

Analysis of Title 28-A pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15

Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
PART 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS	
Chapter 1: General Provisions	
§1. Compliance required; penalty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Under this section, if a person’s purchase, importation, transportation, manufacture, possession or sale of alcohol violates “law” (not limited to Title 28-A or even State law), it is a <i>Class E crime</i>. This conflicts with statutes in other Titles. For example, 29-A MRSA §2112-A makes it a <i>traffic infraction</i> if either the operator or a passenger in a vehicle on a public way possesses an open alcoholic beverage container. • CONFLICT: The default Class E crime in this section conflicts with other, specific crimes. For example, §2081(1)(A) makes it a <i>Class D crime</i> to sell liquor to a minor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion</i> (to resolve both conflicts): Add “Unless otherwise provided by law” to the beginning of Section 1. • CLARITY: Is this default Class E crime intended to apply to licensees? Or, are they only subject to administrative discipline unless a specific criminal penalty is specified?
§1-A. License required	
§2. Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§§5 & 11: should “brewery” and “distillery” be defined rather than “brewer” and “distiller,” because these are terms used in §1355-A? <i>Compare:</i> sub-§29 (“small brewery”); sub-§29-A (“small distillery”); sub-§29-B (“small winery”); sub-§37 (“winery”). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If change to brewer to brewery, should probably change terms “tenant brewer” and “host brewer” to “tenant brewery” and “host brewery” in §1355-A(6) and the term “brewers” to “breweries” in §752(2)(B). ○ If change “distiller” to “distillery”, should make conforming changes in remainder of Title 28-A (examples: §1051(6), §1451(3), §1551(3)(A) and §1505(5)). If retain the “distiller” definition, should change terminology in §1355-A from “distillery” to “distiller” and consider changing the term “small distillery” to “small distiller.” • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§§5 & 29: should “brewery” definition mirror definition of “small brewery”—<i>i.e.</i>, by discussing kegging, bottling etc.? • CLARITY: Sub-§8: “certificate of approval holder means an in-state manufacturer, out-of-state manufacturer or out-of-state wholesaler licensed by the bureau.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Issue 1 (wording):</i> Although in-state manufacturers and out-of-state wholesalers are “licensed” by BABLO, out-of-state manufacturers receive “certificate[s] of approval” under §1361. Probably should rewrite definition to say: “an out-of-state manufacturer issued a certificate of approval by the bureau or an in-state manufacturer or out-of-state wholesaler licensed by the bureau.” ○ <i>Issue 2 (scope):</i> Are out-of-state spirits manufacturers included? <u>See Appendix A: Certificate of approval questions.</u> • CLARITY: Sub-§15, ¶H: why does the “hotel” definition state hotels “may” serve meals and then define when a hotel is “considered to be serving meals”? <i>See</i> questions under §1002 (“hotels which do not serve <i>food</i>”—not meals—eligible for a specific type of license) and §1061(3) (requiring hotels to have 10% income from <i>food</i>—not meals). • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§15, ¶E & ¶V: Should “railroad corporations” and either “vessel corporations” or “vessel companies” be listed as types of licensed establishments instead of or in addition to “dining and passenger cars” and “vessels”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Compare</i> sub-§15, ¶A (“airline” is a licensed establishment, not aircraft); §1077 (licenses issued to public service corporations, including licenses to “vessel companies operating boats” and to “railroad corporation[s] operating dining cars or passenger cars”); §652(6) (public service corporation’s license is sufficient for <i>all</i> of its “steamboats, cars, railroads or aircraft”). ○ If keep “dining and passenger cars” as a defined type of licensed establishment, should “cars” in the definition be replaced with “railroad cars” for clarity? • CLARITY: Sub-§16-A: “low-alcohol spirits product”. The regulation of these products is a bit unclear. <u>See Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits product questions.</u> • CLARITY: sub-§18: “malt liquor.” Is the third and final sentence of this definition

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	<p>intended to be permissive (malt liquor also <i>includes</i> products that don't contain spirits) or restrictive (malt liquor <i>excludes</i> products that contain spirits)? If the latter (which seems likely), perhaps rewrite the sentence to state this clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§23 (“pool hall”) and sub-§19-A (“minibar”) – both probably should be moved to the list of licensed establishments in sub-§15. • CLARITY: Sub-§24: “premises.” The general definition limits the scope to the real estate of a “licensee”; ¶B then extends the definition to include the place where a B.Y.O.B. sponsor, who receives a “permit” not a license, is conducting a function. Should a similar extension of the definition be made for the location where a bottle club, which “registers” but is not licensed, operates? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Compare</i> §161 (bottle club provision, containing rules about what may occur on the “premises”) with §163 (B.Y.O.B. provision, also containing rules about what may occur on the premises). ○ <i>Alternative option:</i> remove sub-§24, ¶B and instead define “premises” for purposes of §161 and §163 within those sections. • CLARITY: Sub-§§12-A: “hard cider.” The regulation of these products is a bit unclear. See Appendix B: Hard cider questions. • CLARITY: Sub-§27: the terms “retailer” and “retail licensee” are used interchangeably in Title 28-A. Probably should apply this definition to both. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The terms “off-premise retail licensee” and “on-premise retail licensee” should use the word “premises” not “premise” (OPLA / Revisor’s Office request). • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§29-A: change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” (defined term)? • CLARITY: Sub-§34: “wholesale licensee” is defined as a person “licensed” by the bureau as a wholesaler. Is this term intended to include both: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in-state wholesalers of malt liquor and wine who are licensed under §1401 and ○ out-of-state wholesalers of malt liquor, wine and/or spirits who receive a certificate of approval under §1361 to sell alcohol to Maine? <p>See Appendix J: Wholesale Licensee Definition question</p> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§35: the term “wholesaler” is defined to include those who purchase and resell “malt or brewed beverages or wines” – should that say “malt liquor or wine” to match the defined terms?
§3-B. Payments submitted to the bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLEANUP: Remove portion of §3-B(1)(A) that refers to fortified wine, as it is no longer relevant after June 30, 2014?
§4. Business days and hours	
§5. Prevailing time	
§6. Form of advertising restricted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? What is the penalty for a non-licensee who violates sub-§§1 or 3? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Explanation:</i> Non-licensees are ineligible for Ch. 33 penalties and this offense does not fall within rubric of the general Class E crime in §1.
§7. Action not maintainable upon promise to pay for liquor	
§8. Entrances from premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: What does this section mean – can we clarify the language? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does it mean that, if a licensee wants to add a new door to the premises that is not listed on or <i>described in the original license application</i>, BABLO must first approve that change in writing? Does VLA agree with this interpretation? If so, rewrite.
§10. Class A restaurant and off-premise retail licensee on same premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
§11. Retailer on same premises as other businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: What does sub-2 mean when it states “any persons <i>taking a drink of liquor to another</i>” and “<i>offering a drink of liquor to another</i>”? Is the prohibition on physically transporting liquor from one premises to <i>another</i> premises (as first use of “another” suggests) or sharing of liquor from one person to <i>another</i> person (as second use of “another” suggests)? Can this language be clarified?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§2 also appears intended to prohibit a person from consuming liquor in a business or place that is under “the common roof” of an off-premises retail licensee, but that language could be rewritten a bit to add clarity. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§2 states a person who consumes liquor “in an off-premises retail licensee under the common roof” violates 17 MRSA §2003-A (Class E crime of public drinking). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ But, the exceptions for taste testing events and sampling (see list in §1206) should be listed here – these are permitted in off-premises retail licensees even if under a common roof with an on-premises retail licensee. ○ CLARITY: the heading of 17 MRSA §2003-A – “Definitions” – likely should be changed to “public drinking” or something similar.
§12. Inspection of premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Is inspection really “at any time” or only any time during business hours?
§13. Low-alcohol spirits product sold by wine licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits questions. • CLARITY: The second sentence states that Title 28-A’s provisions regarding wine -- except for Chapters 65 & 67 -- “apply to low-alcohol spirits products <i>when sold by persons licensed to sell wine for consumption on or off the premises</i>”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should the reference to Chapter 67 be removed because nothing in that chapter affects wine? (Chapter 67 has only one section, §1703, which was amended in 2013 to no longer affect wine.) Also, should the reference to Chapter 65 be removed because that chapter involves excise taxes that are paid by manufacturers and wholesalers—not by retail licensees? ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> remove parenthetical phrase involving Chapters 65 and 67 from the second sentence of §13 so that it mirrors the second sentence of §14.
§14. Hard cider sold by malt liquor licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix B: Hard cider questions.
§15. Display of signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: This section requires a “licensee” to post signs, but the civil violation applies to “a person” who violates the section. Does this mean that this section is not enforceable administratively against the licensee and only in court against a person (licensee or agent or employee) who fails to post the sign? Or, is it really enforceable administratively and this section is intended merely to specify the appropriate fine?
Chapter 3-A: Administration and Organization	
§81. State Liquor and Lottery Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§§3 & 4: does the commission only decide what <i>spirits</i> items may be sold in the State, rather than all liquor items? If so, should that be clarified?
§82-A. Enforcement of licensing	
§83-B. Enforcement and licensing activities of the bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§3 lists three sections regarding license revocations/suspensions by a District Court at the recommendation of the bureau. At least one section of T. 28-A should probably be added to this list – <i>see</i> §1403(3) (establishing a ground for revocation of a wholesale license). Should §1403(3) be added to the list in in §83-B(3) or, should the 3 existing cross-references be removed to prevent accidental omission of a relevant existing or future section of law? • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§8: “fortified wine” should probably be removed because, as defined in §2(36), “wine” includes fortified wine. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§8: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition)
§83-C. Administration of the spirits business by the bureau; rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: §83-C(2) provides that the bureau establishes both the wholesale and <i>the retail</i> prices of spirits, but §1651(1) appears to require the commission to set the retail price (although the wording should be reexamined, see below) and §606(8) requires agency liquor stores to sell spirits “at the retail price established by the commission.”
§84. Director of Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§§2, 4, 5: change “Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services” to “Commissioner” ? (<i>See</i> definition in §2(9-A).)

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§85. Inventory and working capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Should “liquor suppliers” be “spirits suppliers” or something else?
§86. Conflict of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDUNDANCY: Not necessary to include the phrase “wholesale licensee” in the prohibition because the more general term “wholesaler” is already included.
§87. Eligibility of employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§1: the word “interest” appears misplaced in this section. Should it modify only “official” and “professional”? Or, should the word be “interested”?
§90. Contract for operations of wholesale liquor activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§2 : definition of “the commissioner” is unnecessary. <i>See</i> definition in §2(9-A) (defining “commissioner” the same way). • TERMINOLOGY: This section involves wholesalers of “spirits”, not wholesalers of “liquor” (defined to include wine and malt liquor). Proposed changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Headnote: change “wholesale liquor activities” to “wholesale spirits activities” ○ Sub-§4(A)(2): change “distribution of liquor” to “distribution of spirits” ○ Sub-§4(A)(3): change “bailment rates for liquor . . . to be charged to liquor suppliers” to “bailment rates for spirits . . . to be charged to spirits suppliers” ○ Sub-§4(A)(5): change “wholesale liquor business” to “wholesale spirits business” [<i>note: use of broader term “liquor” may be intentional here</i>] ○ Sub-§4(A)(9): change “liquor suppliers” to “spirits suppliers” ○ Sub-§7: change “prices of all liquor” to “prices of all spirits” [<i>see</i> §83-C(2).] • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§6: the jurisdiction of VLA should probably be changed from “alcoholic beverages matters” to alcoholic beverage matters” to match §83-C(7) and §83-B(11). (Or, the other two sections can be changed to match this one.) • CONFLICT: §90(7) provides that the bureau regulates both the wholesale and <i>the retail</i> prices of spirits, but §1651(1) appears to require the commission to set the retail price (although the wording should be reexamined, see below) and §606(8) requires agency liquor stores to sell spirits “at the retail price established by the commission.”
Chapter 5: Local Option	
§121. Local option election in a municipality	
§122. Unincorporated places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: As currently written, the authority granted to county commissioners in sub-§§2 & 3 is not clearly limited to unincorporated places. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> rewrite opening phrase of sub-§§2 and 3 to state: “The county commissioners <u>of the county in which an unincorporated place is located</u> may.” May also need clarifying language in sub-§2(A) & (B). • CLARITY: Sub-§3 establishes a ground for county commissioners to refuse “a liquor license” – but, there is no process in the agency liquor store licensing statute, §453-A, for county commissioners to deny an application (unlike municipal officials, they are not even entitled to notice of applications in unorganized territories under §453-A(4)). Should this distinction be clarified? • INCONSISTENCY (?): Sub-§3 authorizes county commissioners to deny “a liquor license” because it is “not warranted for any substantial public convenience, necessity or demand.” This reason is not also listed in §653(2) as grounds for denial of an applicant for on-premises licenses although it may be implied by §654(1)(B) (stating that the location of the business is an “additional consideration” for licensure). Should this ground for denying a license be added to the list in §653(2) and, if so, is that a ground municipal officers also may use to deny an on-premises license?
§123. Local option questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: “wine” is defined in §15(36) to include fortified wine, but “spirits” is defined in §2(31) not to include fortified wine. Thus, the headnotes of §§2 & 4 are incorrect to state that they involve fortified wine. (Instead, the local option questions in sub-§§2-A & 4-A involve fortified wine because they involve wine.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Remove “fortified wine” from sub-§§2 & 4 headnotes. Not necessary to add “fortified wine” to sub-§§2-A & 4-A headnotes, however. • CONFLICT: The local option question in sub-§4 appears to be rendered completely

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	ineffective by the second sentences of §353 and §353-A (see below). Delete sub-§4?
§124. Results of vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERROR: Sub-§4: why is §122 cross-referenced—§122 involves unincorporated places, but this provision is about municipalities—should the cross-reference be §123 instead?
Chapter 7: Bottle Clubs	
§161. Bottle clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION: What is the penalty for violating sub-§3-B (employing minors without appropriate supervisor present)? Bottle clubs are not “licensees”, so they are ineligible for Ch. 33’s administrative penalties; this offense is also not covered in §1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Could impose the same civil violation penalties applicable to sub-§3-A (minors on the premises improperly); sub-§4 (minors or intoxicated persons consuming or possessing on premises); sub-§5 (allowing any state law violation to occur); and sub-§7 (denying law enforcement access to premises). [<i>Compare</i> the structure of B.Y.O.B. offenses in §163(9), which might be useful here.] ○ <i>Other option:</i> The only other penalties specifically provided for bottle clubs are in sub-§1 (failure to register is a Class E crime) and sub-§1-C (operating after registration denial is a Class D crime). • CLARITY: Chapter 33 imposes discipline on liquor licensees as well as their agents or employees for violations of Title 28-A’s provisions and implementing rules. Section 161 only provides penalties for a “bottle club” that violates its provisions, not also agents and employees. <i>Is this distinction intentional?</i>
§161-B. Local approval of bottle clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation: The process established in this section is similar, but not identical, to local approval of on-premises retail licensees in §653. (See Appendix C: Local approval comparison chart) This is not problematic provided it is intentional.
§162. Local authority for operation of bottle clubs	
§163. B.Y.O.B. function permit	
Chapter 11: Entertainment Districts	
§221. Entertainment districts	
PART 2: AGENCY LIQUOR STORES	
Chapter 15: Agency Liquor Stores	
§351. Proximity to churches and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Should “school dormitory” be added to the list of entities in sub-§1 that can’t be within 300 feet of an agency liquor store? Compare sub-§(2). • CLARITY: would it be better to restructure this section to: (1) absolutely prohibit an agency liquor store within 300 feet of any public or private elementary or secondary school and (2) only allow an agency liquor store within 300 feet of a postsecondary school, church, chapel or parish house if the bureau first holds a public hearing near the proposed location? [This same question applies to §701] • CLARITY: Should the statute specify the grounds or factors for the bureau to consider when issuing or denying an agency liquor store license after the hearing contemplated in sub-§1(A)? [This same question applies to §701]
§352-A. Purchase of spirits from agency liquor stores; purchase from reselling agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUPLICATE: Second sentence of §352-A is duplicated in §705(1), although §705(1) is broader in scope. <i>Suggestion:</i> merge § 705 and § 352-A.
§353. Business hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLGY: Probably should remove “fortified wine” because it a type of “wine,” not spirits. Agency liquor stores are defined as sellers of “spirits.” • CLARITY: Should both sentences read “1 a.m. the next day”? (<i>Cf.</i> §353-A) • CONFLICT: the second sentence, which notwithstanding any local option decision not to allow agency liquor stores to operate on Sundays, renders §123(4) (allowing local votes on this question) completely ineffective. Should §123(4) be deleted?
§353-A. Business hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUPLICATE: §§ 353 and 353-A are duplicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Retain §353-A & delete §353 (alleviates the first 2 problems above).

