otherwise considered by the department as unfit for sale.
[(64) "Visitor" means an individual that in accordance with Seetion 32A-5-107 holds timnited privileges in a private elub by virtte of a visitor cand.]
$[(65)](70)$ "Warehouser" means a person, other than a licensed manufacturer, engaged in the importation for sale, storage, or distribution of liquor regardless of amount.
[(f6)] (71) (a) "Wholesaler" means a person engaged in the importation for sale, or in the sale of beer in wholesale or jobbing quantities to one or more retailers.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection [(66)] (71)(a), "wholesaler" does not include a small brewer selling beer manufactured by that brewer.
$[(67)](72)(a)$ "Wine" means an alcoholic beverage obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar content of fruits, plants, honey, or milk, or other like substance, whether or not another ingredient is added.
(b) "Wine" is considered "liquor" for purposes of this title, except as otherwise provided in this title.

Section 5. Section 32A-1-107 is amended to read:

## 32A-1-107. Powers and duties of the commission.

(1) The commission shall:
(a) act as a general policymaking body on the subject of alcoholic product control;
(b) adopt and issue policies, directives, rules, and procedures;
(c) set policy by written rules that establish criteria and procedures for:
(i) granting, denying, suspending, or revoking [permits, lieenses, certifieates of approval, and package agencies] a permit, license, certificate of approval, or package agency;
(ii) controlling liquor merchandise inventory including:
(A) listing and delisting [protuets] a product;
(B) the procedures for testing a new [produets] product;
(C) purchasing policy;
(D) turnover requirements for a regularly coded [products] product to be continued; and
(E) the disposition of discontinued, distressed, or unsaleable merchandise; and
(iii) determining the location of a state [stores, package agencies, andoutlets] store, package agency, or outlet;
(d) decide within the limits and under the conditions imposed by this title, the number and location of state stores, package agencies, and outlets established in the state;
(e) issue, grant, deny, suspend, revoke, or not renew the following permits, licenses, certificates of approval, and package agencies for the purchase, sale, storage, service, manufacture, distribution, and consumption of an alcoholic [products] product:
(i) a package [agencies] agency;
(ii) a restaurant [fieenses] license;
(iii) an airport lounge [fieenses] license;
(iv) $\underline{a}$ limited restaurant [fieenses] license;
(v) an on-premise banquet [fieenses] license;
(vi) a resort license, under which four or more sublicenses may be included;
[(vi) private] (vii) a club [tieenses] license;
[(vii)] (viii) an on-premise beer retailer [tieenses] license;
[(viii)] (ix) a temporary special event beer [permits] permit;
[(ix)] (x) a special use [permits] permit;
$[(\mathrm{x})]$ (xi) a single event [permits] permit;
[(xi)] (xii) a manufacturing [tieenses] license;
[(tiii)] (xiii) a liquor warehousing [tieenses] license;
[(xiii)] (xiv) a beer wholesaling [fieenses] license; and
[(xiv)] (xv) an out-of-state brewer [eertifieates] certificate of approval;
(f) fix prices at which [fiquors are] liquor is sold that are the same at all state stores, package agencies, and outlets;
(g) issue and distribute price lists showing the price to be paid by [purehasers] a purchaser for each class, variety, or brand of liquor kept for sale by the department;
(h) (i) require the director to follow sound management principles; and
(ii) require periodic reporting from the director to ensure that:
(A) sound management principles are being followed; and
(B) policies established by the commission are being observed;
(i) (i) receive, consider, and act in a timely manner upon [att] the reports, recommendations, and matters submitted by the director to the commission; and
(ii) do [atl the things necessary to support the department in properly performing the department's duties and responsibilities;
(j) obtain temporarily and for special purposes the services of [experts and persons] an expert or person engaged in the practice of a profession or who possess any needed skills, talents, or abilities if:
(i) considered expedient; and
(ii) approved by the governor;
(k) prescribe the duties of $\underline{a}$ departmental [officiats] official authorized to assist the commission in issuing [permits, lieenses, certifieates of approval, and package agencies] a permit, license, certificate of approval, or package agency under this title;
(1) prescribe, consistent with this title, the fees payable for:
(i) [permits, lieenses, certifieates of approval, and package agencies] a permit, license, certificate of approval, or package agency issued under this title; or
(ii) anything done or permitted to be done under this title;
(m) prescribe the conduct, management, and equipment of [ant] premises upon which an alcoholic [beverages] beverage may be sold, consumed, served, or stored;
(n) make rules governing the credit terms of beer sales to retailers within the state;
(o) require that each of the following, where required in this title, display in a prominent place a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah.":
(i) a state store;
(ii) a permittee;
(iii) a licensee; and
(iv) a package agency; and
(p) subject to Subsection (4) and as provided in this title, impose fines against:
(i) a permittee, licensee, certificate holder, or package agent described in Subsection (1)(e); or
(ii) [any] an officer, employee, or agent of a permittee, licensee, certificate holder, or package agent described in Subsection (1)(p)(i).
(2) The power of the commission to do the following is plenary, except as otherwise provided by this title, and not subject to review:
(a) establish a state [stores] store;
(b) create a package [agencies] agency;
(c) grant authority to operate a package [agencies] agency; and
(d) grant or deny [permits, licenses, andeertificates] a permit, license, or certificate of approval.
(3) The commission may appoint $\underline{a}$ qualified hearing [examiners] examiner to conduct [any] a suspension or revocation [hearings] hearing required by law.
(4) (a) In [any] a case [where] when the commission is given the power to suspend [any] a permit, license, certificate of approval, or package agency the commission may impose a fine in addition to or in lieu of suspension.
(b) [Fines] A fine imposed may not exceed $\$ 25,000$ in the aggregate for:
(i) [any] a single Notice of Agency Action; or
(ii) a single action against a package agency.
(c) The commission shall promulgate, by rule, a schedule setting forth a range of fines for each violation.

Section 6. Section 32A-1-109 is amended to read:

## 32A-1-109. Powers and duties of the director.

Subject to the powers and responsibilities vested in the commission by this title the director shall:
(1) prepare and propose to the commission general policies, directives, rules, and procedures governing the administrative activities of the department, and may submit other recommendations to the commission as the director considers in the interest of [its] the commission's or the department's business;
(2) within the general policies, directives, rules, and procedures of the commission[ $[7$ :
(a) provide day-to-day direction, coordination, and delegation of responsibilities in the
administrative activities of the department's business; and [promulgate]
(b) make internal department policies, directives, rules, and procedures relating to department personnel matters, and the day-to-day operation of the department consistent with those of the commission;
(3) (a) appoint or employ personnel as considered necessary in the administration of this title [and];
(b) prescribe the conditions of [their] employment[,define their] for the personnel described in Subsection (3)(a);
(c) define the respective duties and powers[,fix their] for the personnel described in Subsection (3)(a);
(d) fix the remuneration in accordance with Title 67, Chapter 19, Utah State Personnel Management Act, for the personnel described in Subsection (3)(a); and
(e) designate those employees required to give [bonds] a bond and specify the bond amounts;
(4) establish and secure adherence to a system of reports, controls, and performance in [all] matters relating to personnel, security, department property management, and operation of [department offiees, warehouses, state stores, package agencies, and lieensees,]:
(a) a department office;
(b) a warehouse;
(c) a state store;
(d) a package agency; and
(e) a licensee;
(5) within the policies, directives, rules, and procedures approved by the commission and provisions of law, buy, import, keep for sale, sell and control the sale, storage, service, transportation, and delivery of an alcoholic [products] product;
(6) prepare for commission approval:
(a) recommendations regarding the location, establishment, relocation, and closure of [state stores and package ageneies] a state store or package agency;
(b) recommendations regarding the issuance, suspension, nonrenewal, and revocation of [tieenses and pernits] a license or permit;
(c) an annual [budgets] budget, proposed legislation, and reports as required by law and
sound business principles;
(d) plans for reorganizing divisions of the department and [their] the functions of the divisions;
(e) manuals containing [atl] commission and department policies, directives, rules, and procedures;
(f) an inventory control system;
(g) any other [reports and reeommendations] report or recommendation as may be requested by the commission;
(h) rules governing the credit terms of the sale of beer [sates] to a beer retailer [fieensees] licensee;
(i) rules governing the calibration, maintenance, and regulation of a calibrated metered dispensing [systems] system;
(j) rules governing the posting of a list of types and brand names of liquor [being] served through a calibrated metered dispensing [systems] system;
(k) price lists issued and distributed showing the price to be paid for each class, variety, or brand of liquor kept for sale at a state [stores, package agencies, andoutlets] store, package agency, or outlet;
(1) directives prescribing the books of account kept by the department and by a state [stores, package ageneies, and outlets,] store, package agency, or outlet; and
[(m) an official state label and the manner in whieh the label shall be affixed to every package of liquor sold under this title, and]
[(m)] (m) a policy prescribing the manner of giving and serving [notices] a notice required by this title or rules made under this title;
(7) make available through the department to any person, upon request, a copy of [any] a policy or directive [promulgated] made by the director;
[ (8) adopt internal departmental policies, direetives, rules, and proeedures rełating to department personnel matters and the day-to-day operation of the department that are eonsistent with those of the commission,]
[ $(9)]$ (8) keep a current copy of [the mantuats containinge a manual that contains the rules and policies of the department and commission available for public inspection;
[(10)] (9) (a) after consultation with the governor, determine whether an alcoholic
[products] product should not be sold, offered for sale, or otherwise furnished in an area of the state during a period of emergency that is proclaimed by the governor to exist in that area; and
(b) issue [any] a necessary public [announeements and direetives] announcement or directive with respect to the determination described in Subsection [(10)] (9)(a); and
$[(11)](10)$ perform other duties required by the commission and by law.
Section 7. Section 32A-1-115 is amended to read:
32A-1-115. Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account
-- Distribution.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Account" means the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account created in this section.
(b) "Alcohol-related offense" means:
(i) a violation of:
(A) Section 41-6a-502; or
(B) an ordinance that complies with the requirements of:
(I) Subsection 41-6a-510(1); or
(II) Section 76-5-207; or
(ii) an offense involving the:
(A) illegal sale of alcohol;
(B) illegal distribution of alcohol;
(C) illegal transportation of alcohol;
(D) illegal possession of alcohol; or
(E) illegal consumption of alcohol.
(c) "Annual conviction time period" means the time period that:
(i) begins on July 1 and ends on June 30; and
(ii) immediately precedes the fiscal year for which an appropriation under this section is made.
(d) "Coordinating council" means the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence

Coordinating Council created in Section 63M-7-301.
(e) "Municipality" means:
(i) a city; or
(ii) a town.
(2) (a) There is created in the General Fund a restricted account called the "Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account."
(b) The account shall be funded from:
(i) amounts deposited by the state treasurer in accordance with Section 59-15-109;
(ii) any appropriations made to the account by the Legislature; and
(iii) interest described in Subsection (2)(c).
(c) Interest earned on the account shall be deposited into the account.
(d) (i) Consistent with the policies provided in Subsection 32A-1-104(4)(b), the revenues in the account shall be used for statewide public purposes including promoting the reduction of the harmful effects of over consumption of alcoholic beverages by adults and alcohol consumption by minors by funding exclusively programs or projects related to prevention, treatment, detection, prosecution, and control of violations of this title and other offenses in which alcohol is a contributing factor except as provided in Subsection (2)(d)(ii).
(ii) The portion distributed under this section to counties may also be used for the confinement or treatment of persons arrested for or convicted of offenses in which alcohol is a contributing factor.
(iii) [Any] A municipality or county entitled to receive [funts] monies shall use the [funds] monies exclusively as required by this Subsection (2)(d).
(iv) The appropriations provided for under Subsection (3) are:
(A) intended to supplement the budget of the appropriate agencies of each municipality and county within the state to enable the municipalities and counties to more effectively fund the programs and projects described in this Subsection (2)(d); and
(B) not intended to replace [funds] monies that would otherwise be allocated for the programs and projects in this Subsection (2)(d).
(3) (a) The revenues deposited into the account shall be distributed to municipalities and counties:
(i) to the extent appropriated by the Legislature except that the Legislature shall appropriate each fiscal year an amount equal to at least the amount deposited in the account in accordance with Section 59-15-109; and
(ii) as provided in this Subsection (3).
(b) The amount appropriated from the account shall be distributed as follows:
(i) $25 \%$ to municipalities and counties based upon the percentage of the state population residing in each municipality and county;
(ii) $30 \%$ to municipalities and counties based upon each municipality's and county's percentage of the statewide convictions for all alcohol-related offenses;
(iii) $20 \%$ to municipalities and counties based upon the percentage of all state stores, package agencies, liquor licensees, and beer licensees in the state that are located in each municipality and county; and
(iv) $25 \%$ to the counties for confinement and treatment purposes authorized by this section based upon the percentage of the state population located in each county.
(c) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c)(iii), a municipality that does not have a law enforcement agency may not receive monies under this section.
(ii) The State Tax Commission:
(A) may not distribute the monies the municipality would receive but for the municipality not having a law enforcement agency to that municipality; and
(B) shall distribute the monies that the municipality would have received but for it not having a law enforcement agency to the county in which the municipality is located for use by the county in accordance with this section.
(iii) Notwithstanding Subsections (3)(c)(i) and (ii), if the coordinating council finds that a municipality described in Subsection (3)(c)(i) demonstrates that the municipality can use the monies that the municipality is otherwise eligible to receive in accordance with this section, the coordinating council may direct the State Tax Commission to distribute the money to the municipality.
(4) To determine the distributions required by Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the State Tax Commission shall annually:
(a) for an annual conviction time period:
(i) multiply by two the total number of convictions in the state obtained during the annual conviction time period for violation of:
(A) Section 41-6a-502; or
(B) an ordinance that complies with the requirements of Subsection 41-6a-510(1) or Section 76-5-207; and
(ii) add to the number calculated under Subsection (4)(a)(i) the number of convictions obtained during the annual conviction time period for all alcohol-related offenses other than the alcohol-related offenses described in Subsection (4)(a)(i);
(b) divide an amount equal to $30 \%$ of the appropriation for that fiscal year by the sum obtained in Subsection (4)(a); and
(c) multiply the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b), by the number of convictions obtained in each municipality and county during the annual conviction time period for alcohol-related offenses.
(5) For purposes of this section:
(a) the number of state stores, package agencies, and licensees located within the limits of each municipality and county:
(i) is the number determined by the department to be so located;
(ii) includes all:
(A) [private clubs] club licenses;
(B) restaurants;
(C) limited restaurants;
(D) on-premise banquet licenses;
(E) airport lounges;
(F) resort licenses;
[ $(\mathrm{F})] \underline{(\mathrm{G})}$ package agencies; and
$[(G)](\mathrm{H})$ state stores; and
(iii) does not include on-premise beer retailer licensees;
(b) the number of state stores, package agencies, and licensees in a county consists only of that number located within unincorporated areas of the county;
(c) population figures shall be determined according to the most current population estimates prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee;
(d) a county's population figure for the $25 \%$ distribution to municipalities and counties under Subsection (3)(b)(i) shall be determined only with reference to the population in the unincorporated areas of the county;
(e) a county's population figure under Subsection (3)(b)(iv) for the $25 \%$ distribution to counties only shall be determined with reference to the total population in the county, including
that of municipalities;
(f) a conviction occurs in the municipality or county that actually prosecutes the offense to judgment; and
(g) in the case of a conviction based upon a guilty plea, the conviction is considered to occur in the municipality or county that, except for the guilty plea, would have prosecuted the offense.
(6) By not later than September 1 each year:
(a) the state court administrator shall certify to the State Tax Commission the number of convictions obtained for alcohol-related offenses in each municipality or county in the state during the annual conviction time period; and
(b) the coordinating council shall notify the State Tax Commission of any municipality that does not have a law enforcement agency.
(7) By not later than December 1 of each year, the coordinating council shall notify the State Tax Commission for the fiscal year of appropriation of:
(a) any municipality that may receive a distribution under Subsection (3)(c)(iii);
(b) any county that may receive a distribution allocated to a municipality described in Subsection (3)(c)(ii);
(c) any municipality or county that may not receive a distribution because the coordinating council has suspended the payment under Subsection (10)(a)(i); and
(d) any municipality or county that receives a distribution because the suspension of payment has been cancelled under Subsection (10)(a)(ii).
(8) (a) By not later than January 1 of the fiscal year of appropriation, the State Tax Commission shall annually distribute to each municipality and county the portion of the appropriation that the municipality or county is eligible to receive under this section, except for any municipality or county that the coordinating council notifies the State Tax Commission in accordance with Subsection (7) may not receive a distribution in that fiscal year.
(b) (i) The State Tax Commission shall prepare forms for use by municipalities and counties in applying for distributions under this section.
(ii) The forms described in this Subsection (8) may require the submission of information the State Tax Commission considers necessary to enable the State Tax Commission to comply with this section.
(9) A municipality or county that receives any monies under this section during a fiscal year shall by no later than October 1 following the fiscal year:
(a) report to the coordinating council:
(i) the programs or projects of the municipality or county that receive monies under this section;
(ii) if the monies for programs or projects were exclusively used as required by Subsection (2)(d);
(iii) indicators of whether the programs or projects that receive monies under this section are effective; and
(iv) if [any] monies received under this section were not expended by the municipality or county; and
(b) provide the coordinating council a statement signed by the chief executive officer of the county or municipality attesting that the monies received under this section were used in addition to [any] monies appropriated or otherwise available for the county's or municipality's law enforcement and were not used to supplant those monies.
(10) (a) The coordinating council may, by a majority vote:
(i) suspend future payments under Subsection (8) to a municipality or county that:
(A) does not file a report that meets the requirements of Subsection (9); or
(B) the coordinating council finds does not use the monies as required by Subsection (2)(d) on the basis of the report filed by the municipality or county under Subsection (9); and
(ii) cancel a suspension under Subsection (10)(a)(i).
(b) The State Tax Commission shall:
(i) retain monies that a municipality or county does not receive under Subsection (10)(a); and
(ii) notify the coordinating council of the balance of retained monies under this Subsection (10)(b) after the annual distribution under Subsection (8).
(11) (a) Subject to the requirements of this Subsection (11), the coordinating council shall award the balance of retained monies under Subsection (10)(b):
(i) as prioritized by majority vote of the coordinating council; and
(ii) as grants to:
(A) a county;
(B) a municipality;
(C) the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control;
(D) the Department of Human Services;
(E) the Department of Public Safety; or
(F) the Utah State Office of Education.
(b) By not later than May 30 of the fiscal year of the appropriation, the coordinating council shall notify the State Tax Commission of [anty] grants awarded under this Subsection (11).
(c) The State Tax Commission shall make payments of [grants] a grant:
(i) upon receiving notice as provided under Subsection (11)(b); and
(ii) by not later than June 30 of the fiscal year of the appropriation.
(d) An entity that receives a grant under this Subsection (11) shall use the grant monies exclusively for programs or projects described in Subsection (2)(d).

Section 8. Section 32A-1-119 is amended to read:
32A-1-119. Disciplinary proceedings -- Procedure.
(1) As used in Subsection (4), "final adjudication" means an adjudication for which a final [unappeatable] judgment or order is issued[:] that:
(a) is not appealed, and the time to appeal the judgment has expired; or
(b) is appealed, and is affirmed, in whole or in part, on appeal.
(2) (a) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5, the following may conduct an adjudicative proceeding to inquire into a matter necessary and proper for the administration of this title and rules adopted under this title:
(i) the commission;
(ii) a hearing examiner appointed by the commission for the purposes provided in Subsection 32A-1-107(3);
(iii) the director, and
(iv) the department.
(b) Except as provided in this section or Section 32A-3-106, the following shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, in an adjudicative proceeding:
(i) the commission;
(ii) a hearing examiner appointed by the commission;
(iii) the director; and
(iv) the department.
(c) Except where otherwise provided by law, an adjudicative proceeding before the commission or a hearing examiner appointed by the commission shall be:
(i) video or audio recorded; and
(ii) subject to Subsection (5)(e), conducted in accordance with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
(d) A person listed in Subsection (2)(a) shall conduct an adjudicative proceeding concerning departmental personnel in accordance with Title 67, Chapter 19, Utah State Personnel Management Act.
(e) A hearing that is informational, fact gathering, and nonadversarial in nature shall be conducted in accordance with rules, policies, and procedures made by the commission, director, or department.
(3) (a) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5, a disciplinary proceeding shall be conducted under the authority of the commission, which is responsible for rendering a final decision and order on a disciplinary matter.
(b) (i) Nothing in this section precludes the commission from appointing a necessary officer, including a hearing examiner, from within or without the department, to administer the disciplinary proceeding process.
(ii) A hearing examiner appointed by the commission:
(A) may conduct a disciplinary proceeding hearing on behalf of the commission; and
(B) shall submit to the commission a report including:
(I) findings of fact determined on the basis of a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing;
(II) conclusions of law; and
(III) recommendations.
(c) Nothing in this section precludes the commission, after the commission renders its final decision and order, from having the director prepare, issue, and cause to be served on the parties the final written order on behalf of the commission.
(4) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5:
(a) The department may initiate a disciplinary proceeding described in Subsection (4)(b) if the department receives:
(i) a report from a government agency, peace officer, examiner, or investigator alleging that a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii) violated this title or the rules of the commission;
(ii) a final adjudication of criminal liability against a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii) based on an alleged violation of this title; or
(iii) a final adjudication of civil liability under Chapter 14a, Alcoholic Beverage Liability, against a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii) based on an alleged violation of this title.
(b) The department may initiate a disciplinary proceeding if the department receives an item listed in Subsection (4)(a) to determine:
(i) whether a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii) violated this title or rules of the commission; and
(ii) if a violation is found, the appropriate sanction to be imposed.
(5) (a) Unless waived by the respondent, a disciplinary proceeding shall be held:
(i) if required by law;
(ii) before revoking or suspending a permit, license, or certificate of approval issued under this title; or
(iii) before imposing a fine against a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii).
(b) Inexcusable failure of a respondent to appear at a scheduled disciplinary proceeding hearing after receiving proper notice is an admission of the charged violation.
(c) The validity of a disciplinary proceeding is not affected by the failure of a person to attend or remain in attendance.
(d) The commission or an appointed hearing examiner shall preside over a disciplinary proceeding hearing.
(e) A disciplinary proceeding hearing may be closed only after the commission or hearing examiner makes a written finding that the public interest in an open hearing is clearly outweighed by factors enumerated in the closure order.
(f) (i) The commission or its hearing examiner as part of a disciplinary proceeding
hearing may:
(A) administer oaths or affirmations;
(B) take evidence;
(C) take a deposition within or without this state; and
(D) require by subpoena from a place within this state:
(I) the testimony of a person at a hearing; and
(II) the production of a book, record, paper, contract, agreement, document, or other evidence considered relevant to the inquiry.
(ii) A person subpoenaed in accordance with this Subsection (5)(f) shall testify and produce a book, paper, document, or tangible thing as required in the subpoena.
(iii) A witness subpoenaed or called to testify or produce evidence who claims a privilege against self-incrimination may not be compelled to testify, but the commission or the hearing examiner shall file a written report with the county attorney or district attorney in the jurisdiction where the privilege is claimed or where the witness resides setting forth the circumstance of the claimed privilege.
(iv) (A) A person is not excused from obeying a subpoena without just cause.
(B) A district court within the judicial district in which a person alleged to be guilty of willful contempt of court or refusal to obey a subpoena is found or resides, upon application by the party issuing the subpoena, may issue an order requiring the person to:
(I) appear before the issuing party; and
(II) (Aa) produce documentary evidence if so ordered; or
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ give evidence regarding the matter in question.
(C) Failure to obey an order of the court may be punished by the court as contempt.
(g) (i) In a disciplinary proceeding hearing heard by a hearing examiner, the hearing examiner shall prepare a report required by Subsection (3)(b)(ii) to the commission.
(ii) The report required by Subsection (3)(b)(ii) and this Subsection (5)(g) may not recommend a penalty more severe than that initially sought by the department in the notice of agency action.
(iii) A copy of the report required by Subsection (3)(b)(ii) and this Subsection (5)(g) shall be served upon the respective parties.
(iv) The respondent and the department shall be given reasonable opportunity to file a
written objection to the report required by Subsection (3)(b)(ii) and this Subsection (5)(g) before final commission action.
(h) In a case heard by the commission, it shall issue its final decision and order in accordance with Subsection (3).
(6) (a) The commission shall:
(i) render a final decision and order on a disciplinary action; and
(ii) cause its final order to be prepared in writing, issued, and served on all parties.
(b) An order of the commission is [eonsidered] final on the date the order [beeomes effective] is issued.
(c) If the commission is satisfied that a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii) violated this title or the commission's rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, the commission may:
(i) suspend or revoke the permit, license, or certificate of approval;
(ii) impose a fine against a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(17)](18)(a)(i) through (vii);
(iii) assess the administrative costs of a disciplinary proceeding to the permittee, the licensee, or certificate holder; or
(iv) take a combination of actions described in Subsections (6)(c)(i) through (iii).
(d) A fine imposed in accordance with this Subsection (6) is subject to Subsections 32A-1-107(1)(p) and (4).
(e) (i) If a permit or license is suspended under this Subsection (6), the permittee or licensee shall prominently post a sign provided by the department:
(A) during the suspension; and
(B) at the entrance of the premises of the permittee or licensee.
(ii) The sign required by this Subsection (6)(e) shall:
(A) read "The Utah Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission has suspended the alcoholic beverage license or permit of this establishment. Alcoholic beverages may not be sold, served, furnished, or consumed on these premises during the period of suspension."; and
(B) include the dates of the suspension period.
(iii) A permittee or licensee may not remove, alter, obscure, or destroy a sign required to be posted under this Subsection (6)(e) during the suspension period.
(f) If a permit or license is revoked, the commission may order the revocation of a compliance bond posted by the permittee or licensee.
(g) A permittee or licensee whose permit or license is revoked may not reapply for a permit or license under this title for three years from the date on which the permit or license is revoked.
(h) The commission shall transfer all costs assessed into the General Fund in accordance with Section 32A-1-113.
(7) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5:
(a) In addition to an action taken against a permittee, licensee, or certificate holder under this section, the department may initiate disciplinary action against an officer, employee, or agent of a permittee, licensee, or certificate holder.
(b) If an officer, employee, or agent is found to have violated this title, the commission may prohibit the officer, employee, or agent from serving, selling, distributing, manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing, or handling an alcoholic beverage in the course of acting as an officer, employee, or agent with a permittee, licensee, or certificate holder under this title for a period determined by the commission.
(8) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5:
(a) The department may initiate a disciplinary proceeding for an alleged violation of this title or the rules of the commission against:
(i) a manufacturer, supplier, or importer of an alcoholic beverage; or
(ii) an officer, employee, agent, or representative of a person listed in Subsection (8)(a)(i).
(b) (i) If the commission makes the finding described in Subsection (8)(b)(ii), the commission may, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this title, order:
(A) the removal of the manufacturer's, supplier's, or importer's one or more products from the department's sales list; and
(B) a suspension of the department's purchase of the one or more products described in Subsection (8)(b)(i)(A) for a period determined by the commission.
(ii) The commission may take the action described in Subsection (8)(b)(i) if:
(A) a manufacturer, supplier, or importer of liquor, wine, heavy beer, or a flavored malt beverage, or its officer, employee, agent, or representative violates this title; and
(B) the manufacturer, supplier, or importer:
(I) directly commits the violation; or
(II) solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids another to engage in the violation.
(9) Subject to Section 32A-1-119.5:
(a) The department may initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a brewer holding a certificate of approval under Section 32A-8-101 for an alleged violation of this title or the rules of the commission.
(b) If the commission makes a finding that the brewer holding a certificate of approval violates this title or rules of the commission, the commission may take an action against the brewer holding a certificate of approval that the commission could take against a licensee including:
(i) suspension or revocation of the certificate of approval; and
(ii) imposition of a fine.
(10) (a) An adjudicative proceeding under this title, including a disciplinary proceeding, is a civil action, notwithstanding whether at issue in the adjudicative proceeding is a violation of statute that can be prosecuted criminally.
(b) Unless specifically adopted in this title, a procedure or principal that is applicable to a criminal proceeding does not apply to an adjudicative proceeding permitted under this title including:
(i) Title 76, Chapter 1, General Provisions;
(ii) Title 76, Chapter 2, Principles of Criminal Responsibility;
(iii) Title 76, Chapter 3, Punishments; and
(iv) Title 76, Chapter 4, Inchoate Offenses.
(c) (i) The burden of proof in an adjudicative proceeding under this title is by a preponderance of the evidence.
(ii) If the subject of an adjudicative proceeding under this title asserts an affirmative defense, the subject has the burden of proof to establish the affirmative defense by the preponderance of the evidence.
(d) In an adjudicative proceeding under this title, to find a violation of this title the commission:
(i) is required to determine whether the conduct that constitutes the violation occurred; and
(ii) is not required to make a finding of knowledge or intent unless knowledge or intent is expressly made an element of the violation by statute.
$[(10)](11)$ (a) If a respondent requests a disciplinary proceeding hearing, the hearing held by the commission or a hearing examiner appointed by the commission shall proceed formally in accordance with Sections 63G-4-204 through 63G-4-209 in a case where:
(i) the alleged violation poses, or potentially poses, a grave risk to public safety, health, and welfare;
(ii) the alleged violation involves:
(A) selling, serving, or otherwise furnishing an alcoholic product to a minor;
(B) attire, conduct, or entertainment prohibited by Part 6, Attire, Conduct, and

## Entertainment Act;

(C) fraud, deceit, willful concealment, or misrepresentation of the facts by or on behalf of the respondent;
(D) interfering or refusing to cooperate with:
(I) an authorized official of the department or the state in the discharge of the official's duties in relation to the enforcement of this title; or
(II) a peace officer in the discharge of the peace officer's duties in relation to the enforcement of this title;
(E) an unlawful trade practice under Sections 32A-12-601 through 32A-12-606;
(F) unlawful importation of an alcoholic product; or
(G) unlawful supply of liquor by a liquor industry member, as defined in Subsection 32A-12-601(2), to a person other than the department or a military installation, except to the extent permitted by this title; or
(iii) the department determines to seek in a disciplinary proceeding hearing:
(A) an administrative fine exceeding $\$ 3,000$;
(B) a suspension of a license, permit, or certificate of approval of more than ten days; or
(C) a revocation of a license, permit, or certificate of approval.
(b) If a respondent does not request a disciplinary proceeding hearing, a hearing shall
proceed informally unless it is designated as a formal proceeding pursuant to rules adopted by the commission in accordance with Subsection (11)(c).
[(b)] (c) The commission shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to provide a procedure to implement this Subsection [(10)] (11).
(12) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this title, the commission may not order a disciplinary action or fine in accordance with this section if the disciplinary action or fine is ordered on the basis of a violation:
(a) of a provision in this title related to intoxication or becoming intoxicated; and
(b) if the violation is first investigated by a law enforcement officer, as defined in

## Section 53-13-103, who has not received training regarding the requirements of this title

 related to responsible alcoholic beverage sale or service.Section 9. Section 32A-1-119.5 is amended to read:

## 32A-1-119.5. Timing of reporting violations.

(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Department compliance officer" means an individual who is:
(i) an auditor or inspector; and
(ii) employed by the department.
(b) "Nondepartment enforcement agency" means an agency that:
(i) (A) is a state agency other than the department; or
(B) is an agency of a county, city, or town; and
(ii) has a responsibility, as provided in another provision of this title, to enforce one or more provisions of this title.
(c) "Nondepartment enforcement officer" means an individual who is:
(i) a peace officer, examiner, or investigator; and
(ii) employed by an agency described in Subsection (1)(b).
(2) A disciplinary proceeding may not be initiated or maintained by the commission or department on the basis, in whole or in part, of a violation of this title unless a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(15)](18)(a)(i) through (vi) against whom the violation is alleged is notified by the department of the violation in accordance with this section.
(3) (a) A nondepartment enforcement agency or nondepartment enforcement officer
may not report a violation of this title to the department more than eight business days after the day on which a nondepartment enforcement officer or agency completes an investigation that finds a violation of this title.
(b) If the commission or department wants the right to initiate or maintain a disciplinary proceeding on the basis, in whole or in part, of a violation of this title alleged in a report described in Subsection (3)(a), the department shall notify a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(15)](18)(a)(i) through (vi) alleged by the report to have violated this title:
(i) by no later than eight business days of the day on which the department receives the report described in Subsection (3)(a); and
(ii) that the commission or department may initiate or maintain a disciplinary proceeding on the basis, in whole or in part, of the violation.
(4) If the commission or department wants the right to initiate or maintain a disciplinary proceeding on the basis, in whole or in part, of a violation of this title alleged by report of a department compliance officer, the department shall notify a person listed in Subsections 32A-1-105[(15)](18)(a)(i) through (vi) alleged by the report to have violated this title:
(a) by no later than eight business days of the day on which the department compliance officer completes an investigation that finds a violation of this title; and
(b) that the commission or department may initiate or maintain a disciplinary proceeding on the basis, in whole or in part, of the violation.
(5) The notice described in Subsection (2), (3)(b), or (4) is not required with respect to a person listed in Subsection 32A-1-105[(15)](18)(a)(vii).
(6) (a) A notice required by Subsection (2), (3)(b), or (4) may be done orally, if after the oral notification the department provides written notification.
(b) The written notification described in Subsection (6)(a) may be sent outside the time periods required by this section.
(7) The department shall maintain a record of a notification required by Subsection (2), (3)(b), or (4) that includes:
(a) the name of the person notified; and
(b) the date of the notification.

