



# House of Representatives

**File No. 780**

General Assembly

January Session, 2023

**(Reprint of File No. 118)**

Substitute House Bill No. 6548  
As Amended by House Amendment  
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner  
May 12, 2023

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER  
PROTECTION'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ALCOHOLIC  
LIQUOR REGULATION.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 30-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

3 For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context indicates a  
4 different meaning:

5 (1) "Airline" means any (A) United States airline carrier holding a  
6 certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Civil  
7 Aeronautics Board under Section 401 of the Federal Aviation Act of  
8 1958, as amended from time to time, or (B) foreign flag carrier holding a  
9 permit under Section 402 of said act.

10 (2) "Alcohol" (A) means the product of distillation of any fermented  
11 liquid that is rectified at least once and regardless of such liquid's origin,

12 and (B) includes synthetic ethyl alcohol which is considered nonpotable.

13 (3) "Alcoholic beverage" and "alcoholic liquor" include the four  
14 varieties of liquor defined in subdivisions (2), (5), [(21)] (20) and [(22)]  
15 (21) of this section (alcohol, beer, spirits and wine) and every liquid or  
16 solid, patented or unpatented, containing alcohol, beer, spirits or wine  
17 and at least one-half of one per cent alcohol by volume, and capable of  
18 being consumed by a human being as a beverage. Any liquid or solid  
19 containing more than one of the four varieties so defined belongs to the  
20 variety which has the highest percentage of alcohol according to the  
21 following order: Alcohol, spirits, wine and beer, except as provided in  
22 subdivision [(22)] (21) of this section.

23 (4) "Backer" means, except in cases where the permittee is the  
24 proprietor, the proprietor of any business or club, incorporated or  
25 unincorporated, that is engaged in manufacturing or selling alcoholic  
26 liquor and in which business a permittee is associated, whether as an  
27 agent, employee or part owner.

28 (5) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation  
29 of a decoction or infusion of barley, hops and malt in drinking water.

30 (6) "Boat" means any vessel that is (A) operating on any waterway of  
31 this state, and (B) engaged in transporting passengers for hire to or from  
32 any port of this state.

33 (7) "Case price" means the price of a container made of cardboard,  
34 wood or any other material and containing units of the same class and  
35 size of alcoholic liquor. A case of alcoholic liquor, other than beer,  
36 cocktails, cordials, prepared mixed drinks and wines, shall be in the  
37 quantity and number, or fewer, with the permission of the  
38 Commissioner of Consumer Protection, of bottles or units as follows:  
39 (A) Six one thousand seven hundred fifty milliliter bottles, (B) six one  
40 thousand eight hundred milliliter bottles, (C) twelve seven hundred  
41 milliliter bottles, (D) twelve seven hundred twenty milliliter bottles, (E)  
42 twelve seven hundred fifty milliliter bottles, (F) twelve nine hundred  
43 milliliter bottles, (G) twelve one liter bottles, (H) twenty-four three

44 hundred seventy-five milliliter bottles, (I) forty-eight two hundred  
45 milliliter bottles, (J) sixty one hundred milliliter bottles, or (K) one  
46 hundred twenty fifty milliliter bottles, except a case of fifty milliliter  
47 bottles may be in a quantity and number as originally configured,  
48 packaged and sold by the manufacturer or out-of-state shipper prior to  
49 shipment if the number of such bottles in such case is not greater than  
50 two hundred. The commissioner shall not authorize fewer quantities or  
51 numbers of bottles or units as specified in this subdivision for any one  
52 person or entity more than eight times in any calendar year. For the  
53 purposes of this subdivision, "class" has the same meaning as provided  
54 in 27 CFR 4.21 for wine, 27 CFR 5.22 for spirits and 27 CFR 7.24 for beer.

55 [(8) "Charitable organization" means any nonprofit organization that  
56 (A) is organized for charitable purposes, and (B) has received a ruling  
57 from the Internal Revenue Service classifying such nonprofit  
58 organization as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the  
59 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding  
60 internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to  
61 time.]

62 [(9)] (8) "Club" has the same meaning as provided in section 30-22aa.

63 [(10)] (9) "Coliseum" has the same meaning as provided in section 30-  
64 33a.

65 [(11)] (10) "Commission" means the Liquor Control Commission  
66 established under this chapter.

67 [(12)] (11) "Department" means the Department of Consumer  
68 Protection.

69 [(13)] (12) "Dining room" means any room or rooms (A) located in  
70 premises operating under (i) a hotel permit issued under section 30-21,  
71 (ii) a restaurant permit issued under subsection (a) of section 30-22, (iii)  
72 a restaurant permit for wine and beer issued under subsection (b) of  
73 section 30-22, or (iv) a cafe permit issued under section 30-22a, and (B)  
74 where meals are customarily served to any member of the public who

75 has means of payment and a proper demeanor.

76 [(14)] (13) "Mead" means fermented honey (A) with or without  
77 additions or adjunct ingredients, and (B) regardless of (i) alcohol  
78 content, (ii) process, and (iii) whether such honey is carbonated,  
79 sparkling or still.

80 [(15)] (14) "Minor" means any person who is younger than twenty-  
81 one years of age.

82 (15) "Noncommercial entity" means an academic institution,  
83 charitable organization, government organization, nonprofit  
84 organization or similar entity that is not primarily dedicated to  
85 obtaining a commercial advantage or monetary compensation.

86 (16) "Nonprofit club" has the same meaning as provided in section  
87 30-22aa.

88 [(17)] "Nonprofit public television corporation" has the same meaning  
89 as provided in section 30-37d.]

90 [(18)] (17) (A) "Person" means an individual, including, but not  
91 limited to, a partner.

92 (B) "Person" does not include a corporation, joint stock company,  
93 limited liability company or other association of individuals.

94 [(19)] (18) (A) "Proprietor" includes all owners of a business or club,  
95 incorporated or unincorporated, that is engaged in manufacturing or  
96 selling alcoholic liquor, whether such owners are persons, fiduciaries,  
97 joint stock companies, stockholders of corporations or otherwise.

98 (B) "Proprietor" does not include any person who, or corporation that,  
99 is merely a creditor, whether as a bond holder, franchisor, landlord or  
100 note holder, of a business or club, incorporated or unincorporated, that  
101 is engaged in manufacturing or selling alcoholic liquor.

102 [(20)] (19) "Restaurant" has the same meaning as provided in section

103 30-22.

104 [(21)] (20) "Spirits" means any beverage that contains alcohol  
105 obtained by distillation mixed with drinkable water and other  
106 substances in solution, including brandy, rum, whiskey and gin.

107 [(22)] (21) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by  
108 fermenting the natural sugar content of fruits, such as apples, grapes or  
109 other agricultural products, containing such sugar, including fortified  
110 wines such as port, sherry and champagne.

111 Sec. 2. Section 30-1 of the general statutes, as amended by section 1 of  
112 this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
113 (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

114 For the purposes of this chapter and sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this  
115 act, unless the context indicates a different meaning:

116 (1) "Airline" means any (A) United States airline carrier holding a  
117 certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Civil  
118 Aeronautics Board under Section 401 of the Federal Aviation Act of  
119 1958, as amended from time to time, or (B) foreign flag carrier holding a  
120 permit under Section 402 of said act.

121 (2) "Alcohol" (A) means the product of distillation of any fermented  
122 liquid that is rectified at least once and regardless of such liquid's origin,  
123 and (B) includes synthetic ethyl alcohol which is considered nonpotable.

124 (3) "Alcoholic beverage" and "alcoholic liquor" include the four  
125 varieties of liquor defined in subdivisions (2), (5), (20) and (21) of this  
126 section (alcohol, beer, spirits and wine) and every liquid or solid,  
127 patented or unpatented, containing alcohol, beer, spirits or wine and at  
128 least one-half of one per cent alcohol by volume, and capable of being  
129 consumed by a human being as a beverage. Any liquid or solid  
130 containing more than one of the four varieties so defined belongs to the  
131 variety which has the highest percentage of alcohol according to the  
132 following order: Alcohol, spirits, wine and beer, except as provided in

133 subdivision (21) of this section.

134 (4) "Backer" means, except in cases where the permittee is the  
135 proprietor, the proprietor of any business or club, incorporated or  
136 unincorporated, that is engaged in manufacturing or selling alcoholic  
137 liquor and in which business a permittee is associated, whether as an  
138 agent, employee or part owner.

139 (5) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation  
140 of a decoction or infusion of barley, hops and malt in drinking water.

141 (6) "Boat" means any vessel that is (A) operating on any waterway of  
142 this state, and (B) engaged in transporting passengers for hire to or from  
143 any port of this state.