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§354. Sales to minors or intoxicated persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might be helpful to merge this section with §705 (see below).
§356. Flexible hours for certain agency liquor stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Nothing in Title 28-A requires an agency liquor store to be open certain hours. The only mandate from Title 28-A is that agency liquor stores be closed at certain times of day, <i>see</i> §§353, 353-A. Thus, the “flexibility in setting seasonal hours” granted in §356 suggests that agency stores may be open during certain seasons even when they are otherwise required to be closed by §353 / §353-A. This was not the intent when the statute was written, however. Should this be cleared up in some way?
Chapter 19: Agency Liquor Stores	
§451. Agency liquor stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY(?): Should “selling liquor” be changed to “selling spirits”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While agency liquor stores can obtain <i>additional</i> class VI (malt liquor), class VII (wine) or class VIII (liquor) licenses if they have qualifying stock of groceries or merchandise, the agency liquor store license is itself only for sales of “spirits.”
§452. Rules governing agency liquor stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY(?): Should “liquor” in sub-§§2, 3, 5 and/or 7 be “spirits”?
§453. Location of agency stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1, ¶A: change “state liquor stores” to “agency liquor stores”? (The phrase used in Title 28-A, including in §123 on local option Qs.) • CLARITY: How many agency liquor stores are permitted in unincorporated places? (Under the definitions in §2(22) (municipality) and §2(33) (unincorporated place)), an unincorporated place is not a municipality. Thus, store numbers outlined in §453(1-A) do not apply in unincorporated places. Is an unlimited number of stores allowed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What \$ amount of spirits must the applicant be able to stock to obtain an agency liquor store license in an unincorporated place? §453(2-C)(B) establishes stock requirements for “municipalit[ies]” of various sizes, not unincorporated places. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§2 A: change “additional liquor store” in the second sentence to “additional agency liquor store”? • OUTDATED: Remove “Beginning July 1, 2009” phrase from sub-§2 A? • OUTDATED or UNCLEAR? Should we remove entire second paragraph in sub-§2 A as outdated or is the provision intended to apply into the future? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>D. Fox suggestion</i>: Rewrite the paragraph to clarify that the number of stores the bureau has authority to authorize in each municipality may not be reduced below the number it had authority to authorize on June 30, 2009—even if the municipality’s population has decreased or decreases in the future.
§453-A. Issuance of agency liquor store license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Sub-§5 provides that the bureau “shall issue” an agency liquor store to one or more applicants, but §453(2) provides that the bureau “may” issue up to the specified number of licenses in each type of municipality. <i>Compare also</i> §453-A(2) (requiring notice that an agency liquor store “<i>may</i> be established”).
§453-B. License fees	
§453-C. Reselling agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Change “agent” in sub-§1 to “agency liquor store”? • CLARITY: Should the first sentence of sub-§1 be restated as a <i>prohibition</i> on agency liquor stores selling spirits to retailers for on-premises consumption <i>unless</i> the licensed agency liquor store <i>also has</i> a reselling agent license?
§453-D. Change of location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? May an agency liquor store in an unincorporated place relocate?
§455. Liquor for agency liquor stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Sub-§1 requires agency stores to buy liquor <i>only from the bureau</i>, but §606(8) states agency liquor stores buy spirits from <i>either</i> the bureau <i>or</i> through the section 90 contractor. <i>Compare</i> §3-B(2) (agency liquor store purchases spirits from the bureau buy may submit payment to section 90 contractor) <i>and</i> §83-C(3) (section 90 contractor does not take title to spirits) <i>with</i> §453-C(1) (reselling agents purchase from the bureau <i>or</i> through the section 90 contractor) <i>and</i> §503 (“wholesale liquor provider”

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	<p>sells spirits to agency liquor stores—no mention of bureau). Which is the correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is sub-§1 intended to require agency stores to buy “spirits” from the bureau, not all “liquor” (latter includes wine and malt liquor)? If so, change both the text and the section headnote. • ERROR? Sub-§2: why is the second sentence located in this subsection? The sentence seems unnecessary, but if it is retained, should it be moved to §451?
§457. Transfer of agency liquor store license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: What is the proper procedure when an agency liquor store has been sold to someone not authorized to be a licensee or if the physical premises has been changed? <i>Compare</i> §458(3) (process for selecting different licensee when a license renewal application is denied); §458(5) (appeal process).
§458. Renewal of agency liquor store license; selection of alternate licensee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§2, ¶A and sub-¶2-A: should “liquor” be replaced with “spirits” in these provisions? (It is possible “liquor” is intended in either or both provisions, but agency liquor store licenses specifically authorize the sale of spirits. An agency liquor store must have additional licenses to sell other forms of liquor).
§459. Delivery of liquor by agency liquor stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY/CONFLICT: Is the authority to deliver to on-premises retailers intended to be limited to reselling agents (the only entities that sell spirits to on-premises retailers see §453-C & 606(1-D)), not all agency liquor stores? • TERMINOLOGY: Should this section be limited to delivery of “spirits” rather than delivery of all “liquor” (latter includes wine and malt liquor)?
§460. Agency liquor store taste testing of distilled spirits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” in section headnote and text of sub-§§1 and 2(A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (M-1)? • CLARITY: Sub-§1: As written, the second sentence suggests that an agency liquor store has the option whether to request the bureau’s permission to conduct a taste-testing event. Should the sentence be amended to say “An agency liquor store <i>shall</i> request authority . . .” rather than it “<i>may</i>” request authority? • CONFLICT (maybe?): Sub-§1 indicates that the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises of an agency liquor store is limited to that authorized by this section and §1205 & §1207. But, it is possible given the text of §1052-D (taste testing of spirits, wine or malt liquor by a manufacturer or wholesaler), §1402-A (sampling of malt liquor or wine) and §1504 (sampling of spirits) that those events could occur at an agency liquor store. If so, those sections should be added to the list in sub-§1 of allowed on-premises alcohol consumption. • DUPLICATION/CLARITY: The final sentence of sub-§1 duplicates §1206. In addition, it is unclear if this sentence and §1206 are intended to impose a <i>duty on the agency liquor store</i> (or other off-premises retailer for purposes of §1206) not to permit consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises, other than at a taste testing event? Or, is the duty on the <i>imbiber</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the former, need to clarify this intent. <i>Compare</i> §1201(3) (off-premises retailer cannot <i>sell</i> liquor for on-premises consumption). ○ If the latter, what is the penalty? There is no penalty specified for this offense in either §460 or 1206. <i>Compare</i> §11(2) (Class E crime to imbibe liquor at a place under “the common roof” of an off-premises licensee). • CLARITY: Sub-§2-A(D): the language of this paragraph raises the question that if a licensed sales representative is not pouring the taste-testing samples, who can be pouring them? Are only certain folks (<i>e.g.</i>, agency store owner, agent or employee) authorized? If so, should the list of authorized folks be stated in sub-§2?
§461. Minimum stock requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? How many product codes must be stocked by an agency liquor store located in an unincorporated place?
Chapter 21: Wholesale Liquor Provider	
§501. Wholesale liquor provider; definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: should this term be changed to “wholesale <i>spirits</i> provider”? • CLARITY: Should this definition be moved to 28-A MRSA §2 because the phrase “wholesale liquor provider” is used outside chapter 21 in §1051(6) & §1054(3)? Is the

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	<p>definition sufficient or can it be clarified?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Several other different phrases are used to describe the “wholesale liquor provider” in Title 28-A. Should these all be changed to use the same, defined term to describe this one entity? <i>See, for example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The phrase “entity awarded a contract under section 90” is used in §2(31-A) (definition of “spirits administration”); §3-B(2) (agency liquor store payment for spirits); §83-C(1, 2, 3 & 5) (bureau’s spirits administration duties); §453-C(1) (reselling agent purchase of spirits); §606(8) (agency liquor store purchase of spirits); §2229(2) (section 90 contractor restocking spirits in agency liquor stores). ○ The phrase “State’s contracted wholesaler” is used in §1055(1)(G) (spirits samples given at restaurants) and §708-C(2) (donations for fundraisers). ○ The phrase “wholesaler contracted by the bureau under section 90” is used in §1355-A(5)(G) and (H) (describing small distillery self-distribution).
<p>§502. Wholesale liquor provider prohibited from holding an agency liquor store license</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: The section headnote states the wholesale liquor provider may not hold an agency liquor store license, but the section’s text states that the wholesale liquor provider may not hold a “retail license to sell <i>liquor</i> for off-premises consumption”. This quoted phrase includes off-premises licenses to sell wine (Class VII) and/or malt liquor (Class VI) that are distinct from agency liquor store licenses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should the text of §502 be rewritten to match the headnote or vice versa?
<p>§503. Sale to on-premises licensees prohibited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Should 1st sentence be rewritten to state: “A wholesale liquor provider shall sell <u>liquor spirits</u> to establishments licensed by the State to sell liquor for off-premises consumption agency liquor stores” ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Explanation:</i> The wholesale liquor provider sells “spirits” not all “liquor”. In addition, the only “establishments licensed . . . to sell [spirits] for off premises consumption” are agency liquor stores, so replacing that phrase adds clarity and prevents this statute from authorizing the wholesale liquor provider to sell spirits to Class VI or Class VII licensees, who are not themselves allowed to sell spirits.
<p>PART 3: LICENSES FOR SALE OF LIQUOR</p>	
<p>Subpart 1: General Provisions</p>	
<p>Chapter 25: General Provisions</p>	
<p>§601. Eligibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: §457 suggests §601 applies to agency liquor stores ... but it may be best to clearly state so here given that agency liquor stores are set forth in Part 2 and all other retail licenses are here in Part 3. Probably should also discuss applicability of §601 requirements in §453-A, regarding the processing of agency liquor store applications.
<p>§602. Notification of license expiration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Headnote of sub-§3 does not match text (text only addresses illegal sales after proper notification, not after expired grace period).
<p>§604. Production of licenses</p>	
<p>§605. Transfer of licenses; death; bankruptcy; receivership; guardianship; corporations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Although agency liquor stores have their own transfer-after-sale provision in §457, does all or a portion of §605 also apply to agency liquor stores? Note: the text of §605 does not clearly exclude agency liquor stores. • CONFLICT: Sub-§8 states this section “does not apply to certificate of approval holders.” The definition of “certificate of approval holders” in §2(8) includes in-state manufacturers licensed by the bureau. Thus, sub-§8 renders this section inapplicable to all in-state manufacturers licensed under §1355-A. But, the lead-in paragraph to §605 discusses how this section applies to two types of instate manufacturers licensed under §1355-A (tenant brewers and tenant wineries). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Key question:</i> Does §605 apply to in-state manufacturers licensed via §1355-A?
<p>§606. Liquor bought from bureau; sale to government agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: The following uses of the word “liquor” should probably be changed to “spirits”: Section headnote; Sub-§1 headnote; & Sub-§3 text and headnote. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1: Should “fortified wine” (2x) be removed from this subsection because the State no longer regulates fortified wine in the same way that it

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	<p>regulates spirits. P.L. 2013, ch. 269.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§1 broadly states that any “person licensed to sell spirits” must purchase those spirits from an agency liquor store. This language suggests that an agency liquor store, which sells spirits for off-premises consumption, must purchase its spirits from an agency liquor store. Should the section be limited to require <i>on-premises retailers</i> to make their purchases from an agency liquor store? If so, should probably also change “agency liquor store” to “reselling agent.” • CLARITY: Sub-§1-A: should there be a cross reference to the penalties set forth in §2074-A for violations of this subsection? • TERMINOLOGY: Should sub-§1-A lead-in language and ¶B’s references to “agency liquor store” each be changed to “reselling agent”? • DUPLICATE: Sub-§1-D is redundant to sub-§1. (If delete sub-§1 and retain sub-§1-D, need to fix the cross-reference that appears in §1201-A.) • CLARITY: Does sub-§3 (advance orders in anticipation of license) apply <i>both</i> to agency liquor stores <i>and</i> on-premises licensees? The text could be more explicit. • OUTDATED LANGUAGE: Sub-§4-A, remove “Beginning July 1, 2014”? • CLARITY: Sub-§4-A: perhaps rewrite the first sentence as follows: “. . . the bureau shall set the price of <u>that an agency liquor store must pay to purchase</u> spirits at a minimum discount of 12% of the retail price.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ probably should also amend the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sub-§1-A(A): “The sale price of spirits . . . must equal the <u>retail price</u> established by . . .” * Sub-§1-C: amend it to state “The bureau <u>may offer discounts below the list retail price on spirits sold to agency stores.</u>” • CONFLICT (maybe): Sub-§8: see discussion under §455(1) above – do agency liquor stores purchase only from the bureau or also the section 90 contractor? • CONFLICT: Sub-§8 requires agency liquor stores to sell spirits at the price “established by the commission” but §83-C(2) provides that the bureau, not the commission, establishes the wholesale and retail prices of spirits. See §83-C above.
§607. Licensees closed in case of riots, hurricanes or floods	
§608. Licensees with professional sporting events; revenues from the sale of liquor	
Chapter 27: Application Procedure	
§651. Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Does this procedure apply to agency liquor store license applications?
§652. Application procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? Sub-§1 requires license applicants to enclose the fee prescribed by Chapter 41 (retail license fees) with their application and sub-§5 requires the inclusion of a \$10 filing fee. What about non-retail license applicants and agency liquor store applicants; must they include the license fee and filing fee with their applications? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overall, does this section apply to agency liquor store license applicants? • DUPLICATE: sub-§6 duplicates §1077(5); suggest delete sub-§6 & keep §1077(5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TERMINOLOGY: But, if retain sub-§6, should probably change “public service” license to “public service corporation” license (the defined term). Should also probably change “steamboats” to “vessels” (the defined term); and replace “railroads” and “cars” with “dining cars and passenger cars” (the defined terms).
§653. Hearings; bureau review; appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? What is the process for approval or denial and what are the grounds for denial of applications for an <i>off-premises</i> license to sell malt liquor and/or wine? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note: §653 applies only to <i>on-premises</i> licenses and §453-A applies to agency liquor store licenses, but there is no statutory process for other off-premises licenses. • CLEANUP: Remove 3rd sentence of sub-§1(C), involving applicability and effective date of this provision, as no longer necessary?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: The final 2 sentences of sub-§1(C) are confusing (How can this “paragraph” apply to renewals, given conflict between the first and last sentences?). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> rewrite to state that, unlike the 60-day time period for initial licenses, a renewal application is deemed approved and ready for action by the bureau if the county/municipality takes no action within 120 days. • CLARITY: The second ¶ of sub-§5 implies but doesn’t expressly state that a licensee may continue operating during a court appeal of the bureau’s decision denying a renewal (because a pro-rated portion of the renewal fee is returned if the appeal is denied). Is this the desired process: allow continued operation during appeal? If so, suggest making that explicit. <i>Cf.</i> §805(2) (stay of District Court license suspension or revocation pending appeal to Superior Court). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that under the APA, 5 MRSA §10002, the license remains in effect until the agency decision on a renewal application – but not through an appeal of the agency decision. Similarly, under 5 MRSA §11004, the appeal does not automatically stay the denial of the renewal application. • CONFLICT: §653(5) and 5 MRSA §10051(2) provide for appeals of bureau decisions to deny a license (or refusals to renew or transfer the license) to District Court but §805(1) provides for appeals of the bureau’s “refusal to issue <i>any</i> license applied for” to Superior Court. <i>See suggested fix below under §805(1).</i> • CLARITY: Where are appeals from the District Court’s decision on an on-premises retail license intended to lie? <i>Cf.</i> §805(5) (appeals of District Court license revocations are first to Superior Court and then to the Law Court). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Explanation:</i> §653 is silent on the issue. Under the APA, 5 MRSA §10051(3) & §11008, the appeal would lie in the Law Court. If this is intended, is it worth cross-referencing the APA for clarity here to emphasize difference from the appeal of District Court license revocation decisions?
§654. Additional considerations for licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§1: What may the bureau/municipality do if it considers any of the factors in sub-§1 negatively for a particular application? The statute does not authorize license denial on these grounds. <i>Compare</i> sub-§2, sub-§3 and §653(2 & 2-A).
Chapter 29: License Restrictions	
§701. Proximity to schools; exception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: would it be better to restructure this section to: (1) absolutely prohibit an on-premises license within 300 feet of any public or private elementary or secondary school and (2) only allow an on-premises license within 300 feet of a postsecondary school, church, chapel or parish house if the bureau first holds a public hearing near the proposed location? [This same question applies to §351] • CLARITY: Should the statute specify the grounds or factors for the bureau to consider when issuing or denying an on-premises license after the hearing contemplated in sub-§1(B)? [This same question applies to §351]
§703. Employment of violators prohibited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: This section prohibits employment of someone <i>ineligible for licensure</i> due to a conviction for a “violation of any liquor laws within the last 5 years.” That specific license ineligibility standard is stated with more detail in §601(2)(C), (D) & (E). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Add a cross-reference to §601(2)(C), (D) & (E) or rewrite §703 to prohibit employing someone convicted of violating “any law of the State or the United States” involving “manufacture, transportation, importation, possession or sale of liquor on Sunday.”
§703-A. Prohibition of employment of violators as retail employees	
§704. Employment of minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Should the cross references to penalties in §803 (2x) be removed? Violations of many provisions of this Title by licensees or their employees result in §803 penalties, yet most (if not all) of those sections don’t explicitly mention §803. Inconsistency might lead a court to ask why...
§705. Sales for cash; sales to certain persons restricted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Section headnote and sub-§1 headnote are too narrow, maybe replace with “Acceptable forms of payment”?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Are the restrictions on “wholesale licensee[s]” intended to apply only to Maine, not out-of-state, wholesalers? (See Appendix J: Wholesale Licensee Definition) • CLARITY: Sub-§1 refers to the employee of a wholesale licensee but not the employee of a reselling agent, suggesting that the latter types of employees are not included in the prohibition. Should that be changed? • DUPLICATE (in part): sub-§1 duplicates – but is also more expansive than – 2nd sentence of §352-A, the latter of which only applies to sales by reselling agents. (Suggestion from above: merge §352-A & §705.) • ERROR? Sub-§1 refers to sub-§1-B as an exception to its rule, but the two subsections regulate different entities: sub-§1 limits the payment methods that wholesalers and reselling agents may accept, while sub-§1-B allows hotels, clubs, Class A restaurants and on-premises licenses – not wholesalers or reselling agents – to accept a different payment method in certain situations. Thus, should “except as provided in subsection 1-B” be removed from sub-§1? • OMISSION? Sub-§1-B implies that a <i>retail licensee</i> may not sell liquor for credit, but where is that prohibition stated? Does the prohibition include credit cards? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Compare:</i> The first sentence of §352-A prohibits an agency liquor store from making retail sales to customers other than by cash, check, credit or debit card. But, that section does not apply to other retail licensees. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§2 prohibits all off-premises licensees from selling, giving, or delivering <i>imitation liquor, malt liquor or wine</i>—but not spirits—to a minor for off-premises consumption. By contrast, ¶E states that an off-premises licensee who receives payment for “liquor” from a minor violates this paragraph (should that be subsection?). Yet, unless sub-§2 is amended to include spirits, payments by minors for spirits—which is a type of liquor—are not prohibited in the lead-in text of sub-§2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that §354 prohibits sales by agency liquor stores of “liquor” (including spirits) to minors—thus prohibiting most of the relevant sales. But, §1355-A(5)(G) authorizes in-state small distilleries to sell their products directly to consumers for off-premises consumption. §1355-A(5)(G) does not prohibit small distilleries from selling these spirits to minors, however. <p>If this is a gap the Legislature wants to fill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Option 1:</i> Amend §705(2) to include a prohibition on spirits ○ <i>Option 2:</i> merge §354 and §705 to be clear that all licensees, of any type, cannot sell/furnish/give etc. any type of liquor to minors or visibly intoxicated folks. • OMISSION? Sub-§2-A prohibits all off-premises licensees from selling, giving or delivering <i>malt liquor or wine</i>—but not spirits—to a visibly intoxicated person. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that §354 prohibits sales of “liquor” by agency liquor stores to visibly intoxicated persons—thus prohibiting most of the relevant sales. But, small distilleries may sell their products for off-premises consumption via §1355-A(5)(G). That provision does not prohibit sales to visibly intoxicated folks. ○ <i>Suggestions:</i> Option 1 or 2 above (add spirits to sub-§2-A or rewrite §354) • CONFLICT (potentially): Sub-§3-A prohibits licensees from selling, furnishing, giving, serving or permitting service of liquor to a visibly intoxicated person if the liquor is “to be consumed on the premises <i>where sold</i>.” The “where sold” may render ineffective the non-sale prohibitions on “furnishing, giving, serving or permitting service of liquor” to visibly intoxicated persons because, if no sale occurs, then the liquor can’t be consumed on the premises <i>where it was sold</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> change “premises where sold” to “licensee’s premises”
§706. Identification cards	
§707. Licensee not to be indebted, obligated or involved See Appendix D diagram of the three-tier system – financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§§3 & 4 state “except as authorized in section 1355-A”, but §707-A also is an exception – should it also be mentioned? • OMISSION? Sub-§5(A) prevents wholesalers from having a financial interest in out-of-state manufacturers or wholesalers of <i>malt liquor only</i> – what about wine (or spirits)?