Section 10. Section 32A-1-304.5 is enacted to read:

32A-1-304.5. Verification of proof of age by certain club licensees.
(1) For purposes of this section, "applicable club licensee" means the following as defined in Section 32A-5-101:
(a) a dining club licensee; or
(b) a social club licensee.
(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, an applicable club licensee shall require that a person authorized to sell or otherwise handle an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product under the applicable club license verify proof of age as provided in this section.
(3) A person described in Subsection (2) is required to verify proof of age under this section before an individual who appears to be 35 years of age or younger:
(a) gains admittance to the premises of a social club licensee; or
(b) procures an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product on the premises of a dining club licensee.
(4) To comply with Subsection (3), a person shall:
(a) request the individual present proof of age; and
(b) (i) verify the validity of the proof of age electronically under the verification program created in Subsection (5); or
(ii) if the proof of age cannot be electronically verified as provided in Subsection (4)(b)(i), request that the individual comply with a process established by the commission by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
(5) The commission shall establish by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, an electronic verification program that includes the following:
(a) the specifications for the technology used by the applicable club licensee to electronically verify proof of age, including that the technology display to the person described in Subsection (2) no more than the following for the individual who presents the proof of age:
(i) the name;
(ii) the age;
(iii) the number assigned to the individual's proof of age by the issuing authority;
(iv) the birth date;
(v) the gender; and
(vi) the status and expiration date of the individual's proof of age; and
(b) the security measures that must be used by an applicable club licensee to ensure
that information obtained under this section is:
(i) used by the applicable club licensee only for purposes of verifying proof of age in accordance with this section; and
(ii) retained by the applicable club licensee for seven days after the day on which the applicable club licensee obtains the information.
(6) (a) An applicable club licensee may not disclose information obtained under this section except as provided under this title.
(b) Information obtained under this section is considered a record for any purpose under Section 32A-5-107.

Section 11. Section 32A-1-603 is amended to read:

## 32A-1-603. Sexually oriented entertainer.

(1) Subject to the restrictions of this section, live entertainment is permitted on a premises or at an event regulated by the commission.
(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), a licensee or permittee may not permit a person to:
(a) appear or perform in a state of nudity;
(b) perform or simulate an act of:
(i) sexual intercourse;
(ii) masturbation;
(iii) sodomy;
(iv) bestiality;
(v) oral copulation;
(vi) flagellation; or
(vii) a sexual act that is prohibited by Utah law; or
(c) touch, caress, or fondle the breast, buttocks, anus, or genitals.
(3) A sexually oriented entertainer may perform in a state of seminudity:
(a) only in:
(i) a tavern; or [elass D private elub; and]
(ii) a social club license premises; and
(b) only if:
(i) all windows, doors, and other apertures to the premises are darkened or otherwise constructed to prevent anyone outside the premises from seeing the performance; and
(ii) the outside entrance doors of the premises remain unlocked.
(4) A sexually oriented entertainer may perform only upon a stage or in a designated performance area that is:
(a) approved by the commission in accordance with rules made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act;
(b) configured so as to preclude a patron from:
(i) touching the sexually oriented entertainer; or
(ii) placing any money or object on or within the costume or the person of the sexually oriented entertainer; and
(c) configured so as to preclude the sexually oriented entertainer from touching a patron.
(5) A sexually oriented entertainer may not touch a patron:
(a) during the sexually oriented entertainer's performance; or
(b) while the sexually oriented entertainer is dressed in performance attire or costume.
(6) A sexually oriented entertainer, while in the portion of the premises used by patrons, must be dressed in opaque clothing which covers and conceals the sexually oriented entertainer's performance attire or costume from the top of the breast to the knee.
(7) A patron may not be on the stage or in the performance area while a sexually oriented entertainer is appearing or performing on the stage or in the performance area.
(8) A patron may not:
(a) touch a sexually oriented entertainer:
(i) during the sexually oriented entertainer's performance; or
(ii) while the sexually oriented entertainer is dressed in performance attire or costume;
or
(b) place money or any other object on or within the costume or the person of the sexually oriented entertainer.
(9) A minor may not be on a premises described in Subsection (3) [when a sexually orientechentertainer is performing on the premises].
(10) A person who appears or performs for the entertainment of patrons on a premises
or at an event regulated by the commission that is not a tavern or [elass D private club] social club licensee:
(a) may not appear or perform in a state of nudity or a state of seminudity; and
(b) may appear or perform in opaque clothing that completely covers the person's genitals, pubic area, and anus if the covering:
(i) is not less than the following at its widest point:
(A) four inches coverage width in the front of the human body; and
(B) five inches coverage width in the back of the human body;
(ii) does not taper to less than one inch wide at the narrowest point; and
(iii) if covering a female, completely covers the breast below the top of the areola.

Section 12. Section 32A-2-103 is amended to read:

## 32A-2-103. Operational restrictions.

(1) (a) Liquor may not be sold from a state store except in a sealed package. [The]
(b) A sealed package may not be opened on the premises of [any] a state store.
(2) (a) An officer, agent, clerk, or employee of a state store may not consume or allow to be consumed by any person [any] an alcoholic beverage on the premises of a state store.
(b) Violation of this Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
[(3) All liquor sold shall be in packages that are properly marked and labeled in aecordanee with the rules adopted under this title.]
[(4)] (3) Liquor may not be sold except at prices fixed by the commission.
[(5)] (4) Liquor may not be sold, delivered, or furnished to [any] a:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
[(6)] (5) Sale or delivery of liquor may not be made on or from the premises of [any] a state store, nor may [any a state store be kept open for the sale of liquor:
(a) on Sunday;
(b) on [any] a state or federal legal holiday; or
[(e) on any day on whieh any regular general election, regular primary election, or statewide special eleetion is held,]
[(d) on any day on whieh any municipal, local distriet, special service distriet, or sehoot election is held, but only within the boundaries of the municipality, loealdistriet, special serviee distriet, or sehool distriet holding the eleetion and only if the municipality, loeat distriet, speeial serviee distriet or sehool distriet in whieh the eleetion is being held notifies the department at least 30 days prior to the date of the eleetion; or]
[(e)] (c) except on days and during hours as the commission may direct by rule or order.
[(7) Each] (6) A state store shall display in a prominent place in the store a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
$[(8)]$ (7) (a) A minor may not be admitted into, or be on the premises of a state store unless accompanied by a person who is:
(i) 21 years of age or older; and
(ii) the minor's parent, legal guardian, or spouse.
(b) [Any] $\underline{A}$ state store employee that has reason to believe that a person who is on the premises of a state store is under the age of 21 and is not accompanied by a person described in Subsection [(8)] (7)(a) may:
(i) ask the suspected minor for proof of age;
(ii) ask the person who [accompanied] accompanies the suspected minor for proof of age; and
(iii) ask the suspected minor or the person who [acompanied] accompanies the suspected minor for proof of parental, guardianship, or spousal relationship.
(c) [Any] $\underline{A}$ state store employee shall refuse to sell liquor to the suspected minor and to the person who [acompanied] accompanies the suspected minor into the state store if [they fait] the suspected minor or person fails to provide [any of the] information specified in Subsection [(8)] (7)(b).
(d) [Any] $\underline{A}$ state store employee shall require [the] a suspected minor and the person who [aceompanied] accompanies the suspected minor into the state store to immediately leave the premises of the state store if [they fait] the suspected minor or person fails to provide [any of the] information specified in Subsection [(8)] (7)(b).

Section 13. Section 32A-3-106 is amended to read:

32A-3-106. Operational restrictions.
(1) (a) A package agency may not be operated until a package agency agreement has been entered into by the package agent and the department.
(b) The agreement shall state the conditions of operation by which the package agent and the department are bound.
(c) If the package agent violates the conditions, terms, or covenants contained in the agreement or violates any provisions of this title, the department may take whatever action against the agent that is allowed by the package agency agreement.
(d) Actions against the package agent are governed solely by the agreement and may include suspension or revocation of the agency.
(2) (a) A package agency may not purchase liquor from any person except from the department.
(b) At the discretion of the department, liquor may be provided by the department to a package agency for sale on consignment.
(3) The department may pay or otherwise remunerate a package agent on any basis including sales or volume of business done by the agency.
(4) Liquor may not be sold from any package agency except in a sealed package. The package may not be opened on the premises of a package agency.
[(5) All liquor sold shall be in packages that are properly marked and labeled in aecordanee with the rules adopted under this title.]
[(6)] (5) A package agency may not display liquor or price lists in windows or showcases visible to passersby.
[(7)] (6) (a) An officer, agent, clerk, or employee of a package agency may not consume or allow to be consumed by any person any alcoholic beverage on the premises of a package agency.
(b) Violation of this Subsection [(7)] (6) is a class B misdemeanor.
$[(8)]$ (7) Liquor may not be sold except at prices fixed by the commission.
[(9)] (8) Liquor may not be sold, delivered, or furnished to any:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
[(10)] (9) (a) Subject to [Subsection(10)(b)] the other provisions of this Subsection (9), sale or delivery of liquor may not be made on or from the premises of [any] a package agency nor may [any] a package agency be kept open for the sale of liquor:
(i) (A) on Sunday; or
(B) on a state or federal legal holiday; and
(ii) except on days and during hours as the commission may direct by rule or order.
(b) The restrictions in Subsection [(10)] (9)(a)(i) govern unless:
(i) the package agency is located at a winery licensed under Chapter 8, Manufacturing Licenses;
(ii) the winery licensed under Chapter 8, Manufacturing Licenses, holds:
(A) a restaurant liquor license under Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses; or
(B) a limited restaurant license under Chapter 4, Part 3, Limited Restaurant Licenses;
(iii) the restaurant described in Subsection $[(10)] \underline{(9)}$ (b)(ii) is located at the winery;
(iv) the restaurant described in Subsection [(10)] (9)(b)(ii) sells wines produced at the winery;
(v) the winery described in Subsection [(10)] (9)(b)(i):
(A) owns the restaurant; or
(B) operates the restaurant;
(vi) the package agency only sells wine produced at the winery; and
(vii) the package agency's days and hours of sale are the same as the days and hours of sale at the restaurant described in Subsection [(10)] (9)(b)(ii).
[(e) (i) In addition to the requirements of Subsection (10)(a), the sale or delivery of tiquor may not be made on or from the premises of a package ageney deseribed in Subsection (10)(e)(ii) and a package agency deseribed in Subsection (10)(e)(ii) may not be open for the sale of liquor until after the polls are elosed:]
[(A) on a day on which is held:]
[(I) a regular general eleetion,]
[(\#) a regular primary election, or]
[(\#II) a statewide specialelection; or]
[(B) on a day on which is held a munieipal, loeal distriet, speeial serviee distriet, or
sehoolelection if:]
[ $(\mathrm{I})$ the package ageney is within the boundaries of the munieipality, loeal distriet, special serviee distriet, or sehool distriet holding the election; and]
[(II) the munieipality, loeal distriet, speeial serviee distriet, on sehool distriet in whieh the election is held notifies the department at least 30 days before the day on which the election is held.]
[(ii) This Subseetion (10)(e) applies to a paekage ageney that eontraets with the department to sell liquor in a manner similar to a state store, whether or not the operator of the package ageney has a soure of income that is not from the sale of liquor.]
[(iii) The eommission may by rule made in aceordance with Titte 636, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, define what constitutes a paekage ageney that sells liquor "in a manner similar to a state store."]
(c) (i) Subsection (9)(a)(i) does not apply to a package agency held by a resort licensee if the package agency that contracts with the department to sell liquor does not sell liquor in a manner similar to a state store.
(ii) The commission may by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, define what constitutes a package agency that sells liquor "in a manner similar to a state store."
$[(11)](10)$ The package agency certificate issued by the commission shall be permanently posted in a conspicuous place in the package agency.
[(12) Each] (11) A package agent shall display in a prominent place in the package agency a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
[(13)] (12) (a) A package agency may not close or cease operation for a period longer than 72 hours, unless:
(i) the package agency notifies the department in writing at least seven days before the closing; and
(ii) the closure or cessation of operation is first approved by the department.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection [(13)] (12)(a), in the case of emergency closure, immediate notice of closure shall be made to the department by telephone.
(c) (i) The department may authorize a closure or cessation of operation for a period
not to exceed 60 days.
(ii) The department may extend the initial period an additional 30 days upon written request of the package agency and upon a showing of good cause.
(iii) A closure or cessation of operation may not exceed a total of 90 days without commission approval.
(d) The notice required by Subsection $[(13)](12)(a)$ shall include:
(i) the dates of closure or cessation of operation;
(ii) the reason for the closure or cessation of operation; and
(iii) the date on which the agency will reopen or resume operation.
(e) Failure of the agency to provide notice and to obtain department authorization prior to closure or cessation of operation shall result in an automatic termination of the package agency contract effective immediately.
(f) Failure of the agency to reopen or resume operation by the approved date shall result in an automatic termination of the package agency contract effective on that date.
[(14)] (13) Liquor may not be stored or sold in any place other than as designated in the package agent's application, unless the package agent first applies for and receives approval from the department for a change of location within the package agency premises.
[(15)] (14) (a) Except to the extent authorized by commission rule, a minor may not be admitted into, or be on the premises of a package agency unless accompanied by a person who is:
(i) 21 years of age or older; and
(ii) the minor's parent, legal guardian, or spouse.
(b) [Any] A package agent or employee of the package agency that has reason to believe that a person who is on the premises of a package agency store is under the age of 21 and is not accompanied by a person described in Subsection [(15)] (14)(a) may:
(i) ask the suspected minor for proof of age;
(ii) ask the person who [accompanied] accompanies the suspected minor for proof of age; and
(iii) ask the suspected minor or the person who [acompaniect] accompanies the suspected minor for proof of parental, guardianship, or spousal relationship.
(c) $[\mathrm{Any}] \underline{\mathrm{A}}$ package agent or employee of a package agency shall refuse to sell liquor
to the suspected minor and to the person who [acompanied] accompanies the suspected minor into the package agency if [they fait] the minor or person fails to provide any [of the] information specified in Subsection [(15)] (14)(b).
(d) [Any] A package agent or employee of a package agency shall require the suspected minor and the person who [acompanied] accompanies the suspected minor into the package agency to immediately leave the premises of the package agency if [they fait] the minor or person fails to provide [any of the] information specified in Subsection [(15)] (14)(b).
[(16)] (15) A package agency may not transfer its operations from one location to another location without prior written approval of the commission.
[(17)] (16) (a) A person, having been granted a package agency, may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the package agency to any other person, whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A package agency has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.

Section 14. Section 32A-4-101 is amended to read:

## 32A-4-101. Commission's power to grant licenses -- Limitations.

(1) Before a restaurant may sell or allow the consumption of liquor on its premises, it shall first obtain a license from the commission as provided in this part.
(2) The commission may [issue] grant restaurant liquor licenses for the purpose of establishing restaurant liquor outlets at places and in numbers it considers proper for the storage, sale, and consumption of liquor on premises operated as public restaurants.
(3) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (3) and Subsection 32A-4a-201(2), the total number of restaurant liquor licenses may not at any time aggregate more than that number determined by dividing the population of the state by 5,200 .
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (3), population shall be determined by:
(i) the most recent United States decennial or special census; or
(ii) another population determination made by the United States or state governments.
(c) (i) The commission may [isste] grant seasonal restaurant liquor licenses established in areas the commission considers necessary.
(ii) A seasonal restaurant liquor license shall be for a period of six consecutive months.
(iii) A restaurant liquor license [issted] granted for operation during a summer time period is known as a "Seasonal A" restaurant liquor license. The period of operation for a
"Seasonal A" restaurant liquor license shall:
(A) begin on May 1; and
(B) end on October 31.
(iv) A restaurant liquor license [issted] granted for operation during a winter time period is known as a "Seasonal B" restaurant liquor license. The period of operation for a "Seasonal B" restaurant liquor license shall:
(A) begin on November 1; and
(B) end on April 30.
(v) In determining the number of restaurant liquor licenses that the commission may issue under this section:
(A) a seasonal license is counted as $[1 / 2]$ one-half of one restaurant liquor license; and
(B) each "Seasonal A" license shall be paired with a "Seasonal B" license.
(d) (i) If the location, design, and construction of a hotel may require more than one restaurant liquor sales location within the hotel to serve the public convenience, the commission may authorize the sale of liquor at as many as three restaurant locations within the hotel under one license if:
(A) the hotel has a minimum of 150 guest rooms; and
(B) all locations under the license are:
(I) within the same hotel facility; and
(II) on premises that are managed or operated and owned or leased by the licensee.
(ii) A facility other than a hotel shall have a separate restaurant liquor license for each restaurant where liquor is sold.
(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection (4)[(b), (c), or (d)], the premises of a restaurant liquor license may not be established:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection (4) $[(\mathrm{e})](\mathrm{f})$;
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of a restaurant liquor license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a restaurant liquor license in the community are limited;
(iii) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the restaurant liquor license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the restaurant is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a restaurant liquor license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the restaurant is to be located for establishing a restaurant liquor license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of a restaurant liquor license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a restaurant liquor license in the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the restaurant liquor license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the restaurant is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a restaurant liquor license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the restaurant is to be located for establishing a restaurant liquor license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) With respect to the premises of a restaurant liquor license [issued] granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) in considering whether to grant a restaurant liquor license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) (A) the premises previously received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(i); or
(B) the premises received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(ii) on or before May 4, 2008; or
(ii) a variance from proximity requirements was otherwise allowed under this title.
(e) With respect to the premises of a restaurant liquor license granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission shall waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) in considering whether to grant a restaurant liquor license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) when a restaurant liquor license was granted to a previous owner, the premises met the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a);
(ii) the premises has had a restaurant liquor license at all times since the restaurant liquor license described in Subsection (4)(e)(i) was granted without a variance; and
(iii) the community location located within the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) after the day on which the restaurant liquor license described in Subsection (4)(e)(i) was granted.
$[(e)]$ (f) The 600 foot limitation described in Subsection (4)(a)(i) is measured from the nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the community location.
(5) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of any educational, religious, and recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on a proposed location.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (5), "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.

Section 15. Section 32A-4-102 is amended to read:
32A-4-102. Application and renewal requirements.
(1) A person seeking a restaurant liquor license under this part shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. It shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee of $\$ 1,750$, which is refundable if a license is not granted;
(c) written consent of the local authority;
(d) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(e) evidence of proximity to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-4-101;
(f) a bond as specified by Section 32A-4-105;
(g) a floor plan of the restaurant, including consumption areas and the area where the applicant proposes to keep, store, and sell liquor;
(h) evidence that the restaurant is carrying public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(i) evidence that the restaurant is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,000] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,000,000] \$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(j) a signed consent form stating that the restaurant will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the restaurant;
(k) in the case of an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the restaurant application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(l) any other information the commission or department may require.
(2) (a) $[\mathrm{AHt}] \underline{A}$ restaurant liquor [tieenses expire] license expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) A person desiring to renew the person's restaurant liquor license shall by no later than September 30 submit:
(i) a completed renewal application to the department; and
(ii) a renewal fee in the following amount:

Gross Cost of Liquor in Previous License Year for the Licensee Renewal Fee
under \$5,000 \$750
equals or exceeds $\$ 5,000$ but less than $\$ 10,000 \quad \$ 900$
equals or exceeds $\$ 10,000$ but less than $\$ 25,000 \quad \$ 1,250$
equals or exceeds $\$ 25,000 \quad \$ 1,500$
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements shall result in an automatic forfeiture of the license effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(3) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4-106(25), the commission may suspend or revoke a restaurant liquor license if the restaurant liquor licensee does not immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the restaurant;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the
corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 16. Section 32A-4-106 is amended to read:

## 32A-4-106. Operational restrictions.

A person granted a restaurant liquor license and the employees and management personnel of the restaurant shall comply with the following conditions and requirements. Failure to comply may result in a suspension or revocation of the restaurant liquor license or other disciplinary action taken against individual employees or management personnel.
(1) (a) Liquor may not be purchased by a restaurant liquor licensee except from a state store or package agency.
(b) Liquor purchased from a state store or package agency may be transported by the restaurant liquor licensee from the place of purchase to the licensed premises.
(c) Payment for liquor shall be made in accordance with rules established by the commission.
(2) A restaurant liquor licensee may sell or provide a primary spirituous liquor only in a quantity not to exceed 1.5 ounces per beverage dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system approved by the department in accordance with commission rules adopted under this title, except that:
(a) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used as a secondary flavoring ingredient in a beverage subject to the following restrictions:
(i) the secondary ingredient may be dispensed only in conjunction with the purchase of a primary spirituous liquor;
(ii) the secondary ingredient may not be the only spirituous liquor in the beverage;
(iii) the restaurant liquor licensee shall designate a location where flavorings are stored on the floor plan provided to the department; and
(iv) a flavoring container shall be plainly and conspicuously labeled "flavorings";
(b) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used:
(i) as a flavoring on a dessert; and
(ii) in the preparation of a flaming food dish, drink, or dessert;
(c) a restaurant patron may have no more than 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor at a time; and
(d) a restaurant patron may have no more than one spirituous liquor drink at a time before the patron.
(3) (a) (i) Wine may be sold and served by the glass or in an individual portion not to exceed five ounces per glass or individual portion.
(ii) An individual portion of wine may be served to a patron in more than one glass as long as the total amount of wine does not exceed five ounces.
(iii) An individual portion of wine is considered to be one alcoholic beverage under Subsection (7)[(e)](g).
(b) (i) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 1.5 liters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of four or more persons.
(ii) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 750 milliliters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of less than four persons.
(c) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by a restaurant liquor licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine purchased at the restaurant.
(4) (a) Heavy beer may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(b) A flavored malt beverage may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(c) A service charge may be assessed by a restaurant liquor licensee as authorized by commission rule for heavy beer or a flavored malt beverage purchased at the restaurant.
(5) (a) (i) Subject to Subsection (5)(a)(ii), a restaurant liquor licensee may sell beer for on-premise consumption:
(A) in an open container; and
(B) on draft.
(ii) Beer sold pursuant to Subsection (5)(a)(i) shall be in a size of container that does not exceed two liters, except that beer may not be sold to an individual patron in a size of container that exceeds one liter.
(b) A restaurant liquor licensee that sells beer pursuant to Subsection (5)(a):
(i) may do so without obtaining a separate on-premise beer retailer license from the commission; and
(ii) shall comply with all appropriate operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, that apply to an on-premise beer retailer except when those restrictions are inconsistent with or less restrictive than the operational restrictions under this part.
(c) Failure to comply with the operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, required by Subsection (5)(b) may result in a suspension or revocation of the restaurant's:
(i) state liquor license; and
(ii) alcoholic beverage license issued by the local authority.
(6) An alcoholic beverage may not be stored, served, or sold in a place other than as designated in the restaurant liquor licensee's application, unless the restaurant liquor licensee first applies for and receives approval from the department for a change of location within the restaurant.
(7) (a) (i) As used in this Subsection (7), and subject to Subsection (7)(a)(ii), "grandfathered bar structure" means a bar structure in a restaurant that:
(A) as of May 11, 2009 has:
(I) (Aa) patron seating at the bar structure;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ a partition at one or more locations on the bar structure that is along the width of
the bar structure; and
(Cc) facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage on the portion of the bar structure that is separated by the partition described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A)(I)(Bb); or
(II) (Aa) patron seating at the bar structure;
(Bb) a partition at one or more locations on the bar structure that is along the length of the bar structure; and
(Cc) facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage:
(Ii) on the portion of the bar structure that is separated by a partition described in

## Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A)(II)(Bb); or

(IIii) adjacent to the bar structure in a manner visible to a patron sitting at the bar structure;
(B) is not operational as of May 12, 2009 and:
(I) an applicant for a restaurant liquor license under this chapter:
(Aa) has as of May 12, 2009, a building permit to construct the restaurant;
(Bb) is as of May 12, 2009, actively engaged in the construction of the restaurant, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
$(\mathrm{Cc})$ is granted a restaurant liquor license by the commission under this chapter by no later than December 31, 2009; and
(II) the restaurant described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(C)(I) has a bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A);
(C) as of May 12, 2009, has no patron seating at the bar structure; or
(D) is not operational as of May 12, 2009 and:
(I) an applicant for a restaurant liquor license under this chapter:
(Aa) has as of May 12, 2009, a building permit to construct the restaurant;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ is as of May 12, 2009, actively engaged in the construction of the restaurant, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
$(\mathrm{Cc})$ is granted a restaurant liquor license by the commission under this chapter by no later than December 31, 2009; and
(II) the restaurant described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(D)(I) has a bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(C).
(ii) "Grandfathered bar structure" does not include a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i) on or after the day on which a restaurant remodels the grandfathered bar structure, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
(iii) Subject to Subsection (7)(a)(ii), a grandfathered bar structure remains a grandfathered bar structure notwithstanding whether the restaurant undergoes a change of ownership.
$[(7)$ (a)] (b) (i) A patron may only make an alcoholic beverage purchase in the restaurant from and be served by a person employed, designated, and trained by the restaurant liquor licensee to sell and serve an alcoholic beverage.
(ii) Only a person employed, designated, and trained by a restaurant liquor licensee may sell, serve, or deliver an alcoholic beverage to a patron of a restaurant.
[(iii)] (iii) Notwithstanding Subsection (7)[(a)](b)(i) or (ii), a patron who purchases bottled wine from an employee of the restaurant or carries bottled wine onto the premises of the restaurant pursuant to Subsection (14) may thereafter serve wine from the bottle to the patron or others at the patron's table.
[(b) An aleoholie beverage shall be delivered by a server to the patron.]
(c) $[\mathrm{An}]$ A patron may consume an alcoholic beverage [may] only [be consumed]:
(i) at:
(A) the patron's table [or];
(B) a counter; or
(C) a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); and
(ii) where food is served.
(d) [Ant (i) An alcoholic beverage may not be served to or consumed by a patron at a bar structure that is not a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(ii) A patron who is 21 years of age or older may:
(A) sit at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B);
(B) be served an alcoholic beverage at a grandfathered bar structure described in

Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); and
(C) consume an alcoholic beverage at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d)(iv), a restaurant liquor licensee may not permit a minor to, and a minor may not:
(A) sit at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); or
(B) consume food or beverages at a bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(iv) (A) A minor may be at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B) if the minor is employed by a restaurant liquor licensee:
(I) as provided in Subsection (16)(b); or
(II) to perform maintenance and cleaning services during an hour when the restaurant
liquor licensee is not open for business.
(B) A minor may momentarily pass by a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B) without remaining or sitting at the bar structure en route to an area of a restaurant liquor licensee's premises in which the minor is permitted to be.
(e) Except as provided in Subsection (14), a restaurant liquor licensee may dispense an alcoholic beverage only:
(i) from:
(A) a grandfathered bar structure;
(B) an area adjacent to a grandfathered bar structure that is visible to a patron sitting at the grandfathered bar structure if that area is used to dispense an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product as of May 12, 2009; or
(C) an area that is:
(I) separated from an area for the consumption of food by a restaurant patron by a solid. opaque, permanent structural barrier such that the facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product are:
(Aa) not readily visible to a restaurant patron; and
(Bb) not accessible by a restaurant patron; and
(II) apart from an area used:
(Aa) for dining;
(Bb) for staging: or
(Cc) as a lobby or waiting area;
(ii) if the restaurant liquor licensee uses an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product that is:
(A) stored in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i); or
(B) on the premises of the restaurant liquor licensee in an area not described in

Subsection (7)(e)(i) if:
(I) immediately before the alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is dispensed it is in an unopened package;
(II) the unopened package is taken to an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i) before it is opened; and
(III) once opened, the package is kept in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i); and
(iii) if any instrument or equipment used to dispense an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is located in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i).
(f) (i) A restaurant liquor licensee that has a grandfathered bar structure may receive a credit for purchases from a state store or package agency if:
(A) the restaurant liquor licensee completes a remodel of the grandfathered bar structure by no later than December 31, 2011;
(B) the remodeling described in Subsection (7)(f)(i)(A) results in the restaurant engaging in an activity described in Subsection (7)(e) only in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i)(C);
(C) the restaurant liquor licensee requests the credit by no later than April 1, 2012;
(D) the department determines that the restaurant liquor licensee has completed a remodel described in Subsections (7)(f)(i)(A) and (B); and
(E) the department authorizes the credit, including the amount of the credit under Subsection (7)(f)(ii), on the basis that:
(I) the restaurant liquor licensee complied with this Subsection (7); and
(II) the aggregate of $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow[\mathrm{att}] \leftarrow \hat{\mathrm{H}}$ credits authorized under this Subsection (7)(f) $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\text { and }}$ Subsection 32A-4-307(7)(f) $-\hat{H}$ before the current authorization does not exceed $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow[\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 9 0 , 0 0 \theta ]}$ the amount described in Subsection (7)(f)(v)(A) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
(ii) The amount of the credit described in this Subsection (7)(f) is the lesser of:
(A) the actual costs of the remodel as evidenced by receipts, copies of which are provided to the department as part of the request for the credit; or
(B) $\$ 30,000$.
(iii) For a restaurant liquor licensee, a credit under this Subsection (7)(f):
(A) begins on the day on which the department authorizes the credit under Subsection (7)(f)(i); and
(B) ends the day on which the restaurant liquor licensee uses all of the credit.
(iv) The department shall by contract provide for how a package agency accounts for a credit purchase made at the package agency by a restaurant liquor licensee under this Subsection (7)(f).
(v) (A) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Subsection (7)(f), the department may not authorize a credit if the aggregate of $\hat{H} \rightarrow[$ att $] \leftarrow \hat{H}$ credits authorized under this Subsection (7)(f)
$\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow$ [before the authorization] and Subsection 32A-4-307(7)(f) before the department
authorizes the credit $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ exceeds $\hat{H} \rightarrow$ :
(I) $\$ 1,000,000$, for the aggregate of credits under this Subsection (7)(f) and Subsection

32A-4-307(7)(f), if the credit could be used on or before June 30, 2010; and
(II) subject to Subsection (7)(v)(A)(I), $\leftarrow \hat{H} \$ 1,090,000 \hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{\text { for the aggregate of all }}$ credits that can be authorized under this Subsection (7)(f) and
Subsection 32A-4-307(7)(f) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
(B) The department shall authorize credits in the order that the department receives a request described in Subsection (7)(f)(i)(C) from a restaurant liquor licensee requesting a credit under this Subsection (7)(f).
$[(\mathrm{e})]$ (g) A restaurant patron may have no more than two alcoholic beverages of any kind at a time before the patron, subject to the limitation in Subsection (2)(d).
(8) (a) [fhe] A liquor storage area shall remain locked at all times other than those hours and days when liquor sales are authorized by law.
(b) A restaurant liquor licensee shall store an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product in a storage area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i).
(9) (a) Liquor may not be sold, offered for sale, served, or otherwise furnished at a restaurant of a restaurant liquor licensee on any day after 12 midnight or before 12 noon.
(b) The hours of beer sales and service are those specified in Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, for on-premise beer licensees.
(10) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold except in connection with an order for food prepared, sold, and served at the restaurant.
(11) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold, served, or otherwise furnished to a:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
(12) (a) (i) Liquor may be sold only at a price fixed by the commission.
(ii) Liquor may not be sold at a discount price on any date or at any time.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at less than the cost of the alcoholic beverage to the restaurant liquor licensee.
(c) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price that encourages over consumption or intoxication.
(d) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price for only certain hours of a restaurant liquor licensee's business day such as a "happy hour."
(e) More than one alcoholic beverage may not be sold or served for the price of a single alcoholic beverage.
(f) An indefinite or unlimited number of alcoholic beverages during a set period may
not be sold or served for a fixed price.
(g) A restaurant liquor licensee may not engage in a public promotion involving or offering free an alcoholic beverage to the general public.
(13) An alcoholic beverage may not be purchased for a patron of a restaurant by:
(a) the restaurant liquor licensee; or
(b) an employee or agent of the restaurant liquor licensee.
(14) (a) A person may not bring onto the premises of a restaurant liquor licensee an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption, except a person may bring, subject to the discretion of the restaurant liquor licensee, bottled wine onto the premises of a restaurant liquor licensee for on-premise consumption.
(b) Except bottled wine under Subsection (14)(a), a restaurant liquor licensee or an officer, manager, employee, or agent of the restaurant liquor licensee may not allow:
(i) a person to bring onto the restaurant premises an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption; or
(ii) consumption of an alcoholic beverage described in this Subsection (14) on the restaurant liquor licensee's premises.
(c) If bottled wine is carried in by a patron, the patron shall deliver the wine to a server or other representative of the restaurant liquor licensee upon entering the restaurant.
(d) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by a restaurant liquor licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine carried in by a patron.
(15) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (15)(b), a restaurant liquor licensee or an employee of the restaurant liquor licensee may not permit a restaurant patron to carry from the restaurant premises an open container that:
(i) is used primarily for drinking purposes; and
(ii) contains an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (15)(a), a restaurant patron may remove from the restaurant the unconsumed contents of a bottle of wine purchased in the restaurant, or brought onto the premises of the restaurant in accordance with Subsection (14), only if the bottle is recorked or recapped before removal.
(16) (a) A restaurant liquor licensee may not employ a minor to sell or dispense an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (16)(a), a minor who is at least 16 years of age may be employed to enter the sale at a cash register or other sales recording device.
(17) An employee of a restaurant liquor licensee, while on duty, may not:
(a) consume an alcoholic beverage; or
(b) be intoxicated.
(18) A charge or fee made in connection with the sale, service, or consumption of liquor may be stated in food or alcoholic beverage menus including:
(a) a set-up charge;
(b) a service charge; or
(c) a chilling fee.
(19) A restaurant liquor licensee shall display in a prominent place in the restaurant:
(a) the liquor license that is [issued] granted by the department;
(b) a list of the types and brand names of liquor being served through its calibrated metered dispensing system; and
(c) a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
(20) A restaurant liquor licensee may not on the premises of the restaurant liquor licensee:
(a) engage in or permit any form of gambling, as defined and proscribed in Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling;
(b) have any video gaming device, as defined and proscribed by Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling; or
(c) engage in or permit a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device that requires the risking of something of value for a return or for an outcome when the return or outcome is based upon an element of chance, excluding the playing of an amusement device that confers only an immediate and unrecorded right of replay not exchangeable for value.
(21) (a) A restaurant liquor licensee shall maintain an expense ledger or record showing in detail:
(i) quarterly expenditures made separately for:
(A) malt or brewed beverages;
(B) set-ups;
(C) liquor;
(D) food; and
(E) all other items required by the department; and
(ii) sales made separately for:
(A) malt or brewed beverages;
(B) set-ups;
(C) food; and
(D) all other items required by the department.
(b) A restaurant liquor licensee shall keep a record required by Subsection (21)(a):
(i) in a form approved by the department; and
(ii) current for each three-month period.
(c) An expenditure shall be supported by:
(i) a delivery ticket;
(ii) an invoice;
(iii) a receipted bill;
(iv) a canceled check;
(v) a petty cash voucher; or
(vi) other sustaining datum or memorandum.
(d) In addition to a ledger or record required under Subsection (21)(a), a restaurant liquor licensee shall maintain accounting and other records and documents as the department may require.
(e) A restaurant liquor licensee or person acting for the restaurant, who knowingly forges, falsifies, alters, cancels, destroys, conceals, or removes an entry in a book of account or other document of the restaurant that is required to be made, maintained, or preserved by this title or the rules of the commission for the purpose of deceiving the commission or the department, or an official or employee of the commission or department, is subject to:
(i) the suspension or revocation of the restaurant's liquor license; and
(ii) possible criminal prosecution under Chapter 12, Criminal Offenses.
(22) (a) A restaurant liquor licensee may not close or cease operation for a period longer than 240 hours, unless:
(i) the restaurant liquor licensee notifies the department in writing at least seven days
before the day on which the restaurant liquor licensee closes or ceases operation; and
(ii) the closure or cessation of operation is first approved by the department.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (22)(a), in the case of emergency closure, the restaurant liquor licensee shall immediately notify the department by telephone.
(c) (i) The department may authorize a closure or cessation of operation for a period not to exceed 60 days.
(ii) The department may extend the initial period an additional 30 days upon:
(A) written request of the restaurant liquor licensee; and
(B) a showing of good cause.
(iii) A closure or cessation of operation may not exceed a total of 90 days without commission approval.
(d) A notice shall include:
(i) the dates of closure or cessation of operation;
(ii) the reason for the closure or cessation of operation; and
(iii) the date on which the restaurant liquor licensee will reopen or resume operation.
(e) Failure of the restaurant liquor licensee to provide notice and to obtain department authorization before closure or cessation of operation results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the license fee for the remainder of the license year effective immediately.
(f) Failure of the restaurant liquor licensee to reopen or resume operation by the approved date results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the license fee for the remainder of the license year.
(23) A restaurant liquor licensee shall maintain at least $70 \%$ of its total restaurant business from the sale of food, which does not include mix for an alcoholic beverage or service charges.
(24) A restaurant liquor license may not be transferred from one location to another, without prior written approval of the commission.
(25) (a) A person, having been granted a restaurant liquor license may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the restaurant liquor license
to another person whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A restaurant liquor license has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.
(26) A server of an alcoholic beverage in a restaurant liquor licensee's establishment shall keep a written beverage tab for each table or group that orders or consumes an alcoholic beverage on the premises. The beverage tab shall list the type and amount of an alcoholic beverage ordered or consumed.
(27) A person's willingness to serve an alcoholic beverage may not be made a condition of employment as a server with a restaurant that has a restaurant liquor license.
(28) A restaurant liquor licensee or an employee of the restaurant liquor licensee may not knowingly allow a person on the licensed premises to, in violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, or Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act:
(a) sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance, as defined in Section 58-37-2; or
(b) use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 58-37a-3.

Section 17. Section 32A-4-202 is amended to read:

## 32A-4-202. Application and renewal requirements.

(1) A person seeking an airport lounge liquor license under this part shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department, accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee of $\$ 7,000$, which is refundable if a license is not granted;
(c) written consent of the local and airport authority;
(d) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(e) a bond as specified by Section 32A-4-205;
(f) a floor plan of the airport lounge, including consumption areas and the area where the applicant proposes to keep, store, and sell liquor;
(g) a copy of the sign proposed to be used by the licensee on its premises to inform the public that alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed there;
(h) evidence that the airport lounge is carrying public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(i) evidence that the airport lounge is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,000] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,000,000] \$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(j) a signed consent form stating that the airport lounge will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the airport lounge;
(k) in the case of an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the airport lounge application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(l) any other information the commission or department may require.
(2) (a) [All] An airport lounge liquor [lieenses expire] license expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) A person desiring to renew that person's airport lounge liquor license shall submit a renewal fee of $\$ 5,000$ and a completed renewal application to the department no later than September 30.
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements shall result in an automatic forfeiture of the license, effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) Renewal applications shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(3) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4-206(21), the commission may revoke an airport lounge liquor license if the airport liquor licensee does not immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the licensee;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 18. Section 32A-4-302 is amended to read:
32A-4-302. Commission's power to grant licenses -- Limitations.
(1) A restaurant wanting to sell and allow the consumption of only wine, heavy beer, and beer on its premises, but not spirituous liquor or[,onor after October 1, 2008,] a flavored malt beverage, shall obtain a limited restaurant license from the commission as provided in this part before selling or allowing the consumption of wine, heavy beer, or beer on its premises.
(2) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section and Subsection 32A-4a-201(2), the commission may [issue] grant limited restaurant licenses for the purpose of establishing limited restaurant outlets at places and in numbers the commission considers proper for the storage, sale, and consumption of wine, heavy beer, and beer on premises operated as public restaurants.
(b) The total number of limited restaurant licenses [issued] granted under this part may not at any time aggregate more than that number determined by dividing the population of the state by 9,300 .
(c) For purposes of this Subsection (2), population shall be determined by:
(i) the most recent United States decennial or special census; or
(ii) another population determination made by the United States or state governments.
(3) (a) (i) The commission may [issue] grant seasonal limited restaurant licenses established in areas the commission considers necessary.
(ii) A seasonal limited restaurant license shall be for a period of six consecutive months.
(b) (i) A limited restaurant license [issued] granted for operation during a summer time period is known as a "Seasonal A" limited restaurant license. The period of operation for a "Seasonal A" limited restaurant license shall:
(A) begin on May 1; and
(B) end on October 31.
(ii) A limited restaurant license [issted] granted for operation during a winter time period is known as a "Seasonal B" limited restaurant license. The period of operation for a "Seasonal B" limited restaurant license shall:
(A) begin on November 1; and
(B) end on April 30.
(iii) In determining the number of limited restaurant licenses that the commission may [issue] grant under this section:
(A) a seasonal limited restaurant license is counted as [ $1 / 2$ ] one-half of one limited restaurant license; and
(B) each "Seasonal A" limited restaurant license shall be paired with a "Seasonal B" limited restaurant license.
(c) If the location, design, and construction of a hotel may require more than one limited restaurant sales location within the hotel to serve the public convenience, the commission may authorize the sale of wine, heavy beer, and beer at as many as three limited restaurant locations within the hotel under one license if:
(i) the hotel has a minimum of 150 guest rooms; and
(ii) all locations under the license are:
(A) within the same hotel facility; and
(B) on premises that are:
(I) managed or operated by the licensee; and
(II) owned or leased by the licensee.
(d) A facility other than a hotel shall have a separate limited restaurant license for each restaurant where wine, heavy beer, and beer are sold.
(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection (4)[(b), (c), or (d)], the premises of a limited restaurant license may not be established:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection (4) $[(\mathrm{e})](\mathrm{f})$; or
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of a limited restaurant license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a limited restaurant license in the community are limited;
(iii) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies
stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the limited restaurant licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a limited restaurant license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the limited restaurant licensee is to be located for establishing a limited restaurant license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of a limited restaurant license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a limited restaurant license in the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the limited restaurant license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the
variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the limited restaurant licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a limited restaurant license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the limited restaurant licensee is to be located for establishing a limited restaurant license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (4)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) With respect to the premises of a limited restaurant license [isstred] granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) in considering whether to grant a limited restaurant license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) (A) the premises previously received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(i); or
(B) the premises received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (4)(a)(ii) on or before May 4, 2008; or
(ii) a variance from proximity requirements was otherwise allowed under this title.
(e) With respect to the premises of a limited restaurant license granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission shall waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) in considering whether to grant a limited restaurant license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) when a limited restaurant license was granted to a previous owner, the premises met the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a);
(ii) the premises has had a limited restaurant license at all times since the limited restaurant license described in Subsection (4)(e)(i) was granted without a variance; and
(iii) the community location located within the proximity requirements of Subsection (4)(a) after the day on which the limited restaurant license described in Subsection (4)(e)(i) was
granted.
$[(e)]$ (f) The 600 foot limitation as described in Subsection (4)(a)(i) is measured from the nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the property boundary of the community location.
(5) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of any educational, religious, and recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on a proposed location.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (5), "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.

Section 19. Section 32A-4-303 is amended to read:
32A-4-303. Application and renewal requirements.
(1) A person seeking a limited restaurant license under this part shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee of $\$ 500$, which is refundable if a license is not granted;
(c) written consent of the local authority;
(d) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(e) evidence of proximity to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-4-302;
(f) a bond as specified by Section 32A-4-306;
(g) a floor plan of the restaurant, including:
(i) consumption areas; and
(ii) the area where the applicant proposes to keep, store, and sell wine, heavy beer, and beer;
(h) evidence that the restaurant is carrying public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(i) evidence that the restaurant is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,09 \theta] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,090,00 \theta] \$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(j) a signed consent form stating that the restaurant will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the restaurant;
(k) in the case of an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the restaurant application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(l) any other information the commission or department may require.
(2) (a) [A\#t] $\underline{A}$ limited restaurant [tieenses expire] license expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) A person desiring to renew that person's limited restaurant license shall submit:
(i) a renewal fee of $\$ 300$; and
(ii) a renewal application to the department no later than September 30.
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements shall result in an automatic forfeiture of the license effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(3) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4-307(25), the commission may suspend or revoke a limited restaurant license if the limited restaurant licensee does not immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the restaurant;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officer or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 20. Section 32A-4-307 is amended to read:

## 32A-4-307. Operational restrictions.

A person granted a limited restaurant license and the employees and management personnel of the limited restaurant shall comply with the following conditions and
requirements. Failure to comply may result in a suspension or revocation of the license or other disciplinary action taken against individual employees or management personnel.
(1) (a) Wine and heavy beer may not be purchased by a limited restaurant licensee except from a state store or package agency.
(b) Wine and heavy beer purchased from a state store or package agency may be transported by the limited restaurant licensee from the place of purchase to the licensed premises.
(c) Payment for wine and heavy beer shall be made in accordance with rules established by the commission.
(2) (a) A limited restaurant licensee may not sell, serve, or allow consumption of the products listed in Subsection (2)(c) on the premises of the limited restaurant.
(b) A product listed in Subsection (2)(c) may not be on the premises of the limited restaurant except for use:
(i) as a flavoring on a dessert; and
(ii) in the preparation of a flaming food dish, drink, or dessert.
(c) This Subsection (2) applies to:
(i) spirituous liquor; and
(ii) [onor after Oetober 1, 2008,] a flavored malt beverage.
(3) (a) (i) Wine may be sold and served by the glass or an individual portion not to exceed five ounces per glass or individual portion.
(ii) An individual portion may be served to a patron in more than one glass as long as the total amount of wine does not exceed five ounces.
(iii) An individual portion of wine is considered to be one alcoholic beverage under Subsection (7)[(e)](g).
(b) (i) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 1.5 liters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of four or more persons.
(ii) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 750 milliliters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of less than four persons.
(c) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by the limited restaurant licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine purchased at the limited restaurant.
(4) (a) Heavy beer may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(b) A service charge may be assessed by the limited restaurant licensee as authorized by commission rule for heavy beer purchased at the limited restaurant.
(5) (a) (i) Subject to Subsection (5)(a)(ii), a limited restaurant licensee may sell beer for on-premise consumption:
(A) in an open container; and
(B) on draft.
(ii) Beer sold pursuant to Subsection (5)(a)(i) shall be in a size of container that does not exceed two liters, except that beer may not be sold to an individual patron in a size of container that exceeds one liter.
(b) A limited restaurant licensee that sells beer pursuant to Subsection (5)(a):
(i) may do so without obtaining a separate on-premise beer retailer license from the commission; and
(ii) shall comply with all appropriate operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, that apply to an on-premise beer retailer except when those restrictions are inconsistent with or less restrictive than the operational restrictions under this part.
(c) Failure to comply with the operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, required by Subsection (5)(b) may result in a suspension or revocation of the limited restaurant's:
(i) limited restaurant license; and
(ii) alcoholic beverage license issued by the local authority.
(6) Wine, heavy beer, and beer may not be stored, served, or sold in a place other than as designated in the limited restaurant licensee's application, unless the limited restaurant licensee first applies for and receives approval from the department for a change of location within the limited restaurant.
(7) (a) (i) As used in this Subsection (7), and subject to Subsection (7)(a)(ii), "grandfathered bar structure" means a bar structure in a restaurant that:
(A) as of May 11, 2009 has:
(I) (Aa) patron seating at the bar structure;
( Bb$)$ a partition at one or more locations on the bar structure that is along the width of
the bar structure; and
(Cc) facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage on the portion of the bar structure that is separated by the partition described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A)(I)(Bb); or
(II) (Aa) patron seating at the bar structure;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ a partition at one or more locations on the bar structure that is along the length of the bar structure; and
(Cc) facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage:
(Ii) on the portion of the bar structure that is separated by a partition described in

## Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A)(II)(Bb); or

(IIii) adjacent to the bar structure in a manner visible to a patron sitting at the bar structure;
(B) is not operational as of May 12, 2009 and:
(I) an applicant for a limited restaurant license under this chapter:
(Aa) has as of May 12, 2009, a building permit to construct the restaurant;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ is as of May 12, 2009, actively engaged in the construction of the restaurant, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
$(\mathrm{Cc})$ is granted a limited restaurant license by the commission under this chapter by no later than December 31, 2009; and
(II) the restaurant described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(C)(I) has a bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A);
(C) as of May 12, 2009, has no patron seating at the bar structure; or
(D) is not operational as of May 12, 2009 and:
(I) an applicant for a limited restaurant license under this chapter:
(Aa) has as of May 12, 2009, a building permit to construct the restaurant;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ is as of May 12, 2009, actively engaged in the construction of the restaurant, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
$(\mathrm{Cc})$ is granted a limited restaurant license by the commission under this chapter by no later than December 31, 2009; and
(II) the restaurant described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(D)(I) has a bar structure described
in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(C).
(ii) "Grandfathered bar structure" does not include a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i) on or after the day on which a restaurant remodels the grandfathered bar structure, as defined by rule made by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
(iii) Subject to Subsection (7)(a)(ii), a grandfathered bar structure remains a grandfathered bar structure notwithstanding whether the restaurant undergoes a change of ownership.
[(7)(a)] (b) (i) A patron may only make an alcoholic beverage purchase in a limited restaurant from and be served by a person employed, designated, and trained by the limited restaurant licensee to sell and serve an alcoholic beverage.
(ii) Only a person employed, designated, and trained by a limited restaurant licensee may sell, serve, or deliver an alcoholic beverage to a patron of a restaurant.
[(iii)] (iii) Notwithstanding Subsection (7)[(a)](b)(i) or (ii), a patron who purchases bottled wine from an employee of the limited restaurant licensee or carries bottled wine onto the premises of the limited restaurant pursuant to Subsection (14) may thereafter serve wine from the bottle to the patron or others at the patron's table.
[(b) An aleoholie beverage shall be delivered by a server to the patron.]
(c) $[\mathrm{Am}]$ A patron may consume an alcoholic beverage [may] only [be constmed]:
(i) at:
(A) the patron's table [or];
(B) a counter;
(C) a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); and
(ii) where food is served.
(d) [Ant (i) An alcoholic beverage may not be served to or consumed by a patron at a bar structure that is not a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(ii) A patron who is 21 years of age or older may:
(A) sit at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B);
(B) be served an alcoholic beverage at a grandfathered bar structure described in

Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); and
(C) consume an alcoholic beverage at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d)(iv), a limited restaurant licensee may not permit a minor to, and a minor may not:
(A) sit at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B); or
(B) consume food or beverages at a bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B).
(iv) (A) A minor may be at a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B) if the minor is employed by a limited restaurant licensee:
(I) as provided in Subsection (16)(b); or
(II) to perform maintenance and cleaning services during an hour when the limited restaurant licensee is not open for business.
(B) A minor may momentarily pass by a grandfathered bar structure described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) or (B) without remaining or sitting at the bar structure en route to an area of a limited restaurant licensee's premises in which the minor is permitted to be.
(e) Except as provided in Subsection (14), a limited restaurant licensee may dispense an alcoholic beverage only:
(i) from:
(A) a grandfathered bar structure;
(B) an area adjacent to a grandfathered bar structure that is visible to a patron sitting at the grandfathered bar structure if that area is used to dispense an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product as of May 12, 2009; or
(C) an area that is:
(I) separated from an area for the consumption of food by a restaurant patron by a solid, opaque, permanent structural barrier such that the facilities for the dispensing or storage of an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product are:
(Aa) not readily visible to a restaurant patron; and
(Bb) not accessible by a restaurant patron; and
(II) apart from an area used for:
(Aa) dining;
(Bb) staging; or
(Cc) as a lobby or waiting area;
(ii) if the limited restaurant licensee uses an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product that is:
(A) stored in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i); or
(B) on the premises of the limited restaurant licensee in an area not described in Subsection (7)(e)(i) if:
(I) immediately before the alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is dispensed it is in an unopened package;
(II) the unopened package is taken to an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i) before it is opened; and
(III) once opened, the package is kept in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i); and
(iii) if any instrument or equipment used to dispense an alcoholic beverage is located in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i).
(f) (i) A limited restaurant licensee that has a grandfathered bar structure may receive a credit for purchases from a state store or package agency if:
(A) the limited restaurant licensee completes a remodel of the grandfathered bar structure by no later than December 31, 2011;
(B) the remodeling described in Subsection (7)(f)(i)(A) results in the restaurant engaging in an activity described in Subsection (7)(e) only in an area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i)(C);
(C) the limited restaurant licensee requests the credit by no later than April 1, 2012;
(D) the department determines that the limited restaurant licensee has completed a remodel described in Subsections (7)(f)(i)(A) and (B); and
(E) the department authorizes the credit, including the amount of the credit under Subsection (7)(f)(ii), on the basis that:
(I) the limited restaurant licensee complied with this Subsection (7); and
(II) the aggregate of $\hat{H} \rightarrow[\underline{a t}] \leftarrow \hat{H}$ credits authorized under this Subsection (7)(f) $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{\text { and }}$ Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(f) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ before the current authorization does not exceed $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow[\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 9 0 , 0 0 0}]$ the amount described in Subsection (7)(f)(v)(A) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
(ii) The amount of the credit described in this Subsection (7)(f) is the lesser of:
(A) the actual costs of the remodel as evidenced by receipts, copies of which are provided to the department as part of the request for the credit; or
(B) $\$ 30,000$.
(iii) For a limited restaurant licensee, a credit under this Subsection (7)(f):
(A) begins on the day on which the department authorizes the credit under Subsection (7)(f)(i); and
(B) ends the day on which the limited restaurant licensee uses all of the credit.
(iv) The department shall by contract provide for how a package agency accounts for a credit purchase made at the package agency by a limited restaurant licensee under this Subsection (7)(f).
(v) (A) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Subsection (7)(f), the department may not authorize a credit if the aggregate of $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow[\underline{[\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{\|}] \leftrightarrow \hat{\mathrm{H}}$ credits authorized under this Subsection (7)(f)
$\hat{H} \rightarrow$ bbefore the authorization] and Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(f) before the department authorizes the credit $\leftarrow \hat{\mathrm{H}}$ exceeds $\hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow$ :
(I) $\$ 1,000,000$, for the aggregate of credits under this Subsection (7)(f) and Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(f), if the credit could be used on or before June 30, 2010; and
(II) subject to Subsection (7)(v)(A)(I), $\leftarrow \hat{H}$
$\$ 1,090,000 \hat{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow$ for the aggregate of all credits that can be authorized under this Subsection (7)(f) and Subsection 32A-4-106(7)(f) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
(B) The department shall authorize credits in the order that the department receives a request described in Subsection (7)(f)(i)(C) from a limited restaurant licensee requesting a credit under this Subsection (7)(f).
$[(\mathrm{e})](\mathrm{g})$ A limited restaurant patron may have no more than two alcoholic beverages of any kind at a time before the patron.
(8) (a) [fhe] An alcoholic beverage storage area shall remain locked at all times other than those hours and days when alcoholic beverage sales are authorized by law.
(b) A limited restaurant licensee shall store an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product in a storage area described in Subsection (7)(e)(i).
(9) (a) Wine and heavy beer may not be sold, offered for sale, served, or otherwise furnished at a limited restaurant on any day after 12 midnight or before 12 noon.
(b) The hours of beer sales and service are those specified in Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, for on-premise beer licensees.
(10) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold except in connection with an order of food prepared, sold, and served at the limited restaurant.
(11) Wine, heavy beer, and beer may not be sold, served, or otherwise furnished to a:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
(12) (a) (i) Wine and heavy beer may be sold only at a price fixed by the commission.
(ii) Wine and heavy beer may not be sold at a discount price on any date or at any time.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at less than the cost of the alcoholic beverage to the limited restaurant licensee.
(c) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price that encourages over consumption or intoxication.
(d) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price for only certain hours of the limited restaurant licensee's business day such as a "happy hour."
(e) More than one alcoholic beverage may not be sold or served for the price of a single alcoholic beverage.
(f) An indefinite or unlimited number of alcoholic beverages during a set period may not be sold or served for a fixed price.
(g) A limited restaurant licensee may not engage in a public promotion involving or offering free alcoholic beverages to the general public.
(13) An alcoholic beverage may not be purchased for a patron of the limited restaurant by:
(a) the limited restaurant licensee; or
(b) an employee or agent of the limited restaurant licensee.
(14) (a) A person may not bring onto the premises of a limited restaurant licensee an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption, except a person may bring, subject to the discretion of the limited restaurant licensee, bottled wine onto the premises of a limited restaurant licensee for on-premise consumption.
(b) Except bottled wine under Subsection (14)(a), a limited restaurant licensee or an officer, manager, employee, or agent of a limited restaurant licensee may not allow:
(i) a person to bring onto the limited restaurant premises an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption; or
(ii) consumption of an alcoholic beverage described in Subsection (14)(b)(i) on the limited restaurant licensee's premises.
(c) If bottled wine is carried in by a patron, the patron shall deliver the wine to a server or other representative of the limited restaurant licensee upon entering the limited restaurant.
(d) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by the limited
restaurant licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine carried in by a patron.
(15) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (15)(b), a limited restaurant licensee and an employee of the limited restaurant licensee may not permit a restaurant patron to carry from the limited restaurant premises an open container that:
(i) is used primarily for drinking purposes; and
(ii) contains an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (15)(a), a patron may remove the unconsumed contents of a bottle of wine if before removal, the bottle is recorked or recapped.
(16) (a) A limited restaurant licensee may not employ a minor to sell or dispense an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (16)(a), a minor who is at least 16 years of age may be employed to enter the sale at a cash register or other sales recording device.
(17) An employee of a limited restaurant licensee, while on duty, may not:
(a) consume an alcoholic beverage; or
(b) be intoxicated.
(18) A charge or fee made in connection with the sale, service, or consumption of wine or heavy beer may be stated in food or alcoholic beverage menus including:
(a) a service charge; or
(b) a chilling fee.
(19) A limited restaurant licensee shall display in a prominent place in the restaurant:
(a) the limited restaurant license that is [issted] granted by the department; and
(b) a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
(20) A limited restaurant licensee may not on the premises of the restaurant:
(a) engage in or permit any form of gambling, as defined and proscribed in Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling;
(b) have any video gaming device, as defined and proscribed by Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling; or
(c) engage in or permit a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device that requires the risking of something of value for a return or for an outcome when the return or outcome is based upon an element of chance, excluding the playing of an amusement device that confers
only an immediate and unrecorded right of replay not exchangeable for value.
(21) (a) A limited restaurant licensee shall maintain an expense ledger or record showing in detail:
(i) quarterly expenditures made separately for:
(A) wine;
(B) heavy beer;
(C) beer;
(D) food; and
(E) all other items required by the department; and
(ii) sales made separately for:
(A) wine;
(B) heavy beer;
(C) beer;
(D) food; and
(E) all other items required by the department.
(b) A limited restaurant licensee shall keep a record required by Subsection (21)(a):
(i) in a form approved by the department; and
(ii) current for each three-month period.
(c) An expenditure shall be supported by:
(i) a delivery ticket;
(ii) an invoice;
(iii) a receipted bill;
(iv) a canceled check;
(v) a petty cash voucher; or
(vi) other sustaining datum or memorandum.
(d) In addition to the ledger or record maintained under Subsections (21)(a) through (c), a limited restaurant licensee shall maintain accounting and other records and documents as the department may require.
(e) Any limited restaurant licensee or person acting for the restaurant, who knowingly forges, falsifies, alters, cancels, destroys, conceals, or removes an entry in a book of account or other document of the limited restaurant that is required to be made, maintained, or preserved
by this title or the rules of the commission for the purpose of deceiving the commission, the department, or an official or employee of the commission or department, is subject to:
(i) the suspension or revocation of the limited restaurant's license; and
(ii) possible criminal prosecution under Chapter 12, Criminal Offenses.
(22) (a) A limited restaurant licensee may not close or cease operation for a period longer than 240 hours, unless:
(i) the limited restaurant licensee notifies the department in writing at least seven days before the day on which the limited restaurant licensee closes or ceases operation; and
(ii) the closure or cessation of operation is first approved by the department.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (22)(a), in the case of emergency closure, the limited restaurant licensee shall immediately notify the department by telephone.
(c) (i) Subject to Subsection (22)(c)(iii), the department may authorize a closure or cessation of operation for a period not to exceed 60 days.
(ii) The department may extend the initial period an additional 30 days upon:
(A) written request of the limited restaurant licensee; and
(B) a showing of good cause.
(iii) A closure or cessation of operation may not exceed a total of 90 days without commission approval.
(d) A notice required by Subsection (22)(a) shall include:
(i) the dates of closure or cessation of operation;
(ii) the reason for the closure or cessation of operation; and
(iii) the date on which the limited restaurant licensee will reopen or resume operation.
(e) Failure of the limited restaurant licensee to provide notice and to obtain department authorization before closure or cessation of operation results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the limited restaurant license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the license fee for the remainder of the license year effective immediately.
(f) Failure of the limited restaurant licensee to reopen or resume operation by the approved date results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the limited restaurant license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the license fee for the remainder of the license year.
(23) A limited restaurant licensee shall maintain at least $70 \%$ of its total restaurant business from the sale of food, which does not include service charges.
(24) A limited restaurant license may not be transferred from one location to another, without prior written approval of the commission.
(25) (a) A limited restaurant licensee may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the limited restaurant license to another person whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A limited restaurant license has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.
(26) (a) A server of wine, heavy beer, and beer in a limited restaurant licensee's establishment shall keep a written beverage tab for each table or group that orders or consumes an alcoholic beverage on the premises.
(b) The beverage tab required by Subsection (26)(a) shall list the type and amount of an alcoholic beverage ordered or consumed.
(27) A limited restaurant licensee may not make a person's willingness to serve an alcoholic beverage a condition of employment as a server with the limited restaurant.
(28) A limited restaurant licensee or an employee of the limited restaurant licensee may not knowingly allow a person on the licensed premises to, in violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, or Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act:
(a) sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance, as defined in Section 58-37-2; or
(b) use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 58-37a-3.

Section 21. Section 32A-4-401 is amended to read:
32A-4-401. Definitions -- Commission's power to grant licenses -- Limitations.
(1) (a) For purposes of this part:
(i) "Banquet" means an event:
(A) for which there is a contract:
(I) between any person and a person listed in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B); and
(II) under which a person listed in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B) is required to provide an alcoholic [beverages] beverage at the event;
(B) held at one or more designated locations approved by the commission in or on the premises of a:
(I) hotel;
(II) resort facility;
(III) sports center; or
(IV) convention center; and
(C) at which food and alcoholic beverages may be sold and served.
(ii) "Convention center" is [as] a facility that:
(A) is in total at least 30,000 square feet; and
(B) is otherwise defined as a "convention center" by the commission by rule.
(iii) "Hotel" is as defined by the commission by rule.
(iv) "Resort facility" is as defined by the commission by rule.
(v) "Room service" means service of an alcoholic [beverages] beverage to a guest room of $a$ :
(A) hotel; or
(B) resort facility.
(vi) "Sports center" is as defined by the commission by rule.
(b) The commission may [issue] grant an on-premise banquet license to any of the following persons for the purpose of allowing the storage, sale, service, and consumption of an alcoholic [beverages] beverage in connection with that person's banquet and room service activities:
(i) a hotel;
(ii) $\underline{a}$ resort facility;
(iii) a sports center; or
(iv) a convention center.
(c) This chapter [is not intendedto] does not prohibit an alcoholic [beverages] beverage on the premises of a person listed in Subsection (1) to the extent otherwise permitted by this title.
(2) (a) Subject to this section and Subsection 32A-4a-201(2), the total number of on-premise banquet licenses may not at any time aggregate more than that number determined by dividing the population of the state by 30,000 .
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (2), the population of the state shall be determined by:
(i) the most recent United States decennial or special census; or
(ii) another population determination made by the United States or state governments.
(3) Pursuant to a contract between the host of a banquet and an on-premise banquet licensee:
(a) the host of a contracted banquet may request an on-premise banquet licensee to provide an alcoholic [beverages] beverage served at a banquet; and
(b) an on-premise banquet licensee may provide [the] an alcoholic [beverages] beverage served at a banquet.
(4) At a banquet, an on-premise banquet licensee may provide:
(a) a hosted bar; or
(b) a cash bar.
(5) Nothing in this section [shall prohibit] prohibits a qualified on-premise banquet license applicant from applying for a package agency.
(6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), (c), or (d), the premises of an on-premise banquet license may not be established:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection (6)(e); or
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of an on-premise banquet license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection (6)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing an on-premise banquet license in the community are limited;
(iii) the variance is authorized after a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies
stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise banquet license premises is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (6)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of an on-premise banquet license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise banquet license premises is to be located for establishing an on-premise banquet license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (6)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of an on-premise banquet license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection (6)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing an on-premise banquet license in the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the on-premise banquet license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise banquet license premises is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (6)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of an on-premise banquet license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise banquet license premises is to be located for establishing an on-premise banquet license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (6)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) With respect to the premises of any on-premise banquet license [issued] granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (6)(a) in considering whether to grant an on-premise banquet license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) (A) the premises previously received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (6)(a)(i); or
(B) the premises received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (6)(a)(ii) on or before May 4, 2008; or
(ii) a variance from proximity requirements was otherwise allowed under this title.
(e) The 600 foot limitation described in Subsection (6)(a)(i) is measured from the nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the property boundary of the community location.
(7) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of any educational, religious, and recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on a proposed location.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (7), "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.
(8) (a) As used in this Subsection (8), "grandfathered facility" means a facility:
(i) for which the commission granted an on-premise banquet license that is in effect on May 11, 2009, on the basis that the facility is a convention center; and
(ii) that no longer qualifies as a convention center under Subsection (1)(a)(ii) solely because it is in total less than 30,000 square feet.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(ii), the on-premise banquet license applicable to a grandfathered facility may be renewed until October 31, 2011, if the on-premise banquet license is qualified for the on-premise banquet license except for the requirement of Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(A).

Section 22. Section 32A-4-402 is amended to read:

## 32A-4-402. Application and renewal requirements.

(1) (a) A person seeking an on-premise banquet license under this part shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(i) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(ii) an initial license fee of $\$ 500$, which is refundable if a license is not granted;
(iii) written consent of the local authority;
(iv) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(v) evidence of proximity to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-4-401;
(vi) a bond as specified by Section 32A-4-405;
(vii) a description or floor plan and boundary map of the premises, where appropriate, of the on-premise banquet license applicant's location, designating:
(A) the location at which the on-premise banquet license applicant proposes that alcoholic beverages be stored; and
(B) the designated locations on the premises of the applicant from which the on-premise banquet license applicant proposes that alcoholic beverages be sold or served, and consumed;
(viii) evidence that the on-premise banquet license applicant is carrying public liability
insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(ix) evidence that the on-premise banquet license applicant is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,00 \theta] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,000,00 \theta]$ $\$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(x) a signed consent form stating that the on-premise banquet license applicant will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the on-premise banquet premises;
(xi) in the case of an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the on-premise banquet license application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(xii) any other information the commission or department may require.
(b) An applicant need not meet the requirements of Subsections (1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vi) if the applicant is:
(i) a state agency; or
(ii) a political subdivision of the state including:
(A) a county; or
(B) a municipality.
(2) Additional locations in or on the premises of an on-premise banquet license applicant's business from which the on-premise banquet license applicant may propose that alcoholic beverages may be stored, sold or served, or consumed, not included in the applicant's original application may be approved by the department upon proper application, in accordance with guidelines approved by the commission.
(3) (a) $[\mathrm{All}]$ An on-premise banquet [lieenses expire] license expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b)(ii), a person desiring to renew that person's on-premise banquet license shall submit a renewal fee of $\$ 500$ and a completed renewal application to the department no later than September 30.
(ii) A licensee is not required to submit the renewal fee if the licensee is:
(A) a state agency; or
(B) a political subdivision of the state including:
(I) a county; or
(II) a municipality.
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements shall result in an automatic forfeiture of the license effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(4) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4-406(24), the commission may suspend or revoke an on-premise banquet license if the on-premise banquet licensee fails to immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the licensee;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 23. Section 32A-4a-101 is enacted to read:

## CHAPTER 4a. RESORT LICENSE ACT

Part 1. General Provisions

## 32A-4a-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Resort License Act."
Section 24. Section 32A-4a-102 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-102. Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) "Boundary of a resort building" means the physical boundary of the land reasonably related to a resort building and any structure or improvement to that land as determined by the commission.
(2) "Dwelling" means a portion of a resort building:
(a) owned by one or more individuals;
(b) that is used or designated for use as a residence by one or more persons; and
(c) that may be rented, loaned, leased, or hired out for a period of no longer than 30
consecutive days by a person who uses it for a residence.
(3) "Engaged in the management of the resort" may be defined by the commission by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
(4) "Invitee" means an individual who in accordance with Subsection 32A-4a-305(3) is authorized to use a resort spa by a host who is:
(a) a resident; or
(b) a public customer.
(5) "Provisions applicable to a sublicense" means:
(a) for a restaurant sublicense, Chapter 4, Part 1, Restaurant Liquor Licenses;
(b) for a limited restaurant sublicense, Chapter 4, Part 3, Limited Restaurant Licenses;
(c) for an on-premise banquet sublicense, Chapter 4, Part 4, On-Premises Banquet

## License;

(d) for a resort spa sublicense, Chapter 4a, Part 3, Resort Spa Sublicense;
(e) for a club sublicense, Chapter 5, Club Licenses; and
(f) for an on-premise beer retailer sublicense, Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses.
(6) "Public customer" means an individual who holds a customer card in accordance with Subsection 32A-4a-305(4).
(7) "Resident" means an individual who:
(a) owns a dwelling located within a resort building; or
(b) rents lodging accommodations for 30 consecutive days or less from:
(i) an owner of a dwelling described in Subsection (7)(a); or
(ii) the resort licensee.
(8) "Resort" means a location:
(a) on which is located one resort building; and
(b) that is affiliated with a ski area that physically touches the boundary of the resort
building.
(9) "Resort building" means a building:
(a) that is primarily operated for the purpose of providing dwellings or lodging accommodations;
(b) that has at least 150 units that consist of a dwelling or lodging accommodations;
(c) that consists of at least 400,000 square feet:
(i) including only the building itself; and
(ii) not including areas such as above ground surface parking; and
(d) of which at least $50 \%$ of the units described in Subsection (9)(b) consist of dwellings owned by a person other than the resort licensee.
(10) "Resort spa" means a spa, as defined by rule by the commission made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, that is within the boundary of a resort building.
(11) "Sublicense" means:
(a) a restaurant sublicense;
(b) a limited restaurant sublicense;
(c) an on-premise banquet sublicense;
(d) a resort spa sublicense;
(e) a club sublicense; or
(f) an on-premise beer retailer sublicense.
(12) "Sublicense premises" means a building, enclosure, room, or equipment used pursuant to a sublicense in connection with the sale, storage, service, furnishing, or consumption of an alcoholic product, unless otherwise defined in this title or in the rules adopted by the commission in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative

## Rulemaking Act.

Section 25. Section 32A-4a-201 is enacted to read:
Part 2. Licensing
32A-4a-201. Commission's power to license a resort -- Limitations.
(1) (a) The commission may grant to a person a resort license for the purpose of allowing the storage, sale, service, and consumption of an alcoholic beverage in connection with a resort designated in the resort license if the person operates at least four sublicenses under the resort license.
(b) A resort license shall:
(i) consist of:
(A) a general resort license; and
(B) the four or more sublicenses; and
(ii) designate the boundary of the resort building.
(c) This chapter does not prohibit an alcoholic beverage on the boundary of the resort building to the extent otherwise permitted by this title.
(d) The commission may not grant a sublicense that is separate from a resort license.
(2) (a) The total number of resort licenses may not at any time aggregate more than four.
(b) The commission may not include a sublicense in determining whether or not the total number of licenses granted under the provisions applicable to the sublicense aggregate more than a number calculated by dividing the population of the state by the number specified in the provisions applicable to the sublicense.
(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b), the commission may not grant to a person a license under the provisions applicable to a sublicense that on May 11, 2009, was not available because the sublicense was included in determining if the total number of licenses granted under the provisions applicable to the sublicense aggregate more than the number calculated by dividing the population of the state by the number specified in the provisions applicable to the sublicense.
(d) By no later than the November 2009 interim meeting of the Business and Labor Interim Committee, the department shall:
(i) report to the Business and Labor Interim Committee the number and types of sublicenses under a resort license granted by the commission as of September 30, 2009; and
(ii) recommend legislation to adjust the numbers in the provisions applicable to sublicenses to reflect the number of sublicenses that because of the issuance of a resort license are not included in determining whether or not the total number of licenses granted under the provisions applicable to a sublicense aggregate more than a number calculated by dividing the population of the state by the number specified in the provisions applicable to the sublicense.
(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), (c), or (d), a resort building may not be granted if the resort building is:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection (3)(e); or
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of a resort license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a resort license in the community are limited;
(iii) the variance is authorized after a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the resort license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the resort building is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a resort license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the resort building is to be located for establishing a resort license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of a resort license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a resort license in
the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the resort license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the resort building is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a resort license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the resort building is to be located for establishing a resort license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) With respect to a resort building of a resort license granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (3)(a) in considering whether to grant a resort license to the new owner of the resort license if the resort license previously received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(i).
(e) The 600 foot limitation described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) is measured from the nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the property boundary of the community location.
(4) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of an educational, religious, or recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on a proposed location.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (4), "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.

Section 26. Section 32A-4a-202 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-202. Application and renewal requirements.
(1) A person seeking a resort license under this chapter shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee, which is refundable if a resort license is not granted, calculated as follows:
(i) $\$ 10,000$ if four sublicenses are being applied for under the resort license; or
(ii) if more than four sublicenses are being applied for under the resort license, the sum of:
(A) $\$ 10,000$; and
(B) $\$ 2,000$ for each sublicense in excess of four sublicenses for which the applicant is applying;
(c) written consent of the local authority;
(d) a copy of:
(i) the applicant's current business license; and
(ii) the current business license for each sublicense, if the business license is separate $\underline{\text { from the applicant's business license; }}$
(e) evidence:
(i) of proximity of the resort building to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-4a-201;
(ii) that each of the four or more sublicense premises is entirely within the boundaries of the resort building; and
(iii) that the building designated in the application as the resort building qualifies as a resort building as defined in Section 32A-4a-102;
(f) a bond as specified by Section 32A-4a-205;
(g) a description and boundary map of the resort building;
(h) a description, floor plan, and boundary map of each sublicense premises designating:
(i) any location at which the resort license applicant proposes that an alcoholic beverage be stored; and
(ii) a designated location on the sublicense premises from which the resort license applicant proposes that an alcoholic beverage be sold or served and consumed;
(i) evidence that the resort license applicant carries public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(j) evidence that the resort license applicant carries dramshop insurance coverage equal to the sum of at least $\$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $\$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate to cover both the general resort license and each sublicense;
(k) a signed consent form stating that the resort license applicant will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the boundary of the resort building and each sublicense premises;
(l) if an applicant is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the one or more persons signing the resort license application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(m) any other information the commission or department may require.
(2) An additional location in a sublicense premises of a resort license applicant's business from which the resort license applicant may propose that an alcoholic beverage may be stored, sold or served, or consumed, not included in the applicant's original application, may be approved by the department upon proper application.
(3) (a) A resort license expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) A resort licensee who wants to renew a resort license shall submit to the department by no later than September 30:
(i) a renewal fee of $\$ 1,000$ for each sublicense under the resort license; and
(ii) a completed renewal application.
(c) A resort licensee's failure to meet a renewal requirement results in an automatic forfeiture of the resort license and each sublicense effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(4) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4a-401(14), the commission may suspend or revoke a resort license if the resort licensee fails to immediately notify the department of a change in:
(a) ownership of the resort licensee;
(b) for a corporate owner of a resort licensee, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company owner or a resort licensee:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 27. Section 32A-4a-203 is enacted to read:

## 32A-4a-203. Qualifications.

(1) (a) The commission may not grant a license to a person who is convicted of:
(i) a felony under a federal or state law;
(ii) a violation of a federal or state law or local ordinance concerning the sale, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, adulteration, or transportation of an alcoholic beverage;
(iii) a crime involving moral turpitude; or
(iv) on two or more occasions within the five years before the day on which the resort license is granted, driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug.
(b) For a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, the proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if any of the following that will be engaged in the management of the resort is convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a):
(i) a partner;
(ii) a managing agent;
(iii) a manager;
(iv) an officer;
(v) a director;
(vi) a stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(vii) a member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) The proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if a person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for the resort licensee or in relation to a sublicense is convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a).
(2) Subject to Section 32A-4a-501, the commission may immediately suspend or revoke a resort license or a sublicense, if after the day on which the resort license is granted, a person described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c):
(a) is found to have been convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a) before the resort license is granted; or
(b) on or after the day on which the resort license is granted:
(i) is convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(ii) (A) is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(B) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is convicted of the offense described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A).
(3) Subject to Subsection 32A-4a-501, the director may take emergency action by immediately suspending the operation of a resort license or sublicense in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, for the period during which the criminal matter is being adjudicated if a person described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c):
(a) is arrested on a charge for an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(b) (i) is arrested on a charge for the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(ii) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is arrested on a charge described in Subsection (3)(b)(i).
(4) (a) (i) The commission may not grant a resort license to a person who has had any type of license, agency, or permit granted under this title revoked within the three years before
the day on which the application for a resort license is filed.
(ii) The commission may not grant a resort license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if a partner, managing agent, manager, officer, director, stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of an applicant corporation, or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of an applicant limited liability company, will engage in the management of the resort, and is or was:
(A) a partner or managing agent of a partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within three years prior to the day on which the application for the resort license is filed;
(B) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds or held at least 20\% of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within three years before the day on which the application for the resort license is filed; or
(C) a manager or member who owns or owned at least $20 \%$ of a limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within three years prior to the day on which the application for the resort license is filed.
(b) The commission may not grant a resort license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if any of the following who will engage in the management of the resort had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked while acting in their individual capacity within three years before the day on which the application for the resort license is filed:
(i) a partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) a manager or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) The commission may not grant a person acting in an individual capacity a resort license if that person was:
(i) a partner or managing agent of a partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit granted under this title revoked within three years prior to the day on which the application for the resort license is filed;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who held at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within three years prior to the day on which the application for the resort license is filed; or
(iii) a manager or member who owned at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within three years prior to the day on which the application for the resort license is filed.
(5) (a) The commission may not grant a minor a resort license.
(b) The commission may not grant a resort license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if any of the following is a minor:
(i) a partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) a manager or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(6) Subject to Section $32 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{a}-501$, if a person to whom a resort license is granted under this chapter no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining the resort license, the commission may suspend or revoke the resort license.
(7) (a) A person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for a sublicense is subject to the qualification requirements in the provisions applicable to the sublicense.
(b) If a person described under Subsection (7)(a) no longer possesses the qualifications required by this Subsection (7), the commission may suspend or revoke the sublicense that is part of the resort license.

Section 28. Section 32A-4a-204 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-204. Commission and department duties before granting resort license.
(1) (a) Before the commission may grant a resort license, the department shall conduct an investigation, and may hold public hearings for the purpose of gathering information and making recommendations to the commission as to whether or not a resort license, including each sublicense, should be granted.
(b) The department shall forward the information and recommendations described in

Subsection (1)(a) to the commission to aid in the commission's determination.
(2) Before granting a resort license, the commission shall:
(a) determine that the applicant complies with all basic qualifications and requirements for making application for a resort license as provided by Sections 32A-4a-202 and 32A-4a-203;
(b) determine that the application is complete;
(c) consider, where appropriate, a location that the resort license applicant proposes to designate for use under the resort license or a sublicense, including:
(i) the physical characteristics of the location such as:
(A) the condition of the location;
(B) square footage; and
(C) parking availability; and
(ii) operational factors such as:
(A) tourist traffic;
(B) demographics; and
(C) population to be served;
(d) consider the resort license applicant's ability to manage and operate a resort license and the ability of any individual who will act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for a sublicense, including:
(i) past management experience;
(ii) past alcohol license experience; and
(iii) the type of management scheme to be employed by the resort license applicant;
(e) consider the nature or type of:
(i) the resort license applicant's business operation; and
(ii) the business operation of each sublicense;
(f) subject to Subsection (3), determine that each sublicense meets the requirements imposed under the provisions applicable to each sublicense; and
(g) consider any other factor or circumstance the commission considers necessary.
(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), notwithstanding the requirements to obtain a
license under the provisions applicable to a sublicense, a sublicense of a resort license is not subject to:
(i) a requirement to submit an application or renewal application that is separate from the resort license application;
(ii) a requirement to carry public liability insurance or dramshop insurance coverage that is separate from that carried by the resort licensee; or
(iii) post a bond that is separate from the bond posted by the resort licensee.
(b) If a resort licensee seeks to add a sublicense after its resort license is granted, the resort licensee shall file with the department:
(i) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(ii) an initial license fee of $\$ 2,000$, which is refundable if the sublicense is not granted;
(iii) written consent of the local authority;
(iv) a copy of:
(A) the resort licensee's current business license; and
(B) the current business license for the sublicense, if the business licensee is separate from the resort licensee's business license;
(v) evidence that the sublicense premises is entirely within the boundary of the resort building;
(vi) a description, floor plan, and boundary map of the sublicense premises designating:
(A) a location at which the resort license applicant proposes that an alcoholic beverage
be stored; and
(B) a designated location on the sublicense premises from which the resort license applicant proposes that an alcoholic beverage be sold, dispensed, served, and consumed;
(vii) evidence that the resort license applicant carries public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(viii) evidence that the resort license applicant carries dramshop insurance coverage in the amount required by Section 32A-4a-202 that covers the sublicense to be added;
(ix) a signed consent form stating that the resort licensee will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the sublicense premises;
(x) if the resort licensee is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the one or more persons signing the sublicense application
are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(xi) any other information the commission or department may require.

Section 29. Section 32A-4a-205 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-205. Bond.
(1) (a) A resort licensee shall procure and post a cash or corporate surety bond payable to the department in the penal sum of $\$ 25,000$.
(b) A resort licensee shall maintain the bond described in Subsection (1)(a) for as long as the resort licensee operates as a resort licensee.
(c) A resort licensee is not required to have a separate bond for each sublicense, except that the aggregate of any bonds posted by the resort licensee shall cover each sublicense under the resort license.
(2) A bond described in Subsection (1) shall be in a form approved by the attorney general, conditioned upon the resort licensee's faithful compliance with this title and the rules of the commission.
(3) (a) If a bond described in Subsection (1) is canceled due to a resort licensee's negligence, the commission may assess a $\$ 300$ reinstatement fee.
(b) No part of a bond described in Subsection (1) may be withdrawn:
(i) during the period a resort license is in effect; or
(ii) while a revocation proceeding is pending against the resort licensee that posts the bond.
(c) A bond filed by a resort licensee may be forfeited if the resort license is revoked.

Section 30. Section 32A-4a-301 is enacted to read:

## Part 3. Resort Spa Sublicense

32A-4a-301. Commission's power to grant resort spa sublicense -- Limitations.
(1) Before a resort spa may sell or allow the consumption of an alcoholic beverage on the resort spa sublicense premises, a resort licensee or an applicant for a resort license shall first obtain a resort spa sublicense from the commission as provided in this part.
(2) The commission may grant a resort spa sublicense for the purpose of establishing a resort spa outlet within the boundary of a resort building for the storage, sale, and consumption of liquor on premises operated as a resort spa.
(3) The resort spa sublicense premises must fall entirely within the boundary of a resort building.

Section 31. Section 32A-4a-302 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-302. Application and renewal requirements.
(1) A person seeking a resort spa sublicense under this part may not file a written application with the department that is separate from the application of the resort license, unless the resort spa sublicense is being sought after the granting of a resort license.
(2) If a resort licensee seeks to add a resort spa sublicense after its resort license is granted, the resort licensee shall in accordance with Subsection 32A-4a-204(3) file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee of $\$ 2,000$, which is refundable if the resort spa sublicense is not granted;
(c) written consent of the local authority;
(d) a copy of:
(i) the resort licensee's current business license; and
(ii) a business license for the resort spa, if the business license is separate from the resort licensee's business license;
(e) evidence that the resort spa sublicense premises are entirely within the boundary of a resort building;
(f) a floor or similar plan of the resort spa, including consumption areas and the area where the resort licensee proposes to keep, store, and sell liquor;
$(\mathrm{g})$ evidence that the resort licensee carries public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(h) evidence that the resort licensee's dramshop insurance coverage required under Section 32A-4a-202 covers the resort spa sublicense;
(i) a signed consent form stating that the resort licensee will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the resort spa sublicense premises;
(j) if an applicant is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper
verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(k) any other information the commission or department may require.
(3) (a) A resort spa sublicense expires on October 31 of each year.
(b) A resort licensee desiring to renew the resort licensee's resort spa sublicense shall renew the resort spa sublicense as part of renewing the resort license.
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements for a resort license results in an automatic forfeiture of the resort spa sublicense effective on the date the resort license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(4) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-4a-305(30), the commission may suspend or revoke a resort spa sublicense if the resort licensee does not immediately notify the department of a change described in Subsection 32A-4a-202(4).