144 (7) "Case price" means the price of a container made of cardboard,  
145 wood or any other material and containing units of the same class and  
146 size of alcoholic liquor. A case of alcoholic liquor, other than beer,  
147 cocktails, cordials, prepared mixed drinks and wines, shall be in the  
148 quantity and number, or fewer, with the permission of the  
149 Commissioner of Consumer Protection, of bottles or units as follows:  
150 (A) Six one thousand seven hundred fifty milliliter bottles, (B) six one  
151 thousand eight hundred milliliter bottles, (C) twelve seven hundred  
152 milliliter bottles, (D) twelve seven hundred twenty milliliter bottles, (E)  
153 twelve seven hundred fifty milliliter bottles, (F) twelve nine hundred  
154 milliliter bottles, (G) twelve one liter bottles, (H) twenty-four three  
155 hundred seventy-five milliliter bottles, (I) forty-eight two hundred  
156 milliliter bottles, (J) sixty one hundred milliliter bottles, or (K) one  
157 hundred twenty fifty milliliter bottles, except a case of fifty milliliter  
158 bottles may be in a quantity and number as originally configured,  
159 packaged and sold by the manufacturer or out-of-state shipper prior to  
160 shipment if the number of such bottles in such case is not greater than  
161 two hundred. The commissioner shall not authorize fewer quantities or  
162 numbers of bottles or units as specified in this subdivision for any one  
163 person or entity more than eight times in any calendar year. For the  
164 purposes of this subdivision, "class" has the same meaning as provided

165 in 27 CFR 4.21 for wine, 27 CFR 5.22 for spirits and 27 CFR 7.24 for beer.

166 (8) "Club" has the same meaning as provided in section 30-22aa.

167 (9) "Coliseum" has the same meaning as provided in section 30-33a.

168 (10) "Commission" means the Liquor Control Commission  
169 established under this chapter.

170 (11) "Department" means the Department of Consumer Protection.

171 (12) "Dining room" means any room or rooms (A) located in premises  
172 operating under (i) a hotel permit issued under section 30-21, (ii) a  
173 restaurant permit issued under subsection (a) of section 30-22, (iii) a  
174 restaurant permit for wine and beer issued under subsection (b) of  
175 section 30-22, or (iv) a cafe permit issued under section 30-22a, and (B)  
176 where meals are customarily served to any member of the public who  
177 has means of payment and a proper demeanor.

178 (13) "Mead" means fermented honey (A) with or without additions or  
179 adjunct ingredients, and (B) regardless of (i) alcohol content, (ii) process,  
180 and (iii) whether such honey is carbonated, sparkling or still.

181 (14) "Minor" means any person who is younger than twenty-one  
182 years of age.

183 (15) "Noncommercial entity" means an academic institution,  
184 charitable organization, government organization, nonprofit  
185 organization or similar entity that is not primarily dedicated to  
186 obtaining a commercial advantage or monetary compensation.

187 (16) "Nonprofit club" has the same meaning as provided in section  
188 30-22aa.

189 (17) (A) "Person" means an individual, including, but not limited to,  
190 a partner.

191 (B) "Person" does not include a corporation, joint stock company,

192 limited liability company or other association of individuals.

193 (18) (A) "Proprietor" includes all owners of a business or club,  
194 incorporated or unincorporated, that is engaged in manufacturing or  
195 selling alcoholic liquor, whether such owners are persons, fiduciaries,  
196 joint stock companies, stockholders of corporations or otherwise.

197 (B) "Proprietor" does not include any person who, or corporation that,  
198 is merely a creditor, whether as a bond holder, franchisor, landlord or  
199 note holder, of a business or club, incorporated or unincorporated, that  
200 is engaged in manufacturing or selling alcoholic liquor.

201 (19) "Restaurant" has the same meaning as provided in section 30-22.

202 (20) "Spirits" means any beverage that contains alcohol obtained by  
203 distillation mixed with drinkable water and other substances in  
204 solution, including brandy, rum, whiskey and gin.

205 (21) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting the  
206 natural sugar content of fruits, such as apples, grapes or other  
207 agricultural products, containing such sugar, including fortified wines  
208 such as port, sherry and champagne.

209 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) (a) For the purposes of this  
210 section:

211 (1) "Alternating proprietorship agreement" or "agreement" means a  
212 written agreement between a host manufacturer and at least one tenant  
213 manufacturer under which the host manufacturer agrees to share  
214 permit premises with, or rent permit premises to, a tenant manufacturer  
215 for the purpose of producing alcoholic beverages;

216 (2) "Certificate of label approval" has the same meaning as provided  
217 in 27 CFR 4.10, as amended from time to time;

218 (3) "Host manufacturer" means a manufacturer who enters into an  
219 alternating proprietorship agreement with a tenant manufacturer and  
220 agrees to share permit premises with, or rent permit premises to, the



221 tenant manufacturer pursuant to such agreement;

222 (4) "Manufacturer" means the holder of a manufacturer permit issued  
223 under section 30-16 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

224 (5) "Permit premises" means the location where alcoholic beverages  
225 are produced under an alternating proprietorship agreement; and

226 (6) "Tenant manufacturer" means a manufacturer who enters into an  
227 alternating proprietorship agreement with a host manufacturer and  
228 agrees to share permit premises with, or rent permit premises from, the  
229 host manufacturer pursuant to such agreement.

230 (b) (1) A host manufacturer and a tenant manufacturer may enter into  
231 an alternating proprietorship agreement, provided:

232 (A) If the host manufacturer is sharing permit premises with the  
233 tenant manufacturer pursuant to such agreement, the host  
234 manufacturer or tenant manufacturer shall be deemed to be in exclusive  
235 control and possession of those portions of the permit premises which  
236 such host manufacturer or tenant manufacturer is actively using to  
237 produce and store alcoholic beverages pursuant to such agreement.

238 (B) (i) Each manufacturer shall separately hold title to (I) all  
239 ingredients, packaging supplies and raw materials that such  
240 manufacturer uses to produce alcoholic beverages pursuant to such  
241 agreement, and (II) all alcoholic beverages such manufacturer produces  
242 on the permit premises pursuant to such agreement until such alcoholic  
243 beverages are removed from such permit premises.

244 (ii) All alcoholic beverages, ingredients, packaging supplies and raw  
245 materials described in subparagraph (B)(i) of this subdivision shall be  
246 conspicuously labeled in a manner that identifies the manufacturer who  
247 is in possession of such alcoholic beverages, ingredients, packaging  
248 supplies or raw materials.

249 (iii) Nothing in subparagraph (B)(i) or (B)(ii) of this subdivision shall  
250 be construed to prohibit a tenant manufacturer from purchasing

251 ingredients, packaging supplies or raw materials from the host  
252 manufacturer before the tenant manufacturer begins producing an  
253 alcoholic beverage pursuant to such agreement.

254 (C) During all stages of the production process, each alcoholic  
255 beverage that a manufacturer produces pursuant to such agreement  
256 shall be maintained (i) separately from the alcoholic beverages  
257 produced by all other manufacturers pursuant to such agreement, and  
258 (ii) in a manner in which such manufacturer's alcoholic beverages are  
259 readily identifiable as such manufacturer's alcoholic beverages.

260 (D) Each manufacturer who is a party to such agreement shall assume  
261 any risk of loss of an alcoholic beverage that such manufacturer  
262 produces pursuant to such agreement, and no tenant manufacturer shall  
263 return to the host manufacturer any alcoholic beverage that such tenant  
264 manufacturer produces pursuant to such agreement.

265 (E) (i) Each manufacturer who is a party to such agreement shall (I)  
266 separately maintain control and responsibility over the alcoholic  
267 beverages that such manufacturer produces pursuant to such  
268 agreement as well as the production quantity of, and formula  
269 development and quality control standards for, such alcoholic  
270 beverages, and (II) ensure the independence of such manufacturer's  
271 brands, marketing, product registrations, sales and trademarks.

272 (ii) Nothing in subparagraph (E)(i) of this subdivision shall be  
273 construed to preclude a tenant manufacturer from paying a host  
274 manufacturer for any service rendered by a host manufacturer's  
275 employee for the purpose of assisting the tenant manufacturer with any  
276 aspect of such tenant manufacturer's operations.

277 (F) Each manufacturer who is a party to such agreement shall (i)  
278 maintain separate records concerning such manufacturer's production  
279 pursuant to such agreement, sales and any other matter required by  
280 other applicable law, (ii) file separate licensing, production and sales  
281 reports with federal and state authorities as required by other applicable  
282 law, and (iii) separately pay any tax due on the alcoholic beverages such

283 manufacturer has produced pursuant to such agreement.