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<p>interest prohibitions.</p> <p><u>Note on terminology</u></p> <p><u>“Certificates of approval” required for:</u></p> <p>A. Out-of-state manufacturers of malt liquor or wine (§1361)*</p> <p>B. Out-of-state wholesalers of malt liquor or wine (§1361)</p> <p><i>*unclear: if out-of-state spirits mfgs. or wholesalers are included</i></p> <p><u>“Licenses” required for:</u></p> <p>C. Maine manufacturers (§1355-A)</p> <p>D. Maine wholesalers of malt liquor or wine (§1401)*</p> <p><i>*NOTE: the Maine wholesaler of spirits has a contract under §90 (not a license)</i></p> <p><u>“Certificate of approval holder”</u>: is defined in §2(8) to include A, B, and C above</p> <p><u>“Licensee”</u> is defined in §2(14) as any entity with either a license or a certificate of approval (A-D above).</p> <p><u>“Wholesale licensee”</u> is defined in §2(34) in a way that definitely includes licensed Maine wholesalers of malt liquor or wine but does not clearly include out-of-state wholesalers of malt liquor or wine that have certificates of approval (See Appendix J).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY? Are out-of-state spirits manufacturers included or excluded from §707’s separation of financial interests among the three tiers? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Question 1:</i> Sub-§3(B) prevents retail licensee from having financial interests in out-of-state manufacturers or wholesalers of <i>malt liquor or wine</i>. What about an out-of-state manufacturer or wholesaler of <i>spirits</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>But see</i> sub-§2: licensees may not have various financial ties, including to any person “engaged . . . in the manufacture . . . of liquor.” [includes spirits] ○ <i>Question 2:</i> Sub-§4: it is unclear whether out-of-state spirits manufacturers are required to have a certificate of approval. (See Appendix A: Certificate of approval questions.) If they are not required to have certificates of approval, then sub-§4 prohibits only out-of-state <i>malt liquor and wine</i> manufacturers—not out-of-state <i>spirits</i> manufacturers—from having financial interests in Maine wholesale and retail licensees. By contrast, in-state spirits manufacturers are prohibited from having financial interests in Maine wholesale and retail licensees by sub-§4 . ○ <i>Question 3:</i> Sub-§5(A) If out-of-state spirits manufacturers are not required to have certificates of approval (see above), wholesale licensees are not prohibited from having a financial interest in out-of-state <i>spirits</i> manufacturers. Is that ok? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>But see</i> sub-§2: licensees may not have various financial ties, including to any person “engaged . . . in the manufacture . . . of liquor.” [includes spirits] • CLARITY/REORGANIZATION: Section 707 does not itself prohibit (a) an out-of-state wine or malt liquor manufacturer with a certificate of approval from having a \$ interest in a licensed out-of-state wholesaler or (b) a licensed Maine manufacturer from having a \$ interest in an out-of-state wholesaler. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, §1363(1) appears intended to prohibit both of the missing relationships identified above (although §1363’s language is unclear and perhaps ineffective). Should those prohibitions be rewritten to be effective and moved to §707? • TERMINOLOGY: For purposes of analyzing this section, We’ve assumed “wholesale licensee” (as used in sub-§5 and sub-§7) includes an out-of-state wholesaler with a certificate of approval. Need to confirm this is intended. (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition.) • TERMINOLOGY: the phrase “certificate of approval holder” is defined in §2(8) to include the following entities <i>with certificates of approval</i>: (a) out-of-state wholesalers and (b) out-of-state manufacturers <u>as well as</u> (c) <i>licensed</i> in-state manufacturers. See explanation to left. As a result of this definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DUPLICATE: Headnote and lead-in text of sub-§4 is redundant to state “certificate of approval holder or in-state manufacturer” ○ CLARITY: Sub-§4 technically prevents not only manufacturers but also licensed out-of-state wholesalers from having a financial interest in Maine wholesalers and retailers. But, someone reading this provision quickly might not realize that out-of-state wholesalers are included (I didn’t for a long time!) ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> avoid the phrase “certificate of approval holder” in §707(4) & (5). Be clear which entities are prohibited from having an interest in which other entities.
<p>§707-A. Exceptions to indebtedness or operations limitations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Should the phrase “certificate of <i>compliance</i> holder” in §707-A(2)(B) and (D) be changed to “certificate of <i>approval</i> holder”?
<p>§708. Prohibited discounts and rebates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” as used in sub-§2 intended to include only Maine wholesalers of malt liquor or wine or also out-of-state wholesalers that have certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition) • CLARITY: Sub-§5: does the Commission approve only the <i>spirits</i> that the agency liquor store chooses to put in a combination package (see §81(3)), or also the <i>combination packages</i>? If the latter, clarify by adding “upon approval of the commission” after the notwithstanding phrase. • OMISSION? Sub-§§6 & 7: If out-of-state spirits manufacturers and wholesalers are <u>not</u> required to obtain certificates of approval and are therefore not subject to Chapter 33’s licensing penalties (See Appendix A: Certificate of approval questions), what is the

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	<p>penalty for such an entity if it violates these subsections?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§7 (2nd paragraph): change “beer” to “malt liquor”?
§708-A. In-pack sweepstakes, contests and games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See <u>Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition</u>)
§708-C. Donations to public broadcasting stations, incorporated civic organizations and national organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1: Change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” (defined term)? • REDUNDANCY: Sub-§§1&2: state that both certificate of approval holder[s]” and “person[s] licensed . . . under section 1355-A” may make donations. But, “certificate of approval holder” is defined in §2(8) to include “an in-state manufacturer . . . licensed by the bureau.” Thus, do not need to separately list §1355-A licensees, which are in-state manufacturers licensed by the bureau. [It is not a problem to keep the text as written, but technically it is duplicative.] • OMISSION? Sub-§1: If out-of-state spirits manufacturers or wholesalers (or suppliers) are <u>not</u> required to obtain certificates of approval and are therefore not subject to Chapter 33’s licensing penalties (See <u>Appendix A: Certificate of approval questions</u>), what is the penalty for such an entity if it makes an improper donation? • CROSS-REFERENCE: Sub-§2(E) contains and incorrect cross-reference to Title 32, chapter 28; the redemption statutes are now in Title 38, chapter 33.
§709. Prohibition of certain practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Sub-§1(A)(1) prohibits licensees from offering free liquor to any person. Sub-§2(L) creates an exception for “complimentary samples of wine under section 1055” – but §1055 allows licensed restaurants to offer complimentary samples of <i>malt liquor, spirits or wine</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Legislative history note:</i> The original bill that led to enactment of §709(2)(L) and §1055 only allowed restaurants to offer complimentary wine samples. An amendment was adopted that expanded §1055 to include all types of liquor samples, without a conforming expansion of §709(2)(L). ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Delete ¶L and add §1055 cross-reference to ¶J, the list of all other free sample provisions, which is written in a way that is not limited to wine. • CONFLICT: Sub-§2, ¶¶ I and J are inconsistent with the statutory text of the listed cross references regarding “taste testing” and “providing samples.” Probably should remove cross-reference to §1355-A (a sampling provision) from ¶I (it is already in ¶J) and move §1402 (a taste-testing provision) from ¶J to ¶L. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Related:</i> Add cross-reference to §1368 (farmers’ market taste-testing events) to ¶P
§710. Advertising signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: As written, sub-§1 prohibits “a person” – who might not be a licensee – from posting an improper number of signs on/near licensed premises. Is that intended? If so, what is the penalty for non-licensee violators? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Explanation:</i> Non-licensees are ineligible for Ch. 33 penalties and this offense does not fall within rubric of the general criminal penalty in §1.
§712. Advertising or sale of malt liquor or wine by trade name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Are spirits intended to be covered by sub-§2? Overall §712 headnote suggests only malt liquor or wine is affected, but sub-§2 applies to all “liquor”, not just malt liquor and wine. Fix either §712 headnote or sub-§2 text.
§713. Selling malt liquor or wine from truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Change overall §713 headnote and headnotes of sub-§§1&3 from “truck” to “any vehicle” to match text of these provisions? • TERMINOLOGY: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” in sub-§§2 & 3 intended to include out-of-state wholesalers? (See <u>Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition</u>) • CLARITY: Sub-§4 is worded extremely broadly: sales/deliveries – <i>of what? by what person or entity?</i> – must be made only to licensees. Also, is this prohibition limited to sales and deliveries <i>made by vehicle</i> as the section headnote suggests? Rewrite!!
§714. Malt liquor sales in kegs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY (maybe): Sub-§3: is the “original numbered band” in ¶E equivalent to the “tag” mentioned in ¶A and sub-§5? (If so, use that same wording.) • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§4 makes possession of an unlabeled keg a civil violation, but there are exceptions to the labeling requirement in §6-A. Should probably rewrite

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	§714(4) to exclude possession of an unlabeled keg that is not required to be labeled.
Chapter 31: Records	
§751. Retail licensee to keep records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Should sub-§1, ¶¶A&B be more specific—<i>i.e.</i>, require retail licensee to keep records of all <i>liquor</i> purchases and all prices paid for <i>liquor</i>? (Cf. sub-§2) • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§1(C) requires records to show licensee purchased liquor with cash or a check, but §352-A (2nd sentence) & §705(1) authorize licensees to purchase liquor via cash, check <i>or electronic funds transfer</i>.
§752. Wholesale licensee to keep records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is “wholesale licensee” intended to include out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval here? (See Appendix J: <u>wholesale licensee Qs</u>) • CLARITY: Should sub-§1, ¶A be more explicit—<i>i.e.</i>, require wholesale licensees to keep records of all <i>liquor</i> sales and purchases? • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§1(A) requires records to show wholesalers only made cash or a check sales, but §352-A (2nd sentence) & §705(1) authorize wholesalers to accept cash, check <i>or electronic funds transfer</i> when licensees purchase liquor.
§753. Certificate of approval holder to keep records	[Note: use of “liquor” here is correct because these specific certificates of approval can be issued to spirits manufacturers. See §1371.]
§754. Records open for inspection	
§755. Records confidential	
Chapter 33: Revocation and Suspension	
§801. Jurisdiction of District Court Judge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§§1&2 should refer to “District Court” not “District Court Judge” (the word is a remnant from the days of Administrative Court Judges).
§802. Causes for revocation and suspension of licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: throughout: change “District Court Judge” to “District Court”? • CLARITY: Under sub-§1, may the court revoke or suspend a license based on the actions of the licensee’s agent or employee in violating a federal or state liquor law or rule? Or, is the power of the court related to violations committed by licensees’ agents and employees—<i>see, e.g.</i>, §801(2)—limited to imposing fines and civil forfeitures directly on the agent/employee? If an employee or agent’s violation can lead to revocation or suspension of the employer’s license, it may be best to state that clearly. • CLARITY: Would it be clearer to rewrite sub-§1, ¶A by removing the phrase “hold licensees . . . liable administratively” and instead state that the Judge is not required to revoke or suspend a license (see lead-in sentence) on this basis?
§803. Revocation or suspension procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: throughout: change “District Court Judge” to “District Court”? Note that several references to “District Court Judge” were changed to “District Court” in §802(2) when that subsection was amended by P.L. 2009, ch. 199. • INCONSISTENCY? (perhaps intentional) Under §802(1) only a “<i>substantial</i> infraction” of a bureau rule may lead to license suspension or revocation, but under §803(1) BABLO may file a complaint or issue a warning for “an infraction” of a rule. Does this mean <i>insubstantial</i> rule infractions may only result in warnings or fines? (By contrast, violations of federal or state law or federal regulations are not required to be substantial to lead to revocation or suspension under the language of §802(1).) • CONFLICT: As written, §803(3) suggests that the court may, after hearing, <i>only</i> either suspend a penalty or place a case on file in lieu of a penalty. But the court also may—as provided in sub-§§ 4, 5, 8 & 9—suspend or revoke a license; impose a fine; or accept an offer in compromise. (But warnings are not imposed after hearing. Sub-§6) • OMISSION? Sub-§9 states offers in compromise are only available after a license has been suspended by the District Court (<i>i.e.</i>, after the hearing). But, from past experience, I believe these offers in compromise often arise by agreement of the licensee and bureau prior to a court hearing. If so, should that be clarified in sub-§9?
§804. Record of proceedings and transcript	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: throughout: change “District Court Judge” to “District Court”?
§805. Appeal from decision of District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: sub-§§ 1, 4: change “District Court Judge” to “District Court”?

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
Court Judge or bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: §653(5) and 5 MRSA §10051(2) provide for appeals of bureau decisions <i>not to issue new on-premises retail licenses</i> (or appeals from bureau refusals to renew or to transfer on-premises licenses) to District Court. By contrast, §805(1) provides for appeals of the bureau’s “<i>refusal to issue any license applied for</i>” to Superior Court. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> If different processes are intended for on-premises licenses vs. other licenses, explicitly limit scope of §805(1) to “any license other than an on-premises retail license” or “all license applications not covered by §653.” • CLARITY: Sub-§1 authorizes appeals from District Court decisions suspending or revoking licenses. May a licensee appeal from imposition of a fine? Does it matter whether the fine is imposed in lieu of a suspension or revocation (sub-§8)? • OMISSION? Sub-§4: Should this be rewritten to state the Superior Court “may affirm, modify or reverse the decision of the District Court Judge <i>or the bureau</i>”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Why?</i> Some appeals under this section are from bureau decisions denying licenses. • CLARITY: What is the intent of the Legislature when the bureau denies renewal of a license – can the licensee operate during the appeal? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-§2 provides that <i>suspension/revocation</i> decisions are stayed pending appeal <i>from District Court to Superior Court</i>. But, sub-§2 is silent on whether <i>non-renewal decisions</i> are stayed pending appeal <i>from the bureau to the District Court</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By contrast, §653(5) implies (but does not expressly state) that an on-premises licensee whose renewal application is denied by the bureau may continue to operate pending appeal to the District Court. ○ Note: under the APA, 5 MRSA §10002, a license remains in effect until the agency (i.e., the bureau) decision on a renewal application—but not pending an appeal of the agency’s decision denying the renewal application. Similarly, under 5 MRSA §11004, an appeal does not automatically stay the denial pending the court appeal.
§806. Records	
Subpart 2: Retail Licenses	
Chapter 41: Fees and Eligible Premises	
§1001. Class I licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: change “dining cars and passenger cars” to “railroad corporations” and “vessels” to “vessel corporations” (or “vessel companies,” see §1077(2)) because the public service corporation, not the individual vessel or car, is what is licensed? §652(6); §1077(5). [Same question for §§1003-1005 below.] • CLARITY: are only hotels <i>that sell food</i> eligible for Class I licenses to sell spirits, wine and malt liquor for on-premises consumption? Compare §1002 (“hotels which do not serve food” are eligible for Class I-A licenses to sell spirits, wine and malt liquor for on-premises consumption, and imposing a higher fee than for Class I-A licenses than the Class I fee) <i>with</i> §1061(3) (requiring 10% of hotel income to be from food).
§1002. Class I-A licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT (?): this section authorizes the bureau to issue licenses to “hotels which do not serve food”, but §1061(3) requires hotels to have 10% of their income from food. Compare §2(15)(H) (defining “hotel” as an establishment that “may” serve “meals” and defining when a hotel is “considered to be serving meals”, but not stating whether food service is generally required, even if that food is not considered a meal). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Question:</i> Perhaps all hotels must serve food, but Class I-A licenses are for hotels that serve food but are not considered to serve meals? (See BABLO application)
§1003. Class II licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: change “dining cars and passenger cars” to “railroad corporations” and “vessels” to “vessel corporations” (or “vessel companies,” see §1077(2)) because the public service corporation, not the individual vessel or car, is what is licensed. §652(6); §1077(5)? [Same question for §1001, §1004 and § 1005.] • CLARITY: are only hotels <i>that sell food</i> eligible for Class II licenses? [See §1001 above]
§1004. Class III licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: change “dining cars and passenger cars” to “railroad corporations” and “vessels” to “vessel corporations” (or “vessel companies,” see §1077(2)) because the public service corporation, not the individual vessel or car, is