Section 32. Section 32A-4a-303 is enacted to read:

## 32A-4a-303. Qualifications.

(1) A person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for the resort spa sublicense is subject to qualification requirements of Section 32A-4a-203.
(2) If a person no longer possesses the qualifications required by Section 32A-4a-203 for obtaining the resort license or resort spa sublicense, the commission may suspend or revoke the resort spa sublicense that is part of the resort license.

Section 33. Section 32A-4a-304 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-304. Commission and department duties before granting a resort spa sublicense.
(1) (a) If a resort licensee seeks to add a resort spa sublicense after the resort license is granted, before the commission may grant a resort spa sublicense, the department shall conduct an investigation and may hold public hearings for the purpose of gathering information and making recommendations to the commission as to whether or not the resort spa sublicense should be granted.
(b) The department shall forward the information and recommendations described in Subsection (1)(a) to the commission to aid in the commission's determination.
(2) Before granting a resort spa sublicense, the commission shall:
(a) determine that:
(i) the resort licensee seeking the resort spa sublicense has complied with all basic qualifications and requirements for making application for a resort spa sublicense as provided by Sections 32A-4a-302 and 32A-4a-303; and
(ii) the application is complete;
(b) consider the location within which the resort spa outlet is located, including:
(i) physical characteristics such as:
(A) condition of the location;
(B) square footage; and
(C) parking availability; and
(ii) operational factors such as:
(A) tourist traffic;
(B) demographics;
(C) population to be served; and
(D) the extent of and proximity to any community location;
(c) consider the resort licensee's ability to manage and operate a resort spa sublicense and the ability of any person who will act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for the resort spa to manage and operate a resort spa license, including:
(i) management experience;
(ii) past retail liquor experience; and
(iii) the type of management scheme employed by the resort spa;
(d) consider the nature or type of resort spa operation under the proposed resort spa sublicense, including:
(i) the type of menu items offered and emphasized;
(ii) whether the resort spa emphasizes service to an adult clientele or minors;
(iii) the hours of operation;
(iv) the seating capacity of the resort spa; and
(v) the gross sales of food items; and
(e) consider any other factors or circumstances the commission considers necessary.

Section 34. Section 32A-4a-305 is enacted to read:

## 32A-4a-305. Operational restrictions.

(1) (a) A person granted a resort license and the employees and management personnel
of the resort licensee or otherwise related to a resort spa sublicense shall comply with this title, the rules of the commission, and the conditions and requirements in this section in the operation of the resort spa.
(b) Subject to Section 32A-4a-502, failure to comply with this section may result in a suspension or revocation of the resort license or resort spa sublicense, or other disciplinary action taken against individual employees or management personnel.
(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not sell an alcoholic beverage to or allow a person to be admitted to or use the resort spa sublicense premises other than:
(a) a resident;
(b) a public customer who holds a valid customer card issued under Subsection (4); or
(c) an invitee.
(3) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may allow an individual to be admitted to or use the resort spa sublicense premises as an invitee subject to the following conditions:
(a) the individual must be previously authorized by one of the following who agrees to host the individual as an invitee into the resort spa:
(i) a resident; or
(ii) a public customer who holds a valid customer card issued under Subsection (4);
(b) the individual has only those privileges derived from the individual's host for the duration of the invitee's visit to the resort spa; and
(c) a resort licensee, resort spa, or an employee of the resort licensee or resort spa may not enter into an agreement or arrangement with a resident or public customer to indiscriminately host a member of the general public into the resort spa as an invitee.
(4) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may issue a customer card to allow an individual to enter and use the resort spa sublicense premises on a temporary basis under the following conditions:
(a) the resort spa may not issue a customer card for a time period that exceeds three weeks;
(b) the resort spa shall assess a fee to a public customer for a customer card;
(c) the resort spa may not issue a customer card to a minor; and
(d) a public customer may not host more than seven invitees at one time.
(5) (a) For purposes of the resort spa sublicense, the resort licensee shall ensure that an expense ledger or record is maintained showing in detail:
(i) quarterly expenditures for the resort spa separated by payments for:
(A) malt or brewed beverage;
(B) liquor;
(C) food;
(D) set-ups; and
(E) any other item required by the department; and
(ii) sales made separately for:
(A) malt or brewed beverages;
(B) liquor;
(C) food;
(D) set-ups; and
(E) any other item required by the department.
(b) For purposes of the resort spa sublicense, the resort licensee shall ensure that a record required by this Subsection (5) is kept:
(i) in a form approved by the department; and
(ii) current for each three-month period.
(c) An expenditure under resort spa sublicense shall be supported by:
(i) a delivery ticket;
(ii) an invoice;
(iii) a receipted bill;
(iv) a canceled check;
(v) a petty cash voucher; or
(vi) other sustaining datum or memorandum.
(d) In addition to a ledger or record required by Subsection (5)(a), for purposes of the resort spa sublicense, a resort licensee shall ensure that accounting and other records and documents as the department may require are maintained.
(e) A resort licensee or an employee acting for the resort licensee or under a resort spa sublicense, who knowingly forges, falsifies, alters, cancels, destroys, conceals, or removes an
entry in a book of account or other document for a resort spa sublicense required to be made, maintained, or preserved by this title or the rules of the commission for the purpose of deceiving the commission, the department, or an official or employee of the commission or department, is subject to:
(i) the suspension or revocation of the resort spa sublicense; and
(ii) possible criminal prosecution under Chapter 12, Criminal Offenses.
(f) (i) For purposes of the resort spa sublicense, the resort licensee shall ensure that a record required by this section is kept and maintained, and a book, record, receipt, or disbursement is maintained or used for the resort spa sublicense:
(A) as the department requires; and
(B) for a minimum period of three years.
(ii) A record, book, receipt, or disbursement is subject to inspection by an authorized representative of the commission and the department.
(iii) A resort licensee shall allow the department, through an auditor or examiner of the department, to audit the records for a resort spa sublicense at the times the department considers advisable.
(iv) The department shall audit the records for a resort spa sublicense at least once annually.
(6) A resort licensee shall own or lease premises suitable for the resort spa's activities.
(7) (a) A resort licensee may not maintain a premises in a manner that barricades or conceals the resort spa sublicense's operation.
(b) A member of the commission, authorized department personnel, or a peace officer shall, upon presentation of credentials, be admitted immediately to a resort spa sublicense premises and permitted without hindrance or delay to inspect completely the entire resort spa sublicense premises and the books and records for the resort spa sublicense, at any time during which the resort spa sublicense is open for the transaction of business with a resident.
(8) A resort spa must have food available at all times when an alcoholic beverage is sold, served, or consumed on the resort spa sublicense premises.
(9) (a) Liquor may not be purchased for a resort spa sublicense except from a state store or package agency.
(b) Liquor purchased from a state store or package agency may be transported by the
resort licensee from the place of purchase to the resort spa sublicense premises.
(c) Payment for liquor shall be made in accordance with rules established by the commission.
(10) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may sell or provide a primary spirituous liquor only in a quantity not to exceed 1.5 ounces per beverage dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system approved by the department in accordance with commission rules adopted under this title, except that:
(a) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used as a secondary flavoring ingredient in a beverage subject to the following restrictions:
(i) the secondary ingredient may be dispensed only in conjunction with the purchase of a primary spirituous liquor;
(ii) the secondary ingredient may not be the only spirituous liquor in the beverage;
(iii) the resort licensee shall designate a location where flavorings are stored on the floor plan provided to the department; and
(iv) a flavoring container shall be plainly and conspicuously labeled "flavorings";
(b) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used:
(i) as a flavoring on a dessert; and
(ii) in the preparation of a flaming food dish, drink, or dessert; and
(c) a person at a resort spa may have no more than:
(i) 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor at a time before the person; or
(ii) two spirituous liquor drinks at a time before a resort spa patron, except that the resort spa patron may not have two spirituous liquor drinks before the resort spa patron if one of the spirituous liquor drinks consists only of the primary spirituous liquor for the other spirituous liquor drink.
(11) (a) (i) Wine may be sold and served by the glass or an individual portion not to exceed five ounces per glass or individual portion.
(ii) An individual portion may be served to a person in more than one glass as long as the total amount of wine does not exceed five ounces.
(iii) An individual portion of wine is considered to be one alcoholic beverage under

Subsection (15)(c).
(b) (i) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 1.5 liters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of four or more persons.
(ii) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 750 milliliters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of less than four persons.
(c) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by a resort spa as authorized by commission rule for wine purchased at the resort spa.
(12) (a) Heavy beer may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(b) A flavored malt beverage may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(c) A service charge may be assessed by the resort spa for heavy beer or a flavored malt beverage purchased at the resort spa.
(13) (a) (i) Subject to Subsection (13)(a)(ii), a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may sell beer for on-premise consumption:
(A) in an open container; and
(B) on draft.
(ii) Beer sold pursuant to Subsection (13)(a)(i) shall be in a size of container that does not exceed two liters, except that beer may not be sold to an individual in a size of container that exceeds one liter.
(b) (i) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense who sells beer pursuant to Subsection (13)(a):
(A) may do so without obtaining a separate on-premise beer retailer license from the commission; and
(B) shall comply with all appropriate operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, that apply to an on-premise beer retailer except when those restrictions are inconsistent with or less restrictive than the operational restrictions under this part.
(ii) Failure to comply with the operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, required by Subsection (13)(b)(i), may result in a suspension or revocation of:
(A) the resort spa sublicense; and
(B) an alcoholic beverage license issued by a local authority.
(14) An alcoholic beverage may not be stored, served, or sold in a place other than as designated in the resort licensee's application, unless the resort licensee first applies for and receives approval from the department for a change of location within the resort spa.
(15) (a) A person may only make an alcoholic beverage purchase in the resort spa from and be served by a person employed, designated, and trained by the resort licensee or an agent of the resort license to sell, dispense, and serve an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (15)(a), a person who purchases bottled wine from an employee described in Subsection (15)(a) or carries bottled wine onto the resort spa sublicense premises pursuant to Subsection (22) may thereafter serve wine from the bottle to the person or others at the person's table.
(c) An individual furnished an alcoholic beverage at a resort spa may have no more than two alcoholic beverages of any kind at a time before the individual, subject to the limitation of Subsection (10)(c)(ii).
(16) The liquor storage area shall remain locked at all times other than those hours and days when liquor sales and service are authorized by law.
(17) (a) An alcoholic beverage may only be consumed at a table or counter.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be served to or consumed by a person at a bar.
(18) (a) Liquor may not be sold, offered for sale, served, or otherwise furnished at a resort spa after $1 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. or before $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
(b) The hours of beer sales and service are those specified in Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, for on-premise beer licenses.
(c) (i) Notwithstanding Subsections (18)(a) and (b), a resort spa shall remain open for one hour after the resort spa ceases the sale and service of an alcoholic beverage during which time a person at the resort spa may finish consuming:
(A) a single drink containing spirituous liquor;
(B) a single serving of wine not exceeding five ounces;
(C) a single serving of heavy beer;
(D) a single serving of beer not exceeding 26 ounces; or
(E) a single serving of a flavored malt beverage.
(ii) A resort spa is not required to remain open:
(A) after all persons have vacated the resort spa sublicense premises; or
(B) during an emergency.
(d) Between the hours of $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and 10 a.m. a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not allow a person to remain on the resort spa sublicense premises to consume an alcoholic beverage on the resort spa sublicense premises.
(19) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold, served, or otherwise furnished to a:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
(20) (a) (i) Liquor may be sold only at a price fixed by the commission.
(ii) Liquor may not be sold at a discount price on any date or at any time.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at less than the cost of the alcoholic beverage for the resort spa sublicense.
(c) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price that encourages over consumption or intoxication.
(d) The price of a single serving of a primary spirituous liquor shall be the same whether served as a single drink or in conjunction with another alcoholic beverage.
(e) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price for only certain hours of the resort spa's business day such as a "happy hour."
(f) More than one alcoholic beverage may not be sold or served for the price of a single alcoholic beverage.
(g) An indefinite or unlimited number of alcoholic beverages may not be sold or served during a set period for a fixed price.
(h) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not engage in a promotion involving or offering a free alcoholic beverage to a person at the resort spa.
(21) An alcoholic beverage may not be purchased for a person at the resort spa by:
(a) the resort licensee; or
(b) an employee or agent of the resort licensee or resort spa.
(22) (a) A person may not bring onto the resort spa sublicense premises an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption, except that a person may bring, subject to the discretion of the resort licensee, bottled wine onto the resort spa sublicense premises for on-premise
consumption.
(b) Except as provided in Subsection (22)(a), a person operating under a resort spa sublicense including an officer, manager, employee, or agent of a resort spa or resort licensee may not allow a person to bring onto the resort spa sublicense premises an alcoholic beverage for consumption on the resort spa license premises.
(c) If bottled wine is carried in by a person, the person shall deliver the wine to a server or other representative of the resort spa upon entering the resort spa.
(d) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by the resort spa as authorized by commission rule for wine carried in by a person.
(23) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (23)(b), a person operating under a resort spa sublicense or an employee of that person may not permit a person to carry from the resort spa sublicense premises an open container that:
(i) is used primarily for drinking purposes; and
(ii) contains an alcoholic beverage.
(b) A person may remove the unconsumed contents of a bottle of wine, if before removal, the bottle is recorked or recapped.
(24) (a) A minor may not be admitted into, use, or be on:
(i) the sublicense premises of a resort spa unless accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older; or
(ii) a lounge or bar area, as defined by commission rule, of the resort spa sublicense premises.
(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (24)(b)(ii), a resort licensee or a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not employ a minor to:
(A) sell, dispense, or handle an alcoholic beverage; or
(B) work in a lounge or bar area of the resort spa sublicense premises.
(ii) A resort licensee or a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may employ a minor who is at least 16 years of age to enter the sale at a cash register or other sales recording device, except that a minor may not work in a lounge or bar area of the resort spa sublicense premises.
(25) An employee for a resort spa, while on duty, may not:
(a) consume an alcoholic beverage; or
(b) be intoxicated.
(26) (a) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense shall have available on the resort spa sublicense premises for a person to review at the time that the customer requests it, a written alcoholic beverage price list or a menu containing the price of an alcoholic beverage sold or served by the resort spa including:
(i) a set-up charge;
(ii) a service charge; or
(iii) a chilling fee.
(b) A charge or fee made in connection with the sale, service, or consumption of liquor may be stated in food or alcoholic beverage menus including:
(i) a set-up charge;
(ii) a service charge; or
(iii) a chilling fee.
(27) For purposes of the resort spa sublicense, the resort licensee shall ensure that the following are displayed in a prominent place in the resort spa:
(a) the resort spa sublicense that is issued by the department;
(b) a list of the types and brand names of liquor being served through its calibrated metered dispensing system; and
(c) a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
(28) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not on the resort spa sublicense premises:
(a) engage in or permit any form of gambling, as defined and proscribed in Title 76,

## Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling;

(b) have any video gaming device, as defined and proscribed in Title 76, Chapter 10,

## Part 11, Gambling; or

(c) engage in or permit a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device that requires the risking of something of value for a return or for an outcome when the return or outcome is based upon an element of chance, excluding the playing of an amusement device that confers only an immediate and unrecorded right of replay not exchangeable for value.
(29) A resort spa sublicense may not be transferred from one location to another
location, without prior written approval of the commission.
(30) (a) A resort licensee, may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the resort spa sublicense to another person, whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A resort spa sublicense has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.
(31) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense or an employee of that person may not knowingly allow a person on the resort spa sublicense premises to, in violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, or Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act:
(a) sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance, as defined in Section 58-37-2; or
(b) use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 58-37a-3.

Section 35. Section 32A-4a-401 is enacted to read:

## Part 4. Operational Requirements

## 32A-4a-401. Operational restrictions for resort license.

(1) (a) A person granted a resort license and the employees and management personnel of the resort licensee including those operating under a sublicense shall comply with this title, the rules of the commission, and the conditions and requirements in this section.
(b) Subject to Section 32A-4a-502, failure to comply with this section may result in a suspension or revocation of the resort license or a sublicense, or other disciplinary action taken against individual employees or management personnel.
(2) (a) A resort licensee may not offer for sale, sell, serve, or otherwise furnish an alcoholic beverage except:
(i) on a sublicense premises;
(ii) pursuant to a permit issued under this title; or
(iii) under a package agency agreement with the department, subject to Chapter 3, Package Agencies.
(b) A resort licensee who offers for sale, sells, serves, or otherwise furnishes an alcoholic beverage as provided in Subsection (2)(a), shall offer for sale, sell, or furnish the alcoholic beverage:
(i) if on a sublicense premises, in accordance with the operational requirements under the provisions applicable to the sublicense, except as provided in Section 32A-4a-402;
(ii) if under a permit issued under this title, in accordance with the operational requirements under the provisions applicable to the permit; and
(iii) if as a package agency, in accordance with the contract with the department and Chapter 3, Package Agencies.
(3) A person involved in the sale or service of an alcoholic beverage under a resort license shall:
(a) be under the supervision and direction of the resort licensee; and
(b) complete the seminar provided for in Section 62A-15-401.
(4) (a) A resort licensee may not purchase liquor except from a state store or package agency.
(b) Liquor purchased by a resort licensee in accordance with this Subsection (4) may be transported by the resort licensee from the place of purchase to the boundary of the resort building.
(c) A resort licensee shall pay for liquor in accordance with rules made by the commission.
(5) An alcoholic beverage may not be stored, served, or sold in a place other than as designated in the resort licensee's application, except that an additional location in the boundary of the resort building may be approved in accordance with guidelines approved by the commission.
(6) An alcoholic beverage storage area on the boundary of the resort building shall remain locked at all times other than those hours and days when alcoholic beverage sales are authorized by law.
(7) A resort licensee may not engage in a public promotion involving or offering a free alcoholic beverage to the general public.
(8) A resort licensee may not on the boundary of the resort building:
(a) engage in or permit any form of gambling, as defined and proscribed in Title 76 , Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling;
(b) have any video gaming device, as defined and proscribed by Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling; or
(c) engage in or permit a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device that requires the risking of something of value for a return or for an outcome when the return or outcome is based upon an element of chance, excluding the playing of an amusement device that confers only an immediate and unrecorded right of replay not exchangeable for value.
(9) (a) A resort licensee shall maintain accounting and such other records and documents as the commission or department may require.
(b) A resort licensee or person acting for the resort licensee, who knowingly forges, falsifies, alters, cancels, destroys, conceals, or removes an entry in a book of account or other document of the resort licensee required to be made, maintained, or preserved by this title or the rules of the commission for the purpose of deceiving the commission, the department, or an official or employee of the commission or department, is subject to:
(i) the suspension or revocation of the resort license; and
(ii) possible criminal prosecution under Chapter 12, Criminal Offenses.
(10) (a) Subject to Subsection (10)(b), a resort license shall operate in a manner so that at least $70 \%$ of the annual aggregate of the gross receipts related to the sale of food or beverages for the resort license and each of its sublicenses is from the sale of food, not including:
(i) mix for an alcoholic beverage; and
(ii) a charge in connection with the service of an alcoholic beverage.
(b) In calculating the annual aggregate of the gross receipts described in Subsection (10)(a), a resort licensee is not required to include in the calculation monies from the sale of a bottle of wine by the retail licensee or under a sublicense in excess of $\$ 250$.
(11) (a) Room service of an alcoholic beverage to a lodging accommodation of a resort licensee shall be provided in person by a resort licensee employee only to an adult occupant in the lodging accommodation.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be left outside a lodging accommodation for retrieval by an occupant.
(c) A resort licensee may only provide an alcoholic beverage for room service in a sealed container.
(12) A resort licensee or an employee of the resort licensee may not knowingly allow a person on the boundary of the resort building to, in violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah

Controlled Substances Act, or Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act:
(a) sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance, as defined in Section

## 58-37-2; or

(b) use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 58-37a-3.
(13) A person may not transfer a resort license from one business location to another location without prior written approval of the commission.
(14) (a) A resort licensee may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the license to another person, whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A resort license has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.
(15) (a) A resort licensee may not close or cease operation of a resort licensee for a period longer than 240 hours, unless:
(i) the resort licensee notifies the department in writing at least seven days before the day on which the resort licensee closes or ceases operation; and
(ii) the closure or cessation of operation is first approved by the department.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (15)(a), in the case of emergency closure, the resort licensee shall immediately notify the department by telephone.
(c) (i) The department may authorize a closure or cessation of operation for a period not to exceed 60 days.
(ii) The department may extend the initial period an additional 30 days upon:
(A) written request of the resort licensee; and
(B) a showing of good cause.
(iii) A closure or cessation of operation may not exceed a total of 90 days without commission approval.
(d) The notice required by Subsection (15)(a) shall include:
(i) the dates of closure or cessation of operation;
(ii) the reason for the closure or cessation of operation; and
(iii) the date on which the resort licensee will reopen or resume operation.
(e) Failure of the resort licensee to provide notice and to obtain department authorization before closure or cessation of operation results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the resort license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the resort license fee for the remainder of the license year effective immediately.
(f) Failure of the resort licensee to reopen or resume operation by the approved date results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the resort licence; and
(ii) the unused portion of the resort license fee for the remainder of the license year.

Section 36. Section 32A-4a-402 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-402. Operational restrictions for a sublicense.
(1) A person operating under a sublicense is subject to the operational restrictions under the provisions applicable to the sublicense except that, notwithstanding a requirement in the provisions applicable to the sublicense, a person operating under the sublicense is not subject to a requirement that a certain percentage of the gross receipts for the sublicense be from the sale of food, except to the extent that the gross receipts for the sublicense are included in calculating the percentages under Subsection 32A-4a-401(10).
(2) Subject to Section 32A-4a-502, for purposes of interpreting an operational restriction imposed by the provisions applicable to a sublicense:
(a) a requirement imposed on a person operating under a sublicense applies to the resort licensee; and
(b) a requirement imposed on an employee or agent of a person operating under a sublicense applies to an employee or agent of the resort licensee.

Section 37. Section 32A-4a-501 is enacted to read:

## Part 5. Enforcement

32A-4a-501. Enforcement of qualifications for a resort license or sublicense.
(1) The commission or department may not take an action described in Subsection (2) with regard to a resort license unless the person who is found not to meet the qualifications of Section 32A-4a-203 is one of the following who is engaged in the management of the resort:
(a) a partner;
(b) a managing agent;
(c) a manager;
(d) an officer;
(e) a director;
(f) a stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation;
$(\mathrm{g})$ a member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company; or
(h) a person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for the resort $\underline{\text { licensee. }}$
(2) Subsection (1) applies to:
(a) the commission immediately suspending or revoking a resort license, if after the day on which the resort license is granted, a person described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(1)(a), (b), or (c):
(i) is found to have been convicted of an offense described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(1)(a) before the resort license is granted; or
(ii) on or after the day on which the resort license is granted:
(A) is convicted of an offense described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(B) (I) is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(II) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is convicted of the offense described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(2)(b)(ii)(A);
(b) the director taking an emergency action by immediately suspending the operation of a resort license in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, for the period during which the criminal matter is being adjudicated if a person described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(1)(a), (b), or (c):
(i) is arrested on a charge for an offense described in Subsection 32A-4a-203(1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(ii) (A) is arrested on a charge for the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(B) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is arrested on a charge described in Subsection (2)(b)(i); and
(c) the commission suspending or revoking a resort license because a person to whom a resort license is granted under this chapter no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining the resort license.
(3) This section does not prevent the commission from suspending or revoking a sublicense that is part of a resort license if a person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for a sublicense no longer meets the qualification requirements in the provisions applicable to the sublicense.

Section 38. Section 32A-4a-502 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-502. Enforcement of operational restrictions for a resort license or sublicense.
(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2) and in addition to Subsection (3), failure by a person described in Subsection (1)(b) to comply with this chapter or an operational restriction under a provision applicable to a sublicense may result in:
(i) a suspension or revocation of the resort license;
(ii) a fine or other administrative sanction permitted under this title; or
(iii) other disciplinary action taken against an individual employee or management personnel of a resort licensee.
(b) This Subsection (1) applies to:
(i) a resort licensee;
(ii) a person operating under a sublicense;
(iii) an employee of a resort licensee or other person operating under a sublicense;
(iv) an agent of a resort licensee or other person operating under a sublicense; or
(v) personnel management of a resort licensee or other person operating under a sublicense.
(2) (a) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter and Section 32A-1-119, if the failure to comply with this chapter described in Subsection (1) relates to an offer to sell, sell, service, or furnishing of an alcoholic beverage on a sublicense premises, a resort licensee or an individual member of the resort licensee's management personnel is subject to a sanction described in Subsection (1), only if the commission finds that:
(i) during the three years before the day on which the commission makes the finding, there is three or more disciplinary proceedings against any person operating under a sublicense
of the resort licensee for failure to comply with an operational restriction applicable to the sublicense; and
(ii) the resort licensee has not taken reasonable steps to prevent persons operating under a sublicense of the resort licensee from failing to comply with operational restrictions applicable to the sublicense.
(b) This Subsection (2) applies if the three or more disciplinary proceedings described in Subsection (2)(a) are against:
(i) the same person operating under a sublicense of the resort licensee; or
(ii) two or more different persons operating under a sublicense of the resort licensee.
(3) An operational restriction applicable to a person operating under a sublicense is enforced as provided by the provisions applicable to the sublicense.

Section 39. Section 32A-4a-503 is enacted to read:
32A-4a-503. Enforcement of Nuisance Licensee Act.
Chapter 15a, Nuisance Licensee Act, applies to a resort license only if three or more of the sublicenses of the resort license have not been renewed under Chapter 15a, Nuisance $\underline{\text { Licensee Act, within three years from the day on which a resort licensee applies for the renewal }}$ of its resort license.