284 (G) Each manufacturer who is a party to such agreement shall (i) be  
285 approved, licensed or qualified by the federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax  
286 and Trade Bureau as required by federal law, (ii) be responsible for  
287 obtaining such manufacturer's (I) certificates of label approval, and (II)  
288 brand registrations from the department under section 30-63 of the  
289 general statutes, and (iii) label each alcoholic beverage that such  
290 manufacturer produces pursuant to such agreement with such  
291 manufacturer's business name and the address of the permit premises.

292 (H) No manufacturer who is a party to such agreement may be  
293 owned by any person who owns any other manufacturer who is a party  
294 to such agreement, except if such manufacturers are producing different  
295 classes of alcoholic beverage.

296 (2) Nothing in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be construed to  
297 prohibit (A) multiple manufacturers from equally sharing the  
298 ownership or use of any permit premises, or (B) an out-of-state  
299 manufacturer from entering into an alternating proprietorship  
300 agreement with a host manufacturer as a tenant manufacturer, provided  
301 the out-of-state manufacturer applies for a manufacturer permit under  
302 section 30-16 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

303 (c) The department may adopt regulations, in accordance with the  
304 provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the  
305 provisions of this section.

306 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) (a) For the purposes of this  
307 section:

308 (1) "Certificate of label approval" has the same meaning as provided  
309 in 27 CFR 4.10, as amended from time to time;

310 (2) "Contract manufacturing agreement" or "agreement" means a  
311 written agreement, including, but not limited to, a custom crush  
312 agreement, in which a primary manufacturer agrees to produce an

313 alcoholic beverage on behalf of a contracting party;

314 (3) "Contracting party" means the holder of a manufacturer permit  
315 issued under section 30-16 of the general statutes, as amended by this  
316 act, a wholesaler permit issued under section 30-17 of the general  
317 statutes or an out-of-state shipper's permit for alcoholic liquor issued  
318 under section 30-18 of the general statutes that owns the recipe for an  
319 alcoholic beverage;

320 (4) "Custom crush agreement" means a contract manufacturing  
321 agreement under which a primary manufacturer that holds a  
322 manufacturer permit issued under section 30-16 of the general statutes,  
323 as amended by this act, for the production of wine produces wine on  
324 behalf of a contracting party by using grapes or other fruit provided by  
325 the contracting party; and

326 (5) "Primary manufacturer" means a manufacturer who produces an  
327 alcoholic beverage on behalf of a contracting party on the  
328 manufacturer's permit premises pursuant to a contract manufacturing  
329 agreement.

330 (b) A contracting party may enter into a contract manufacturing  
331 agreement with a primary manufacturer, provided:

332 (1) The primary manufacturer shall:

333 (A) Maintain, at all times during the term of such agreement,  
334 exclusive control and possession of all premises on which the primary  
335 manufacturer produces alcoholic beverages on behalf of the contracting  
336 party pursuant to such agreement;

337 (B) Bear sole responsibility for production of all alcoholic beverages  
338 on behalf of the contracting party pursuant to such agreement;

339 (C) Label with the primary manufacturer's business name and  
340 address all alcoholic beverages the primary manufacturer produces on  
341 behalf of the contracting party pursuant to such agreement;

342 (D) Maintain title to (i) all ingredients that the primary manufacturer  
343 uses during the production process for an alcoholic beverage that the  
344 primary manufacturer produces on behalf of the contracting party  
345 pursuant to such agreement unless such agreement is a custom crush  
346 agreement, (ii) all machinery and supplies that the primary  
347 manufacturer uses during the production process for an alcoholic  
348 beverage that the primary manufacturer produces on behalf of the  
349 contracting party pursuant to such agreement, and (iii) each alcoholic  
350 beverage the primary manufacturer produces on behalf of the  
351 contracting party pursuant to such agreement until such alcoholic  
352 beverage is removed from such primary manufacturer's permit  
353 premises;

354 (E) Maintain appropriate production records concerning all alcoholic  
355 beverages the primary manufacturer produces on behalf of the  
356 contracting party pursuant to such agreement;

357 (F) Obtain from the federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade  
358 Bureau any certificate of label approval required for an alcoholic  
359 beverage that the primary manufacturer produces on behalf of the  
360 contracting party pursuant to such agreement;

361 (G) File any registration required under section 30-63 of the general  
362 statutes for an alcoholic beverage that the primary manufacturer  
363 produces on behalf of the contracting party pursuant to such agreement;

364 (H) Pay any tax due on the alcoholic beverages the primary  
365 manufacturer has produced on behalf of the contracting party pursuant  
366 to such agreement, which agreement may require the contracting party  
367 to reimburse the primary manufacturer for the cost of such tax;

368 (I) Provide to the department, upon inspection or request, an up-to-  
369 date list and copies of all contract manufacturing agreements to which  
370 the primary manufacturer is a party and production records concerning  
371 such agreements, which list, copies and records shall be provided to the  
372 department in an electronic format unless it is commercially impractical;  
373 and

374 (J) Not sell at retail for off-premises consumption or at wholesale any  
375 alcoholic beverage such primary manufacturer produces on behalf of  
376 the contracting party if any wholesaler permittee under section 30-17 of  
377 the general statutes has the distribution rights for such alcoholic  
378 beverage; and

379 (2) The contracting party shall not produce any alcoholic beverage on  
380 the primary manufacturer's permit premises.

381 (c) The department may adopt regulations, in accordance with the  
382 provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the  
383 provisions of this section.

384 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) (a) For the purposes of this  
385 section:

386 (1) "Auctioneer" means any person who (A) regularly provides  
387 professional services by auctioning items for sale, and (B) does not hold  
388 any other permit issued under chapter 545 of the general statutes; and

389 (2) "Individual collector" means any person who is not (A) a backer  
390 or permittee, (B) an employee of a backer, or (C) a director or officer of  
391 a backer.

392 (b) A temporary auction permit issued under this section shall allow  
393 the sale of beer, spirits and wine obtained from one or more individual  
394 collectors, holders of package store permits issued under section 30-20  
395 of the general statutes or holders of cancelled restaurant permits issued  
396 under section 30-22 of the general statutes or cancelled cafe permits  
397 issued under section 30-22a of the general statutes through an auction  
398 conducted by an auctioneer. Such auction may be conducted, in person  
399 or online, only during the hours specified in subsection (d) of section 30-  
400 91 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

401 (c) To obtain a temporary auction permit under this section, an  
402 auctioneer shall submit an application to the department, in a form and  
403 manner prescribed by the department, at least sixty days before the first

404 day of the auction to be conducted under such permit. The auctioneer  
405 applicant shall serve as the backer of such permit. Each such permit shall  
406 be valid for one auction and shall be effective for a period not to exceed  
407 three consecutive days in duration. The department may issue not more  
408 than four temporary auction permits to an auctioneer in any calendar  
409 year. The provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection (b) and subsection  
410 (c) of section 30-39 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, shall  
411 not apply to temporary auction permits issued under this section. The  
412 fee for a temporary auction permit shall be one hundred seventy-five  
413 dollars per day.

414 (d) The auctioneer shall obtain all beer, spirits and wine that are the  
415 subject of an auction conducted under a temporary auction permit  
416 issued under this section from one or more individual collectors, holders  
417 of package store permits issued under section 30-20 of the general  
418 statutes or holders of cancelled restaurant permits issued under section  
419 30-22 of the general statutes or cancelled cafe permits issued under  
420 section 30-22a of the general statutes. The auctioneer shall only accept  
421 beer, spirits or wine that (1) was lawfully acquired by (A) an individual  
422 collector, or (B) the holder of a package store permit issued under  
423 section 30-20 of the general statutes, cancelled restaurant permit issued  
424 under section 30-22 of the general statutes or cancelled cafe permit  
425 issued under section 30-22a of the general statutes who purchased such  
426 beer, spirits or wine from the holder of a wholesaler permit issued under  
427 section 30-17 of the general statutes, and (2) bears an intact seal from the  
428 manufacturer of such beer, spirits or wine. An individual collector may  
429 sell or consign such beer, spirits or wine to the auctioneer. The holder of  
430 a package store permit issued under section 30-20 of the general statutes  
431 may sell or consign such beer, spirits or wine to the auctioneer, provided  
432 the starting bid for such beer, spirits or wine is in an amount that is not  
433 less than the amount required under section 30-68m of the general  
434 statutes. The holder of a cancelled restaurant permit issued under  
435 section 30-22 of the general statutes or a cancelled cafe permit issued  
436 under section 30-22a of the general statutes may sell or consign such  
437 beer, spirits or wine to the auctioneer. All unsold consigned beer, spirits

438 or wine shall be returned to the individual collector, holder of the  
439 package store permit issued under section 30-20 of the general statutes,  
440 holder of the cancelled restaurant permit issued under section 30-22 of  
441 the general statutes or holder of the cancelled cafe permit issued under  
442 section 30-22a of the general statutes not later than ten days after the  
443 final day of such auction.