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<p>what is licensed. §652(6); §1077(5)? [Same question for §1001, §1003 and § 1005.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: are only hotels <i>that sell food</i> eligible for Class II licenses? [See §1001 above]
§1005. Class IV licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: change “dining cars and passenger cars” to “railroad corporations” and “vessels” to “vessel corporations” (or “vessel companies,” see §1077(2)) because the public service corporation, not the individual vessel or car, is what is licensed. §652(6); §1077(5)? [Same question for §1001, §1003 and § 1004.]
§1006. Class V licenses	
§1007. Class VI licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cross-reference to §1201(6)&(7): qualifying groceries/compatible merchandise?
§1008. Class VI-A licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cross-reference to §1201(6)&(7): qualifying groceries/compatible merchandise?
§1009. Class VII licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cross-reference to §1201(6)&(7): qualifying groceries/compatible merchandise?
§1010. Class VII-A licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cross-reference to §1201(6)&(7): qualifying groceries/compatible merchandise?
§1010-A. Class VIII licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cross-reference to §1201(6)&(7): qualifying groceries/compatible merchandise? • CLARITY: By only providing for one “class” of agency liquor store license to sell all types of liquor, this section creates an inference that it is not possible for an agency liquor store to obtain a licenses for the sale of <u>spirits only</u>. Should there be a license “class” for spirits only? (The spirits-only fees are set forth in §453-B.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BABLO only has forms online for Class VIII agency liquor stores (no other type) • CLARITY: Similarly, by only providing for this one “class” of agency liquor store license, this section suggests all agency liquor stores are required to stock groceries and/or compatible merchandise. Is that true? (If so clarify in Chapter 15 or 19.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note: §458(2)(B) lists past sales and inventory of groceries / related items as a renewal consideration, but not a renewal <i>requirement</i> or initial license requirement. • CLARITY: Should we clarify that the \$700 is both an initial fee <u>and</u> a yearly renewal fee, especially given sub-§2(B)’s statement that the §453-B renewal fee (which is presumable for spirits only) is inapplicable to this class of licenses?
§1011. Class X licenses	
§1011-A. Class XI licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Should “malt” in sub-§1 be “malt liquor”?
§1012. Other retail licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§§1 & 2: should the phrase “as provided in section 1071” be added at the end of sub-§1 and the phrase “as provided in section 1075” be added to sub-§2 to match format of sub-§3 and to signal additional license requirements? • CONFLICT: Sub-§2 and §1075(1) differ in the list of licensed premises eligible for auxiliary licenses. §1012(2) lists Class A restaurants; Class I hotels at ski areas, golf courses or disc golf courses; Class I golf clubs; and Class I or V clubs located at golf courses or disc golf courses. But, §1075(1) <i>additionally</i> authorizes Class A restaurants/lounges to obtain auxiliary licenses. • CONFLICT: Sub-§3 and §1052(1) differ in the list of licensed premises eligible for additional off-premises catering licenses. §1012(3) lists Class A restaurants; hotels; bed and breakfasts; and clubs. But, §1052(1) <i>additionally</i> authorizes Class A lounges and Class A restaurant/lounges to obtain off-premises catering licenses. • CLARITY: Sub-§3: is the phrase “licensed to sell spirits, wine and malt liquor,” which is also found in §1052(1), intended to modify only “clubs” or all the types of premises that may obtain an off-premises catering license? [same question for §1052(1)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Explanation:</i> As written, it is unclear whether hotels, bed and breakfasts, and Class A restaurants that only have a Class III wine or Class IV malt liquor license may apply for off-premises catering licenses or whether these types of entities are eligible for off-premises catering licenses <i>only</i> if their existing licenses authorize sale of <i>all</i> types of liquor. • CONFLICT: Sub-§4 and §1075-A(1) differ in the list of licensed premises eligible for mobile service bar licenses. §1012(4) lists owners of golf courses and disc golf courses. But, §1075-A(2) <i>additionally</i> authorizes Class A restaurants, Class A restaurant/lounges and Class I hotels located at golf courses or disc golf courses to obtain mobile service

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<p>bar licenses. (Also, must each of these additional entities be located at a golf course or disc golf course, or only Class I hotels? The former seems true, but could clarify.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§6: should “beer” be changed to “malt liquor” (the defined term) in ¶C and ¶D (if not changed, minibars may not be stocked with beer but not hard cider) and “distilled spirits” changed to “spirits” (the defined term) in ¶C and ¶E? • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§6(D): Is the wholesale licensee” from whom alcohol must be purchased for minibars intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: wholesale licensees) • OMISSION? Sub-§6, ¶I: What is the civil or criminal penalty for an occupant of a hotel room with a minibar when a minor occupying or entering the room violates liquor laws? Or, does “liable” instead refer to civil lawsuit liability?
<p>Chapter 43: Licenses for the sale of Liquor To Be Consumed on the Licensed Premises</p>	
<p><i>Subchapter 1: General Conditions</i></p>	
<p>§1051. Licenses generally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROSS REFERENCE Sub-§3 improperly lists §1207 as an exception to the rule that an on-premises licensee may not give liquor to a customer for off-premises consumption. This exception was created in P.L. 2009, Ch. 438, which also created a dual liquor license in §1207. The dual liquor license statute was reallocated to §1208 via P.L. 2009, ch. 501, without also fixing the cross-reference in §1051(3). • TERMINOLOGY: suggested changes/questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-§§4 & 5: change “table wine” to “wine” (or, if “table wine” only applies to a subset of all wine, then the term “table wine” should be defined) ○ Sub-§6 lead-in, ¶A & ¶D: If “wholesale liquor provider” is changed to “wholesale spirits provider” in §501, make the same change here as well. ○ Sub-§6 lead-in, ¶A & ¶D: change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” (defined term) ○ Sub-§8, ¶D: change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” (2x) ○ Sub-§8 lead-in & ¶¶L, P, Q & R: do the “wholesale licensees” discussed in these paragraphs include out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: wholesale licensee definition) ○ Sub-§8, ¶I: change “agency liquor store” be “reselling agent”? • HEADNOTE: Sub-§8: clarify these are taste-testing events for general public on <u>off-premises</u> retail licensees premises? (To distinguish from §§460, 1205 and 1207 events) • OMISSION? Sub-§6: Other taste-testing event statutory provisions (ex: sub-§8) prohibit serving minors or intoxicated persons. Does the Legislature intend similar prohibitions to apply to the spirits taste testing events in sub-§6 (where the only people being served are retail licensees or their agents)? Perhaps the retail licensees and agents are all over age 21 so minors are not an issue? <i>But compare</i> §1504(6) requiring a retail licensee receiving a similar product sample to be ≥ 21 years old. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>See Appendix E: Taste-testing and product sampling.</u> • DUPLICATE: sub-§8 lead-in requires a taste-testing event held under this provision to “be conducted during hours that are authorized by the bureau for the sale of liquor on the licensed premises.” Sub-§8, ¶G states the same requirement.
<p>§1052. Off-premise catering at planned events or gatherings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: see discussion above with respect to §1012(3), which has a different list of establishments eligible for these licenses. • TERMINOLOGY: Should it be “off-premise catering” as in section and sub-§1 headnotes and sub-§2 or “off-premises catering” as in sub-§1 & sub-§4 text? • CLARITY: Sub-§1: is the phrase “licensed to sell spirits, wine and malt liquor,” which is also found in §1012(3), intended to modify only “clubs” or all the types of premises that may obtain an off-premises catering license? [see same question for §1012(3)] • DUPLICATE: The fee listed in sub-§2 is also listed in §1012(3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> keep in §1012(3) not here as most license fees appear in Chapter 41.

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
<p>§1052-D. Taste-testing event license</p> <p>Who may be licensed? See sub-§1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • §1355-A licensee* • Wholesaler with §1401 license • Entity with certificate of approval* • Supplier of spirits • Foreign manufacturer of spirits* • Broker (of spirits) <p>* these entities may sponsor another manufacturer pursuant to sub-§2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: What is a spirits “supplier”? Is it the equivalent, for spirits, to an out-of-state wholesaler of malt liquor or wine? There is no definition in T.28-A; it may be wise to add a definition in §2 because the term “supplier” is used, in relation to spirits, also in: §81(3), §83-C(3), §708(7), §708-C(1), §1504 and §1651(2)(G). • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§§1, 6 & 7(I) allow a supplier of spirits be licensed for an event, but sub-§4 & sub-§7(K) do not list suppliers as possible event licensees. Sub-§4 also fails to mention a foreign manufacturer of spirits as a possible licensed entity. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§7(L) (1st sentence) fails to list supplier in the first clause and broker in the second clause. Both supplier and broker belong in both clauses. • CONFLICT? Sub-§7, ¶¶ A and B appear to conflict. ¶B states that the on-premises license (if any) for a taste-testing venue is surrendered during the taste-testing event. Why, then, does the 2nd sentence of ¶A state that a fee may be charged for liquor sold for on-premises consumption under auspices of a separate on-premises retail license?
<p>§1054. Permit for music, dancing or entertainment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: If a municipality requires such a permit and the on-premises licensee fails to obtain a permit, is this intended to result in Chapter 33 penalties or only penalties imposed by the municipality for failure to obtain the required permit? • CLARITY: Sub-§8: move “if the municipality has such a board of appeals” from the second sentence of the subsection to the first sentence of the subsection. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§§11&12 suggest <i>all</i> municipalities and counties must require entertainment permits and have ordinances/regulations regarding the permits as does the headnote of sub-§2, but the text of sub-§2 gives municipalities the option whether to require this type of permit (“A municipality, or . . . county commissioners <i>may</i> require a licensee. . . to obtain a permit . . .”). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If discretion exists, change the headnote of sub-§2 and add prefatory language to sub-§11--“If a municipality requires permits under subsection 2 . . .” and rewrite sub-§12. But, if permits must be required, change “may” to “shall” in sub-§2.
<p>§1055. Liquor samples at restaurants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is the wholesale licensee” from whom samples must be purchased under sub-§1, ¶F intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: wholesale licensees) • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1, ¶G: change “state’s contracted wholesaler” to “wholesale liquor provider” (as that term is defined in §501 – which definition probably should be made applicable to all of Title 28-A as is suggested above)?
<p><i>Subchapter 2: Specific License Requirements</i></p>	
<p>§1061. Hotels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Sub-§3’s requirement that “each hotel” derive “at least 10% of [its] gross annual income” from food conflicts with §1002, which allows Class I-A licenses to be issued to hotels that do not serve food. The definition in §2(15)(H) adds to the confusion, by defining “hotel” as an establishment that “may” serve “meals” and defining when a hotel is “considered to be serving meals”, but not stating whether food service is generally required, even if the food served is not considered a meal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> clarify which license classes are subject to 10% food sales requirement • CLARITY: Sub-§2: in calculating the “gross annual income” to determine whether 10% is from the sale of food is income from renting rooms included? <i>Compare</i> §1073(2) (requiring “10% of the gross annual income” for a bowling alley to be from food, but excluding “income from the bowling business” from this calculation). • OMISSIONS? The statutes for most other types of establishments with food-sale income requirements explicitly state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An initial-license application may be granted by the bureau if it believes the applicant “would probably meet” the food-sale-income requirements. <i>See</i> §1062(4) (restaurant); §1063(3) (Class A restaurant & Class A restaurant/lounge); §1076(4) (qualified catering service). Should a similar provision appear for hotels? ○ A license-renewal applicant must provide proof that the previous year’s business met the food-sale income requirement. <i>See</i> §1062(3)(A) (restaurant); §1063(4) (Class A restaurant & Class A restaurant/lounge); §1076(5) (qualified catering

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	service). Is in intended that a similar requirement be imposed on hotels?
§1061-A. Bed and breakfasts	
§1062. Restaurant requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUPLICATE: Sub-§3(B)—requiring income from the bowling alley business not to be included in the food-income requirement—duplicates the second sentence of §1073(2). (Sub-§3(B) also uses the undefined term “bowling alley” rather than the defined term “bowling center.”) Should probably repeal §1062(3)(B) because it is in a section applicable to restaurants, while §1073 is a section applicable to bowling centers.
§1063. Class A restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Expand section heading to include Class A restaurants/lounges? • TERMINOLOGY: Change “restaurants” to “Class A restaurants” in sub-§1? • CLARITY: Sub-§3: should this be rewritten to state that the bureau determines “that the applicant would probably <u>qualify meet the requirements of subsection 2</u>”? (This would match the format of §1062(4).) • CORRECTION? Sub-§4: “subsection” (used 2x) should probably be “section.” • CLARITY: Sub-§4: the final sentence may fit better if located in sub-§2.
§1063-B. Pool halls	
§1064. Establishment located at fairgrounds	
§1065. Licenses for Class A lounges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: change to “Class A lounges” to match other headnotes? • CLARITY: Sub-§4: clarify that minors may not remain “on the premises <u>of a licensed Class A lounge</u>”?
§1066-A. Taverns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§2: clarify that minors may not remain “on the premises <u>of a licensed tavern</u>”?
§1068. Performing arts centers	
§1069-A. Auditoriums	
§1070. Civic auditoriums	
§1071. Incorporated civic organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDUNDANCY: Sub-§6 states “a manufacturer licensed . . . under section 1355-A [or] a certificate of approval holder” but the definition of “certificate of approval holder” in §2(8) includes all §1355-A licensed Maine manufacturers.
§1072. Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Sub-§6 change to: “Sales in <u>original</u> containers forbidden”?
§1073. Indoor racquet clubs; ice skating clubs; golf courses; curling clubs; and bowling centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Sub-§1 states curling clubs may be licensed to sell all three types of liquor, yet they are only listed as eligible for Class III licenses (wine only) but not Class I (all liquor), Class II (spirits only), or Class IV (malt liquor only) licenses. • OMISSION? Should this section apply to disc golf courses? (Otherwise, the general authority for the bureau to license disc golf courses is not in Ch. 43.) • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§2 requires all of the types of establishments listed in this section to offer food for sale at all times liquor is for sale, but only the definition of “golf course” in §2(15)(G) requires that food be offered for sale. It might make sense to amend the definitions of racquet clubs, ice skating clubs, curling clubs, bowling clubs and disc golf courses to be consistent. • OMISSIONS? The statutes for most other types of establishments with food-sale income requirements explicitly state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An initial-license application may be granted by the bureau if it believes the applicant “would probably meet” the food-sale-income requirements. <i>See</i> §1062(4) (restaurant); §1063(3) (Class A restaurant & Class A restaurant/lounge); §1076(4) (qualified catering service). Should a similar provision appear for these entities? ○ A license-renewal applicant must provide proof that the previous year’s business met the food-sale income requirement. <i>See</i> §1062(3)(A) (restaurant); §1063(4) (Class A restaurant & Class A restaurant/lounge); §1076(5) (qualified catering service). Is in intended that a similar requirement be imposed on these entities?

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§1074. Outdoor stadiums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§3: should the word “liquor” (at least in the 2nd sentence) be changed to “malt liquor and wine” (because spirits may not be sold in these stadiums)?
§1075. Auxiliary licenses at ski areas, golf courses and disc golf courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Lists some but not all of the entities that may obtain an auxiliary license; perhaps change the headnote simply to “Auxiliary licenses”? • CONFLICT: §1012(2) and §1075(1) differ in the list of licensed premises eligible for auxiliary licenses. (See discussion above under §1012(2).) • CONFLICT: Sub-§1 lists eligible underlying licensed premises as: Class A restaurant, Class A restaurant/lounge, Class I hotel, or various classes of clubs. But, Sub-(1)(A) also lists a “lounge” as a potential underlying licensee. Which is correct? Also, should “lounge” be “Class A lounge”? • INCONSISTENCY: this section requires the auxiliary premises to be licensed by DHHS, but there is no requirement for the underlying premises to be licensed by DHHS. Similarly, no provision of Title 28-A requires licensed restaurants to have DHHS licenses. The only other DHHS-license requirements in Title 28-A appear in §2(15)(P) (definition of qualified catering service), §1065 (Class A lounges) and §1080 (common consumption areas). Should it be clarified throughout the Title which entities must have a DHHS license (allows imposition of Ch. 33 penalties)?
§1075-A. Golf course and disc golf course mobile service bar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: §1012(4) and §1075-A(1) differ in the list of licensed premises eligible for mobile service bar licenses. (See discussion above under §1012(4).) • HEADNOTE: The headnote of sub-§3 incorrectly suggests it is a general penalty for the section. Perhaps rewrite as: “Bringing liquor to golf course or disc golf course prohibited; penalty.” • CLARITY: Sub-§4 is confusing: Is the Legislature’s intent to state that <i>both</i> the mobile service bar license <i>and the underlying other liquor license</i> are subject to penalties under Chapter 33 for violations <i>occurring at the mobile service bar</i>? • CLARITY: Sub-§5: as written, this subsection cross-references the definition of public way in 29-A MRSA §2112-A(1)(D) – but leaves the penalty unstated, making it unclear whether the intent of sub-§5 is to make this activity a Class E “transport[ing]” crime under §1 of the Title. Is the intent instead only to signal to golf cart drivers that they are subject to the penalties in 29-A MRSA §2112-A (traffic infraction) if they transport an open container of liquor across the public way?
§1076. Qualified catering services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§2: is the intent that the licensee’s principal place of business and the location where catering occurs may only be “in municipalities” that vote in favor of local option questions related to on-premises sales <u>or</u> may catering businesses and events also be located in unincorporated places where county commissioners vote in favor of on-premises sales under §122 (which is also located in Chapter 5 of this Title)? • OMISSION? Sub-§3(C): what is the min. dollar amount of food sales for a part-time catering service if it operates no more than 3 months in a year in a municipality with 20,001 to 30,000 persons? See Appendix F: Qualified catering service sale requirements • CLARITY: Sub-§4: should this be rewritten to clarify that the bureau determines “that the applicant for a new license would probably <u>qualify meet the requirements of subsection 3</u>” – <i>i.e.</i>, food sales requirements. (Would match the format of §1062(4).)
§1077. Public service corporations: Vessel, railroad and airline corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-§1 & 2(B)1: suggest changing “boat(s)” (4x) to “vessel(s)” (the defined term) ○ Sub-§5: suggest changing “passenger cars” to “dining cars or passenger cars” to match sub-§3 and definition in §2(15)(E) (if that definition is retained). • CLARITY: Sub-§2: this section confusingly refers to “licenses for vessels” and “a vessel licensed to sell liquor.” But, pursuant to sub-§5, it is not the vessels that are licensed but rather the public service corp. that operates the vessels. The corp. may then serve liquor on all of its qualifying vessels. Should probably rewrite as “vessel corporations”. (Also should change subsection headnote.) • CONFLICT: Sub-§2(B)(1) requires vessel corporations to obtain approval “<i>from the</i>