Section 40. Section 32A-5-101 is amended to read:

## CHAPTER 5. CLUB LICENSES

32A-5-101. Commission's power to license clubs -- Limitations.
(1) As used in this chapter:
(a) "Club license" means a license granted under this chapter.
(b) "Club licensee" means a person granted a club license under this chapter.
(c) "Dining club licensee" means a person who qualifies as a club licensee under Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(C).
(d) "Equity club licensee" means a person who qualifies as a club licensee under Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A).
(e) "Fraternal club licensee" means a person who qualifies as a club licensee under Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(B).
(f) "Social club licensee" means a person who qualifies as a club licensee under Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(D).
$[(1)]$ (2) Before a [private elub] person may sell or allow the consumption of an alcoholic [beverages] beverage on its premises as a club licensee, the [private elub] person shall first obtain a license from the commission as provided in this chapter.
$[(2)]$ (3) (a) The commission may grant [private elub lieenses to social elubs, reereational, athletic, or kindred associations that desire to maintain premises upon whieh atcoholie beverages may be stored, sold, served, and consumed.] a club license to a person that:
[(3) At the time the commission grants a private elub lieense the commission shall designate whether the private elub lieense qualifies as a class $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, or D lieense as defined in Subsections (3)(a) through (d).]
[(a) A"class A lieensee" is a private elub lieensee that.]
(i) meets the requirements of this chapter; and
(ii) (A) for an equity club licensee, meets the following requirements:
(I) whether incorporated or unincorporated:
(Aa) is organized and operated solely for a social, recreational, patriotic, or fraternal purpose;
( Bb ) has members;
(Cc) limits access to its premises to a member or a guest of the member; and
(Dd) desires to maintain premises upon which an alcoholic beverage may be stored, sold to, served to, and consumed by a member or a guest of a member;
[(ii)] (II) owns, maintains, or operates a substantial recreational facility in conjunction with a club house such as:
[ A A$)](\mathrm{Aa})$ a golf course; or
[(B)] (Bb) a tennis facility;
[(iiii)] (III) has at least $50 \%$ of the total membership having:
[ $(\mathrm{A})]$ (Aa) full voting rights; and
$[(\mathrm{B})](\mathrm{Bb})$ an equal share of the equity of the club; and
[(iv)] (IV) if there is more than one class of membership, has at least one class of membership that entitles each member in that class to:
$[(\mathrm{A})](\mathrm{Aa})$ full voting rights; and
$[(\mathrm{B})](\mathrm{Bb})$ an equal share of the equity of the club[:];
[(b) A "elass B lieensee" is a private elub lieensee that:]
[(i) meets the requirements of this ehapter,]
(B) for a fraternal club licensee, meets the following requirements:
(I) whether incorporated or unincorporated:
(Aa) is organized and operated solely for a social, recreational, patriotic, or fraternal purpose;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ has members;
(Cc) limits access to its premises to a member or a guest of the member; and
(Dd) desires to maintain premises upon which an alcoholic beverage may be stored, sold to, served to, and consumed by a member or a guest of a member;
[(iii)] (II) has no capital stock;
[(iii)] (III) exists solely for:
$[(\mathrm{A})](\mathrm{Aa})$ the benefit of its members and their beneficiaries; and
$[(\mathrm{B})](\mathrm{Bb})$ a lawful social, intellectual, educational, charitable, benevolent, moral, fraternal, patriotic, or religious purpose for the benefit of its members or the public, carried on through voluntary activity of its members in their local lodges;
[(iv)] (IV) has a representative form of government; and
$[(\mathrm{v})](\mathrm{V})$ has a lodge system in which:
$[(\mathrm{A})](\mathrm{Aa})$ there is a supreme governing body;
$[(\mathrm{B})](\mathrm{Bb})$ subordinate to the supreme governing body are local lodges, however designated, into which individuals are admitted as members in accordance with the laws of the fraternal;
$[(\mathrm{C})](\mathrm{Cc})$ the local lodges are required by the laws of the fraternal to hold regular meetings at least monthly; [and]
$[(\mathrm{P})](\mathrm{Dd})$ the local lodges regularly engage in one or more programs involving member participation to implement the purposes of Subsection (3)[(b)(iiii).] (a)(ii)(B)(III); and
(Ee) owns or leases a building or space in a building used for lodge activities;
(C) for a dining club licensee, meets the following requirements:
[(e) A "elass C lieensee" is a private elub lieensee that:]
[(i) meets the requirements of this ehapter,]
[(ii) is adining elub, as] (I) is determined by the commission [in aceordance with Subsection (4); and] to be a dining club licensee, as part of which the commission may
consider:
(Aa) the square footage and seating capacity of an applicant;
$(\mathrm{Bb})$ what portion of the square footage and seating capacity will be used for a dining area in comparison to the portion that will be used as a bar area;
(Cc) whether full meals including appetizers, main courses, and desserts are served;
(Dd) whether the applicant will maintain adequate on-premise culinary facilities to prepare full meals, except an applicant that is located on the premise of a hotel or resort facility may use the culinary facilities of the hotel or resort facility;
(Ee) whether the entertainment provided at the club is suitable for minors; and
(Ff) the club management's ability to manage and operate a dining club license including management experience, past dining club licensee or restaurant management experience, and the type of management scheme employed by the dining club license; and
[(iiii)] (II) maintains at least $50 \%$ of its total [private] club business from the sale of food, not including:
$[(\mathrm{A})](\mathrm{Aa})$ mix for alcoholic beverages; or
$[(B)](\mathrm{Bb})$ service charges[:]]; or
[(d) A "elass B lieensee" is a private elub lieensee that:]
[(i) meets the requirements of this ehapter, and]
(D) for a social club licensee:
[(ii) (A)] (I) does not meet the requirements of a [elass $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, or C ] license under Subsections (3)(a)(ii)(A) through (C); or
[(B)] (II) seeks to qualify as a [etass B$]$ social club licensee.
[(4) In determining whether an applieant is a dining elub under Subsection (3)(e), the eommission:]
[(a) shall determine whether the applieant maintains at least $50 \%$ of its total private elub business from the sale of food, not ineluding:]
[(i) mix for alcoholic beverages,]
[(ii) serviee charges; or]
[(iii) membership and visitor eard fees, and]
[(b) may consider:]
[(i) the square footage and seating eapacity of the applieant;]
[(ii) what portion of the square footage and seating eapacity will be used for a dining area in comparison to the portion that will be used as a bar area,]
[(iii) whether full meals ineluding appetizers, main courses, and desserts are served;]
[(iv) whether the applieant will maintain adequate on-premise eulinary facilities to prepare futh meats, except an applieant that is located on the premise of a hotel or resont facility may use the eulinary facitities of the hotelor resort facility,]
[(v) whether the entertainment provided at the elub is suitable for minors; and]
[(vi) the elub management's ability to manage and operate a dining elub ineluding:]
[(A) management experience,]
[(B) past dining elub or restaurant management experience, and]
[(C) the type of management seheme employed by the private elub.]
(b) At the time that the commission grants a club license, the commission shall designate the type of club license for which the person qualifies.
[(5)] (4) (a) A [private] club licensee or [any] an officer, director, managing agent, or employee of a [private] club licensee may not store, sell, serve, or permit consumption of an alcoholic [beverages] beverage upon the premises of the club licensee, under a permit issued by local authority or otherwise, unless a [private] club license is first [isstred] granted by the commission.
(b) Violation of this Subsection [(5)] (4) is a class B misdemeanor.
[(6)] (5) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection [(6)] (5) and Subsection 32A-4a-201(2), the commission may [issue private] grant club licenses at places and in numbers as the commission considers necessary.
(b) The total number of [private] club licenses may not at any time aggregate more than that number determined by dividing the population of the state by 7,850 .
(c) For purposes of this Subsection [(6)] (5), population shall be determined by:
(i) the most recent United States decennial or special census; or
(ii) another population determination made by the United States or state governments.
(d) (i) The commission may issue seasonal [private] club licenses to be established in areas the commission considers necessary[:] to:
(A) a dining club licensee; or
(B) a social club licensee.
(ii) A seasonal [private] club license shall be for a period of six consecutive months.
(iii) A [private] club license issued for operation during a summer time period is known as a "Seasonal A" [private] club license. The period of operation for a "Seasonal A" club license shall:
(A) begin on May 1; and
(B) end on October 31.
(iv) A [private] club license issued for operation during a winter time period is known as a "Seasonal B" [private] club license. The period of operation for a "Seasonal B" club license shall:
(A) begin on November 1; and
(B) end on April 30.
(v) In determining the number of [private] club licenses that the commission may issue under this section:
(A) a seasonal [private] club license is counted as [ $1 / 2$ ] one-half of one [private] club license; and
(B) each "Seasonal A" club license shall be paired with a "Seasonal B" club license.
(e) (i) If the location, design, and construction of a hotel may require more than one [private] club license location within the hotel to serve the public convenience, the commission may authorize as many as three [private] club license locations within the hotel under one club license if:
(A) the hotel has a minimum of 150 guest rooms; and
(B) all locations under the club license are:
(I) within the same hotel facility; and
(II) on premises [whieft] that are:
(Aa) managed or operated by the club licensee; and
( Bb ) owned or leased by the club licensee.
(ii) A facility other than a hotel may not have more than one [private] club license location under a single [private] club license.
[(7)] (6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(7)] (6)(b), (c), or (d), the premises of a [private] club license may not be established:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection
[(7)] (6)(e); or
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of a [private] club license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection [(7)] (6)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a [private] club license in the community are limited;
(iii) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the club license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the [private] club licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection [(7)] (6)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a [private] club licensee; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the [private] club licensee is to be located for establishing a [private] club license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection [(7)] (6)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of a [private] club license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection [(7)] (6)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing a [private] club license in the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the [private] club license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the [private] club licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection [(7)] (6)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of a [private] club license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the [private] club licensee is to be located for establishing a [private] club license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection [(7)] (6)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) With respect to the premises of a [private] club license issued by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection [(7)] (6)(a) in considering whether to grant a [private] club license to the new owner of the premises if:
(i) (A) the premises previously received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection $[(7)]$ (6)(a)(i); or
(B) the premises received a variance reducing the proximity requirement of Subsection [(7)] (6)(a)(ii) on or before May 4, 2008; or
(ii) a variance from proximity requirements was otherwise allowed under this title.
(e) The 600 foot limitation described in Subsection $[(7)] \underline{(6)(a)(i) ~ i s ~ m e a s u r e d ~ f r o m ~ t h e ~}$ nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the property boundary of the community location.
$[(8)]$ (7) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of any educational, religious, and recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on whether to issue a [private] club license.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection $[(8)](7)$, "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.
[(9)] (8) If requested by a [private] club licensee, the commission may approve a change in the [elass] type of [private] club license in accordance with rules made by the commission.
(9) To the extent not prohibited by law other than this chapter, this chapter does not prevent a dining club licensee or social club licensee from restricting access to the club license premises on the basis of an individual:

## (a) paying a fee; or

(b) agreeing to being on a list of individuals who have access to the club license premises.

Section 41. Section 32A-5-102 is amended to read:

## 32A-5-102. Application and renewal requirements.

(1) $A$ [elub] person seeking a [elass $A, B, C$, or $D$ private] club license under this chapter shall file a written application with the department in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee of $\$ 2,500$, which is refundable if a club license is not granted;
(c) written consent of the local authority;
(d) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(e) evidence of proximity to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-5-101;
(f) evidence that the applicant operates a club where a variety of food is prepared and served in connection with dining accommodations;
(g) a bond as specified by Section 32A-5-106;
(h) a floor plan of the club license premises, including:
(i) consumption areas; and
(ii) the area where the applicant proposes to keep and store liquor;
(i) evidence that the club is carrying public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(j) evidence that the club is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,000] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,000,000] \$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(k) if the applicant is applying for an equity club license or fraternal club license, a copy of the club's bylaws or house rules, and any amendments to those documents[, which shall be kept on file with the department at all times];
(1) a signed consent form stating that the club licensee and its management will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any law enforcement officer unrestricted right to enter the club license premises;
(m) (i) a statement as to whether the [private elub] applicant is seeking to qualify as [a elass $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, or D private elub lieensee, and]:
(A) an equity club licensee;
(B) a fraternal club licensee;
(C) a dining club licensee; or
(D) a social club licensee; and
(ii) evidence that the [private elub] applicant meets the requirements for the [elassifieation] type of club license described in Subsection (1)(m)(i) for which the [ełub] applicant is applying;
(n) in the case of a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company applicant, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the [private] club license application are authorized to so act on behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(o) any other information the commission or department may require.
(2) (a) The commission may refuse to issue a club license to an applicant for an equity club licensee or fraternal club licensee if the commission determines that any provisions of the [elub's] applicant's bylaws or house rules, or amendments to those documents are not:
(i) reasonable; and
(ii) consistent with:
(A) the declared nature and purpose of the applicant; and
(B) the purposes of this chapter.
(b) [Club] An equity club licensee's or fraternal club licensee's bylaws or house rules shall include provisions respecting the following:
(i) standards of eligibility for members;
(ii) limitation of members, consistent with the nature and purpose of the [private] club;
(iii) the period for which dues are paid, and the date upon which the period expires;
(iv) provisions for [tropping members] removing a member from the club membership for the nonpayment of dues or other cause; and
(v) provisions for guests [or visitors, if any, and for the issuance and use of visitor eards].
(c) An equity club licensee or fraternal club licensee shall keep its bylaws or house rules, and any amendments to those documents, on file with the department at all times.
(3) (a) [All private elub lieenses expire] A club license expires on June 30 of each year.
(b) A person desiring to renew that person's [private] club license shall submit by no later than May 31:
(i) a completed renewal application to the department; and
(ii) a renewal fee [in the following amount:] of \$1,600.
[Gross Cost of Liquor in Previous Lieense Year for the Lieensee-Renewal Fee]
[tinder $\$ 10,000$ \$1,000]
[equals or exceeds $\$ 10,000$ but less than $\$ 25,000 \quad \$ 1,250$ ]
[equals or exceeds $\$ 25,000$ but less than $\$ 75,000 \quad \$ 1,750$ ]
[equals or exeects $\$ 75,000$ \$2,250]
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements [strat1 result] results in an automatic forfeiture of the club license effective on the date the existing club license expires.
(d) A renewal application shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(4) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-5-107[(40)] (26), the commission may suspend or revoke [any private] a club license if the [private] club licensee does not immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the club licensee;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; or
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.

Section 42. Section 32A-5-103 (Effective 07/01/09) is amended to read:
32A-5-103 (Effective 07/01/09). Qualifications.
(1) (a) The commission may not grant a [private] club license to a person who has been convicted of:
(i) a felony under a federal or state law;
(ii) a violation of a federal or state law or local ordinance concerning the sale, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, adulteration, or transportation of alcoholic beverages;
(iii) a crime involving moral turpitude; or
(iv) on two or more occasions within the five years before the day on which the license is granted, driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug.
(b) In the case of a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, the proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if any of the following has been convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a):
(i) a partner;
(ii) a managing agent;
(iii) a manager;
(iv) an officer;
(v) a director;
(vi) a stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(vii) a member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) The proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if a person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for a [private] club has been convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a).
(2) The commission may immediately suspend or revoke a [private] club license if after the day on which the [private] club license is granted, a person described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c):
(a) is found to have been convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a) prior to the club license being granted; or
(b) on or after the day on which the club license is granted:
(i) is convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(ii) (A) is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(B) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is convicted of the offense described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A).
(3) The director may take emergency action by immediately suspending the operation of a [private] club license according to the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, for the period during which the criminal matter is being adjudicated if a person described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c):
(a) is arrested on a charge for an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(b) (i) is arrested on a charge for the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug; and
(ii) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and a drug within five years before the day on which the person is arrested on a charge described in Subsection (3)(b)(i).
(4) (a) (i) The commission may not grant a [private] club license to a person who has had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three
years.
(ii) The commission may not grant a [private] club license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if a partner, managing agent, manager, officer, director, stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of an applicant corporation, or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of an applicant limited liability company is or was:
(A) a partner or managing agent of a partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years;
(B) a managing agent, officer, director, or a stockholder who holds or held at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years; or
(C) a manager or member who owns or owned at least $20 \%$ of a limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years.
(b) An applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company may not be granted a [private] club license if any of the following had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked while acting in that person's individual capacity within the last three years:
(i) a partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) a manager or member who owned at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) A person acting in an individual capacity may not be granted a [private] club license if that person was:
(i) a partner or managing agent of a partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who held at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years; or
(iii) a manager or member of a limited liability company who owned at least $20 \%$ of
the limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years.
(5) (a) A minor may not be granted a [private] club license.
(b) The commission may not grant a [private] club license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if any of the following is a minor:
(i) a partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) a manager or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(6) If a person [or entity] to whom a club license [has been isstred] is granted under this chapter no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining that license, the commission may suspend or revoke that license.
(7) The commission may not grant a [private] club license to an applicant who is not lawfully present in the United States.

Section 43. Section 32A-5-104 is amended to read:
32A-5-104. Commission and department duties before granting licenses.
(1) (a) Before a [private] club license may be granted by the commission, the department shall conduct an investigation and may hold public hearings for the purpose of gathering information and making recommendations to the commission as to whether or not a club license should be granted.
(b) The department shall forward the information and recommendations described in Subsection (1)(a) to the commission to aid in the commission's determination.
(2) Before [issuing a private] granting a club license, the commission shall:
(a) determine that:
(i) the applicant has complied with all basic qualifications and requirements for making application for a club license as provided by Sections 32A-5-102 and 32A-5-103; and
(ii) the application is complete;
(b) determine [whether the applieant qualifies as a class $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, or D private elub tieensee] the type of club license for which the applicant qualifies;
(c) consider the locality within which the proposed [private] club license outlet is
located including:
(i) physical characteristics such as:
(A) condition of the premises;
(B) square footage; and
(C) parking availability; and
(ii) operational factors such as:
(A) tourist traffic;
(B) proximity to and density of other state stores, package agencies, and licensed outlets;
(C) demographics;
(D) population to be served; and
(E) the extent of and proximity to any community location;
(d) consider the club license management's ability to manage and operate a [private] club license, including:
(i) management experience;
(ii) past retail liquor experience; and
(iii) the type of management scheme employed by the [private] club licensee;
(e) consider the nature or type of [private] club [operation] operations of the proposed [tiquor] club licensee, including:
(i) the type of menu items offered and emphasized;
(ii) the hours of operation;
(iii) the seating capacity of the [facility] premises; and
(iv) the gross sales of food items; and
(f) consider any other factor or circumstance the commission considers necessary.

Section 44. Section 32A-5-106 is amended to read:
32A-5-106. Bond.
(1) Each [private] club [fiquor] licensee shall post a cash or corporate surety bond in the penal sum of $\$ 10,000$ payable to the department, which the club licensee has procured and must maintain for so long as the club licensee continues to operate as a [private] club [fiquor] licensee.
(2) The bond shall be in a form approved by the attorney general, conditioned upon
[the] a club licensee's faithful compliance with this title and the rules of the commission.
(3) (a) If [the] a $\$ 10,000$ corporate surety bond is canceled due to [the] a club licensee's negligence, a $\$ 300$ reinstatement fee may be assessed.
(b) No part of any cash or corporate bond [so] posted under this section may be withdrawn:
(i) during the period the club license is in effect $[;]$; or
(ii) while revocation proceedings are pending against the club licensee.
(c) A bond filed by a club licensee may be forfeited if the club license is finally revoked.

Section 45. Section 32A-5-107 is amended to read:

## 32A-5-107. Operational restrictions.

A [elub] person granted a [private] club license and the employees, management personnel, and members of [the] an equity club licensee or fraternal club licensee shall comply with the following conditions and requirements. Failure to comply may result in a suspension or revocation of the [private] club license or other disciplinary action taken against individual employees or management personnel.
(1) [A private] An equity club licensee or fraternal club licensee shall comply with the

## following:

(a) A club licensee shall have a governing body that:
[(a)] (i) consists of three or more members of the [private] club; and
[(b)] (ii) holds regular meetings to:
[(i)] (A) review membership applications; and
[(iii)] (B) conduct other business as required by the bylaws or house rules of the [private] club.
[(2) (a) A private] (b) A club licensee may admit an individual as a member only on written application signed by the applicant, subject to:
(i) the applicant paying an application fee [as required by Subsection(4)]; and
(ii) investigation, vote, and approval of a quorum of the governing body.
[(b) (i) An] (c) A club licensee shall:
(i) record an admission of a member [shallbe reeorted] in the official minutes of a regular meeting of the governing body[:]; and
(ii) [An applieation,] whether approved or disapproved, [shall be filed] file an application as a part of the official records of the [private] club licensee.
[(e) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a), a private elub, in its diseretion, may admit an applieant and immediately aceord the applieant temporary privileges of a member until the governing body completes its investigation and votes on the applieation, subject to the following eonditions:]
[(i) the applieant shalt:]
[(A) submit a written applieation, and]
[(B) pay the applieation fee required by Subsection (4); ]
[(ii) the governing body votes on the applieation at its next meeting, whieh shall take place no later than 31 days following the day on which the applieation is submitted, and]
[(iii) the applieant's temporary membership privileges terminate if the governing body disapproves the applieation:]
(d) The spouse of a member of [any class of private] a club licensee has the rights and privileges of the member:
(i) to the extent permitted by the bylaws or house rules of the [private] club licensee; and
(ii) except to the extent restricted by this title.
(e) [The] $\underline{A}$ minor child of a member of [aclass A private] a club licensee has the rights and privileges of the member:
(i) to the extent permitted by the bylaws or house rules of the [private] club licensee; and
(ii) except to the extent restricted by this title.
[(3) (a) A private] (f) A club licensee shall maintain a current and complete membership record showing:
(i) the date of application of a proposed member;
(ii) a member's address;
(iii) the date the governing body approved a member's admission;
(iv) the date initiation fees and dues are assessed and paid; and
(v) the serial number of the membership card issued to a member.
[(b) A] (g) A club licensee shall keep a current record [shall be kept] indicating when
a member is [dropped] removed as a member or resigns.
[(4) (a) A private] (h) A club licensee shall establish in the [private] club licensee's bylaws or house rules application fees and membership dues[:].
[(i) as established by commission rules; and]
[(ii) that are collected from all members.]
[(b) An applieation fee:]
[(i) may not be less than \$4; ]
[(ii) shall be paid when the applieant applies for membership; and]
[(iii) at the diseretion of the private elub, may be eredited toward membership dues if the governing body approves the applieant as a member.]
[(5) (a) A private] (i) A club licensee may, in its discretion, allow an individual to be admitted to or use the [private] club license premises as a guest [only under] subject to the following conditions:
(i) the individual is allowed to use the club license premises only to the extent permitted by the club licensee's bylaws or house rules;
[(i) a guest] (ii) the individual must be previously authorized by [one of the following] a member of the club who agrees to host the individual as a guest into the [private] club[:];
[(A) an active member of the private elub; or]
[(B) a holder of a current visitor eard,]
[(ii) a guest must be known by the guest's host based on a preexisting bonafide business or personal relationship with the host before the guest's admittance to the private elub;]
[fiii) a guest must be aceompanied by the guest's host for the duration of the guest's visit to the private elub; ]
[(iv) a guest's host must remain on the private elub premises for the duration of the guest's visit to the private elub;]
[(v) a guest's host is responsible for the cost of services extended to the guest,]
[(vi) a guest] (iii) the individual has only those privileges derived from the [guest's] $\underline{\text { individual's }}$ host for the duration of the [gtest's] individual's visit to the [private] club license premises; and
[(vii) an employee of the private elub, white oncluty, may not act as a host for a guest,]
[(viii) an employee of the private elub, while on duty, may not attempt to loeate a
nember or eurrent visitor eard holder to serve as a host for a guest with whom the member or visitor card hotder has no acquaintance based on a preexisting bonafide business or personat relationship prior to the guest's arrival at the private elub; and]
[(ix) a private] (iv) a club licensee or an employee of the [private] club licensee may not enter into an agreement or arrangement with a club member [or holder of acurrent visitor eard] to indiscriminately host a member of the general public into the [private] club license premises as a guest.
[(b)] (j) Notwithstanding Subsection [(5)(a), previous authorization is not required] (1)(i), an individual may be allowed as a guest in a club license premises without a host if:
[(i) the private elub lieensee is a class B private elub, and]
(i) (A) the club licensee is an equity club licensee; and
(B) the individual is a member of an equity club licensee that has reciprocal guest privileges with the equity club licensee for which the individual is a guest; or
(ii) (A) the club licensee is a fraternal club licensee; and
[(ii) the guest] (B) the individual is a member of the same fraternal organization as the [private] fraternal club licensee for which the individual is a guest.
[(6) A private elub may, in its diseretion, issue a visitor eard to allow an individual to enter and use the private elub premises on a temporary basis under the following conditions.]
[(a) a visitor eard shall be isstued for a period not to exeeed three weeks;]
[(b) a fee of not less than $\$ 4$ shall be assessed for a visitor card that is isstred,]
[(c) a visitor eand may not be isstued to a minor;,
[(d) a hotder of a visitor eard may not host more than seven guests at one time;]
[(e) a visitor eard issued shall inelude:]
[(i) the visitor's full name and signature,]
[(ii) the date the visitor eard is issuect,]
[(iiii) the date the visitor eardexpires,]
[(iv) the elub's name; and]
[ $(v)$ the serial number of the visitor eard; and]
[(f) (i) the private elub shall maintain a current recont of the issuance of a visitor eard on the private elub premises, and]
[(ii) the record deseribed in Subsection (6)(f)(i) shall.]
[(A) be available for inspeetion by the department; and]
[(B) include:]
[ $(\mathrm{I})$ the name of the person to whom the visitor eard is issued; ]
[(II) the date the visitor card is issued; ]
[ ( m ) the date the visitor carclexpires, and]
[(IV) the serial number of the visitor earct.]
[(7) A private] (k) A club licensee may not sell an alcoholic beverage to or allow a patron to be admitted to or use the [private] club license premises other than:
[(a)] (i) a member; or
(ii) a guest under Subsection (1)(i) or (j).
[(b) a visitor who holds a valid visitor eard issued under Subsection (6); or]
[(e) a guest of: (i) a member, or (ii) a holder of a valid visitor eard.]
$[(8)(\mathrm{a})]$ (l) A minor may not be[.(i)] a member, officer, director, or trustee of a [private] club[ $\%$ ] licensee.
[(ii) issted a visitor card;]
[(iii) admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a lounge or bar area, as defined by eommission rute, of a private elub exeept to the extent authronized under Subsection (8)(e)(iii); ]
(m) (i) A club licensee shall maintain a minute book that is posted currently by the club $\underline{\text { licensee. }}$
(ii) The minute book required by this Subsection (1)(m) shall contain the minutes of a regular or special meeting of the governing body.
(n) A club licensee shall maintain a membership list.
(o) A club licensee shall maintain a current copy of the club licensee's current bylaws and current house rules.
(p) Public advertising related to a club licensee by the following shall clearly identify a club as being "a club for members":
(i) the club licensee;
(ii) an employee or agent of the club licensee; or
(iii) a person under a contract or agreement with the club licensee. [(iv) admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a class D private elub.]
[(A) that operates as a sexually oriented business as defined by loeal ordinanee; or]
[(B) when a sexually orientectentertainer is performing on the premises, or]
[(v) admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a class D private elub exeept to the extent authorized under Subsections (8)(b) through (g).]
[(b) Exeept as provided in Subsection (8)(a)(iv), at the diseretion of a class D private elub, a minnor may be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a class $D$ private elub under the following cireumstances:]
[(i) during a period when no aleoholie beverages are sold, served, otherwise furnished, or consumed on the premises, but in no event later than 1 p.m.;]
[(ii) when aceompanied at all times by a member or hodder of a current visitor card who is the minnor's parent, legal guardian, on spouse, and]
[(iiii) the private elub has a full kitehen and is lieensed by the loeal jurisdietion as a food service provider.]
[(e) A class D private elub may employ a minor on the premises of the private elub if:]
[(i) the parent or legal guardian of the minor owns or operates the elass D private club, өr]
[(ii) the minnor performs maintenance and cleaning services during the hours when the private elub is not open for business.]
(2) (a) A minor may not be admitted into, use, or be on:
(i) a lounge or bar area, as defined by commission rule, of the premises of:
(A) an equity club licensee;
(B) a fraternal club licensee; or
(C) a dining club licensee; or
(ii) the premises of $\hat{H} \rightarrow$ :
(A) a dining club licensee unless accompanied by an individual who is 21 years of age or older; or
(B) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ a social club licensee, except to the extent provided for under Subsection (2)(d).
(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), a club licensee may not employ a minor to:
(A) sell, dispense, or handle an alcoholic beverage; or
(B) work in a lounge or bar area of an equity club licensee, fraternal club licensee, or dining club licensee.
(ii) An equity club licensee or dining club licensee may employ a minor who is at least 16 years of age to enter the sale at a cash register or other sales recording device, except that a
$\underline{\text { minor may not work in a lounge or bar area of the club licensee. }}$
(c) A minor may not be employed on the premises of a social club licensee.
(d) (i) [Subject to Subsection (8)(d)(ii), a] A minor who is at least 18 years of age may be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a dance or concert hall if:
(A) the dance or concert hall is located:
(I) on the premises of a [elass D private] social club licensee; or
(II) on the property that immediately adjoins the premises of and is operated by a [elass Đ private] social club licensee; and
(B) the social club licensee holds a permit to operate a dance or concert hall that was granted on or before May 11, 2009:
(I) on the basis of the operational requirements described in Subsection (2)(d)(ii); and
(II) when the social club licensee was licensed as a class D private club.
[(B) the commission issues the elass B private elub a permit to operate a minor dance or concert hall based on the eriteria deseribed in Subsection (8)(d)(iii).]
[(ii) If the danee or coneert hall is loeated on the premises of a class D private elub, a minor must be properly hosted in aceordance with Subsection (5) by:]
[(A) a member, or]
[(B) a holder of a eurrent visitor card.]
[(iii) The commission may isste a minnor dance or concert hall permit if:]
(ii) A social club licensee that holds a dance or concert hall permit shall operate in such

## a way that:

(A) the [private club's] social club licensee's lounge, bar, [and] or other area for alcoholic beverage consumption [area] is:
(I) not accessible to a minor;
(II) clearly defined; and
(III) separated from the dance or concert hall area by one or more walls, multiple floor levels, or other substantial physical barriers;
(B) a bar or dispensing area is not visible to a minor;
(C) consumption of an alcoholic beverage may not occur in:
(I) the dance or concert hall area; or
(II) an area of the [private] social club license premises accessible to a minor;
(D) the [private] social club licensee maintains sufficient security personnel to prevent the passing of beverages from the [private elub's] social club licensee's lounge, bar, or [ant] other area for alcoholic beverage consumption [area] to:
(I) the dance or concert hall area; or
(II) an area of the [private] social club license premises accessible to a minor;
(E) there are one or more separate entrances, exits, and restroom facilities from the [private elub's] social club licensee's lounge, bar, [and] or other area for alcoholic beverage consumption [areas] than for:
(I) the dance or concert hall area; or
(II) an area accessible to a minor; and
(F) the [private] social club licensee complies with any other restrictions imposed by the commission by rule.
[(e)] (iii) A minor under 18 years of age who is accompanied at all times by a parent or legal guardian [who is a member or holder of acurrent visitor card] may be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a concert hall described in Subsection [ $(8)(\mathrm{d})(\mathrm{i})](2)(\mathrm{d})(\mathrm{ii})$ if:
[(i)] (A) the requirements of Subsection [(8)] (2)(d) are met; and
[(iii)] (B) signage, product, and dispensing equipment containing recognition of an alcoholic beverage is not visible to the minor.
$[(f)]$ (iv) A minor under 18 years of age but who is 14 years of age or older who is not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian may be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a concert hall described in Subsection [ (8)(d)(i)] (2)(d)(ii) if:
$[(\mathrm{i})](\mathrm{A})$ the requirements of Subsections $[(8)(\mathrm{d})$ and $(8)(\mathrm{e})(\mathrm{iii})](2)(\mathrm{d})(\mathrm{ii})$ and (iii) are met; and
[(iii)] (B) there is no alcoholic beverage, sales, service, or consumption on the premises of the [elass D private] social club licensee.
[ f g$)$ ] (v) The commission may suspend or revoke a [minor] dance or concert permit issued to a [elass D private] social club licensee and suspend or revoke the license of the [elass Đ private] social club licensee if:
[(i)] (A) the [private] social club licensee fails to comply with the restrictions in this Subsection [ (8)(d), (e), or (f)] (2)(d);
[(iii)] (B) the [private] social club licensee sells, serves, or otherwise furnishes an
alcoholic beverage to a minor;
[(iiii)] (C) the [private] social club licensee or a supervisory or managerial level employee of the [private] social club licensee is convicted under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, on the basis of an activity that occurs on:
[(A)] (I) the licensed premises; or
[(B)] (II) the dance or concert hall that is located on property that immediately adjoins the premises of and is operated by the [etass D private] social club licensee;
[(iv)] (D) there are three or more convictions of patrons of the [private] social club licensee under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, [born on the basis of activities that occur on:
[(A)] (I) the licensed premises; or
[(B)] (II) the dance or concert hall that is located on property that immediately adjoins the premises of and is operated by the [etass D private] social club licensee;
[ $(\mathrm{v})]$ (E) there is more than one conviction:
[(A)] (I) of:
[( H$]$ (Aa) the [private] social club licensee;
$[\mathrm{A} \mathrm{m}](\mathrm{Bb})$ an employee of the [private] social club licensee;
[ f 冊] $](\mathrm{Cc})$ an entertainer contracted by the [private] social club licensee; or
[(fV)] (Dd) a patron of the [private] social club licensee; and
[(B)] (II) made on the basis of a lewd act or lewd entertainment prohibited by this title that occurs on:
[(f)] (A) the licensed premises; or
$[\mathrm{f} \mathrm{m}] \quad(\mathrm{B})$ the dance or concert hall that is located on property that immediately adjoins the premises of and is operated by the [elass D private] social club licensee; or
[(vii)] (F) the commission finds acts or conduct contrary to the public welfare and morals involving lewd acts or lewd entertainment prohibited by this title that occurs on:
[(A)] (I) the licensed premises; or
[(B)] (II) the dance or concert hall that is located on property that immediately adjoins the premises of and is operated by the [etass D private] social club licensee.
$[(\mathrm{H})]$ (vi) Nothing in this Subsection [ $[8)]$ (2) prohibits a [etass D private] social club licensee from selling, serving, or otherwise furnishing an alcoholic beverage in a dance or
concert area located on the [private] social club license premises on days and times when the [private] social club licensee does not allow a minor into those areas.
[(i)] (e) Nothing in [Subsections (8)(a) through (g)] this Subsection (2) precludes a local authority from being more restrictive of a minor's admittance to, use of, or presence on the premises of a [private] club licensee.
[(9)] (3) (a) A [private] club license shall maintain an expense ledger or record showing in detail [att]:
(i) quarterly expenditures separated by payments for:
[(i)] (A) malt or brewed beverages;
[(iii)] (B) liquor;
[(iiii)] (C) food;
[(iv) detailed payrolt;]
[(v) entertainment;]
[(vi) rent,]
[(vii) utilities,]
[(viii) supplies, and]
[(ix) other expenditures.]
(D) set-ups; and
(E) any other item required by the department; and
(ii) sales made separately for:
(A) malt or brewed beverages;
(B) liquor;
(C) food;
(D) set-ups; and
(E) any other item required by the department.
(b) A [private] club licensee shall keep a record required by this Subsection [ $(9)]$ (3):
(i) in a form approved by the department; and
[(ii) balaneed each month:]
(ii) current for each three-month period.
(c) An expenditure of a club licensee shall be supported by:
(i) a delivery ticket;
(ii) an invoice;
(iii) a receipted bill;
(iv) a canceled check;
(v) a petty cash voucher; or
(vi) other sustaining datum or memorandum.
[(d) An invoiee or reeeipted bill for the eurrent ealendar or fiseal year documenting a purehase made by the private elub shall be maintained.]
[(10) (a) A private elub shall maintain a minute book that is postedeurrently by the private elub.]
[(b) The mintute book required by this Subsection (10) shall contain the mintutes of a regular or special meeting of the governing body.]
[(e) A private elub shall maintain a membership list.]
[(11)(a) A private elub shall maintain a current copy of the private elub's eurrent