444 (e) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all beer, spirits  
445 and wine sold at an auction conducted pursuant to a temporary auction  
446 permit issued under this section is exempt from the requirements of  
447 sections 30-63 and 30-68m of the general statutes. Except for unsold  
448 consigned beer, spirits or wine that an auctioneer returns to the holder  
449 of a package store permit issued under section 30-20 of the general  
450 statutes, no such beer, spirits or wine may be resold, offered for sale or  
451 otherwise used on the permit premises of any other permittee operating,  
452 or the backer of any other permit issued, under chapter 545 of the  
453 general statutes.

454 (f) A holder of a temporary auction permit issued under this section  
455 may offer free samples of any beer, spirits or wine to be sold at auction  
456 for tasting, provided the holder sends a notice to the department, at least  
457 thirty days before the first day of such auction and in a form and manner  
458 prescribed by the department, disclosing that the holder intends to offer  
459 such free samples for tasting. Any tasting shall be conducted only  
460 during the hours in which the holder of a temporary auction permit  
461 issued under this section is authorized to sell alcoholic liquor under  
462 subsection (d) of section 30-91 of the general statutes, as amended by  
463 this act. No tasting shall be offered to any minor or intoxicated person,  
464 or from more than ten uncorked or open cans or bottles at any one time.  
465 Any town or municipality may, by ordinance or zoning regulation,  
466 prohibit the offering of such free samples by the holders of temporary  
467 auction permits issued under this section at events or functions held in  
468 such town or municipality.

469 (g) A temporary auction permit issued under this section shall allow  
470 for the delivery and shipment of any beer, spirits or wine sold at an



471 auction conducted pursuant to such permit directly to the consumer  
472 who purchased such beer, spirits or wine. Any shipment to a consumer  
473 outside of this state is subject to all applicable laws of the jurisdiction in  
474 which such consumer is located. When shipping such beer, spirits or  
475 wine directly to a consumer in this state, the holder of such permit shall:  
476 (1) Ensure that the shipping label on each container containing such  
477 beer, spirits or wine states the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL –  
478 SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR  
479 DELIVERY"; (2) obtain the signature of a person who is at least twenty-  
480 one years of age at the delivery address prior to delivery, after requiring  
481 such person to demonstrate that such person is at least twenty-one years  
482 of age by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid  
483 identity card described in section 1-1h of the general statutes; (3) not  
484 ship such beer, spirits or wine to any address in this state where the sale  
485 of alcoholic liquor is prohibited by local option pursuant to section 30-9  
486 of the general statutes; and (4) make any such shipment through the use  
487 of a person who holds an in-state transporter's permit issued under  
488 section 30-19f of the general statutes.

489 (h) The department may adopt regulations, in accordance with the  
490 provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the  
491 provisions of this section.

492 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) (a) An outdoor open-air  
493 permit shall allow the retail sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on  
494 a lot, yard, green or other outdoor open space, provided: (1) The retail  
495 sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor is allowed in such space by the  
496 applicable local zoning, health and fire marshal officials; (2) the  
497 permitted premises is not more than one acre in size; (3) a temporary  
498 fence or a wall not less than thirty inches high encloses the permitted  
499 area; (4) restrooms or enclosed portable toilets are available either  
500 within the permitted area or nearby; and (5) food is available for sale to  
501 consumers for consumption on the permitted premises during all hours  
502 that the permittee is engaging in the retail sale of alcoholic liquor. Any  
503 such food may be prepared on the permitted premises, be provided by  
504 a food truck or a caterer or consist of prepackaged items. The availability

505 of area menus for delivery shall be deemed to constitute compliance  
506 with such requirement. Nothing in this section shall be construed to  
507 require that food be purchased with an alcoholic beverage.

508 (b) Tents, mobile units and other temporary fixtures may be included  
509 within the permitted premises. A permittee under this section shall  
510 maintain the permitted premises in a manner consistent with all  
511 applicable local zoning, health and fire requirements.

512 (c) The outdoor open-air permit shall be issued by the department  
513 subject to the limitations on hours of operation for a restaurant  
514 permittee, as specified in subsection (a) of section 30-91 of the general  
515 statutes, as amended by this act. No such permit shall be renewable.  
516 Any backer of the permittee may apply for only one outdoor open-air  
517 permit per calendar year. The provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection  
518 (b) and subsection (c) of section 30-39 of the general statutes, as  
519 amended by this act, shall not apply to outdoor open-air permits. The  
520 annual fee for each outdoor open-air permit shall be four thousand  
521 dollars.

522 (d) The outdoor open-air permit shall allow the sale at retail of  
523 draught beer for off-premises consumption in sealed containers  
524 supplied by the permittee. Such sales shall be conducted only during  
525 the hours in which a package store may sell alcoholic liquor under the  
526 provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91 of the general statutes, as  
527 amended by this act. Not more than four liters of such beer shall be sold  
528 to any person on any day on which the sale of alcoholic liquor is  
529 authorized under the provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91 of the  
530 general statutes, as amended by this act.

531 Sec. 7. Section 30-6a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
532 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

533 (a) The Department of Consumer Protection may adopt in accordance  
534 with the provisions of chapter 54 all necessary regulations, subject to the  
535 provisions of [subsection (c)] subsections (b) to (e), inclusive, of this  
536 section, to: (1) Carry out, enforce and prevent violation of the provisions

537 of this chapter; [ ] (2) inspect permit premises; [ ] (3) ensure sanitary  
538 conditions; [ ] (4) ensure proper, safe and orderly conduct of permit  
539 premises; [ ] and (5) protect the public against fraud or overcharge.

540 (b) More specifically, with respect to part V of this chapter, the  
541 Department of Consumer Protection may adopt in accordance with the  
542 provisions of chapter 54 regulations that are necessary to: (1) [carry]  
543 Carry out the purposes of section 30-64 and prevent the circumvention  
544 thereof by the offering or giving of any rebate, allowance, free goods,  
545 discount or any other thing or service of value; (2) permit the  
546 withdrawal of, an addition to, a deletion from or an amendment of any  
547 schedule, or a modification of prices therein, when not inconsistent with  
548 the purposes of [said] section 30-64, whenever necessary to avoid  
549 practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships to any permittee affected  
550 by [said] section 30-64 or because of acts or circumstances beyond the  
551 control of such permittee and under such terms and conditions as are  
552 necessary to carry out the purposes of [said] section 30-64; (3) permit the  
553 sale by a retailer of a brand of alcoholic liquor or wine for which a  
554 schedule of suggested consumer resale prices has not been and cannot  
555 be filed, whenever necessary to avoid practical difficulties or  
556 unnecessary hardships to any permittee affected by [said] section 30-64  
557 or because of acts or circumstances beyond the control of such  
558 permittee, and under such terms and conditions as are necessary to  
559 carry out the purposes of [said] section 30-64; (4) subject to the  
560 provisions of section 30-63e, permit the closeout of a brand for the  
561 purpose of discontinuing its sale, under such terms and conditions as  
562 are necessary to carry out the purposes of [said] section 30-64; (5) carry  
563 out the purposes of sections 30-68k to 30-68m, inclusive, and section 30-  
564 76a, as amended by this act, and prevent their circumvention; (6) on  
565 verified application, and for good cause shown, permit any adjustment  
566 or change of any item on the schedule required to be filed under  
567 [section] sections 30-63 and [said section] 30-64; and (7) permit the sale  
568 at a price which is less than cost by a supplier, wholesaler or retailer for  
569 any item of alcoholic liquor, except beer, that is damaged or deteriorated  
570 in quality, or, subject to the provisions of section 30-63f, permit the

571 closeout of a brand or size for the purpose of discontinuing its sale,  
572 under such terms and conditions as are necessary to carry out the  
573 purposes of sections 30-68k to 30-68m, inclusive, and section 30-76a, as  
574 amended by this act.

575 (c) Not later than October 1, 2021, the Department of Consumer  
576 Protection shall amend such regulations, in accordance with the  
577 provisions of chapter 54, to: (1) Allow for the use of self-pour automated  
578 systems by permittees and employees of permittees for the dispensing  
579 of beer, cider not exceeding six per cent alcohol by volume and wine  
580 pursuant to section 30-62d; [.] (2) ensure that such beer, cider and wine  
581 is not initially dispensed from any such system in servings of more than  
582 thirty-two ounces of beer or cider not exceeding six per cent alcohol by  
583 volume, or ten ounces of wine, to any one person for [his or her] such  
584 person's own consumption at any one time; [.] and (3) ensure that  
585 second and subsequent servings of such beer, cider and wine from any  
586 such system is allowed only after the first serving has been substantially  
587 disposed of or consumed by such person.