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	<p><i>bureau</i> under . . . section 653” for a vessel to sell liquor for on-board consumption while in port or docked. But, under §653 provides <i>municipalities (or county commissioners)</i> approve applications for on-premises sales.</p>
<p>§1079. International air terminals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION: What is the fee for an international air terminal license? (They are not listed as eligible for any of the license classes listed in chapter 41 – is that a mistake?)
<p>§1080. Common consumption area</p>	
<p>Chapter 45: Licenses for the Sale of Liquor To Be Consumed off the Licensed Premises</p>	
<p>§1201. Issuance of licenses; stock of merchandise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1 headnote: change “table wine” to “wine”? • CLARITY: Due to word order, sub-§1 could be read to mean that the bureau is issuing wholesale and/or distributor licenses under this section. Would be helpful to rewrite as: “The bureau may issue licenses under this section for the sale and distribution of malt liquor or wine to off-premise retail licensees, as defined in section 2, subsection 27, paragraph A, for the sale of malt liquor or wine.” • CROSS-REFERENCE Sub-§3 improperly lists §1207 as an exception to the rule that an off-premises licensee may not give liquor to a customer for on-premises consumption. This exception was created in P.L. 2009, Ch. 438, which also created a dual-liquor license in §1207. The dual liquor license statute was reallocated to §1208 via P.L. 2009, ch. 501, without also correcting the cross-reference in §1201(3). [The same error in §1051(3) was fixed through P.L. 2019, ch. 281 last session.] • CLARITY: Sub-§3 prohibits sales for on-premises consumption <i>by licensees</i> yet sub-§3-A prohibits sales to other retailers <i>by licensees, agents or employees</i>. Is this distinction intended, or should sub-§3’s text be changed to mirror sub-§3-A? • CLARITY: The headnote of sub-§3-A suggests that the prohibition on §1201 licensees selling their products to other retailers applies not only when the purchaser is an off-premises retailer (ex: grocery store) but also when the purchaser is an on-premises retailer (ex: restaurant). If the latter is true, should remove the second use of the phrase “licensed under this section” from sub-§3-A. • CLARITY: Sub-§4: it may be helpful to add a cross-reference to §122, which states a ground for county commissioners to deny these off-premises retail licenses. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§4: The parenthetical phrase “where no local option vote is taken under chapter 5” is confusing, because it suggests some unincorporated places have local option elections while others do not. But, under §122(1), “no local option election may be held in unincorporated places.” Should the parenthetical phrase be removed from §1201(4)? • CLARITY: sub-§5 and sub-§7: should these qualification requirements be limited to licenses “under this section” (both for clarity and to match sub-§§3, 3-A & 6)? • CLARITY (3 issues): Sub-§6 categorically states “all off-premises retail licensees must” stock groceries and/or compatible merchandise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ §1204 exempts ship chandlers from this requirement. Should the phrase “except as otherwise provided in §1204” be added? ○ Given sub-§1, one could infer the intent of this section is just to addresses off-premises retailers of malt liquor and wine. But, given the broad language of sub-§6, all off-premises retailers, including all agency liquor stores (off-premises retailers of spirits), are included. Is this intended or, are agency liquor stores only required to stock groceries/other merchandise if they also sell malt liquor and wine? Should clarify. (<i>See related questions under §1010-A</i>) ○ Sub-§6, ¶B refers to “merchandise <i>reasonably</i> compatible with a stock of malt liquor or wine” yet the definition in sub-§7 is only for “compatible merchandise.” To remove any potential ambiguity about the difference between compatible and reasonably compatible merchandise, “reasonably” should be removed.
<p>§1201-A. Transfer of spirits among certain licensees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: This section involves transfer of spirits between agency liquor stores. But,

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	this chapter primarily regulates off-premises retailers of <i>malt liquor and wine</i> . Should this section be moved next to §606?
§1202. Payment for sales in off-premise retailers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: it might add clarity to change headnote to: “Employment of minors”
§1204. Ship chandlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1: should we change “table wine” to “wine”? Or, are ship chandlers only authorized to sell a subset of all wines called “table wine” (definition?)?
§1205. Taste testing of wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: The final sentence of sub-§1 duplicates §1206. In addition, it is unclear if this sentence and §1206 are intended to impose a <i>duty on the retail licensee</i> not to permit consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises, other than at a taste testing event? Or, is the duty on the <i>imbiber</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the former, need to clarify this intent. <i>Compare</i> §1201(3) (off-premises retailer cannot <i>sell</i> liquor for on-premises consumption). ○ If the latter, what is the penalty? There is no penalty specified for this offense in either this section or 1206. <i>Compare</i> §11(2) (Class E crime to imbibe liquor at a place under “the common roof” of an off-premises licensee). • CLARITY: Should the final sentence of sub-§1 include an “except” clause referencing statutes that permit consumption on the premises of an off-premises retail licensee (e.g., taste-testing events)? <i>Compare</i> final sentence of §1207(1) (although we suggest using the more complete list of exceptions set forth §1206). • TERMINOLOGY: Is the wholesale licensee” from whom the wine must be purchased under sub-§2, ¶K intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: <u>wholesale licensees</u>) • CLARITY: Sub-§2-A(D): the language of this paragraph raises the question that if a licensed sales representative is not pouring the taste-testing samples, who can be pouring them? Are only certain folks (e.g., retail licensee owner, agent or employee) authorized? If so, should the list of authorized folks be stated in sub-§2?
§1206. Consumption prohibited on off-premises retail premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Is the intent of §1206 to subject an off-premises licensee to Ch. 33 administrative penalties for permitting consumption on the premises? (The text does not appear to accomplish this goal, if it is the goal.) Or, is the purpose to make it an offense for the imbiber to consume alcohol on the premises of an off-premises licensee. If the latter, what is the penalty for the offense? <i>Compare</i> §11(2) (Class E crime to imbibe liquor at a place under “the common roof” of an off-premises licensee).
§1207. Taste testing of malt liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Is the final sentence of sub-§1 intended to impose a <i>duty on the off-premises licensee</i> to prevent consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises, other than at a taste testing event, or is the <i>duty on the imbiber</i>? [See same question for §1205(1).] • CLARITY: the final sentence of sub-§1 has an incomplete list of exceptions to the rule against consuming liquor on an off-premises retail licensee’s premises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Use the complete list in §1206 (on my review this list is accurate). • TERMINOLOGY: Is the wholesale licensee” from whom the malt liquor must be purchased under sub-§2, ¶K intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: <u>wholesale licensees</u>) • CLARITY: Sub-§2-A(D): the language of this paragraph raises the question that if a licensed sales representative is not pouring the taste-testing samples, who can be pouring them? Are only certain folks (e.g., retail licensee owner, agent or employee) authorized? If so, should the list of authorized folks be stated in sub-§2?
§1208. Dual liquor license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: Per sub-§1, dual liquor licenses permit off-premises <i>wine</i> retail licensees also to obtain on-premises wine retail licenses. But, sub-§3 indicates that the fee is \$600 annually “in addition to the license to sell <i>malt liquor or wine</i> for consumption off the premises.” Should that be changed to “the license to sell <i>wine</i> for consumption off the premises” or “the off-premises retail license”?
§1209. Sale of privately held wine by auction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROSS-REFERENCE: Sub-§1(A) (“auction permittee” definition) & sub-§3: The cross-reference to 32 MRSA §285 is not really correct. That section requires persons

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	<p>who conduct auctions to be licensed, but it does not provide for their licensure. Probably better to write “an auctioneer licensed under Title 32, chapter 5-B.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relatedly, 32 MRSA §299-A (wine auction permits), also currently states: “A person licensed under section 285 . . .” It probably should be similarly rewritten to state: “An auctioneer licensed under this chapter . . .” ● CLARITY: Sub-§4, ¶A: should substance of the final sentence of this paragraph be merged with the definition in sub-§1, ¶B? (so the definition is not split up) ● CONFLICT: Sub-§5 requires an auction permittee to comply with the provisions of Chapter 65. But, Chapter 65 only requires a “Maine manufacturer or importing wholesale licensee” to “pay an excise tax of 60¢ per gallon on all wine . . . <i>manufactured in or imported into</i> the State . . .” See §1652(2) (Note that the first sentence of §1652(2) states that an excise tax is imposed for “selling wine” in the State, but the second sentence, which sets forth the tax rate, does not apply to sales, only to importing or manufacturing wine.) Compare §1652(1) (imposing “an excise tax of 35¢ per gallon on all malt liquor <i>sold</i> in the State”). ● CROSS REFERENCE: Sub-§6: The beverage container law is no longer located in Title 32, chapter 28; it is now in Title 38, chapter 33. Should fix cross-reference. ● OMISSION? If a licensed auctioneer auctions privately held wine without a permit from BABLO, the auctioneer is subject to administrative discipline by the Board of Licensing of Auctioneers for violating 32 MRSA §299-A. In addition, if an auction permittee fails to pay required taxes, BABLO may refuse to issue that person a subsequent auction permit under sub-§5. <i>Question:</i> What is the penalty for an auction permittee who violates any of the other requirements of this section (e.g., selling privately held wine without a label or to a minor)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is the intent that each violation is a Class E crime via §1 (because it is a sale of alcohol in violation of law)? But what about an auction permittee who fails to notify BABLO of each sale as required by sub-§2(E) or who stores wine on the same premises as the auction as prohibited by sub-§2(F)? Is that really a sale in violation of law so that the Class E penalty in §1 applies? ○ Note: Chapter 33 administrative penalties are not applicable to non-licensees.
Subpart 3: Non-retail Sales	
Chapter 51: Certificate of Approval Holders	
<i>Subchapter 1: General Provisions</i>	
§1351. Certificate of approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CONFLICT: Under §1351 <u>all</u> out-of-state manufacturers must obtain a certificate of approval, but rest of Title makes it unclear whether out-of-state spirits manufacturers are included in this requirement. (See <u>Appendix A: Certificate of approval questions</u>) ● CONFLICT: Under §1351 and the definition in §2(8) all manufacturers, <i>including in-state manufacturers</i>, must obtain a certificate of approval. But, under §1355-A, in-state manufacturers obtain a “license”. (Manufacturers licensed under §1355-A are considered “certificate of approval holders” under the definition in §2(8) but there is no analogous definition of “certificate of approval” that includes licenses.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Rewrite §1351: “License or certificate of approval required. All in-state manufacturers <u>must obtain a license from the bureau under section 1355-A to manufacture, offer for sale or sell liquor in the State; and all</u> out-of-state manufacturers and out-of-state wholesalers must obtain a certificate of approval from the bureau <u>to sell or offer for sale in this State any liquor or to transport or cause to be transported into the State for resale any liquor.</u>” (<i>cf.</i> §1361)
<i>Subchapter 2: Manufacturers</i>	
§1355-A. Manufacturer licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Is this section intended to be limited to <i>Maine</i> manufacturers? If so, that fact should be clearly stated in sub-§1. ● CLARITY: Sub-§2 is a bit confusing in its organization (as it evolved over time). It might be helpful to reorganize it as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Combine sample provisions in ¶¶ A, B, E & F? Also, need to examine the

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	<p>relationship between these provisions: when may the manufacturer charge for samples rather than having them be complimentary? What does it mean in ¶F to “or otherwise comply with . . . ¶D”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Move ¶G (applicable only to breweries/small breweries) to sub-§3? ○ Separate ¶I (license for on-premises sales) in own sub-section, with headnote? ○ Move substance of sub-§§3(D); 4(D); & 5(I) to §1052-D, the applicable taste-testing event section? This would be consistent with §1368, a taste-testing event provision that authorizes certain §1355-A licensees to make sales at the events. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? Other provisions of Title 28-A authorizing public taste testing or sampling impose restrictions on the amount of liquor served. Should §1355-A(2)(A, B, E & F) or §1355-A(5)(F)? (See Appendix E: Taste-testing and product sampling) • CLARITY: Are sub-§2(D)(2), sub-§2(I)(2-A) & sub-§3(C)(6) intended to impose <i>duties on manufacturers</i> to control consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises or are they <i>duties on the imbiber</i>? Should clarify. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the former use language similar to Sub-§2(I)(5), which clearly imposes the <i>duty on a manufacturer</i> that also has an on-premises license to ensure liquor sold for off-premises consumption under sub-§2(D) is not consumed on the licensed premises. ○ If the latter, should the penalty on the imbiber mirror §11(2) (Class E crime to imbibe liquor at a place under “the common roof” of an off-premises licensee)? • CONFLICT (or ambiguity): Ambiguities are created given the various provisions authorizing Maine manufacturers to make off-premises retail sales in sub-§2, ¶C, ¶D & ¶G, sub-§3(C), sub-§4(B)(2) & sub-§5(B)(3). (See Appendix G: Maine manufacturers and off-premises sales questions). • CLARITY: Sub-§3(C) may benefit from a cross reference to sub-§2(I), which is the authority to obtain an on-premises retail license at the brewery. • TERMINOLOGY: should “liquor” be “malt liquor” in sub-§2(G) & should “brewery” (3x) be “brewery or small brewery” in sub-§3(C) and its subparagraphs? • CLARITY: Sub-§5(B)(1) states the “small distillery off-premises license” is \$100 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is this really the fee for the small brewery to sell its products for off-premises consumption, as is authorized for all types of §1355-A manufacturers by sub-§2(D)? If so, move the fee there and clarify the fee for other manufacturers? ○ Or, is this the fee for a small distillery to have an “additional location” off premises license via sub-§5(B)(3)? If so, move the fee to that provision. ○ Or, is this the small distillery manufacturing license fee (which is also listed in §1551(3)(H))? If so, suggest removing here and leaving in §1551(3)(H). • OMISSION? Sub-§5(B)(3) & (5)(G): there is no prohibition on small distilleries selling their products <i>to minors</i> for off-premises consumption. (This is a gap in the law created by §705 above – could fill the gap in §705 or in this section.) • DUPLICATE (maybe): What is the relationship between sub-§2(I) (all Maine manufacturers may obtain one Chapter 43 on-premises retail license if same person has controlling interest in both manufacturer and retailer) and sub-§5(E) (distillery or small distillery may obtain one Chapter 43 retail license for a connected establishment owned by the in-state manufacturer)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Are these separate potential licenses (so 2 max per spirits manufacturing license) or does sub-§5(E) impose additional requirements on the single license obtained by a distillery or small distillery under sub-§2(I)? Either way, should clarify. ○ If these are the same, should cross-reference both in sub-§5, ¶H. If these are different on-premises licenses, does sub-§5, ¶H apply to both? • CONFLICT: Sub-§5(F): are these requirements for samples intended to apply to <i>both complimentary and purchased samples</i> given out by <i>both distilleries and small distilleries</i> under sub-§2(A), (B), (E) & (F)? To the extent purchased samples given out by a small distillery are intended to be covered, sub-§5(F) conflicts with sub-§5(H), which

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	<p>exempts samples <i>sold by a small distillery for on-premises consumption</i> from being physically sent through the State distribution system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT (in part): Sub-§5, ¶F requires a distillery <i>or small distillery</i> that provides samples to the public first to sell those spirits to the State “in accordance with paragraph D”—which renders the spirits “subject to the listing, pricing and distribution provisions of this Title.” To the extent ¶I applies to small distilleries, it conflicts with sub-§5, ¶H, which allows a small distillery to sell samples of its spirits to the public without physically transporting the spirits through the State distribution system and applies a special discount rate to the small distillery under §606(4-B). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> eliminate the conflict by stating “except as provided in paragraph H” in sub-§5, ¶F. This would clarify that samples <i>sold</i> by the small distillery enjoy the special transportation exemption & discount rate provided in sub-§5, ¶H. ○ <i>Further suggestion:</i> If this protection is also intended to apply to free samples, strike “small distillery” from sub-§5, ¶I and clarify in sub-§5, ¶H that this paragraph applies not only to spirits “sold for on-premises consumption” (as currently written) but also to complimentary samples for on-premises consumption. • INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§5, ¶I authorizes a distillery <i>or small distillery</i> to sell spirits directly to customers for off-premises consumption at a taste-testing event under §1052-D. Sub-§5, ¶I further provides that spirits sold at these events are “subject to the listing, pricing and distribution provisions of this Title.” This contrasts with spirits sold by a small distillery for off-premises consumption in other situations—<i>i.e.</i>, at the small distillery, at an off-premises retail location owned by the small distillery, or at a farmers’ market taste-testing event under §1368)—under sub-§5, ¶G, spirits sold by the small distillery in these locations are exempt from transportation to the state distribution system and benefit from the special discount rate under §606(4-B). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> If want the same treatment for spirits sold by a small distillery for off-premises consumption at a §1052-D event, rewrite sub-§5(I)(2) as follows: “Spirits sold <u>by a distillery</u> in accordance with this paragraph are subject to the listing, pricing and distribution provisions of this Title. <u>Spirits sold by a small distillery in accordance with this paragraph are subject to the provisions of paragraph G.</u>” <i>Compare</i> §1368(3)(F) (sales at farmers’ market taste-testing events). • CLARITY: Sub-§7, last sentence of lead-in ¶, is oddly drafted. It appears to mean that a tenant winery may produce both traditional wine and hard cider. (Is that right?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> Eliminate this sentence and instead amend first sentence of sub-¶7 to state: “. . . the holder of a tenant winery license may produce wine <u>and hard cider</u> at the manufacturing facility of another winery.” (Under current law this phrase is unnecessary because the definition of “wine” in §2(36) includes hard cider, but the phrase is necessary if the definition of wine is rewritten to exclude hard cider.) • OMISSION: Sub-§6 & Sub-§7: What are the license fees for a tenant brewer and a tenant winery? (These fees do not appear in either §1355-A or §1551.) Are they required to pay the regular brewery/small brewery or winery/small winery license fees? • CLARITY: Sub-§§6 & 7: may tenant breweries and tenant wineries only operate out of breweries and wineries (as opposed to small breweries and small wineries)?
§1355-B. Research manufacturer license	
§1356. Illegal manufacture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: As written, the first phrase of this section appears to attempt to outlaw liquor manufacturing in other states by entities not licensed in Maine. Should the language be clarified to apply only to in-state manufacturing?
<i>Subchapter 3: Malt Liquor and Wine</i>	
§1361. Certificate of approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§1, -§2 and -§4 suggest this section requires <i>in-state</i> manufacturers of malt liquor or wine, who are already required by §1355-A to obtain manufacturing licenses, also to obtain <i>certificates of approval</i> under §1361; is this the intent? • OMISSION? Should this section require out-of-state manufacturers of <i>low-alcohol spirits</i> to obtain certificates of approval? (<i>Compare</i> §1361(1) <i>with</i> §1365 and see <u>Appendix B</u>;