## bylaws andeurrent house rules.]

[(b) A change in the bylaws or house rules.]
[(i) is not effeetive unless submitted to the department within ten days after adoption; and]
[(ii) becomes effective 15 days after reeeived by the department untess rejected by the department before the expiration of the 15 -day period.]
[(12) A private elub] (d) In addition to a ledger or record required by Subsection (3)(a), a club licensee shall maintain accounting and other records and documents as the department may require.
[(13)] (e) A [private] club licensee or person acting for the [private] club licensee, who knowingly forges, falsifies, alters, cancels, destroys, conceals, or removes an entry in a book of account or other document of the [private] club licensee required to be made, maintained, or preserved by this title or the rules of the commission for the purpose of deceiving the commission, the department, or an official or employee of the commission or department, is subject to:
[(a)] (i) the suspension or revocation of the [private elub's] club license; and [(b)] (ii) possible criminal prosecution under Chapter 12, Criminal Offenses. $[(14)(a)]$ (f) A [private] club licensee shall maintain and keep a record required by this
section and a book, record, receipt, or disbursement maintained or used by the club licensee, as the department requires, for a minimum period of three years.
$[(b)](\mathrm{g})$ A record, book, receipt, or disbursement is subject to inspection by an authorized representative of the commission and the department.
[(e)] (h) A [private] club licensee shall allow the department, through an auditor or examiner of the department, to audit the records of the [private] club licensee at times the department considers advisable.
[(d)] (i) The department shall audit the records of the [private] club licensee at least once annually.
[(15)] (4) (a) A [private] club licensee shall own or lease premises suitable for the [private elub's] club licensee's activities.
[(16) (a)] (b) A [private] club licensee may not maintain [facilities] premises in a manner that barricades or conceals the [private] club licensee's operation.
[(b)] (c) A member of the commission, authorized department personnel, or a peace officer shall, upon presentation of credentials, be admitted immediately to the [private] club license premises and permitted without hindrance or delay to inspect completely the entire [private] club license premises and the books and records of the [private] club licensee, at any time during which the [private] club licensee is open for the transaction of business to its members.
[(17) Publie advertising related to a private club licensee by the following shall elearly identify a private elub as being "a private elub for members".]
[(a) the private elub lieensee;]
[(b) an employee or agent of the private elub lieensee; or]
[(c) a person under a contract or agreement with the private club licensee.]
[(18) A private] (5) A club licensee must have food available at all times when an alcoholic beverage is sold, served, or consumed on the premises.
[(19)] (6) (a) [Liquor may not be purchased by a private] A club licensee may not purchase liquor except from a state store or package agency.
(b) Liquor purchased from a state store or package agency may be transported by the [private] club licensee from the place of purchase to the licensed premises.
(c) Payment for liquor shall be made in accordance with rules established by the
commission.
[(20)] (7) A [private] club licensee may sell or provide a primary spirituous liquor only in a quantity not to exceed 1.5 ounces per beverage dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system approved by the department in accordance with commission rules adopted under this title, except that:
(a) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used as a secondary flavoring ingredient in a beverage subject to the following restrictions:
(i) the secondary ingredient may be dispensed only in conjunction with the purchase of a primary spirituous liquor;
(ii) the secondary ingredient may not be the only spirituous liquor in the beverage;
(iii) the [private] club licensee shall designate a location where flavorings are stored on the floor plan provided to the department; and
(iv) a flavoring container shall be plainly and conspicuously labeled "flavorings";
(b) spirituous liquor need not be dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system if used:
(i) as a flavoring on a dessert; and
(ii) in the preparation of a flaming food dish, drink, or dessert;
(c) a [private] club licensee patron may have no more than 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor at a time before the [private] club licensee patron[-]; and
(d) a [private] club licensee patron may have no more than two spirituous liquor drinks at a time before the [private] club licensee patron, except that a [private] club licensee patron may not have two spirituous liquor drinks before the [private] club licensee patron if one of the spirituous liquor drinks consists only of the primary spirituous liquor for the other spirituous liquor drink.
$[(21)]$ (8) (a) (i) Wine may be sold and served by the glass or an individual portion not to exceed five ounces per glass or individual portion.
(ii) An individual portion may be served to a patron in more than one glass as long as the total amount of wine does not exceed five ounces.
(iii) An individual portion of wine is considered to be one alcoholic beverage under Subsection $[(25)]$ (12)(c).
(b) (i) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 1.5 liters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of four or more persons.
(ii) Wine may be sold and served in a container not exceeding 750 milliliters at a price fixed by the commission to a table of less than four persons.
(c) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by the [private] club licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine purchased at the [private] club license premises.
[(22)] (9) (a) Heavy beer may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(b) A flavored malt beverage may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(c) A service charge may be assessed by the [private] club licensee for heavy beer or a flavored malt beverage purchased at the [private] club license premises.
$[(23)](10)$ (a) (i) Subject to Subsection [(23)] (10)(a)(ii), a [private] club licensee may sell beer for on-premise consumption:
(A) in an open container; and
(B) on draft.
(ii) Beer sold pursuant to Subsection [(23)] (10)(a)(i) shall be in a size of container that does not exceed two liters, except that beer may not be sold to an individual patron in a size of container that exceeds one liter.
(b) (i) A [private] club licensee that sells beer pursuant to Subsection [(23)] (10)(a):
(A) may do so without obtaining a separate on-premise beer retailer license from the commission; and
(B) shall comply with all appropriate operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, that apply to an on-premise beer retailer except when those restrictions are inconsistent with or less restrictive than the operational restrictions under this chapter.
(ii) Failure to comply with the operational restrictions under Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, required by Subsection [(23)] (10)(b)(i) may result in a suspension or revocation of the [private club's] club licensee's:
(A) state liquor license; and
(B) alcoholic beverage license issued by the local authority.
[(24)] (11) An alcoholic beverage may not be stored, served, or sold in a place other than as designated in the [private] club licensee's application, unless the [private] club licensee first applies for and receives approval from the department for a change of location within the [private] club license.
[(25)] (12) (a) A patron may only make an alcoholic beverage purchase in the [private] club license premises from and be served by a person employed, designated, and trained by the [private] club licensee to sell, dispense, and serve an alcoholic beverage.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection [(25)] (12)(a), a patron who purchases bottled wine from an employee of the [private] club licensee or carries bottled wine onto the premises of the [private] club licensee pursuant to Subsection [(31)] (18) may thereafter serve wine from the bottle to the patron or others at the patron's table.
(c) A [private] club licensee patron may have no more than two alcoholic beverages of any kind at a time before the [private] club licensee patron, subject to the limitation of Subsection [ 2 20)] (7)(d).
[(26)] (13) The liquor storage area shall remain locked at all times other than those hours and days when liquor sales and service are authorized by law.
[(27)] (14) (a) Liquor may not be sold, offered for sale, served, or otherwise furnished at a [private] club license premises on any day after 1 a.m. or before 10 a.m.
(b) The hours of beer sales and service are those specified in Chapter 10, Beer Retailer Licenses, for on-premise beer licenses.
(c) (i) Notwithstanding Subsections [(27)] (14)(a) and (b), a [private] club license premises shall remain open for one hour after the [private] club licensee ceases the sale and service of an alcoholic beverage during which time a patron of the [private] club licensee may finish consuming:
(A) a single drink containing spirituous liquor;
(B) a single serving of wine not exceeding five ounces;
(C) a single serving of heavy beer;
(D) a single serving of beer not exceeding 26 ounces; or
(E) a single serving of a flavored malt beverage.
(ii) A [private] club licensee is not required to remain open:
(A) after all patrons have vacated the premises; or
(B) during an emergency.
(d) Between the hours of $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on any day a [private] club licensee may not allow a patron to remain on the premises of the [private] club licensee to consume an alcoholic beverage on the premises.
[(28)] (15) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold, served, or otherwise furnished to a:
(a) minor;
(b) person actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated;
(c) known habitual drunkard; or
(d) known interdicted person.
[(29)] (16) (a) (i) Liquor may be sold only at a price fixed by the commission.
(ii) Liquor may not be sold at a discount price on any date or at any time.
(b) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at less than the cost of the alcoholic beverage to the [private] club licensee.
(c) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price that encourages over consumption or intoxication.
(d) The price of a single serving of a primary spirituous liquor shall be the same whether served as a single drink or in conjunction with another alcoholic beverage.
(e) An alcoholic beverage may not be sold at a special or reduced price for only certain hours of the [private elub's] club licensee's business day such as a "happy hour."
(f) More than one alcoholic beverage may not be sold or served for the price of a single alcoholic beverage.
(g) An indefinite or unlimited number of alcoholic beverages may not be sold or served during a set period for a fixed price.
(h) A [private] club licensee may not engage in a promotion involving or offering free alcoholic beverages to patrons of the [private] club licensee.
[(30)] (17) An alcoholic beverage may not be purchased for a patron of the [private] club licensee by:
(a) the [private] club licensee; or
(b) an employee or agent of the [private] club licensee.
$[(31)](18)$ (a) A person may not bring onto the premises of a [private] club licensee an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption, except a person may bring, subject to the
discretion of the club licensee, bottled wine onto the premises of a [private] club licensee for on-premise consumption.
(b) Except bottled wine under Subsection [(31)] (18)(a), a [private] club licensee or an officer, manager, employee, or agent of a [private] club licensee may not allow:
(i) a person to bring onto the [private] club license premises an alcoholic beverage for consumption on the [private] club license premises; or
(ii) consumption of an alcoholic beverage described in Subsection $[(31)](18)(b)(i)$ on the premises of the [private] club licensee.
(c) If bottled wine is carried in by a patron, the patron shall deliver the wine to a server or other representative of the [private] club licensee upon entering the [private] club license premises.
(d) A wine service may be performed and a service charge assessed by the [private] club licensee as authorized by commission rule for wine carried in by a patron.
[(32)] (19) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(32)] (19)(b), a [private] club licensee or an employee of the [private] club licensee may not permit a patron of the [private] club licensee to carry from the [private] club license premises an open container that:
(i) is used primarily for drinking purposes; and
(ii) contains an alcoholic beverage.
(b) A patron may remove the unconsumed contents of a bottle of wine if before removal, the bottle is recorked or recapped.
[(33) (a) A minor may not be employed by aclass A, B, or C private club licensee to sell, dispense, or handle an aleoholic beverage:]
[(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (33)(a), a minor who is at least 16 years of age may be employed by a class A or C private elub lieensee to enter the sale at a cash register or other sales recording deviee.]
[(e) Exeept to the extent authorized in Subseetion (8)(c), a minnor may not be employed by or be on the premises of a class D private elub-]
[(d) A minor may not be employed to work in a lounge or bar area of a class A, B, or C private elub lieensee:]
[(34)] (20) An employee of a [private] club licensee, while on duty, may not:
(a) consume an alcoholic beverage; or
(b) be intoxicated.
[(35)] (21) A [private] club licensee shall have available on the premises for a patron to review at the time that the [eustomer] patron requests it, a written alcoholic beverage price list or a menu containing the price of an alcoholic beverage sold or served by the [private] club licensee including:
(a) a set-up charge;
(b) a service charge; or
(c) a chilling fee.
[(36)] (22) A [private] club licensee shall display in a prominent place in the [private] club license premises:
(a) the [private] club license that is issued by the department;
(b) a list of the types and brand names of liquor being served through [its] the club licensee's calibrated metered dispensing system; and
(c) a sign in large letters stating: "Warning: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."
[(37)] (23) A [private] club licensee may not on the premises of the [private] club

## licensee:

(a) engage in or permit any form of gambling, as defined and proscribed in Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling;
(b) have any video gaming device, as defined and proscribed in Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 11, Gambling; or
(c) engage in or permit a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device that requires the risking of something of value for a return or for an outcome when the return or outcome is based upon an element of chance, excluding the playing of an amusement device that confers only an immediate and unrecorded right of replay not exchangeable for value.
[(38)] (24) (a) A [private] club licensee may not close or cease operation for a period longer than 240 hours, unless:
(i) the [private] club licensee notifies the department in writing at least seven days before the day on which the [private] club licensee closes or ceases operation; and
(ii) the closure or cessation of operation is first approved by the department.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection [(38)] (24)(a), in the case of emergency closure, the
[private] club licensee shall immediately notify the department by telephone.
(c) (i) The department may authorize a closure or cessation of operation for a period not to exceed 60 days.
(ii) The department may extend the initial period an additional 30 days upon:
(A) written request of the [private] club licensee; and
(B) a showing of good cause.
(iii) A closure or cessation of operation may not exceed a total of 90 days without commission approval.
(d) The notice required by Subsection [(38)] (24)(a) shall include:
(i) the dates of closure or cessation of operation;
(ii) the reason for the closure or cessation of operation; and
(iii) the date on which the [private] club licensee will reopen or resume operation.
(e) Failure of the [private] club licensee to provide notice and to obtain department authorization before closure or cessation of operation results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the [private] club license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the [private] club license fee for the remainder of the license year effective immediately.
(f) Failure of the [private] club licensee to reopen or resume operation by the approved date results in an automatic forfeiture of:
(i) the [private] club license; and
(ii) the unused portion of the [private] club license fee for the remainder of the license year.
[(39)] (25) A [private] club license may not be transferred from one location to another [person] location, without prior written approval of the commission.
[(40)] (26) (a) A [private] club licensee, may not sell, transfer, assign, exchange, barter, give, or attempt in any way to dispose of the [private] club license to another person, whether for monetary gain or not.
(b) A [private] club license has no monetary value for the purpose of any type of disposition.
(27) Subject to Subsections (25) and (26), a club licensee may not temporarily rent or otherwise temporarily lease its premises to a person unless:
(a) the person to whom the club licensee rents or leases the premises agrees in writing to comply with this section as if the person is the club licensee, except for a requirement related to maintaining a book, document, or similar record; and
(b) the club licensee takes reasonable steps to ensure that the person complies with this section as provided in Subsection (26)(a).
(28) A dining club licensee or social club licensee shall comply with Section 32A-1-304.5.
[(41)] (29) A [private] club licensee or an employee of the [private] club licensee may not knowingly allow a person on the licensed premises to, in violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, or Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act:
(a) sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance, as defined in Section 58-37-2; or
(b) use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 58-37a-3.

Section 46. Section 32A-5-109 is enacted to read:
32A-5-109. Transition in types of clubs.
(1) (a) If a private club licensee is a class C private club licensee as of June 30, 2009, it renews its license in accordance with Section 32A-5-102, and it continues to meet the qualifications of a class C private club licensee:
(i) the class C private club licensee shall pay a renewal fee of $\$ 1,600$; and
(ii) effective July 1, 2009, the class C private club licensee is automatically converted to a dining club licensee.
(b) If a private club licensee is a class D private club licensee as of June 30, 2009, it renews it license in accordance with Section 32A-5-102, and it continues to meet the qualifications of a class D private club licensee:
(i) the class D private club licensee shall pay a renewal fee of $\$ 1,600$; and
(ii) effective July 1, 2009, the class D private club licensee is automatically converted to a social club licensee.
(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a) or (b), if at the time of renewal a class C private club licensee or class D private club licensee requests to convert effective July 1, 2009, to a different type of club license than that provided in Subsection (1)(a) or (b), the commission
may approve a change in the type of club license in accordance with rules made by the commission.
(2) A conversion under this section does not require a redetermination of applicable proximity requirements.

Section 47. Section 32A-9-103 is amended to read:

## 32A-9-103. Qualifications.

(1) (a) The commission may not grant a warehousing license to any person who has been convicted of:
(i) a felony under any federal or state law;
(ii) any federal or state law or local ordinance concerning the sale, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, adulteration, or transportation of alcoholic beverages;
(iii) any crime involving moral turpitude; or
(iv) on two or more occasions within the five years before the day on which the license is granted, driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug.
(b) In the case of a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company the proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if any of the following has been convicted of any offense described in Subsection (1)(a):
(i) a partner;
(ii) a managing agent;
(iii) a manager;
(iv) an officer;
(v) a director;
(vi) a stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(vii) a member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) The proscription under Subsection (1)(a) applies if any person employed to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity for the warehouse has been convicted of any offense described in Subsection (1)(a).
(2) The commission may immediately suspend or revoke a warehousing license if after the day on which the warehousing license is granted, a person described in Subsection (1)(a),
(b), or (c):
(a) is found to have been convicted of any offense described in Subsection (1)(a) prior to the license being granted; or
(b) on or after the day on which the license is granted:
(i) is convicted of an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(ii) (A) is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug; and
(B) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug within five years before the day on which the person is convicted of the offense described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A).
(3) The director may take emergency action by immediately suspending the operation of the warehousing license according to the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, for the period during which the criminal matter is being adjudicated if a person described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c):
(a) is arrested on a charge for an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii); or
(b) (i) is arrested on a charge for the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug; and
(ii) was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug within five years before the day on which the person is arrested on a charge described in Subsection (3)(b)(i).
(4) (a) (i) The commission may not grant a warehousing license to any person who has had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years.
(ii) The commission may not grant a warehousing license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if any partner, managing agent, manager, officer, director, stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of an applicant corporation, or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of an applicant limited liability company is or was:
(A) a partner or managing agent of any partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years;
(B) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds or held at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of any corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years; or
(C) a manager or member who owns or owned at least $20 \%$ of any limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years.
(b) An applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company may not be granted a warehousing license if any of the following had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked while acting in that person's individual capacity within the last three years:
(i) any partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) any managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) any manager or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(c) A person acting in an individual capacity may not be granted a warehousing license if that person was:
(i) a partner or managing agent of a partnership that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who held at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of a corporation that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years; or
(iii) any manager or member who owned at least $20 \%$ of a limited liability company that had any type of license, agency, or permit issued under this title revoked within the last three years.
(5) (a) A minor may not be:
(i) granted a warehousing license; or
(ii) employed by a warehouse to handle liquor.
(b) The commission may not grant a warehousing license to an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company if any of the following is a minor:
(i) a partner or managing agent of the applicant partnership;
(ii) a managing agent, officer, director, or stockholder who holds at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the applicant corporation; or
(iii) a manager or member who owns at least $20 \%$ of the applicant limited liability company.
(6) A person, through any officer, director, representative, agent, or employee, or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, may not hold at the same time both a warehousing license and any other kind of license, agency, or permit issued under [Ғitle 32A,] Chapter 3, 4, 4a, 5, 6, or 7, or Chapter 10, Part 2.
(7) If any person to whom a license [has been issued] is granted under this chapter no longer possesses the qualifications required by this title for obtaining that license, the commission may suspend or revoke that license.

Section 48. Section 32A-10-201 is amended to read:
32A-10-201. Commission's power to grant licenses -- Limitations.
(1) Before an establishment may sell beer at retail for on-premise consumption, it shall first obtain:
(a) an on-premise beer retailer license from the commission as provided in this part; and
(b) (i) a license issued by the local authority, as provided in Section 32A-10-101, to sell beer at retail for on-premise consumption; or
(ii) other written consent of the local authority to sell beer at retail for on-premise consumption.
(2) (a) Subject to the requirements of this section and Subsection 32A-4a-201(2), the commission may [isste] grant on-premise beer retailer licenses for the purpose of establishing on-premise beer retailer outlets at places and in numbers as it considers proper for the storage, sale, and consumption of beer on premises operated as on-premise beer retailer outlets.
(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a), the total number of on-premise beer retailer licenses that are taverns may not at any time aggregate more than that number determined by dividing the population of the state by 30,500 .
(c) For purposes of this Subsection (2), the population of the state shall be determined by:
(i) the most recent United States decennial special census; or
(ii) another population determination made by the United States or state governments.
(d) (i) The commission may issue seasonal licenses for taverns established in areas the commission considers necessary.
(ii) A seasonal license for taverns shall be for a period of six consecutive months.
(iii) An on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern issued for operation during a summer time period is known as a "Seasonal A" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern. The period of operation for a "Seasonal A" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern shall:
(A) begin on May 1; and
(B) end on October 31.
(iv) An on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern [isstred] granted for operation during a winter time period is known as a "Seasonal B" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern. The period of operation for a "Seasonal B" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern shall:
(A) begin on November 1; and
(B) end on April 30.
(v) In determining the number of tavern licenses that the commission may [issue] grant under this section:
(A) a seasonal on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern is counted as [ $1 / 2$ ] one-half of one on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern; and
(B) each "Seasonal A" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern shall be paired with a "Seasonal B" on-premise beer retailer license for a tavern.
(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), (c), or (d), the premises of an on-premise beer retailer license may not be established:
(i) within 600 feet of a community location, as measured by the method in Subsection (3)(e); or
(ii) within 200 feet of a community location, measured in a straight line from the nearest entrance of the proposed outlet to the nearest property boundary of the community location.
(b) With respect to the establishment of an on-premise beer retailer license, the commission may authorize a variance to reduce the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(i) if:
(i) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(ii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing an on-premise beer retailer license in the community are limited;
(iii) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical, in the neighborhood concerned;
(iv) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(v) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise beer retailer licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(b)(v)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of an on-premise beer retailer license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise beer retailer licensee is to be located for establishing an on-premise beer retailer license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(b)(v)(B)(I).
(c) With respect to the establishment of an on-premise beer retailer license, the commission may authorize a variance that reduces the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(ii) if:
(i) the community location at issue is:
(A) a public library; or
(B) a public park;
(ii) the local authority grants its written consent to the variance;
(iii) the commission finds that alternative locations for establishing an on-premise beer
retailer license in the community are limited;
(iv) a public hearing is held in the city, town, or county, and where practical in the neighborhood concerned;
(v) after giving full consideration to all of the attending circumstances and the policies stated in Subsections 32A-1-104(3) and (4), the commission determines that establishing the on-premise beer retailer license would not be detrimental to the public health, peace, safety, and welfare of the community; and
(vi) (A) the community location governing authority gives its written consent to the variance; or
(B) when written consent is not given by the community location governing authority, the commission finds that the applicant has established that:
(I) there is substantial unmet public demand to consume alcohol in a public setting within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise beer retailer licensee is to be located;
(II) there is no reasonably viable alternative for satisfying substantial unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(c)(vi)(B)(I) other than through the establishment of an on-premise beer retailer license; and
(III) there is no reasonably viable alternative location within the geographic boundary of the local authority in which the on-premise beer retailer licensee is to be located for establishing an on-premise beer retailer license to satisfy the unmet demand described in Subsection (3)(c)(vi)(B)(I).
(d) (i) With respect to an on-premise beer retailer license [issued] granted by the commission before July 1, 1991, to an establishment that undergoes a change in ownership after that date, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of this Subsection (3) in considering whether to grant an on-premise retailer beer license to the new owner.
(ii) With respect to the premises of an on-premise beer retailer license [isstred] granted by the commission that undergoes a change of ownership, the commission may waive or vary the proximity requirements of Subsection (3)(a) in considering whether to grant an on-premise beer retailer license to the new owner of the premises if:
(A) (I) the premises previously received a variance from the proximity requirement of

Subsection (3)(a)(i); or
(II) the premises received a variance from the proximity requirement of Subsection (3)(a)(ii) on or before May 4, 2008; or
(B) a variance from proximity requirements was otherwise allowed under this title.
(e) The 600 foot limitation described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) is measured from the nearest entrance of the outlet by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel to the property boundary of the community location.
(4) (a) Nothing in this section prevents the commission from considering the proximity of any educational, religious, and recreational facility, or any other relevant factor in reaching a decision on a proposed location.
(b) For purposes of this Subsection (4), "educational facility" includes:
(i) a nursery school;
(ii) an infant day care center; and
(iii) a trade and technical school.

Section 49. Section 32A-10-202 is amended to read:

## 32A-10-202. Application and renewal requirements.

(1) A person seeking an on-premise beer retailer license under this chapter shall file a written application with the department, in a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by:
(a) a nonrefundable $\$ 250$ application fee;
(b) an initial license fee that is refundable if a license is not granted in the following amount:
(i) if the on-premise beer retailer licensee does not operate as a tavern, the initial license fee is $\$ 150$; or
(ii) if the on-premise beer retailer licensee operates as a tavern, the initial license fee is \$1,250;
(c) written consent of the local authority or a license to sell beer at retail for on-premise consumption granted by the local authority under Section 32A-10-101;
(d) a copy of the applicant's current business license;
(e) evidence of proximity to any community location, with proximity requirements being governed by Section 32A-10-201;
(f) a bond as specified by Section 32A-10-205;
(g) a floor plan of the premises, including consumption areas and the area where the applicant proposes to keep, store, and sell beer;
(h) evidence that the on-premise beer retailer licensee is carrying public liability insurance in an amount and form satisfactory to the department;
(i) for a licensee that sells more than $\$ 5,000$ of beer annually, evidence that the on-premise beer retailer licensee is carrying dramshop insurance coverage of at least [ $\$ 500,00 \theta] \$ 1,000,000$ per occurrence and $[\$ 1,000,00 \theta] \$ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate;
(j) a signed consent form stating that the on-premise beer retailer licensee will permit any authorized representative of the commission, department, or any peace officer unrestricted right to enter the licensee premises;
(k) in the case of an applicant that is a partnership, corporation, or limited liability company, proper verification evidencing that the person or persons signing the on-premise beer retailer licensee application are authorized to so act on the behalf of the partnership, corporation, or limited liability company; and
(l) any other information the department may require.
(2) (a) $[\mathrm{AH}]$ An on-premise beer retailer [tieensesexpire] license expires on the last day of February of each year.
(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), a person desiring to renew the person's on-premise beer retailer license shall submit by no later than January 31:
(A) a completed renewal application to the department; and
(B) a renewal fee in the following amount:
(I) if the on-premise beer retailer licensee does not operate as a tavern, the renewal fee is $\$ 200$; or
(II) if the on-premise beer retailer licensee operates as a tavern, the renewal fee is \$1,000.
(ii) A licensee is not required to submit a renewal fee if the licensee is:
(A) a state agency; or
(B) a political subdivision of the state including:
(I) a county; or
(II) a municipality.
(c) Failure to meet the renewal requirements shall result in an automatic forfeiture of the license, effective on the date the existing license expires.
(d) A renewal statement shall be in a form as prescribed by the department.
(3) To ensure compliance with Subsection 32A-10-206(17), the commission may suspend or revoke a beer retailer license if a beer retailer licensee does not immediately notify the department of any change in:
(a) ownership of the beer retailer;
(b) for a corporate owner, the:
(i) corporate officers or directors; and
(ii) shareholders holding at least $20 \%$ of the total issued and outstanding stock of the corporation; or
(c) for a limited liability company:
(i) managers; or
(ii) members owning at least $20 \%$ of the limited liability company.
(4) An applicant need not meet the requirements of Subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) if the applicant is:
(a) a state agency; or
(b) a political subdivision of the state including:
(i) a county; or
(ii) a municipality.
(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), only one state on-premise beer retailer license is required for each building or resort facility owned or leased by the same applicant.
(b) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), separate licenses are not required for each retail beer dispensing outlet located in the same building or on the same resort premises owned or operated by the same applicant.
(c) (i) Subsections (5)(a) and (5)(b) apply only if all of the retail beer dispensing outlets in the building or resort facility operate in the same manner.
(ii) If the condition described in Subsection (5)(c)(i) is not met:
(A) one state on-premise beer retailer tavern license is required for all outlets in the same building or on the same resort premises that operate as a tavern; and
(B) one state on-premise beer retailer license is required for all outlets in the same

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building or on the same resort premises that do not operate as a tavern.
Section 50. Section 32A-12-101 is amended to read:
32A-12-101. Applicability of Utah Criminal Code.
Except as otherwise provided, Title 76, Chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4[, the Utah Criminat Code, relating to prineiples of construction, jurisdietion, ventue, limitations of aetions, multiple prosecutions, double jeopardy, burdens of proof, definitions, prineiples of eriminat responsibility, punishments, and inehoate offenses apply to any eriminal offense defined in this title, except as otherwise provided], apply to the prosecution of a criminal offense defined in this chapter or expressly identified as a criminal offense in this title.