588 (d) Not later than October 1, 2023, the Department of Consumer  
589 Protection shall amend such regulations, in accordance with the  
590 provisions of chapter 54, to provide that: (1) Beer or wine pipe lines and  
591 barrel tubes used to dispense alcoholic beverages in places where such  
592 dispensing is carried on shall be cleaned, at least once every two weeks,  
593 by the use of a hydraulic pressure mechanism, hand pump suction, a  
594 force cleaner or any other system approved by the department for such  
595 purpose; and (2) after cleaning such lines or tubes, such lines or tubes  
596 shall be rinsed with clear water until all chemicals used to clean such  
597 lines or tubes, if chemicals were used to clean such lines or tubes, are  
598 removed from such lines or tubes.

599 [(d)] (e) The department shall not adopt any regulation: (1) Requiring  
600 prior approval of alterations or changes in the interior or exterior of  
601 permit premises; (2) requiring prior approval for live entertainment or  
602 the installation of amusement devices or games; (3) requiring  
603 registration of employees or agents of permittees; (4) requiring the

604 presence of retail permittees on permit premises during hours of sale or  
605 prohibiting employment of such permittees in another occupation or  
606 business except as provided in section 30-45; (5) establishing a  
607 mandated minimum price above which a permittee must sell; or (6)  
608 requiring effective separation for restaurants and cafes.

609 Sec. 8. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 30-14 of the general statutes  
610 are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
611 *1, 2023*):

612 (a) Each permit shall be a purely personal privilege that is revocable  
613 in the discretion of the Department of Consumer Protection, and subject  
614 to appeal, as provided in section 30-55. Except as otherwise provided in  
615 the general statutes, including, but not limited to, sections [30-25,] 30-35,  
616 as amended by this act, [30-37b, 30-37d,] and 30-37g, [and 30-37h,] each  
617 permit shall expire annually. No permit shall constitute property, be  
618 subject to attachment and execution or be alienable, except a permit  
619 shall descend to the estate of a deceased permittee by the laws of testate  
620 or intestate succession. An airline permit issued under section 30-28a or  
621 a cafe permit issued under subsection (h) of section 30-22a shall be  
622 granted to the airline corporation or railway corporation and not to any  
623 person, and the corporation shall be the permittee.

624 (b) Any permit in this part, except a permit issued under sections [30-  
625 25,] 30-35, as amended by this act, [30-37b, 30-37d,] and 30-37g, [and 30-  
626 37h,] may be issued for a continuous period of not more than six  
627 consecutive calendar months, at two-thirds of regular fees, but rebate of  
628 fees shall not be permitted for any unexpired portion of the term of a  
629 permit revoked by reason of a violation of any provision of this chapter.

630 Sec. 9. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 30-14 of the general statutes,  
631 as amended by section 8 of this act, are repealed and the following is  
632 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

633 (a) Each permit shall be a purely personal privilege that is revocable  
634 in the discretion of the Department of Consumer Protection, and subject  
635 to appeal, as provided in section 30-55. Except as otherwise provided in

636 the general statutes, including, but not limited to, sections 30-35, as  
637 amended by this act, and 30-37g and section 5 of this act, each permit  
638 shall expire annually. No permit shall constitute property, be subject to  
639 attachment and execution or be alienable, except a permit shall descend  
640 to the estate of a deceased permittee by the laws of testate or intestate  
641 succession. An airline permit issued under section 30-28a or a cafe  
642 permit issued under subsection (h) of section 30-22a shall be granted to  
643 the airline corporation or railway corporation and not to any person,  
644 and the corporation shall be the permittee.

645 (b) Any permit in this part, except a permit issued under sections 30-  
646 35, as amended by this act, and 30-37g and section 5 of this act, may be  
647 issued for a continuous period of not more than six consecutive calendar  
648 months, at two-thirds of regular fees, but rebate of fees shall not be  
649 permitted for any unexpired portion of the term of a permit revoked by  
650 reason of a violation of any provision of this chapter.

651 Sec. 10. Section 30-16 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
652 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

653 (a) (1) As used in this [subsection] subdivision, "proof gallon" has the  
654 same meaning as provided in section 12-433. A manufacturer permit for  
655 spirits shall allow the manufacture of spirits and the storage, bottling  
656 and wholesale distribution and sale of spirits manufactured or bottled  
657 to permittees in this state and without the state as may be permitted by  
658 law; but no such permit shall be granted unless the place or the plan of  
659 the place of manufacture has received the approval of the Department  
660 of Consumer Protection. The holder of a manufacturer permit for spirits  
661 who produces less than fifty thousand proof gallons of spirits in a  
662 calendar year may sell at retail from the premises sealed bottles or other  
663 sealed containers of spirits manufactured on the premises for  
664 consumption off the premises, provided such holder shall not sell to any  
665 one consumer more than three liters of spirits per day nor more than  
666 five gallons of spirits in any two-month period. Retail sales by a holder  
667 of a manufacturer permit for spirits shall occur only on the days and  
668 times permitted under subsection (d) of section 30-91, as amended by

669 this act. A holder of a manufacturer permit for spirits, alone or in  
670 combination with any parent or subsidiary business or related or  
671 affiliated party, who sells more than ten thousand gallons of spirits in  
672 any calendar year may not sell spirits at wholesale to retail permittees  
673 within this state. Such permit shall also authorize the offering and  
674 tasting, on the premises of the permittee, of free samples of spirits  
675 distilled on the premises. Such free samples of spirits distilled on the  
676 premises may be offered for consumption in combination with a  
677 nonalcoholic beverage. Tastings shall not exceed two ounces per patron  
678 per day and shall not be allowed on such premises on Sunday before  
679 eleven o'clock a.m. and after eight o'clock p.m. and on any other day  
680 before ten o'clock a.m. and after eight o'clock p.m. No tastings shall be  
681 offered to or allowed to be consumed by any minor or intoxicated  
682 person. A holder of a manufacturer permit for spirits may apply for and  
683 shall receive an out-of-state shipper's permit for manufacturing plants  
684 and warehouse locations outside the state owned by such manufacturer  
685 or a subsidiary corporation thereof, at least eighty-five per cent of the  
686 voting stock of which is owned by such manufacturer, to bring into any  
687 of its plants or warehouses in the state spirits for reprocessing,  
688 repackaging, reshipment or sale either: [(1) within] (A) Within the state  
689 to wholesaler permittees not owned or controlled by such manufacturer;  
690 [ ] or [(2)] (B) outside the state. The annual fee for a manufacturer permit  
691 for spirits shall be one thousand eight hundred fifty dollars.

692 (2) A holder of a manufacturer permit for spirits issued under this  
693 subsection may sell and offer free tastings of spirits manufactured by  
694 such permittee at a farmers' market, as defined in section 22-6r, that is  
695 operated as a nonprofit enterprise or association, provided such  
696 farmers' market invites such holder to sell spirits at such farmers' market  
697 and such holder has a farmers' market sales permit issued by the  
698 commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 30-37o, as  
699 amended by this act.

700 (b) (1) A manufacturer permit for beer shall allow the manufacture of  
701 beer and the storage, bottling and wholesale distribution and sale of  
702 beer manufactured or bottled on the premises of the permittee to

703 permittees in this state and without the state as may be permitted by  
704 law, but no such permit shall be granted unless the place or the plan of  
705 the place of manufacture has received the approval of the Department  
706 of Consumer Protection. A holder of a manufacturer permit for beer  
707 who sells beer brewed on such premises at wholesale to retail permittees  
708 within this state shall make such beer available to all holders of a  
709 package store permit issued pursuant to section 30-20 and to all holders  
710 of a grocery store beer permit held pursuant to said section in the  
711 geographical region in which the holder of the manufacturer permit for  
712 beer self distributes, subject to reasonable limitations, as determined by  
713 the Department of Consumer Protection. Such permit shall also allow:  
714 [(1) the] (A) The retail sale of such beer, and beer brewed in collaboration  
715 with at least one other holder of such a permit, to be consumed on the  
716 premises with or without the sale of food; [, (2)] (B) the selling at retail  
717 from the premises of sealed bottles or other sealed containers of beer  
718 brewed on such premises, or in collaboration with at least one other  
719 holder of such a permit, for consumption off the premises; [,] and [(3)]  
720 (C) the sale of sealed bottles or other sealed containers of beer brewed  
721 on such premises to the holder of a wholesaler permit issued pursuant  
722 to section 30-17, provided the holder of such permit produces at least  
723 five thousand gallons of beer on the premises annually. Such selling at  
724 retail from the premises of sealed bottles or other sealed containers shall  
725 comply with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91, as  
726 amended by this act, and shall permit not more than nine gallons of beer  
727 to be sold to any person on any day on which such sale is authorized  
728 under the provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91, as amended by  
729 this act. The annual fee for a manufacturer permit for beer shall be one  
730 thousand four hundred dollars. For the purposes of this [subsection]  
731 subdivision and section 30-22d, "collaboration" means an arrangement,  
732 other than contract brewing or an alternating proprietorship, under  
733 which the holder of a manufacturer permit for beer issued under this  
734 subsection works together with at least one other such permit holder to  
735 manufacture beer by, among other things, sharing the beer recipe or at  
736 least forty-nine per cent of the ingredients or labor necessary to  
737 manufacture such beer.