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<p><u>Low-alcohol spirits product questions.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION: What is the penalty for violating sub-§1 (<i>i.e.</i>, if the entity does <u>not</u> have a certificate of approval upon which sub-§3 penalties may be imposed)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some activities prohibited in §1361(1) are covered by the Class E crimes set forth in §1 (illegal sale/import/transport), §2073 (illegal intrastate transport), §2072 (possess with intent to sell illegally), and §2078 (illegal sale). ○ But “offering” for illegal interstate sale or “causing to transported” into the State for illegal sale are prohibited in §1361(1) and not covered by other penalty provisions in Title 28-A. What penalty applies? (Or is §1361(1) relying on the attempt statute in 17-A MRSA §152 for “offering for sale” and accomplice liability under 17-A MRSA §57 for “causing to be transported”?) • DUPLICATE (in part): §1361(2) and §1551(1)(A & B) both list the \$1,000 fees for certificate of approval holders. §1361(2) but not §1551 also lists a reduced \$100 fee for small (<120 gallons/year) wine or malt liquor manufacturers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Larger problem:</i> §1551 lists many non-retail license fees (some, but not all, are duplicated in other statutes). ○ <i>Options:</i> make the list of non-retail fees in §1551 comprehensive or remove those fees from §1551 and keep/add the fees in the statutes for each type of license. • CLARITY: The authority in sub-§3, ¶A for the District Court to suspend or revoke a certificate of approval for any violation of bureau rules has an unclear relationship with Chapter 33. Is the intent to apply the grounds, procedures and penalties for discipline of Chapter 33 to certificate of approval holders? If so, the existence of sub-§3, ¶A undermines this intent by suggesting different rules apply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Different grounds:</u> Chapter 33 allows discipline also for: violations of State and federal liquor laws or rules (§802(1)); making material false statement in license application (§802(2)); or failure to maintain requirements for licensure (§802(3)). By contrast, §1361(3)(A) only allows discipline for violating bureau rules. ○ <u>Different penalties:</u> Chapter 33 penalties include license suspension or revocation and warnings (§803(6)); fines (§803(8)); or filing the case (§803(3)(B)). By contrast, §1361(3)(A) only allows suspension or revocation. ○ <i>Note:</i> “Licensee” is defined in §2(14) to include a certificate of approval holder, suggesting the provisions of Chapter 33 apply to certificate of approval holders where the word “licensee” is used. But because “license” is not similarly defined that term could be interpreted to exclude a certificate of approval wherever used in Chapter 33. [<i>Compare also</i> §803(9) offer in compromise option expressly applicable to “certificate of approval holders”.] ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> if intend to subject certificate of approval holders to all grounds, penalties and procedures in Chapter 33, repeal §1361(3) or amend it to state Chapter 33 applies to certificate of approval holders AND add definition of “license” to Title 28-A or add “certificate of approval” throughout Ch. 33. • CLARITY: Sub-§4: It may make sense to separate out the exception in this provision for small breweries and wineries, rather than using the confusing parenthetical clause. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§5: is the phrase “wholesale licensee” as used in this subsection intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (<u>See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition</u>)
§1362. Disposal of fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMBIGUITY / POTENTIAL INCONSISTENCY: By specifying that fees for certificates of approval are credited to the General Fund, this section creates an ambiguity whether other licensing fees collected under Title 28-A similarly should be credited to the General Fund. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Compare</i> 28-A MRSA §83-B(10), which requires BABLO to deposit “<i>all net revenues</i>” from licensing and enforcement in the General Fund. Does the interplay between §83-B(10) and §1362 mean that <u>gross</u> revenues of certificate of approval fees are sent to the General Fund but only <u>net</u> revenues from all other licensing & enforcement fees go to General Fund? <i>But see</i> §803(8) (fines go to General Fund).

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> if want licensing & certificate of approval fees treated the same, delete §1362 as unnecessary and allow §83-B(10) to apply. Can state in bill summary that this is <u>not</u> intended to be a change in the law. ○ <i>Reorganization Note:</i> If non-retail license fees are all combined in §1551, including the fees in §1361(2), then §1362 must be moved (unless it is deleted above).
<p>§1363. Manufacture of malt liquor or table wine; credit; furnishing materials and equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TERMINOLOGY: Headnote of section and text of sub-§2(A): should we replace “table wine” with “wine,” or is only a subset of all wine intended? ● CLARITY: Sub-§1 appears intended to prevent any manufacturer from having an interest in any wholesaler of malt liquor or wine. If so, the text is ineffective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By stating “holder of a manufacture’s certificate of approval” the text suggests Maine manufacturers, which receive licenses, are excluded [Note that the phrase “certificate of approval holder”, used in sub-§1’s headnote, is defined to include Maine manufacturers, but that phrase is not in the statutory text.] ○ By limiting the sub-§1 prohibition to situations where the manufacturer is “any other corporation” [than the wholesaler] the language exempts from the prohibition situations where the licensed wholesaler and manufacturer are the same, single corporation. Is this exception intended? ○ By stating “corporation which holds a wholesale license” the text suggests out-of-state wholesalers, which receive certificates of approval, are excluded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Similarly, sub-§2 prohibits loans from manufacturers to a “wholesale licensee”—does this include out-of-state wholesalers, who receive certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition) ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> explain what is intended and OPLA will re-draft this subsection ● REORGANIZATION: May want to move sub-§1 substance to §707 (see above) ● CLARITY: Given the confusing interplay of the “certificate of approval holder” and “licensee” definitions (which are broader in scope than “certificate of approval” and “license”) and confusion around definition of “wholesale licensee”, need to ensure that sub-§2 text matches its intent.
<p>§1364. Invoices and reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Sub-§1: what invoices are included: malt liquor and wine sales (1) from out-of-state manufacturers or wholesalers to Maine wholesalers? (2) from in-state manufacturers to Maine wholesalers? (As written, both are included.) ● CLARITY: should sub-§1 be limited to malt liquor and wine? (<i>Cf.</i> sub-§3) ● CLARITY: Sub-§2: the text is completely silent on <i>the topic</i> of the report ● OMISSION: Sub-§4: how do foreign low-alcohol spirits manufacturers obtain certificates of approval? (<i>See</i> §1361 above, which doesn’t cover these entities)
<p>§1365. Low-alcohol spirits product tax</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OMISSION: How do low-alcohol spirits manufacturers obtain certificates of approval? Also, who makes these items? (<i>See</i> questions under §2, §1361 & §1364 & Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits product questions) ● OMISSION: If a manufacturer with a certificate of approval sells low-alcohol spirits products to a Maine wholesale licensee, the 30¢ per gallon tax from this section applies. But, as written, if the low-alcohol spirits product is sold to the Maine wholesale licensee by an out-of-state wholesaler, then this tax is inapplicable. Is that intended? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Relatedly:</i> How do out-of-state wholesalers of low-alcohol spirits products obtain certificates of approval? (See Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits product questions) ● DUPLICATE: The second sentence of §1365 is redundant to §1364(4), although §1364(4) adds more detail to the requirement. It might make sense to add this detail to §1365 and then break each sentence of §1365 into its own subsection.
<p>§1366. Retail sales at farmers’ market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LOCATION: This provision authorizes retail sales, but is located in Subpart 3 of Title 28-A: “Non-retail sales.” Perhaps move to Subpart 2 “Retail Licenses”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It might also make sense to move §1367 to Subpart 2. ● CLARITY: In sub-§1 it would be helpful to add the names of the license types (small brewery, small winery and small distillery) eligible for farmers market sales authorization rather than just relying on the cross-references.

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GROSS-REFERENCE: Sub-§2(B) incorrectly cites the definition of “farmer’s market” as Title 7, section 415, subsection 1, ¶B — but it is actually in ¶A. ● CLARITY: If the farmers’ market is located in an unincorporated place, may the county commissioners approve selling liquor at the farmer’s market? (See §122) ● INCONSISTENCY / CONFLICT (maybe): The types of Maine manufacturers authorized to make sales at farmers’ markets under §1366 (only small breweries, small wineries and small distilleries) differs from the types of Maine manufacturers that may conduct taste testing events at farmers’ markets under §1367 (includes non-small breweries, wineries and distilleries). In addition, for retail sales under §1366(3)(C) the farmers market must have 6 separate stalls or booths but for taste testing under §1367 only 2 farmers must be part of the farmers’ market (due to the cross-reference to definition of farmers’ market in 7 MRSA §415(1)(A)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These differences between §1366 (retail sales) and §1367 (taste testing) may be purposeful, but the statute could be clearer that taste testing may be conducted if the requirements of §1367 are satisfied even if retail sales could not be conducted for the same manufacturer or at the same farmers’ market under §1366. Also, §1366(3)(B) and §1366(3)(F) should probably be rewritten, because they suggest the requirements of the 2 sections may be tied together.
<p>§1367. Tastings at farmers’ markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● INCONSISTENCY / CONFLICT (maybe): see §1366 above ● TYPO: Sub-§1 should read “has the same meaning as in” (a word is missing) ● OMISSION? Sub-§2, ¶F: prohibits farmers’ market taste testing events in municipalities that don’t allow retail sales. What about unincorporated places? ● OMISSION? Sub-§2, ¶D prohibits serving visibly intoxicated folks at farmers’ market taste testing events but there is no similar prohibition on serving minors at these taste testing events. Is this intentional? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under §705(4) a licensee may not allow minors “to consume or possess liquor . . . on the premises.” Thus, if the farmers’ market is considered “the premises” then adding an explicit prohibition on serving minors to §1367 is not strictly necessary. The farmers’ market is not always a “premises,” however. If the manufacturer has a farmers’ market license under §1366, the farmers’ market is a “premises” under §1366(3)(D), but there is no requirement to have such a license in §1367. (Indeed, only some manufacturers that conduct taste testing events under §1367 are even eligible for a §1366 sales license.) ○ OMISSION? All other taste testing provisions in Title 28-A require either a taste test license from the bureau or written permission from the bureau for the taste test event. No similar requirement is imposed here, is that intentional? (See Appendix E: Taste testing and product sampling.)
<p>§1368. Retail sales and taste testing at farmers’ markets</p>	
<p><i>Subchapter 4: Special Warehouses</i></p>	
<p>§1371. Special warehouse storage facilities controlled by certificate of approval holder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CONSISTENCY: Should the fees listed in sub-§2 be moved to §1551 (list of non-retail fees)? – See discussion under §1551 below.
<p>Chapter 55: Malt Liquor and Wine Wholesale Licenses</p>	
<p>§1401. Wholesale licenses</p> <p>Terminology note:</p> <p>§1361: out-of-state wholesalers are issued certificates of approval</p> <p>§1401: in-state wholesalers are issued licenses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Sub-§1: should this section be limited to licenses for selling and distributing malt liquor and wine in Maine? <i>I.e.</i>, out-of-state wholesalers who obtain certificates of approval under §1361 do not also need §1401 licenses, right? ● TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§§1, 9: should we remove “fortified wine” because it is a type of wine under the definition in §2(36)? ● OMISSION: May a wholesaler with a license to distribute malt liquor and wine under this section also distribute low-alcohol spirits? (See Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits product questions) ● DUPLICATE: The fees in §1401(2)(A) & (B) also appear in §1551(2)(A) & (C).

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Current Section : Title 28 - A	Notes and Questions
<p>§2(8): “certificate of approval holder” includes entities with certificates of approval and licensed in-state manufacturers (but not licensed in-state wholesalers)</p> <p>§2(14): “licensee” includes entities with either licenses or certificates of approval</p>	<p>Suggestion below under §1551 is either to locate all non-retail fees only in §1551 or locate them all with the underlying license provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the fees are all located in §1551, probably should rewrite §1551 to clarify that a separate \$600 fee applies to the wholesaler’s principal place of business and to any additional warehouse. • CLARITY: There are two fees listed under the “wholesale license” category of §1551—for storage of malt liquor or wine for one month, <i>see</i> §1551(2)(B) & (D)—that do not appear in §1401. Are these one-month storage fees related to §1401(4)’s temporary permit provisions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If so, §1401(4) should probably be amended to clarify that these permits are issued in one-month increments and the headnote of §1551 should be changed to “wholesale licenses <u>and permits</u>” ○ But, if the \$50 one-month fees are not related to §1401(4), then: the fee for §1401(4) permits must be identified (none is currently stated) <u>and</u> the bureau’s authority to issue and the conditions for obtaining these one-month storage licenses listed in §1551(2)(B) & (D) must be established in §1401. • TERMINOLOGY: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” in sub-§2(B), sub-§7 and sub-§8 intended to include out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition)
<p>§1402. Taste testing of wine and malt liquor products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is §1402 limited to licensed Maine wholesalers or all wholesalers, including out-of-state wholesalers that have certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition) • TERMINOLOGY: change “taste testing activity” to “taste testing events”? <i>see</i> §1368 • CLARITY: sub-§2: clarify these conditions apply to taste testing events <u>under this section</u> (not all taste testing under any other section...) • CLARITY: Other taste-testing statutory provisions (ex: §1051(8)) prohibit serving intoxicated persons. Is the intent to apply a similar prohibition to the taste testing events in §1402 (even though only retail licensees or agents can be served)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Note:</i> §705(3-A) generally prohibits licensees from serving liquor to visibly intoxicated persons, but only if the liquor is “to be consumed on the premises <i>where sold.</i>” §705(3-A) thus may not apply to §1402 events. ○ There is no need for a specific prohibition on serving minors because §705(4) prohibits licensees from allowing minors “to consume or possess liquor . . . on the premises” & these taste testing events occur on a licensed premises.
<p>§1402-A. Samples of products</p>	<p>Note: as drafted, this section likely only applies to Maine wholesalers because the word “licensee” is not used. Instead, it states “a person . . . licensed as a wholesaler.” (Foreign wholesaler are not “licensed”, they obtain certificates of approval via §1361.) Is that ok?</p>
<p>§1403. Interstate purchase or transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is the “wholesale licensee” referenced throughout this section intended to include an out-of-state wholesaler with a certificate of approval? (See Appendix J: wholesale licensee definition) • INCONSISTENCY Sub-§1 & 2’s headnotes suggests licensed in-state wholesalers of malt liquor and wine can purchase malt liquor and wine from all “certificate of approval holder[s]”—a term defined in sub-§2(8) to include licensed in-state manufacturers—but the text of sub-§1 & sub-§2 only authorizes wholesalers to purchase from a subset of these entities. Is the intent to include: all foreign manufacturers and wholesalers with certificates of approval as well as all licensed in-state manufacturers of malt liquor or wine? If so, clarify the language of both sub-§§. • CLARITY: Sub-§3 makes revocation of a wholesale license mandatory in certain circumstances; should there be a “notwithstanding §803” clause (because under §803 any violation of liquor laws can result in various penalties, not just license revocation)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Also, should the first sentence be amended to say: “The District Court Judge shall revoke the license <u>or certificate of approval</u> of any wholesale licensee”—to more accurately describe what occurs with an out-of-state wholesaler? • CLARITY: Sub-§4: should the final word “month” be “calendar month”?

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
§1403-A. Direct shipment of wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RELOCATION: This section allows manufacturers (not wholesalers) to ship wine directly to retail customers. But, it is located in Part 3, Sub-part 2 entitled “non-retail sales” and Chapter 55 related to “wholesale licenses”. Should this be moved to Subpart 2 (retail sales), chapter 45 (off-premises sales)? • CLARITY: Sub-§2 purports to impose a \$200 fee on any winery—inside or outside of Maine—that intends to ship wine directly to customers. But, to whom does the license requirement apply: Maine wineries (that ship anywhere) and out-of-state wineries (but only if they ship to Maine)? Sub-§3 suggests only the latter are included but sub-§2 does not contain any language imposing such a limitation. • CONFLICT? Is the fee for a direct shipper license an amount “not more than \$200” (as in sub-§2) or \$100 (as in sub-§3)? Or, are there two separate fees: an “application” fee of not more than \$200 with an additional \$100 “registration” fee to be paid before the first shipment is made to a Maine resident? • CLARITY: Sub-9: provides that sales tax registration (via Title 36, Part 3) is a condition for an out of state shipper to obtain a “certificate of approval” – but this section of statute relates to direct shipping “licenses”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestions:</i> If the Title 36 registration is required for the direct shipper <i>license</i>, §1403-A(9) should be amended accordingly. Alternatively, if the Title 36 registration is required for the shipper’s underlying certificate of approval, it may make sense to move this provision to §1401 and rewrite it to clarify whether <i>all</i> certificates of approval for out-of-state manufacturers are conditioned upon Title 36 registration or whether the requirement applies to certificates of approval but only for wineries that intend to apply for a direct shipper license. • CLARITY: Sub-§13 authorizes <i>the bureau</i> to suspend/revoke direct shipper licenses (or to accept offers of fines in compromise). Should this authority be clearly listed in Chapter 33 (ex: §801) as an exception to the “exclusive jurisdiction” of the District Court to discipline licensees for liquor law violations?
§1404. Unbonded wholesale licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is §1404 limited to licensed Maine wholesalers or does it apply to all wholesalers, including out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition) • CONFLICT: Sub-§1(C) requires a wholesale licensee to pay the excise taxes on all malt liquor or wine it orders. But, if the malt liquor or wine is produced by a licensed Maine manufacturer, then §1652(1) & (2) require the Maine manufacturer—not the wholesaler—to pay the tax.
§1405. Bonded wholesale licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Is §1405 limited to licensed Maine wholesalers or all wholesalers, including out-of-state wholesalers that have certificates of approval? (See Appendix J) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The language in sub-§1(F) suggests that “foreign wholesalers” are not considered to be wholesale licensees subject to this provision of law. • CLARITY: Sub-§2: explicitly limit section to “malt liquor and wine”? (Cf. sub-§§1, 3) • CLARITY: Sub-§2(B) provides that failure to pay excise taxes is grounds for suspension of wholesale license – does this mean revocation of the license or payment of a fine in compromise (both allowed in Chapter 33) are not options? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> if only suspension is possible, add “Notwithstanding section 803” to this provision and clearly state that license revocation or fines in lieu of suspension are unavailable. If all forms of discipline are available, amend sub-§2(B) to say “grounds for suspension discipline under Chapter 33”. • CLARITY: Under §1652 excise taxes are paid by a Maine manufacturer or importing wholesaler. This raises a question under §1405(2)(B): if the wholesale licensee is distributing and selling malt liquor or wine manufactured in Maine, is that wholesaler’s license subject to suspension because the <i>Maine manufacturer failed to pay</i> the excise taxes when due as required by §1652? Or, is the wholesaler’s license only subject to suspension for the manufacturer’s own failure to pay excise taxes on imported malt liquor and wine?
§1406. Report of changes in wholesale licensees and certificate of approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: In sub-§1 headnote, sub-§1(B)(1), sub-§2 (lead in) & sub-§3(A) & (B) does the phrase “wholesale licensees” include out-of-state wholesalers that have