Section 51. Section 32A-12-102 is amended to read:
32A-12-102. Special burdens of proof -- Inferences and presumptions.
(1) In [any] a prosecution of an offense defined in this title or in [any] a proceeding brought to enforce this title:
(a) it is not necessary that the state or commission establish:
(i) the precise description or quantity of [the] an alcoholic [beverages] beverage or alcoholic product; or [produets or]
(ii) the precise consideration, if any, given or received for [the] an alcoholic [beverages or products] beverage or alcoholic product;
(b) there is an inference, absent proof to the contrary, that [the] an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product in question is an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product if the witness describes it:
(i) as an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product;
(ii) by a name that is commonly applied to an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product; or
(iii) as intoxicating;
(c) if it is alleged that an association or corporation has violated this title, the fact of the incorporation of the association or corporation is presumed absent proof to the contrary;
(d) a certificate or report signed or purporting to be signed by any state chemist, assistant state chemist, or state crime laboratory chemist, as to the analysis or ingredients of [any] an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product is:
(i) prima facie evidence:
(A) of the facts stated in that certificate or report; and
(B) of the authority of the person giving or making the report; and
(ii) admissible in evidence without any proof of appointment or signature absent proof to the contrary; and
(e) a copy of entries made in the records of the United States internal revenue collector, certified by the collector or a qualified notary public, showing the payment of the United States internal revenue special tax for the manufacture or sale of an alcoholic [beverages or produts] beverage or alcoholic product is prima facie evidence of the manufacture or sale by the party named in the entry within the period set forth in the record.
(2) (a) In proving the unlawful sale, disposal, gift, or purchase, gratuitous or otherwise, or consumption of an alcoholic [beverages or products] beverage or alcoholic product, it is not necessary that the state or commission establish that any money or other consideration actually passed or that an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product was actually consumed if the court or trier of fact is satisfied that:
(i) a transaction in the nature of a sale, disposal, gift, or purchase actually occurred; or
(ii) [any] consumption of an alcoholic [beverages or products] beverage or alcoholic product was about to occur.
(b) Proof of consumption or intended consumption of an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product on premises on which consumption is prohibited, by some person not authorized to consume an alcoholic [beverages or products] beverage or alcoholic product on those premises, is evidence that an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product was sold or given to or purchased by the person consuming, about to consume, or carrying away the alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product as against the occupant of the premises.
(3) For purposes of a provision applicable under this chapter to a retail licensee or officer, manager, employee, or agent of a retail licensee, the provision is applicable to a resort licensee or a person operating under a sublicense of the resort licensee.
(4) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, a criminal offense identified in this title as a criminal offense may not be enforced under this chapter if the criminal offense relates to a violation:
(a) of a provision in this title related to intoxication or becoming intoxicated; and
(b) if the violation is first investigated by a law enforcement officer, as defined in

Section 53-13-103, who has not received training regarding the requirements of this title related to responsible alcoholic beverage sale or service.

Section 52. Section 32A-12-104 is amended to read:
32A-12-104. Violation of title a misdemeanor.
[Any person who violates this titte]
(1) Unless otherwise provided in this title, a person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor[, untess therwise provided in this titte.] if that person violates:
(a) this chapter; or
(b) a provision of this title that is expressly identified as a criminal offense.
(2) This section is not applicable to an adjudicative proceeding under Section

## 32A-1-119, but only:

(a) makes a violation described in Subsection (1) a criminal offense; and
(b) establishes a penalty for a violation described in Subsection (1) that is prosecuted criminally.

Section 53. Section 32A-12-209.5 is amended to read:
32A-12-209.5. Unlawful admittance or attempt to gain admittance by minor.
(1) It is unlawful for a minor to gain admittance or attempt to gain admittance to the premises of:
(a) a tavern; or
(b) a [elass D private elub] social club licensee, except to the extent authorized by Subsection 32A-5-107[(8)] (2)(d).
(2) A minor who violates this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
(3) When a minor who is at least 18 years old, but younger than 21 years old, is found by a court to have violated this section:
(a) if the violation is the minor's first violation of this section, the court may suspend the minor's driving privileges; or
(b) if the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of this section, the court shall suspend the minor's driving privileges.
(4) When a minor who is at least 13 years old, but younger than 18 years old, is found by a court to have violated this section, [the provisions regarding suspension of the driver's Hieense under] Section 78A-6-606 [apply] applies to the violation.
(5) When the court issues an order suspending a person's driving privileges for a violation of this section, the Driver License Division shall suspend the person's license under Section 53-3-219.
(6) When the Department of Public Safety receives the arrest or conviction record of a person for a driving offense committed while the person's license is suspended pursuant to this section, the [tepartment] Department of Public Safety shall extend the suspension for an additional like period of time.

Section 54. Section 32A-12-212 is amended to read:
32A-12-212. Unlawful possession -- Exceptions.
(1) A person may not have or possess within this state [any] liquor unless authorized by this title or the rules of the commission, except that:
(a) a person who clears United States Customs when entering this country may have or possess for personal consumption and not for sale or resale, a maximum of two liters of liquor purchased from without the United States;
(b) a person who moves the person's residence to this state from outside of this state may have or possess for personal consumption and not for sale or resale, liquor previously purchased outside the state and brought into this state during the move, if:
(i) the person [first] obtains department approval before moving the liquor into the state; and
[(ii) the department affixes the official state label to the liquor, and]
[(iii)] (ii) the person pays the department a reasonable administrative handling fee as determined by the commission;
(c) a person who as a beneficiary inherits as part of an estate liquor that is located outside the state, may have or possess the liquor and transport or cause the liquor to be transported into the state if:
(i) the person [first] obtains department approval before moving the liquor into the state;
(ii) the person provides sufficient documentation to the department to establish the person's legal right to the liquor as a beneficiary; and
[(iii) the department affixes the official state labet to the liquor, and]
[(iv)] (iii) the person pays the department a reasonable administrative handling fee as
determined by the commission; or
(d) a person may transport, have, or possess liquor if:
(i) the person transports, has, or possesses the liquor:
(A) for personal household use and consumption; and
(B) not for:
(I) sale;
(II) resale;
(III) gifting to another; or
(IV) consumption on a premise licensed by the commission;
(ii) the liquor is purchased from a store or outlet on a military installation; and
(iii) the maximum amount the person transports, has, or possesses under this

Subsection (1)(d) is:
(A) two liters of:
(I) spirituous liquor;
(II) wine; or
(III) a combination of spirituous liquor and wine; and
(B) (I) one case of heavy beer that does not exceed 288 ounces; or
(II) [onorafter Oetober 1, 2008,] one case of a flavored malt beverage that does not exceed 288 ounces.
(2) (a) Approval under Subsection (1)(b) may be obtained by a person who:
(i) is transferring the person's permanent residence to this state; or
(ii) maintains separate residences both in and out of this state.
(b) A person may not obtain approval to transfer liquor under Subsection (1)(b) more than once.

Section 55. Section 32A-12-213 is amended to read:

## 32A-12-213. Unlawful bringing onto premises for consumption.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a person may not bring for on-premise consumption [any] an alcoholic beverage onto the premises of [any]:
(a) $\underline{a}$ licensed or unlicensed restaurant;
(b) a licensed or unlicensed [private] club;
(c) an airport lounge licensee;
(d) an on-premise banquet licensee;
(e) an on-premise beer retailer licensee;
(f) a resort licensee;
(g) a sublicense of a resort licensee;
$[(f)](\mathrm{h})$ an event where an alcoholic [beverages are] beverage is sold or served under a single event permit or temporary special event beer permit issued under this title; or
$[(\mathrm{g})]$ (i) any establishment open to the general public.
(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), [a licensed or unlieensed restaurant or private elub, airpont lounge licensee, on-premise banquet licensee, on-premise beer retailer licensee, or holder of a single event pernit or temporary special event beer permit issured under this titte, or its offieers, managers, employees, or agents] the following may not allow a person to bring onto its premises [any] an alcoholic beverage for on-premise consumption or allow consumption of [any suctr] an alcoholic beverage brought onto its premises in violation of this section[-]:
(a) a licensed or unlicensed restaurant;
(b) a licensed or unlicensed club;
(c) an airport lounge licensee;
(d) an on-premise banquet licensee;
(e) a resort licensee in relationship to:
(i) the boundary of a resort building; or
(ii) a sublicense premises;
(f) a person operating a sublicense of a resort license;
(g) an on-premise beer retailer licensee;
(h) a holder of a single event permit or temporary special event beer permit issued under this title; or
(i) an officer, manager, employee, or agent of a person listed in Subsections (2)(a) through (h).
(3) (a) A person may bring bottled wine onto the premises of [any] a restaurant liquor licensee, limited restaurant licensee, resort spa sublicense, or [private] club licensee and consume the wine pursuant to the applicable restrictions contained in Subsection $32 \mathrm{~A}-4-106(14), 32 \mathrm{~A}-4-307(14), 32 \mathrm{~A}-4 \mathrm{a}-305(22)$, or 32A-5-107[(31); ] (18).
(b) [a] A passenger of a limousine may bring onto, have, and consume [ant] an alcoholic beverage on the limousine if:
(i) the travel of the limousine begins and ends at:
(A) the residence of the passenger;
(B) the hotel of the passenger, if the passenger is a registered guest of the hotel; or
(C) the temporary domicile of the passenger; and
(ii) the driver of the limousine is separated from the passengers by partition or other means approved by the department[;]:
(c) [a] A passenger of a chartered bus may bring onto, have, and consume [any] an alcoholic beverage on the chartered bus:
(i) (A) but may consume only during travel to a specified destination of the chartered bus and not during travel back to the place where the travel begins; or
(B) if the travel of the chartered bus begins and ends at:
(I) the residence of the passenger;
(II) the hotel of the passenger, if the passenger is a registered guest of the hotel; or
(III) the temporary domicile of the passenger; and
(ii) the chartered bus has a nondrinking designee other than the driver traveling on the chartered bus to monitor consumption[, ant $]$.
(d) [a] A person may bring onto any premises, have, and consume [any] an alcoholic beverage at a privately hosted event that is not open to the general public.
(4) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c)(i)(A), the consumption of an alcoholic [beverages in limousines andechartered buses] beverage in a limousine or chartered bus is not allowed if the limousine or chartered bus drops off [passengers at loeations from which they depart in private vehieles] a passenger at a location from which the passenger departs in a private vehicle.

Section 56. Section 32A-12-219 is amended to read:
32A-12-219. Unlawful adulteration -- Licensing tampering.
(1) For purposes of this section, "tamper" means to do one or more of the following to the contents of a package:
(a) fortify;
(b) adulterate;
(c) contaminate;
(d) dilute;
(e) change its character or purity; or
(f) otherwise change.
(2) A person may not, for any purpose, mix or allow to be mixed [any drug, methylie atcohol, any erude, umreetified, or impure form of ethylic atcohol, or any other deteterious substanee or liquid] with an alcoholic beverage sold or supplied by the person as a beverage[:] any of the following:
(a) a drug;
(b) methylic alcohol;
(c) a crude, unrectified, or impure form of ethylic alcohol; or
(d) another deleterious substance.
(3) (a) The following may not engage in an act listed in Subsection (3)(b):
(i) a retail licensee;
(ii) a permittee;
(iii) a package agent;
(iv) a beer wholesaler;
(v) a supplier;
(vi) an importer; or
(vii) a warehouser.
(b) A person listed in Subsection (3)(a) may not:
(i) tamper with the contents of a package of alcoholic beverage as originally marketed by a manufacturer;
(ii) refill or partly refill with any substance the contents of an original package of alcoholic beverage as originally marketed by a manufacturer;
(iii) misrepresent the brand of an alcoholic beverage sold or offered for sale; or (iv) sell or serve a brand of alcoholic beverage that is not the same as that ordered by a purchaser without first advising the purchaser of the difference.

Section 57. Section 32A-12-222 is amended to read:
32A-12-222. Unlawful dispensing.
(1) For purposes of this section:
(a) "primary spirituous liquor" means the main distilled spirit in a beverage; and
(b) "primary spirituous liquor" does not include a secondary alcoholic product used as a flavoring in conjunction with the primary distilled spirit in the beverage.
(2) A licensee licensed under this title to sell, serve, or otherwise furnish spirituous liquor for consumption on the licensed premises, or an officer, manager, employee, or agent of the licensee may not:
(a) sell, serve, dispense, or otherwise furnish a primary spirituous liquor to a person on the licensed premises except in a quantity that does not exceed 1.5 ounces per beverage dispensed through a calibrated metered dispensing system approved by the department;
(b) sell, serve, dispense, or otherwise furnish more than a total of 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor per beverage;
(c) allow [any] a person on the licensed premises to have more than a total of 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor at a time;
(d) allow [any a person on the premises of the following to have more than one spirituous liquor beverage at a time:
(i) a restaurant liquor licensee;
(ii) an on-premise banquet licensee; [or]
(iii) one of the following sublicenses of a resort license:
(A) a restaurant sublicense; or
(B) a limited restaurant sublicense; or
[(iiii)] (iv) a single event permittee; or
(e) allow [any] a person to have more than two spirituous liquor beverages at a time in violation of:
(i) Subsection 32A-4-206(2)(d); [or]
(ii) Subsection 32A-4a-305(10)(c)(ii); or
[(iii)] (iii) Subsection 32A-5-107[(20)](7)(d).
(3) A violation of this section is a class C misdemeanor.

Section 58. Section 32A-12-301 is amended to read:
32A-12-301. Operating without a license or permit.
(1) (a) A person may not operate the following businesses without first obtaining a license under this title if the business allows a [patron, etustomer, member, guest, visitor, or
other person] person described in Subsection (1)(b) to purchase or consume an alcoholic beverage on the premises of the business:
[(a)] (i) a restaurant;
[(b)] (ii) an airport lounge;
[(e)] (iii) a [private] club license;
(iv) a resort;
$[(\mathrm{d})](\mathrm{v})$ an on-premise beer retailer outlet;
$[(e)]$ (vi) on-premise banquet premises; or
[(f)] (vii) a business similar to one listed in Subsections (1)(a)(i) through [(e)] (vi).
(b) Subsection (1)(a) applies if one of the following is allowed to purchase or consume an alcoholic beverage on the premises of the business:
(i) a patron;
(ii) a customer;
(iii) a member;
(iv) a guest;
(v) a resident of a resort;
(vi) a holder of a customer card under Chapter 4a, Part 3, Resort Spa Sublicense; or (vii) an invitee.
(2) A person conducting an event or function that is open to the general public may not directly or indirectly sell, offer to sell, or otherwise furnish an alcoholic beverage to a person attending the event or function without first obtaining a permit under this title.
(3) A person conducting a privately hosted event or private social function may not directly or indirectly sell or offer to sell an alcoholic beverage to a person attending the privately hosted event or private social function without first obtaining a permit under this title.
(4) A person may not operate the following businesses without first obtaining a license under this title:
(a) a winery manufacturer;
(b) a distillery manufacturer;
(c) a brewery manufacturer;
(d) a local industry representative of:
(i) a manufacturer of an alcoholic beverage;
(ii) a supplier of an alcoholic beverage; or
(iii) an importer of an alcoholic beverage;
(e) a liquor warehouser; or
(f) a beer wholesaler.
(5) A person may not operate a public conveyance in this state without first obtaining a public service permit under this title if that public conveyance allows a person to purchase or consume an alcoholic beverage or alcoholic product:
(a) on the public conveyance; or
(b) on the premises of a hospitality room located with a depot, terminal, or similar facility at which a service is provided to a patron of the public conveyance.

Section 59. Section 32A-14a-102 is amended to read:
32A-14a-102. Liability for injuries and damage resulting from distribution of alcoholic beverages -- Causes of action -- Statute of limitations -- Employee protections.
(1) (a) Except as provided in Section 32A-14a-103, a person described in Subsection (1)(b) is liable for:
(i) any and all injury and damage, except punitive damages to:
(A) any third person; or
(B) the heir, as defined in Section 78B-3-105, of that third person; or
(ii) for the death of a third person.
(b) A person is liable under Subsection (1)(a) if:
(i) the person directly gives, sells, or otherwise provides an alcoholic beverage:
(A) to a person described in Subsection (1)(b)(ii); and
(B) as part of the commercial sale, storage, service, manufacture, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic products;
(ii) those actions cause the intoxication of:
(A) any individual under the age of 21 years;
(B) any individual who is apparently under the influence of intoxicating alcoholic products or drugs;
(C) any individual whom the person furnishing the alcoholic beverage knew or should have known from the circumstances was under the influence of intoxicating alcoholic beverages or products or drugs; or
(D) any individual who is a known interdicted person; and
(iii) the injury or death described in Subsection (1)(a) results from the intoxication of the individual who is provided the alcoholic beverage.
(2) (a) A person 21 years of age or older who is described in Subsection (2)(b) is liable for:
(i) any and all injury and damage, except punitive damages to:
(A) any third person; or
(B) the heir, as defined in Section 78B-3-105, of that third person; or
(ii) for the death of the third person.
(b) A person is liable under Subsection (2)(a) if:
(i) that person directly gives or otherwise provides an alcoholic beverage to an individual who the person knows or should have known is under the age of 21 years;
(ii) those actions caused the intoxication of the individual provided the alcoholic beverage;
(iii) the injury or death described in Subsection (2)(a) results from the intoxication of the individual who is provided the alcoholic beverage; and
(iv) the person is not liable under Subsection (1), because the person did not directly give or provide the alcoholic beverage as part of the commercial sale, storage, service, manufacture, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic products.
(3) Except for a violation of Subsection (2), an employer is liable for the actions of its employees in violation of this chapter.
(4) A person who suffers an injury under Subsection (1) or (2) has a cause of action against the person who provided the alcoholic beverage in violation of Subsection (1) or (2).
(5) If a person having rights or liabilities under this chapter dies, the rights or liabilities provided by this chapter survive to or against that person's estate.
(6) The total amount that may be awarded to any person pursuant to a cause of action for injury and damage under this chapter that arises after [Jantary 1, 1998] January 1, 2010, is limited to $[\$ 500,00 \theta] \$ 1,000,000$ and the aggregate amount which may be awarded to all persons injured as a result of one occurrence is limited to $[\$ 1,000,000] \$ 2,000,000$.
(7) An action based upon a cause of action under this chapter shall be commenced within two years after the date of the injury and damage.
(8) (a) Nothing in this chapter precludes any cause of action or additional recovery against the person causing the injury.
(b) Any cause of action or additional recovery against the person causing the injury and damage, which action is not brought under this chapter, is exempt from the damage cap in Subsection (6).
(c) Any cause of action brought under this chapter is exempt from Sections 78B-5-817 through 78B-5-823.
(9) This section does not apply to a business licensed under Chapter 10, Part 1, General Provisions, to sell beer at retail only for off-premise consumption.

Section 60. Section 32A-14a-103 is amended to read:
32A-14a-103. Employee protected in exercising judgment.
(1) An employer may not sanction or terminate the employment of an employee of a restaurant, airport lounge, [private] on-premise banquet licensee, resort, club licensee, on-premise beer retailer, or any other establishment serving an alcoholic [beverages] beverage as a result of the employee having exercised the employee's independent judgment to refuse to sell an alcoholic [beverages] beverage to [any] a person the employee considers to meet one or more of the conditions described in Subsection 32A-14a-102(1).
(2) [Any] An employer who terminates an employee or imposes sanctions on the employee contrary to this section is considered to have discriminated against that employee and is subject to the conditions and penalties set forth in Title 34A, Chapter 5, Utah Antidiscrimination Act.

Section 61. Section $\mathbf{5 3 - 1 0 - 3 0 5}$ is amended to read:

## 53-10-305. Duties of bureau chief.

The bureau chief, with the consent of the commissioner, shall do the following:
(1) conduct in conjunction with the state boards of education and higher education in state schools, colleges, and universities, an educational program concerning alcoholic products, and work in conjunction with civic organizations, churches, local units of government, and other organizations in the prevention of alcoholic product and drug violations;
(2) coordinate law enforcement programs throughout the state and accumulate and disseminate information related to the prevention, detection, and control of violations of this chapter and Title 32A, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as it relates to storage or consumption
of alcoholic beverages on premises maintained by [socialelubs, reereational, athletic, and kindred associations] a club licensee, or a person required to be licensed as a club licensee, as defined in Section 32A-1-105;
(3) make inspections and investigations as required by the commission and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control;
(4) perform other acts as may be necessary or appropriate concerning control of the use of alcoholic beverages and products and drugs; and
(5) make reports and recommendations to the Legislature, the governor, the commissioner, the commission, and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control as may be required or requested.

Section 62. Repealer.
This bill repeals:
Section 32A-12-218, Unlawful labeling or lack of label.
Section 63. Study of penalties for violations related to minors.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Commission" means the Alcoholic Beverage Commission created in Section 32A-1-106.
(b) "Violation related to a minor" means a violation under Title 32A, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, that is, in whole or in part, based on a licensee, permittee, or an employee or agent of the licensee or permittee:
(i) selling, serving, or otherwise furnishing an alcoholic product to a minor;
(ii) purchasing or otherwise obtaining an alcoholic product for a minor;
(iii) permitting a minor to consume an alcoholic product;
(iv) permitting a minor to gain admittance to an area into which a minor is not permitted under Title 32A, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; or
(v) offering or providing employment to a minor that under Title 32A, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, may not be obtained by a minor.
(2) (a) The commission shall review the penalties imposed by the commission for a violation related to a minor beginning on January 1, 2005 and ending December 31, 2008.
(b) The commission shall address in its review the following:
(i) trends, if any, in the severity of the penalties;
(ii) circumstances affecting the penalties imposed;
(iii) the purpose and effectiveness of the penalties;
(iv) other issues as determined by the commission; and
(v) whether the commission should recommend legislative action related to the imposition of a penalty.
(c) The commission shall report its findings and recommendations described in

Subsection (2)(b) to the Business and Labor Interim Committee on or before the October 2009 interim meeting.

Section 64. Effective date.
(1) This bill takes effect on May 12, 2009 except:
(a) the amendments in this bill to the following take effect on July 1, 2009:
(i) Section 32A-5-101;
(ii) Section 32A-5-102, except for Subsection 32A-5-102(1)(j);
(iii) Section 32A-5-103 (Effective 07/01/09);
(iv) Section 32A-5-104;
(v) Section 32A-5-106; $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow$ [and] $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$
(vi) Section 32A-5-107;
$\hat{\mathrm{S}} \rightarrow$ (vii) Section 11-10-1;
(viii) Section 26-38-2;

## (ix) Section 26-38-3;

(x) Subsections 32A-1-105(12), (23), (35), and the existing (64) that defines a "visitor";
(xi) Section 32A-1-304.5;
(xii) Section 32A-1-603;
(xiii) Section 32A-12-209.5; and
(xiv) Section 53-10-305; $\leftarrow \hat{S}$
(b) the amendments in this bill to the following take effect on January 1, 2010:
(i) Section 32A-4-102;
(ii) Section 32A-4-202;
(iii) Section 32A-4-303;
(iv) Section 32A-4-402;
(v) Section 32A-10-202; and
(vi) Section 32A-14a-102 and
(c) Subsection 32A-5-102(1)(j) takes effect on July 1, 2010.
(2) During the 2009 interim, the Business and Labor Interim Committee shall:
(a) study whether or not a club licensee can reasonably obtain dramshop insurance coverage of the amounts required by the amendments in this bill to Subsection
32A-5-102(1)(j); and
(b) make a recommendation to the Legislature regarding any changes to Subsection 32A-5-102(1)(j) for consideration during the 2010 General Session.

Section 65. Revisor instructions for S.B. 187.
If this S.B. 187 passes, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel in preparing the Utah Code database that takes effect July 1, 2009, for publication replace "private club" or "private club licensee" with "club licensee" in any new language added to the Utah Code by legislation passed during the 2009 General Session, if the context of the terms clearly indicates that the terms "private club" or "private club licensee" refer to a private club licensed under Title 32A, Chapter 5.

Section 66. Coordinating S.B. 187 with H.B. 349 -- Merging amendments.
If this S.B. 187 and H.B. 349, Heavy Beer Amendments, both pass, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel in preparing the Utah Code database for publication:
(1) treat this coordination clause as superseding the coordination clause in H.B. 349 between this bill and H.B. 349;
(2) modify Subsection 32A-4a-305(9)(a) enacted in this bill to read:
"(9)(a) Except as provided in Chapter 11, Part 2, Heavy Beer Wholesaling Act, a person operating under a resort spa sublicense may not purchase liquor except from a state store or package agency.";
(3) modify Subsection 32A-4a-305(12) enacted in this bill to read:
"(12)(a) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense may serve heavy beer:
(i) at a price fixed by the commission; and
(ii) (A) in an original container not exceeding one liter; or
(B) subject to Subsection (12)(c):
(I) in an open container; and
(II) on draft.
(b) A flavored malt beverage may be served in an original container not exceeding one liter at a price fixed by the commission.
(c) A person operating under a resort spa sublicense shall sell heavy beer sold pursuant to Subsection (12)(a)(ii)(B) in a size of container that does not exceed two liters, except that heavy beer may not be sold to an individual patron in a size of container that exceeds one liter.
(d) A service charge may be assessed by a person operating under a resort spa sublicense for heavy beer or a flavored malt beverage purchased at the resort spa sublicense
premises.";
(4) modify Subsection 32A-4a-401(4)(a) enacted in this bill to read:
"(4)(a) Except as provided in Chapter 11, Part 2, Heavy Beer Wholesaling Act, a resort licensee may not purchase liquor except from a state store or package agency.";
(5) insert into Section 32A-11-202, enacted in H.B. 349, a new Subsection (1)(e) to read "(e) a resort licensee;" and renumber the remaining subsections of Subsection (1) accordingly;
(6) modify the Subsection 32A-11-202(1)(e) enacted in H.B. 349, to read "(f) club licensee;"
(7) modify 32A-11-203, enacted in H.B. 349 as follows:
(a) insert "and" after Subsection (2);
(b) delete Subsection (3); and
(c) renumber Subsection (4) to Subsection (3);
(8) insert into Subsection 32A-12-201(1)(e), as amended H.B. 349, a new Subsection (1)(e)(v) to read "(v) a resort licensee;" and renumber the remaining subsections of Subsection (1)(e) accordingly;
(9) modify the Subsection 32A-12-201(1)(e)(v) enacted in H.B. 349 to read "(vi) a club licensee;";
(10) insert into Subsection 32A-12-201(3)(a)(v), as amended in H.B. 349, a new

Subsection (3)(a)(v)(E) to read "(E) a resort licensee;" and renumber the remaining subsections of Subsection (3)(a)(v) accordingly; and
(11) modify the Subsection 32A-12-201(3)(a)(v)(E) enacted in H.B. 349 to read "(F) a club licensee;"; and
(12) have the repeal of Section 32A-12-218 in this bill supersede the amendments to that section in H.B. 349.

## S.B. 187 1st Sub. (Green) - Alcohol Amendments - As Amended

## Fiscal Note

2009 General Session

State of Utah

## State Impact

Enacting this bill reduces Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control current expense and personal service costs by $\$ 950,000$ per year. An additional day of operation in a year in which a statewide election occurs will generate profit of approximately $\$ 140,000$ for that year, every other year. Additional revenue will be generated from new licensees of $\$ 50,000$ in FY 2010 and $\$ 20,000$ in FY 2011. Transition credits authorized by the bill will reduce Liquor Control Fund revenue by no more than $\$ 1,000,000$ in FY 2010 and $\$ 1,090,000$ overall. If the statutory credit cap is reached in the first year of implementation (FY 2010) - a year in which no statewide election occurs - the net impact on the Liquor Control Fund would be zero. The net impact the following year would be revenue to the General Fund of $\$ 1,020,000$.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { Approp. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { Approp. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { Approp. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { Revenue } \end{gathered}$ | 2010 <br> Revenue | 2011 <br> Revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Fund | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1.020,000 |
| Liquor Control Fund | \$0 | (\$950,000) | (\$950,000) | \$0 | (\$950,000) | \$0 |
| Total | \$0 | $(\$ 950,000)$ | (\$950,000) | so | ( 9950,000 ) | \$1,020,000 |

## Individual, Business and/or Local Impact

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals.
Businesses and individuals may be impacted due to changes in the proposed statutes.