738       (2) A holder of a manufacturer permit for beer issued under this  
739 subsection may sell and offer free tastings of beer manufactured by such  
740 permittee at a farmers' market, as defined in section 22-6r, that is  
741 operated as a nonprofit enterprise or association, provided such  
742 farmers' market invites such holder to sell beer at such farmers' market  
743 and such holder has a farmers' market sales permit issued by the  
744 commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 30-37o, as  
745 amended by this act.

746       (c) (1) A manufacturer permit for a farm winery shall be in all respects  
747 the same as a manufacturer permit, except that the scope of operations  
748 of the holder shall be limited to wine and brandies distilled from grape  
749 products or other fruit products, including grappa and eau-de-vie. As  
750 used in this section, "farm winery" means any place or premises that is  
751 located on a farm in the state in which wine is manufactured and sold.

752       (2) Such permit shall, at the single principal premises of the farm  
753 winery, authorize: (A) [the] The sale in bulk by the holder thereof from  
754 the premises where the products are manufactured pursuant to such  
755 permit; (B) as to a manufacturer who produces one hundred thousand  
756 gallons of wine or less per year, the sale and shipment by the holder  
757 thereof to a retailer of wine manufactured by the farm winery permittee  
758 in the original sealed containers of not more than fifteen gallons per  
759 container; (C) the sale and shipment by the holder thereof of wine  
760 manufactured by the farm winery permittee to persons outside the state;  
761 (D) the offering and tasting of free samples of such wine or brandy,  
762 dispensed out of bottles or containers having capacities of not more than  
763 two gallons per bottle or container, to visitors and prospective retail  
764 customers for consumption on the premises of the farm winery  
765 permittee; (E) the sale at retail from the premises of sealed bottles or  
766 other sealed containers of such wine or brandy for consumption off the  
767 premises; (F) the sale at retail from the premises of wine or brandy by  
768 the glass and bottle to visitors on the premises of the farm winery  
769 permittee for consumption on the premises; and (G) subject to the  
770 provisions of subdivision (3) of this subsection, the sale and delivery or  
771 shipment of wine manufactured by the permittee directly to a consumer

772 in this state. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (D), (E)  
773 and (F) of this subdivision, a town may, by ordinance or zoning  
774 regulation, prohibit any such offering, tasting or selling at retail at  
775 premises within such town for which a manufacturer permit for a farm  
776 winery has been issued.

777 (3) A permittee, when selling and shipping wine directly to a  
778 consumer in this state, shall: (A) Ensure that the shipping labels on all  
779 containers of wine shipped directly to a consumer in this state  
780 conspicuously state the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL –  
781 SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR  
782 DELIVERY"; (B) obtain the signature of a person age twenty-one or  
783 older at the address prior to delivery, after requiring the signer to  
784 demonstrate that [he or she] such signer is age twenty-one or older by  
785 providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid identity  
786 card described in section 1-1h; (C) not ship more than five gallons of  
787 wine in any two-month period to any person in this state; (D) pay, to the  
788 Department of Revenue Services, all sales taxes and alcoholic beverage  
789 taxes due under chapters 219 and 220 on sales of wine to consumers in  
790 this state, and file, with said department, all sales tax returns and  
791 alcoholic beverage tax returns relating to such sales; (E) report to the  
792 Department of Consumer Protection a separate and complete record of  
793 all sales and shipments to consumers in the state, on a ledger sheet or  
794 similar form which readily presents a chronological account of such  
795 permittee's dealings with each such consumer; (F) not ship to any  
796 address in the state where the sale of alcoholic liquor is prohibited by  
797 local option pursuant to section 30-9; and (G) hold an in-state  
798 transporter's permit pursuant to section 30-19f or make any such  
799 shipment through the use of a person who holds such an in-state  
800 transporter's permit.

801 (4) No licensed farm winery may sell any such wine or brandy not  
802 manufactured by such winery, except a licensed farm winery may sell  
803 from the premises: (A) [wine] Wine manufactured by another farm  
804 winery located in this state; [,] and (B) brandy manufactured from fruit  
805 harvested in this state and distilled off the premises in this state.

806 (5) The farm winery permittee shall grow on the premises of the farm  
807 winery or on property under the same ownership and control of said  
808 permittee or leased by the backer of a farm winery permit or by said  
809 permittee within the farm winery's principal state an average crop of  
810 fruit equal to not less than twenty-five per cent of the fruit used in the  
811 manufacture of the farm winery permittee's wine. An average crop shall  
812 be defined each year as the average yield of the farm winery permittee's  
813 two largest annual crops out of the preceding five years, except that  
814 during the first seven years from the date of issuance of a farm winery  
815 permit, an average crop shall be defined as three tons of grapes for each  
816 acre of vineyard farmed by the farm winery permittee. Such seven-year  
817 period shall not begin anew if the property for which the farm winery  
818 permit is held is transferred or sold during such seven-year period. In  
819 the event the farm winery consists of more than one property, the  
820 aggregate acreage of the farm winery shall not be less than five acres.

821 (6) A holder of a manufacturer permit for a farm winery, when  
822 advertising or offering wine for direct shipment to a consumer in this  
823 state via the Internet or any other on-line computer network, shall  
824 clearly and conspicuously state such liquor permit number in its  
825 advertising.

826 (7) A holder of a manufacturer permit for a farm winery may sell and  
827 offer free tastings of wine manufactured from such winery at a farmers'  
828 market, as defined in section 22-6r, that is operated as a nonprofit  
829 enterprise or association, provided such farmers' market invites such  
830 holder to sell wine at such farmers' market and such holder has a  
831 farmers' market wine sales permit issued by the Commissioner of  
832 Consumer Protection in accordance with the provisions of [subsection  
833 (a) of] section 30-37o, as amended by this act.

834 (8) The annual fee for a manufacturer permit for a farm winery shall  
835 be three hundred dollars.

836 (d) (1) A manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead shall allow  
837 the manufacture of wine, cider not exceeding six per cent alcohol by

838 volume, apple wine not exceeding fifteen per cent alcohol by volume,  
839 apple brandy, eau-de-vie and mead and the storage, bottling and  
840 wholesale distribution and sale of wine, cider not exceeding six per cent  
841 alcohol by volume, apple wine not exceeding fifteen per cent alcohol by  
842 volume, apple brandy, eau-de-vie and mead manufactured or bottled  
843 by the permit holder to permittees in this state and without the state as  
844 may be permitted by law; but no such permit shall be granted unless the  
845 place or the plan of the place of manufacture has received the approval  
846 of the Department of Consumer Protection.

847 (2) Such permit shall, at a single principal premises, authorize: (A)  
848 [the] The sale in bulk by the holder thereof from the premises where the  
849 products are manufactured pursuant to such permit; (B) as to a  
850 manufacturer who produces one hundred thousand gallons or less per  
851 year of products manufactured pursuant to such permit, the sale and  
852 shipment by the holder thereof to a retailer of such products  
853 manufactured by the permittee in the original sealed containers of not  
854 more than fifteen gallons per container; (C) the sale and shipment by the  
855 holder thereof of such products manufactured by the permittee to  
856 persons outside the state; (D) the offering and tasting of free samples of  
857 such products, dispensed out of bottles or containers having capacities  
858 of not more than two gallons per bottle or container, to visitors and  
859 prospective retail customers for consumption on the premises of the  
860 permittee; (E) subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91,  
861 as amended by this act, the sale at retail from the premises of sealed  
862 bottles or other sealed containers of such products for consumption off  
863 the premises; (F) the sale at retail from the premises of such products by  
864 the glass and bottle to visitors on the premises of the permittee for  
865 consumption on the premises; and (G) subject to the provisions of  
866 subdivision (3) of this subsection, the sale and delivery or shipment of  
867 such products manufactured by the permittee directly to a consumer in  
868 this state. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (D), (E) and  
869 (F) of this subdivision, a town may, by ordinance or zoning regulation,  
870 prohibit any such offering, tasting or selling at retail at premises within  
871 such town for which a manufacturer permit has been issued.