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holders to bureau	<p>certificates of approval or only Maine wholesalers? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOPE: Sub-§1: should the requirement that “each certificate of approval holder” report its in-State wholesalers to the bureau be limited to manufacturers or foreign wholesalers of malt liquor and wine (<i>i.e.</i>, no need for distilleries or small distilleries, which are “certificate of approval holders,” to report their wholesaler to the bureau)? Compare sub-§2(A)(1) (converse requirement applies only to malt liquor and wine).
§1407. Exclusive distributors of certificate of approval holders' products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§1: should “liquor”(2x) be changed to “malt liquor or wine”? • CLARITY: Should §1407 be limited to Maine distribution? (Ex: “the exclusive distributor for specific brands of <u>malt liquor or wine in Maine . . .</u>”) • CLARITY: Violations of this provision are considered an unfair trade practice – is that the only remedy or is Chapter 33 discipline also available?
§1408. Posting of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? Sub-§1 refers to “licensed bottlers” – but where is the statutory authority to license bottlers and what are the qualifications for licensure? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Note:</i> “Winery” & “small winery” as defined in §2(29-B) & §2(37) include entities that bottle wine or hard cider, but if they are located in Maine they receive winery or small winery (not bottler) licenses under §1355-A, making them “certificate of approval holders” already covered by that phrase in sub-§1. Thus, the phrase “licensed bottlers” can be removed from §1408 unless the bureau issues distinct, non-winery bottler-only licenses. ○ <i>Note also:</i> §1551(3)(D) lists a \$1,000 fee for an in-State “bottler” license. If this is a type of in-State license available under §1355-A, should clarify in §1355-A(1) and create license qualifications & list powers of bottlers in a new sub-§ of §1355-A. • TERMINOLOGY: In sub-§1 (last phrase), sub-§2(headnote and text), & sub-§4, does the phrase “wholesale licensees” include out-of-state wholesalers that have certificates of approval or only Maine wholesalers? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition) • TYPO: Sub-§4: “manufacturer’s” should not be possessive (remove apostrophe)
Chapter 57: Certificate of Approval Holder and Maine Wholesale Licensee Agreement Act	<p>Note: There is no confusion about the scope of the phrase “wholesale licensee” in this chapter because the definition in §1451 clearly includes only licensed in-state wholesalers.</p>
§1451. Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Why is there a “notwithstanding §2(34)” in the definition of “wholesale licensee”? Does this “notwithstanding” suggest that the definition in §2(34)—which applies to the remainder of Title 28-A—includes out-of-state wholesalers? See questions under §2(34). • TERMINOLOGY: If change “brewer” and “distiller” to “brewery” and “distillery” in Section 2 of the Title, should also change those terms in §1451(3).
§1452. No inducement or coercion	
§1453. No dual distributorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§2 the structure of the first sentence suggests that a “bottler” is “authorized to distribute products” – if not, this should be clarified. • DUPLICATION (in part): Sub-§2: The requirement for a certificate of approval holder to list its wholesalers for the bureau is also set forth in §1406(1), although the two provisions have slightly different requirements.
§1454. Cancellation	
§1455. Notice of intent to terminate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Sub-§1: change headnote from “written notice” to “written notices”? • INCONSISTENCY (intentional?): The “good cause” grounds for termination, amendment, cancellation or nonrenewal of an agreement in §1454(1) do not match the listed grounds for which notice of an intended termination is not required in §1455(1); paragraphs D are different. Is the difference in these two lists intentional?
§1456. Assignment, transfer or sale of business	
§1457. Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: What is the meaning of the second-to-last sentence of sub-§2? Rewrite? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Option 1:</i> If the parties agree to split the arbitrator’s costs 50/50, then no

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	<p>provisions of the Uniform Arbitration Act govern the arbitration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Option 2:</i> The Uniform Arbitration Act’s provisions generally govern the arbitration except that the fees are split 50/50 rather than being allocated in accordance with the Uniform Act. <i>See</i> 14 MRSA §5936 (Uniform Act provision stating that the arbitration agreement or arbitration award defines who pays fees). ● CROSS REFERENCE: Sub-§2: Replace “Maine Uniform Arbitration Act” with “Uniform Arbitration Act,” the short title designated by 14 MRSA §5949.
§1458. Judicial remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Is the civil suit remedy (by wholesalers against certificate of approval holders) the sole remedy for violations of this Chapter? Or, may the bureau also impose licensee sanctions under Chapter 33 for these violations? (If no Chapter 33 penalties are available—<i>i.e.</i>, if a lawsuit between the parties is the sole remedy—then the inapplicability of Chapter 33 probably should be explicitly stated in this section.)
§1459. Price of product	
§1460. Retaliatory action prohibited	
§1461. Management and personnel of wholesale licensee	
§1462. No waiver; good faith settlements	
§1463. Sale of certificate of approval holder	
§1464. Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLEANUP: Is this section (act applies from 1979 onward...) still necessary?
§1465. Right of free association	
Chapter 59: Sales Representatives	
§1501. Lists of officers, partners and sales representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Does this section apply to all authorized manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers? (That is how it is currently written) Or, only a subset of these entities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that §1551 lists sales representatives fees for a “manufacturer or certificate of approval holder”, which would only include manufacturers and foreign wholesalers, not in-State wholesalers or on-premises or off-premises retailers.
§1502. License; fee; renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: This provision is drafted broadly and, read in concert with §1501, implies that all individuals who sell liquor—for all manufacturers and wholesalers as well as any person selling in any on-premises or off-premises retail establishment—is a sales representative who “shall” apply for a license. Is the requirement for licensed sales representatives intended to be this broad—<i>all</i> of these entities? If not, there should be a definition of “sales representative” here or in §2 to add clarity. ● CLARITY: Should there be a specific statement that it is a violation of this Title to sell liquor without a sales representative license (when the license is required)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If so, what would be the penalty? <i>Options:</i> impose Chapter 33 penalties on the employer (manufacturer, wholesaler, etc.) <u>and/or</u> civil or criminal penalties on the sales representative/employee who fails to obtain a license?
§1503. Revocation of license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLARITY: Is license revocation the only mandatory discipline authorized & is it mandatory for licensed sales representatives who violate this title or implementing rules? <i>I.e.</i>, they can’t instead be issued a warning, fined or have their license suspended? If so, add “notwithstanding section 803” to this section. If alternative forms of discipline are available, then delete §1503 as redundant.
§1504. Samples of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TERMINOLOGY: Change “distilled spirits” to “spirits” (defined term) throughout. ● TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§3-A: change “agent” to “sales representative”? ● TERMINOLOGY: Lead-in: what is a spirits supplier? (See question under §1052-D) ● DUPLICATION/INCONSISTENCY? Sub-§3-A (with sub-§4) and sub-§6 both authorize pouring partial-bottle samples for on-premises licensees. The attendant requirements differ in these subsections (logs of names, requiring person to be over age 21, etc.). Should these subsections be combined? ● CLARITY: Sub-§7 when would a retail licensee be “giving” samples under this

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions												
	<p>section? The lead-in language to this section indicates that only manufacturers or suppliers are authorized to give samples to retail licenses under this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is the intent instead that the sales representative keep records on samples they have given out and retailers keep records of samples they have received? 												
<p>§1505. Participation in tasting events</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OMISSION? Is the list of taste-testing events—in which licensed sales representative may participate subject to the conditions of this section—set forth in the lead-in to this section complete? If the list is accurate, does that mean licensed sales representatives are prohibited from participating in other taste-testing events or, are they permitted to participate, but they are exempt from the conditions of this section? The taste-testing event sections that are not listed in this section currently include: §1051(6): which explicitly allows spirits <i>sales representatives</i> to conduct taste-testing events for on-premises retail licensees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ §1052-D: special event taste-testing events by manufacturers, certificate of approval holders, spirits brokers/suppliers, etc. Unlike §1501(6), this section does not explicitly require sales representatives to participate but does require the entity to list all people who will be pouring at the event. <i>See</i> §1502-D(7)(K) & (L). ○ §1368: which allows licensed Maine small breweries, small wineries and small distilleries to conduct taste-testing events at farmers’ markets. (Predicate question: are these entities required to have licensed sales representatives under §1502?) ○ §1402: which allows wholesale licensees to conduct taste-testing events on their own premises or on a retail licensee’s premises (but not for the general public). ● CLARITY: The lead-in to §1505 and the provisions it cross-references—§§460, 1051(8), 1205 & 1207—make participation of a licensed sales representative (and thus the additional requirements of §1505) optional at these taste testing events. <u>What rules apply if a licensed sales representative does not participate in the taste-testing event?</u> (Does the Legislature want to specify?) For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Who may pour the product? Must it be an agent/employee of the licensee-host? ○ Must the person pouring the product have completed an alcohol server education course? <i>See</i> §§460, 1051(8), 1205, 1207, 1505(5) (all requiring a licensed sales representative who pours the products to complete an alcohol server education course but not mentioning whether such a course is required by a pourer who is not a licensed sales representative). ○ May educational presentations be made as in §1505(1)? <i>Compare</i> §§460, 1205, 1207 (no mention educational presentations) <i>with</i> §1051(8)(Q) (discussing advertising material but not educational presentations). ○ May complimentary food or snacks be served as in §1505(2)? If yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there a \$200 limit on snacks? <i>Compare</i> §§460, 1205, 1207 (no mention of snacks) <i>with</i> §1051(8)(P) (imposing same \$200 snack limit). ▪ Must records and invoices of food cost be kept as in §1505(3)? 												
<p>Chapter 61: Nonretail Licenses and Fees</p>													
<p>§1551. Fees for nonretail licenses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TERMINOLOGY: Change “distiller” in sub-§3(A) and “small distiller” in sub-§3(H) to “distillery” and “small distillery” respectively. <i>See</i> §1355-A(5). ● CLARITY/OMISSION?: Some of the license types with fees listed in this section do not appear elsewhere in Title 28-A—put differently, no statute authorizes the bureau to issue these licenses or establishes the license qualifications: <table border="1" data-bbox="675 1690 1442 1927"> <tbody> <tr> <td>§1551(2)(B)</td> <td>\$50</td> <td>One-month storage of malt liquor (unless these are the temp. permits in §1401(4))</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1551(2)(D)</td> <td>\$50</td> <td>One-month storage of wine (unless these are the temp. permits in §1401(4))</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1551(3)(C)</td> <td>\$1000</td> <td>Rectifier (includes bottling)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1551(3)(D)</td> <td>\$1000</td> <td>Bottler only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	§1551(2)(B)	\$50	One-month storage of malt liquor (unless these are the temp. permits in §1401(4))	§1551(2)(D)	\$50	One-month storage of wine (unless these are the temp. permits in §1401(4))	§1551(3)(C)	\$1000	Rectifier (includes bottling)	§1551(3)(D)	\$1000	Bottler only
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Analysis of Title 28-A pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15

Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions																												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUPLICATE (in part): Section 1551 contains some but not all of the non-retail license fees for Title 28-A, and some, but not all, of the fees in §1551 also appear in sections of the title describing the underlying licenses. There are two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option 1: List all nonretail fees <u>only</u> in §1551 (remove them from other sections), adding the following fees that are missing from current §1551: <table border="1" data-bbox="656 359 1523 873"> <tbody> <tr> <td>§1355-A(6)</td> <td>Not stated</td> <td>Tenant brewery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1355-A(7)</td> <td>Not stated</td> <td>Tenant winery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1355-B(7)</td> <td>\$100</td> <td>Research manufacturer license</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1361(2)</td> <td>\$100</td> <td>Manufacturer/foreign wholesaler certificate of approval for ≤ 120 gallons malt liquor or wine</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">§1371(2)</td> <td>\$600</td> <td>Special warehouse storage facility – malt liquor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$600</td> <td>Special warehouse storage facility – wine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$600</td> <td>Special warehouse storage facility – spirits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1401(2)(B)</td> <td>\$600</td> <td>Additional warehouse for licensed Maine wholesaler of malt liquor or wine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1401(4)</td> <td>Not stated</td> <td>Temporary storage permits (unless these are the one-month wine & malt liquor fees in §1551(2))</td> </tr> <tr> <td>§1553</td> <td>\$100</td> <td>Post-secondary educational institution sampling</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> ○ Option 2: List non-retail license fees only in the statutory sections outlining the qualifications / issuance of the underlying license. This would leave only the filing fees and label registration fees in §1551. But, this option highlights the need to create licensing statutes for the license types identified above for which no licensing statute currently exists (e.g., rectifiers, bottlers, one-month storage). • CLARITY/OMISSION: Where in Title 28 A is the requirement for registering labels? (Fees are set forth in §1551(5)(B).) To whom does it apply? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that BABLO's rules for label registration cite §6(2) as authority for label registration requirements, but that statute is inapt. 	§1355-A(6)	Not stated	Tenant brewery	§1355-A(7)	Not stated	Tenant winery	§1355-B(7)	\$100	Research manufacturer license	§1361(2)	\$100	Manufacturer/foreign wholesaler certificate of approval for ≤ 120 gallons malt liquor or wine	§1371(2)	\$600	Special warehouse storage facility – malt liquor	\$600	Special warehouse storage facility – wine	\$600	Special warehouse storage facility – spirits	§1401(2)(B)	\$600	Additional warehouse for licensed Maine wholesaler of malt liquor or wine	§1401(4)	Not stated	Temporary storage permits (unless these are the one-month wine & malt liquor fees in §1551(2))	§1553	\$100	Post-secondary educational institution sampling
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§1552. Bottle club fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUPLICATE: This fee is also set forth in §161(1)(B) – eliminate? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Other option:</i> if this fee is kept here to make the list of nonretail fees in Chapter 61 complete, then should the fee for B.Y.O.B. function permits be added to this Chapter? <i>See</i> §163(2) (\$10 per day of the function). 																												
PART 4: TAXES AND ALCOHOL PREMIUM																													
Chapter 65: Taxes																													
§1651. Consumers' tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: §1651(1) indicates that “the commission” (the State Liquor and Lottery Commission) sets the retail price of spirits. But, §83-C(2) states that BABLO sets the wholesale <i>and retail prices</i> of spirits in Maine without mentioning the commission. • ERROR? §1651(1) states the commission sets “the retail price at which to sell all spirits <i>to</i> agency liquor stores” – but spirits are sold <u>to</u> agency liquor stores at the wholesale price and sold <u>by</u> agency liquor stores at the retail price. Should this phrase be rewritten as: “the retail price at which spirits must be sold <i>by</i> agency liquor stores”? • TERMINOLOGY: Should the word “liquor” be changed to “spirits” in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-§1: Must the price of spirits be sufficient “to pay all <i>liquor-related</i> expenses of [BABLO]” or should the price instead be sufficient to pay “<i>spirits-related</i>” expenses ○ Sub-§2(C): BABLO authority to reduce the price of certain “liquor” items ○ Sub-§2(D): BABLO authority to reduce other “liquor” prices 																												
§1652. Excise tax on malt liquor and wine; deficiency account; credits; refunds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCONSISTENCY: The excise tax on malt liquor in sub-§1 only applies to malt liquor “sold in the State” while the excise taxes on low-alcohol spirits products in sub-§1-A and wine in sub-§2 apply when those products are “manufactured in or imported into the State.” Should the language of these provisions match? <i>See also</i> §1209 question. 																												