872 (3) A permittee, when selling and shipping a product produced  
873 pursuant to this permit, directly to a consumer in this state, shall: (A)  
874 Ensure that the shipping labels on all containers of such products  
875 shipped directly to a consumer in this state conspicuously state the  
876 following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL—SIGNATURE OF A PERSON  
877 AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY"; (B) obtain the  
878 signature of a person age twenty-one or older at the address prior to  
879 delivery, after requiring the signer to demonstrate that [he or she] such  
880 signer is age twenty-one or older by providing a valid motor vehicle  
881 operator's license or a valid identity card described in section 1-1h; (C)  
882 not ship more than five gallons of product produced pursuant to this  
883 permit in any two-month period to any person in this state; (D) pay, to  
884 the Department of Revenue Services, all sales taxes and alcoholic  
885 beverage taxes due under chapters 219 and 220 on sales of products  
886 produced pursuant to this permit to consumers in this state, and file,  
887 with said department, all sales tax returns and alcoholic beverage tax  
888 returns relating to such sales; (E) report to the Department of Consumer  
889 Protection a separate and complete record of all sales and shipments to  
890 consumers in the state, on a ledger sheet or similar form which readily  
891 presents a chronological account of such permittee's dealings with each  
892 such consumer; (F) not ship to any address in the state where the sale of  
893 alcoholic liquor is prohibited by local option pursuant to section 30-9;  
894 and (G) hold an in-state transporter's permit pursuant to section 30-19f  
895 or make any such shipment through the use of a person who holds such  
896 an in-state transporter's permit.

897 (4) No holder of a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead may  
898 sell any product not manufactured by such permit holder, except such  
899 permittee may sell from the premises: (A) [wine] Wine, cider not  
900 exceeding six per cent alcohol by volume, apple wine not exceeding  
901 fifteen per cent alcohol by volume, apple brandy and eau-de-vie and  
902 mead manufactured by another such permit holder located in this state;  
903 [ ] and (B) brandy manufactured from fruit harvested in this state and  
904 distilled off the premises in this state.

905 (5) A holder of a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead,

906 when advertising or offering products for direct shipment to a consumer  
907 in this state via the Internet or any other on-line computer network, shall  
908 clearly and conspicuously state such liquor permit number in its  
909 advertising.

910 (6) A holder of a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead may  
911 sell and offer free tastings of products produced pursuant to such permit  
912 that are manufactured by such permit holder at a farmers' market, as  
913 defined in section 22-6r, that is operated as a nonprofit enterprise or  
914 association, provided such farmers' market invites such holder to sell  
915 such products at such farmers' market and such holder has a farmers'  
916 market sales permit issued by the Commissioner of Consumer  
917 Protection in accordance with the provisions of [subsection (a) of]  
918 section 30-37o, as amended by this act.

919 (7) The annual fee for a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and  
920 mead shall be two hundred dollars.

921 Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 30-16a of the general statutes is  
922 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
923 *2023*):

924 (a) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall issue an off-site  
925 farm winery sales and wine, cider and mead tasting permit to a holder  
926 of a manufacturer permit for a farm winery or to a holder of a  
927 manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead upon the holder's  
928 submission of proof to the commissioner that the holder is in  
929 compliance with the requirements of subsection (c) or (d) of section 30-  
930 16, as amended by this act. An off-site farm winery sales and wine, cider  
931 and mead tasting permit shall authorize the sale and offering of free  
932 samples of products manufactured by such permittees during a total of  
933 not more than seven events or functions per year [held pursuant to a  
934 temporary liquor permit issued pursuant to section 30-35, a charitable  
935 organization permit issued pursuant to section 30-37b or a nonprofit  
936 corporation permit issued pursuant to section 30-37h,] at locations  
937 outside the permit holder's permit premises, provided such holder: (1)

938 Notifies the Department of Consumer Protection, on a form prescribed  
939 by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, not less than five  
940 business days prior to the date of the event or function, of the date, hours  
941 and location of each event or function, (2) sells only wine, cider and  
942 mead by the bottle at the event or function, and (3) is present, or has an  
943 authorized representative present, at the time of the sale of any such  
944 bottles or the offering of a free sample of such products from the permit  
945 holder at the event or function. An off-site farm winery sales and wine,  
946 cider and mead tasting permit shall be valid for a period of one year  
947 from the date of issuance. The annual fee for such permit shall be two  
948 hundred fifty dollars. There shall be a one-hundred-dollar  
949 nonrefundable filing fee for any such permit.

950 Sec. 12. Subsection (a) of section 30-16b of the general statutes is  
951 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
952 *2023*):

953 (a) [During the period beginning June 4, 2021, and ending June 5,  
954 2024, the] The holder of a permit issued under section 30-16, as amended  
955 by this act, 30-21 or 30-22, subsection (c) or (g) of section 30-22a or  
956 section 30-22aa may sell for off-premises consumption sealed containers  
957 of all alcoholic liquor such permit holder is allowed to sell for on-  
958 premises consumption, subject to the requirements of this section and  
959 consistent with all local ordinances for the town in which the permit  
960 premises are located.

961 Sec. 13. Section 30-22e of the general statutes is repealed and the  
962 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

963 (a) A seasonal outdoor open-air permit shall allow the retail sale of  
964 alcoholic liquor for consumption on a lot, yard, green or other outdoor  
965 open space, provided: (1) The retail sale and consumption of alcoholic  
966 liquor is allowed in such space by the applicable local zoning, health  
967 and fire marshal officials; (2) the permitted premises is not more than  
968 one [square] acre in size; (3) a temporary fence or a wall not less than  
969 thirty inches high encloses the permitted area; (4) restrooms or enclosed

970 portable toilets are available either within the permitted area or nearby;  
971 and (5) food is available for sale to consumers for consumption on the  
972 permitted premises during all hours that the permittee is engaging in  
973 the retail sale of alcoholic liquor. Any such food may be prepared on the  
974 permitted premises, be provided by a food truck or a caterer [ ] or  
975 consist of prepackaged items. The availability of area menus for delivery  
976 shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.  
977 Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that food be  
978 purchased with an alcoholic beverage.

979 (b) Tents, mobile units and other temporary fixtures may be included  
980 within the permitted premises. A permittee under this section shall  
981 maintain the permitted premises in a manner consistent with all  
982 applicable local zoning, health and fire requirements.

983 (c) The seasonal outdoor open-air permit shall be effective either  
984 April first to September thirtieth, inclusive, or May first to October  
985 thirty-first, inclusive, of the same year. Such permit shall be issued by  
986 the Department of Consumer Protection subject to the limitations on  
987 hours of operation for a restaurant permittee, as specified in section 30-  
988 91, as amended by this act. No such permit shall be renewable, and the  
989 department shall not issue a provisional seasonal outdoor open-air  
990 permit. Any backer of the permittee may apply for only one seasonal  
991 outdoor open-air permit per calendar year. The provisions of  
992 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) and subsection (c) of section 30-39, as  
993 amended by this act, [do] shall not apply to seasonal outdoor open-air  
994 permits. The annual fee for each seasonal outdoor open-air permit shall  
995 be two thousand dollars.

996 (d) The seasonal outdoor open-air permit shall allow the sale at retail  
997 of draught beer for [off-premise] off-premises consumption in sealed  
998 containers supplied by the permittee. Such sales shall be conducted only  
999 during the hours a package store is permitted to sell alcoholic liquor  
1000 under the provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91, as amended by  
1001 this act. Not more than four liters of such beer shall be sold to any person  
1002 on any day on which the sale of alcoholic liquor is authorized under the



1003 provisions of subsection (d) of section 30-91, as amended by this act.