Analysis of Title 28-A pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15

Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCATION: Should 30¢ per gallon product tax on low-alcohol spirits manufacturing in §1365 be combined with or at least relocated next to the \$1.24 per gallon excise tax paid by the Maine manufacturer or importing wholesaler pursuant to §1652(1-A)? • CLARITY/DUPLICATE TAX: “wine” as defined in §2(36) includes all “fortified wine” and some “low-alcohol spirits” products. Are the products that qualify as both wine and fortified wine and/or low-alcohol spirits subject to both the wine (sub-§2) and the fortified wine/low-alcohol spirits product (sub-§1-A) excise taxes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Similarly, “hard cider” as defined in §2(12-A) is a subset of “wine” as defined in §2(36). Do both the wine and the hard cider taxes from sub-§2 apply to hard cider products? (Compare: Sub-§2 clearly exempts “sparkling wine” from the “wine” excise tax, but it does not also clearly exempt “hard cider.”) <p>(See Appendix B: Low-alcohol spirits product and hard cider questions)</p> • CLARITY: Sub-§2-B: Is license revocation (“take back”) by BABLO (not by the District Court) the only penalty available for failure to pay excise tax under sub-§2-B? If so, should state “notwithstanding Chapter 33” in sub-§2-B. Or, if all of the Chapter 33 penalties and process are available, that should be clarified in this subsection. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§4: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” as used in this subsection intended to include <u>only</u> Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: <u>wholesale licensee definition</u>) Should the phrase be rewritten as “<u>importing</u> wholesale licensee” to match sub-§§1, 1-A & 2? • CLARITY: Sub-§4, ¶B: what is a “supplier”? Is it different for malt liquor and wine as compared to a “supplier” of spirits in §1052-D(1)? Does it need a definition? • CLARITY: The first sentence is confusing—does “resale to” modify only “an airline” or the entire list of items following “resale to”? Perhaps the lead-in should simply say: “The bureau shall grant to the wholesale licensee a credit of all state excise tax paid in connection with a sale <u>when the wholesale licensee presents proof that the sale was made</u> under the following conditions.” • INCONSISTENCY: A wholesale licensee who sells malt liquor or wine to a “food service organization” (unlicensed entity that caters international flights, <i>see</i> §83-B(8)) does <u>not</u> receive a credit for excise taxes paid in connection with that sale, by contrast, under §1652(4)(D)(3), if the wholesale licensee sells malt liquor or wine to <i>a licensee</i> registered to resell the product to an airline for international flights, a credit is given. • TERMINOLOGY: Sub-§4(D)(3): change “table wine” to “wine” or are these credits only intended to apply to a subset of all types of wine?
<p>Chapter 67: Alcoholism Prevention, Education, Treatment and Research</p>	
<p>§1703. Premiums; collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§1: does only the bureau sell spirits (see discussion under §455, §606, §503)? If not, should this section be amended to require the section 90 contractor (a.k.a. the wholesale liquor provider) to collect premiums when selling spirits?
<p>PART 5: NONBEVERAGE USE OF LIQUOR</p>	
<p>Chapter 75: Sale of Food products with a High Alcohol Content</p>	
<p>§1901. Restrictions on sale of food containing liquor</p>	
<p>§1902. Penalties</p>	
<p>PART 6: PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES</p>	
<p>Chapter 81: Prohibited Acts by Minors</p>	
<p>§2051. Prohibited acts by minors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REORGANIZATION: Should the fine amounts be consolidated in sub-§2 rather than being listed 9 times in sub-§1 (they are all identical)? • CLARITY: Sub-§1(D-2) sets forth the penalty for a minor to furnish a false ID to a

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	<p>minor – it is a civil violation. What is the penalty for an adult to furnish a false ID to a minor? (Is it the generally stated Class D crime in §2081(1)(A), <i>i.e.</i>, “aid[ing] or assist[ing]” a minor in procuring alcohol? Should ID furnishing be stated more clearly?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§4: is the intent that the prohibition on charging a minor under §2051 and §2052 be limited to “any given instance in which the same set of facts is involved” as in sub-§3? As written, there is no temporal limitation on the charge prohibition. • CONSISTENCY: Sub-§6: the phrase “and the evidence of the violation of this section is obtained as a result of a person contacting emergency medical services or law enforcement” is only located in ¶B, but it seems likely intended to apply to ¶A as well. Is that true? If so, repeat in ¶A or move to blocked ¶ below. [Same question §2087]
§2052. Illegal transportation by minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§4: as with §2051(4), is there intended to be a temporal limitation on the prohibition on charging a minor with both §2051 and §2052 offenses?
§2053. Suspension of minor's operator's license for violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: Despite subsection 4’s protestations to the contrary, a portion of the license suspension penalties in this section do conflict with Title 15, Part 6 (<i>a.k.a.</i> the Maine Juvenile Code) in two ways. Specifically, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15 MRSA §3314(3-A) authorizes the juvenile court to suspend a juvenile’s (person under age 18’s) driver’s license for <i>up to 6 months</i> for a violation of 28-A MRSA §2052. But, 28-A MRSA §2053(1)(C) imposes a mandatory suspension of <i>one year</i> for a 3rd violation of §2052. If the penalties in §2053 are preferred, it may make sense to amend both the Maine Juvenile Code and §2053(4) to make that clear. ○ 15 MRSA §3314(3-A) does not authorize the juvenile court to suspend the license of a juvenile found to have violated 28-A MRSA §2051(1)(D), but 28-A MRSA §2053(1-A) authorizes the court to suspend the license of a minor found to have violated §2051(1)(D). Should probably amend the Maine Juvenile Code for clarity. <p><i>Alternatively</i>, if the Maine Juvenile Code’s license-suspension provisions are intended to control the penalties imposed on a defendant less than 18 years of age (a “juvenile”) and §2053 is intended to control the penalties imposed on a defendant aged 18-20, that bifurcation should be clarified in §2053(4).</p>
§2054. Execution of suspension stayed during appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMISSION? Is the stay on imposition of a driver’s license suspension intended to apply only to §2052 (as currently written) or also to §2051(D) offenses? <i>See</i> §2053(1-A)
Chapter 83: Prohibited Acts in General	
§2071. Failure to appear before the bureau	Sub-§1 is a tongue twister! (Not necessary to change it, unless VLA so desires.)
§2072. Illegal deposit or possession with intent to sell	<i>Note: per ancient caselaw, to “deposit” is to place in a warehouse, store or other location (as opposed to having the item in one’s possession).</i>
§2073. Importation and transportation of liquor within the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: Sub-§3’s headnote and lead-in indicate sub-§3 governs when “liquor may be legally imported into and transported within the State.” But, only the activities in ¶E explicitly involve both importation and transportation in the State. By contrast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The activities permitted in ¶¶A, B, C-1, D and F do not explicitly involve importation of liquor. Should they be rewritten specifically to authorize importation (esp. ¶A)? Alternatively, if importation is not authorized by these paragraphs, maybe put in a new subsection? • DUPLICATIONS / CONFLCITS / CLARITY: Some of the activities permitted in sub-§3 have analogous provisions in §2075 (importation/transportation of spirits) and §2077 (importation/transportation of malt liquor and wine). <u>See Appendix H: Transportation and importation questions.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Suggestion:</i> reorganize import/transport provisions to add clarity • REORGANIZATION: Why is sub-§3(F)—which authorizes hospitals and state institutions to purchase spirits from agency liquor stores—located in §2073, which is a section about importation and transportation of liquor? Move this provision to §606?
§2074. Illegal transportation of liquor	

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
on or off licensed premises	
§2074-A. Illegal storage, purchase or sale of spirits by an on-premises licensee; penalty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Should the phrase “liquor bottles” in the opening paragraph be “spirits bottles” or “bottles of spirits”? Section headnote suggests §2074-A is limited to spirits. Also, malt liquor is allowed to be sold in reusable bottles. <i>See</i> §1355-A(3)(C). • CLARITY: Are fines in lieu of or in addition to suspension or warnings available for violations of this section? Or, are only the specific penalties in sub-§§1&2 available?
§2075. Importation and transportation of spirits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix H: Transportation and importation questions. • CONFLICT: §2075(1-A)(A) renders illegal importation of < 10 gallons of spirits a civil violation, but 28-A MRSA §1 provides that importing alcohol “in violation of law” is a Class E crime. Should 28-A MRSA §1 state, “Except as otherwise provided in this Title” so that more specific penalties—like this provision—apply if there is a conflict with §1? [Same question for §2077(1-A)(A)] • OMISSION: What is the penalty for illegally transporting > 4 quarts of spirits in the state in violation of §2075(2)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Option 1:</i> Does the Legislature intend to rely on the general Class E penalty in 28-A MRSA §1? If so, it creates an odd result: illegally <i>transporting</i> between 4 quarts and 10 gallons of spirits within the State would be a Class E crime but illegally <i>importing</i> that amount would only be a civil violation under §2075(1-A)(A). ○ <i>Option 2:</i> Adopt same penalty structure as for importation of spirits in §2075(1-A). This mirrors §2077(1-A) & (2) (same prohibitions on malt liquor and wine).
§2076. Illegal delivery of liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTES: Change section and sub-§1 headnotes from “liquor” to “spirits”?
§2077. Importation and transportation of malt liquor and wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix H: Transportation and importation questions. • ERROR? Sub-§1-A: Why would a small brewery or small winery (other than a direct shipper in §1403-A) be importing malt liquor and wine into the State? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the language allowing small breweries and small wineries to import malt liquor and is retained, should it be limited to §1355-A licensees? • CLARITY: Sub-§2: What entity has a duty to ensure there is an invoice: licensed seller or licensed recipient? (Should clarify to know who may be penalized via Chapter 33.) • CONFLICT: §2077(1-A)(A) renders illegal importation of < 10 gallons of malt liquor or wine a civil violation, but 28-A MRSA §1 provides that importing alcohol “in violation of law” is a Class E crime. Should 28-A MRSA §1 state, “Except as otherwise provided in this Title” so that more specific penalties—like this provision—apply if there is a conflict with §1? [Same question for §2075(1-A)(A)] • TERMINOLOGY: Is the phrase “wholesale licensee” as used in Sub-§§1-A & 1-B intended to include only Maine wholesalers or also out-of-state wholesalers with certificates of approval? (See Appendix J: Wholesale licensee definition)
§2077-B. Interstate shipping of liquor prohibited	
§2078. Illegal sale of liquor	
§2079. Aiding children in illegal possession or sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: The headnote of this section does not appear to match the text of the section... Perhaps state: “<i>Involving Aiding children in illegal possession or sale</i>”?
§2081. Furnishing or allowing consumption of liquor by certain persons prohibited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT (partial) & DUPLICATION (partial): Sub-§1(A)&(B) This offense overlaps with but also differs from the Class D endangering the welfare of a child offense in Title 17-A for “knowingly” selling or furnishing “to a child under 16 years of age any intoxicating liquor . . .” <i>See</i> 17-A MRSA §554(1)(B). Are the differences and duplications intentional? (See Appendix I: comparing these offenses) • CONFLICT (in part): §2081(1)(D) makes it a Class E crime to, among other things, furnish or <i>sell</i> imitation liquor to a minor. Section 2082, by contrast, makes it a civil violation to “sell or offer for sale or exchange” imitation liquor to a minor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note that there is an exception to the offense in §2081(1)(D) if the furnishing of liquor occurs in the home of a minor and in the presence of the minor’s parent or guardian. Maybe those offenses are intended to be civil violations under §2802?

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	But, it is likely rare for imitation liquor to be sold in someone's home.
§2082. Sale of imitation liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT: with §2081(1)(D) – see above • DUPLICATION: The exception for “beverages containing <i>more than</i> ½ of 1% alcohol by volume” in §2082(2)(B) is unnecessarily duplicative; “imitation liquor” is defined in §2(13) as “any product containing <i>less than</i> ½ of 1% alcohol by volume.”
§2085. False statement by retail employee	
§2086. Sale or furnishing of brewing or wine-making equipment prohibited	
§2087. Refusal to provide proper identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR: §2087(1)(A) add a word: “The person is present on <u>the</u> licensed premises at a time when minors are not permitted to be on the premises.” • CONSISTENCY: Sub-§6: the phrase “and the evidence of the violation of this section is obtained as a result of a person contacting emergency medical services or law enforcement” is only located in ¶B, but it seems likely intended to apply to ¶A as well. Is that true? If so, repeat in ¶A or move to blocked ¶ below. [Same question §2051]
§2088. Vaporized alcohol	
§2089. Powdered alcohol	
PART 7: ENFORCEMENT	
Chapter 91: Enforcement and Jurisdiction	
<i>Subchapter 1: General</i>	
§2201. Jurisdiction of courts	
§2202. Bail after failure to comply with terms of bond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERMINOLOGY: Change “justice” to “judge or justice”?
§2203. Evidence of illegal sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Remove “of illegal sale” from headnote to capture both subsections?
<i>Subchapter 2: Officials and Their Duties</i>	
§2211. Power of law enforcement officers to stop vehicles; restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: Remove “restrictions” because no restrictions appear in the section?
<i>Subchapter 3: Search and Seizure</i>	
§2221-A. Forfeiture of liquor and property used in illegal manufacture, transportation and sale of liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFUSING STRUCTURE / INCONSISTENCY: Sub-§2 gives jurisdiction over property subject to forfeiture under sub-§1(A)—<i>i.e.</i>, non-conveyances—to any court with jurisdiction over the property <u>or</u> a related criminal proceeding involving the property. By contrast, sub-§4(A) gives jurisdiction over property subject to forfeiture under sub-§1(B)—<i>i.e.</i>, conveyances—only to any Superior Court with jurisdiction over the property. Should these provisions be combined in sub-§2—which is entitled “jurisdiction—and should they be identical (<i>i.e.</i>, allow the court hearing the criminal case to deal with forfeiture of conveyances)? • HEADNOTE: Sub-§3: should the headnote be rewritten as: “Conveyances not subject to forfeiture” to more clearly describe this subsection? • CLARIFY: Sub-§4: the headnote to this subsection suggests it outlines the procedures for <u>all</u> forfeiture proceedings, but sub-§4(A) outlines the process to file a petition only for property subject to forfeiture under sub-§1(B)—<i>i.e.</i>, conveyances. Two questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Who may file a petition for forfeiture of property described in sub-¶1-A—<i>i.e.</i>, non-conveyances? Is it the same as for conveyances? If so, amend sub-§4(A). ○ Do the other paragraphs of sub-§4 apply to forfeiture of non-conveyances as well as conveyances? (Probably yes, which is why ¶A’s language is so confusing)
§2223. Dumping of evidence; prima facie evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY/ERROR?: §2223(2) makes it a crime to violate this section, but subsection 1 only creates an evidentiary rule and does not actually prohibit any conduct. Technically, as written §2223(2) makes it a Class E crime for the factfinder (judge or jury?) not to follow the evidentiary rule. If the intent is instead to make the “pouring out or other destruction of fluids . . . on or about the premises which are

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
	about to be . . . searched” a Class E crime, then sub-§2 should be rewritten.
§2228. Recovery of liquor and damages upon final judgment	
§2229. Disposal of forfeited liquors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: §2229(1) states all forfeited “liquor” must be turned over to the bureau and disposed of in the same manner as abandoned liquor under §2230.
§2230. Abandonment of liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issue 1: §2230(2)(B) similarly states that abandoned liquor must be transferred to the bureau for disposal. But it does not explain the process for disposal. ○ Issue 2: §2229(2) creates a specific process for forfeited <i>spirits</i> either to be re-sold by the bureau or poured into the ground by order of the court. How does this process fit with the statement in §2229(1) that all forfeited liquor should be disposed of “in the same manner” as abandoned liquor under §2230? Does it mean that the process for disposing of abandoned spirits should be the process in §2229(2)? Probably not, because unlike forfeited spirits there is no court involved with abandoned spirits that can decide whether to restock or destroy the spirits. <p>Suggest rewriting these sections to clarify whether all of the same processes (timeline and final disposal) apply to both §2229 and §22230. In addition, may want to clarify process for final disposal by bureau of malt liquor or wine.</p>
PART 8: LIQUOR LIABILITY	
Chapter 100: Maine Liquor Liability Act	
§2501. Short title	
§2502. Purposes	
§2503. Definitions	
§2504. Plaintiffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: §2504(2) only limits the plaintiffs in suits alleging negligence, not those alleging recklessness. Suggested change: “Persons who may not bring suit <u>based on negligent conduct</u>”
§2505. Defendants	
§2506. Negligent service of liquor; liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: §2506(2) states a “server” is liable for negligent service to an intoxicated individual. As defined, “server” includes both licensees and their employees and non-licensees and their employees. But, under §2505(1) & (2), only a “server who is a licensee or employee or agent of a licensee” can be a defendant in a §2506(2) lawsuit. Should this restricted scope of “server” be made explicit in §2506(2)? • HEADNOTE: change §2056(3) to “Negligent conduct <u>defined</u>”? (for clarity)
§2507. Reckless service of liquor; liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEADNOTE: change §2057(3) to “Reckless conduct <u>defined</u>”? (for clarity)
§2508. Damages	
§2509. Limit on awards	
§2510. Common law defenses	
§2511. Exclusive remedy	
§2512. Named and retained; several liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMITTED WORDS? §2512(1) probably should read: “No action against a server may be maintained unless the minor, <u>or</u> the intoxicated individual <u>to whom liquor was served</u> or the estate of <u>such a</u> the minor or intoxicated individual is named as a defendant in the action. . .” [I.e., “<i>the</i> minor” and “<i>the</i> intoxicated individual” refers to <i>the individual who was served liquor</i> and who must be retained as a co-defendant] ○ Could make a similar change in §2512(2): “The intoxicated individual <u>to whom liquor was served</u> and any server . . . are each severally liable”
§2513. Notice required	
§2514. Statute of limitations	
§2515. Evidence of responsible serving practices	
§2516. Privileges	

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Current Section : Title 28-A	Notes and Questions
§2517. Insurance records	
§2519. Approval of alcohol server education courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLARITY: §2519(5) creates a \$28 per participant fee for “a <i>bureau</i> alcohol server education course.” Is this course given by the bureau and thus different from the courses offered by 3rd parties that must be approved by the bureau under sub-§1? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the bureau <u>does offer</u> its own courses: should the bureau’s authority to offer its own courses be stated in §2519? Must those courses follow the criteria in sub-§3 and must those courses have certified instructors under sub-§6 (as written, those subsections only apply to courses seeking “approval” and “approved” courses)? ○ If the bureau <u>does not offer</u> its own courses: is the \$28 fee in sub-§5 meant to be the total fee that an approved course may charge participants, even though sub-§5 requires the bureau to retain the entire fee (and not give anything to the course providers)? If so, how does this \$28 fee relate to sub-§7, which creates a \$3 per person fee to the bureau for approved courses. ○ <i>Note:</i> BABLO’s website provides an online course with an \$18 fee. <i>See</i> https://www1.maine.gov/cgi-bin/online/trainsellserve/main.cgi. BABLO’s authority to approve an Internet-based course appears in sub-§9 but that subsection doesn’t provide for a different fee for internet-based courses.
§2519-A. Rules	
§2520. Liquor service education	

Other terminology issues: Subcommittee should pick one, OPLA and ROS can identify necessary changes.

- “foreign” versus “out of state” to describe manufacturers, wholesalers, etc.
- “instate” versus “in-state” to describe manufacturers, wholesalers, etc.
- “off-premise retail licensee” versus “off-premises retail licensee” (also “on premises” versus “on premise retail licensee”)
 - The defined terms are “on premise retail licensee” and “off premise retail licensee” in §2(27)(A) & (B) but that phrasing is stilted and inconsistently used throughout the title. *See also* §2(27) (on premise and off premise catering). The preferred terms (per OPLA and ROS) are “on premises” and “off premises.”

Other drafting standards issues: The following issues appear in scattered sections throughout Title 28-A (we have a list). Is it acceptable to the committee to make these changes to comply with legislative drafting standards?

- **Gendered pronouns**, for example “his” or “he”, should be gender-neutral per 1 MRSA §7-A(B) (“In preparing any legislation which amends a section or larger division of statutes, the Revisor of Statutes shall be authorized to change any masculine or feminine gender word to a gender-neutral word when it is clear that the state is not exclusively applicable to members of one sex. The Revisor of Statutes shall not otherwise alter the sense, meaning or effect of any statute.”).
- **Prohibiting action; “no person may”:** The Drafting Manual, pages 101-102, directs that statutory prohibitions should be written as “A person may not [do X]” rather than “No person may [do X].”
- **Forfeitures:** When a person commits a crime or a civil violation and is ordered to pay a monetary penalty, the person is ordered to pay a “fine” not a “forfeiture” according to the Drafting Manual, page 149.
- **Provided that:** This phrase is not preferred in statute and should, where possible, be replaced with “as long as” or “if” according to page 117 of the Drafting Manual.
- **Others?** The Revisor’s Office will likely identify and propose other technical, drafting standards changes during the drafting process for any “revision” bill the committee may choose to generate.