1004 Sec. 14. Section 30-35 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1005 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1006 (a) A [temporary beer permit shall allow the sale of beer and a]  
1007 temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity shall allow the sale  
1008 of [alcoholic liquor] beer, spirits or wine at any fundraising event,  
1009 outing, picnic or social gathering conducted by a bona fide  
1010 noncommercial [organization] entity, club or golf country club, as  
1011 described in subsection (g) of section 30-22a, which [organization]  
1012 noncommercial entity, club or golf country club shall be the backer of  
1013 the permittee under such permit. [The] No for-profit business entity  
1014 may be the backer of any such permittee. Each temporary liquor permit  
1015 for a noncommercial entity shall also allow the retail sale of beer, spirits  
1016 or wine at an in-person or online auction, provided such auction is held  
1017 as part of a fundraising event to benefit the tax-exempt activities of the  
1018 noncommercial entity, club or golf country club. All profits from the  
1019 auction or sale of such beer, [or alcoholic liquor] spirits or wine shall be  
1020 retained by the [organization] backer or permittee conducting such  
1021 fundraising event, outing, picnic, [or] social gathering or auction, and  
1022 no portion of such profits shall be paid, directly or indirectly, to any  
1023 individual or other corporation. Such permit shall be issued subject to  
1024 the approval of the [Department of Consumer Protection] department  
1025 and shall be effective only for specified dates and times limited by the  
1026 department. The combined total of fundraising events, outings, picnics,  
1027 [or] social gatherings or auctions, for which a [temporary beer permit  
1028 or] temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity is issued  
1029 [pursuant to] under this section, shall not exceed twelve in any calendar  
1030 year and the approved dates and times for each such fundraising event,  
1031 outing, picnic, [or] social gathering or auction shall be displayed on such  
1032 permit. Each temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity issued  
1033 under this section shall be subject to the hours of sale established in  
1034 subsection (a) of section 30-91, as amended by this act, and the combined  
1035 total of days for which such permit is issued shall not exceed twenty  
1036 days in any calendar year. The holder of a temporary liquor permit for

1037 a noncommercial entity issued under this section shall display such  
1038 permit, and the days for which such permit has been issued, in a  
1039 prominent location adjacent to the entrance to the fundraising event,  
1040 outing, picnic, social gathering or auction. The fee [for a temporary beer  
1041 permit shall be thirty dollars per day and] for a temporary liquor permit  
1042 for a noncommercial entity shall be fifty dollars per day.

1043 (b) The holder of a manufacturer permit issued under section 30-16,  
1044 as amended by this act, a wholesaler permit issued under section 30-17  
1045 or a package store permit issued under subsection (b) of section 30-20  
1046 may donate to the holder of a temporary liquor permit for a  
1047 noncommercial entity issued under this section any beer, spirits or wine  
1048 such manufacturer permittee manufactures, for which such wholesaler  
1049 permittee holds distribution rights or which such package store  
1050 permittee sells at retail.

1051 Sec. 15. Section 30-37o of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1052 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1053 (a) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall issue a farmers'  
1054 market sales permit to [a] the holder of a manufacturer permit [for a  
1055 farm winery, the holder of a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and  
1056 mead or the holder of a manufacturer permit for beer] issued under  
1057 section 30-16, as amended by this act, upon submission of proof to the  
1058 commissioner that such holder is in compliance with the [applicable]  
1059 permit requirements [of] established in subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d) of  
1060 section 30-16, as amended by this act, as applicable. [Such permit] A  
1061 farmers' market sales permit issued under this section shall authorize  
1062 the sale of products manufactured by [such permittees] the  
1063 manufacturer permittee during an unlimited number of appearances at  
1064 a farmers' market, at not more than ten farmers' market locations per  
1065 year, provided [such] the holder of such permit:

1066 (1) Has received an invitation from such farmers' market to sell such  
1067 products at such farmers' market; [,]

1068 (2) [only] Only sells such products by the bottle or sealed container at

1069 such farmers' [markets,] market; and

1070 (3) [is] Is present, or has an authorized representative present, at the  
1071 time [of sale of any] each such product [from such permit holder] is sold  
1072 at such farmers' market [. Any such permit] under such permit.

1073 (b) Each farmers' market sales permit issued under this section shall  
1074 be valid for a [period of one year from the date of issuance] one-year  
1075 period beginning on the date the commissioner issues such permit. The  
1076 annual fee for [such] each farmers' market sales permit shall be two  
1077 hundred fifty dollars, [. There] and there shall be a nonrefundable one-  
1078 hundred-dollar [, nonrefundable] filing fee for [any] each such permit.

1079 [(b)] (c) Any town or municipality may, by ordinance or zoning  
1080 regulation, prohibit the sale of [such] products manufactured by the  
1081 [holder of such permit at a farmers' market] holders of farmers' market  
1082 sales permits issued under this section at farmers' markets held in such  
1083 town or municipality.

1084 Sec. 16. Subsections (a) to (g), inclusive, of section 30-37t of the  
1085 general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
1086 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1087 (a) For the purposes of this section:

1088 (1) "Eligible manufacturer" means the holder of a manufacturer  
1089 permit for (A) spirits issued under subsection (a) of section 30-16, as  
1090 amended by this act, (B) beer issued under subsection (b) of section 30-  
1091 16, as amended by this act, (C) a farm winery issued under subsection  
1092 (c) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, or (D) wine, cider and mead  
1093 issued under subsection (d) of section 30-16, as amended by this act; and

1094 (2) "Festival sponsor" means an entity (A) operating on a nonprofit  
1095 basis in this state, including, but not limited to, [(A)] (i) an association,  
1096 or a subsidiary of an association, that promotes manufacturing and  
1097 selling alcoholic liquor in this state, [(B)] (ii) a civic organization  
1098 operating in this state, and [(C)] (iii) a municipality in this state, or (B)

1099 operating on a for-profit basis in this state that (i) is registered with the  
1100 Secretary of the State to do business in this state, and (ii) does not hold  
1101 any other permit issued under this chapter.

1102 (b) A festival permit shall allow a festival sponsor to organize and  
1103 sponsor a festival in this state in accordance with the provisions of this  
1104 section by inviting eligible manufacturers to participate in such festival.  
1105 Each festival permit issued by the Commissioner of Consumer  
1106 Protection under this section shall be effective for not more than four  
1107 consecutive days, and shall allow the festival sponsor to hold the festival  
1108 on the days and times permitted under subsection (j) of section 30-91, as  
1109 amended by this act. The fee for [each] a festival permit issued to a  
1110 festival sponsor under this section shall be (1) seventy-five dollars if the  
1111 festival sponsor is operating on a nonprofit basis in this state, or (2) two  
1112 hundred seventy-five dollars if the festival sponsor is operating on a for-  
1113 profit basis in this state.

1114 (c) The commissioner shall not issue a festival permit under this  
1115 section unless the festival sponsor has received all approvals required  
1116 under local fire and zoning regulations.

1117 (d) The festival sponsor shall disclose to each person who purchases  
1118 admission to the festival, at the time such person purchases such  
1119 admission, any and all restrictions or limitations of such admission,  
1120 including, but not limited to, the maximum number of glasses or other  
1121 receptacles suitable to permit the consumption of alcoholic liquor such  
1122 person is entitled to receive by virtue of purchasing such admission.

1123 (e) Any municipality may, by ordinance or zoning regulation,  
1124 prohibit festivals in such municipality.

1125 (f) Any eligible manufacturer may participate in a festival organized  
1126 and sponsored by a festival sponsor that invites such eligible  
1127 manufacturer to participate in such festival.

1128 (g) Each participating eligible manufacturer may, during the festival  
1129 and for the alcoholic liquor such participating eligible manufacturer has

1130 manufactured:

1131 (1) Offer to festival visitors free or paid samples or tastings of  
1132 alcoholic liquor for consumption on the festival premises, in accordance  
1133 with the provisions of section 30-16, as amended by this act; [and]

1134 [(2) Unless such participating eligible manufacturer is the holder of  
1135 an out-of-state shipper's permit for beer issued under section 30-19:]

1136 [(A)] (2) Sell and directly ship to festival visitors, if allowed under  
1137 section 30-16, as amended by this act, alcoholic liquor that such  
1138 participating eligible manufacturer sells to festival visitors at such  
1139 festival;

1140 [(B)] (3) Sell, at retail, for consumption off the festival premises and  
1141 in accordance with the provisions of section 30-16, as amended by this  
1142 act, bottles and other sealed containers of alcoholic liquor; and

1143 [(C)] (4) Sell, at retail, alcoholic liquor by the glass or receptacle for  
1144 consumption on the festival premises, provided each such glass or  
1145 receptacle is embossed or otherwise permanently labeled with the name  
1146 and date of the festival.

1147 Sec. 17. Section 30-39 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1148 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1149 (a) For the purposes of this section, the "filing date" of an application  
1150 means the date upon which the department, after approving the  
1151 application for processing, mails or otherwise delivers to the applicant  
1152 a placard containing such date.

1153 (b) (1) Any person desiring a liquor permit or a renewal of such a  
1154 permit shall make an affirmed application therefor to the Department of  
1155 Consumer Protection, upon forms to be furnished by the department,  
1156 showing the name and address of the applicant and of the applicant's  
1157 backer, if any, the location of the club or place of business which is to be  
1158 operated under such permit and a financial statement setting forth all  
1159 elements and details of any business transactions connected with the

1160 application. Such application shall include a detailed description of the  
1161 type of live entertainment that is to be provided. A club or place of  
1162 business shall be exempt from providing such detailed description if the  
1163 club or place of business (A) was issued a liquor permit prior to October  
1164 1, 1993, and (B) has not altered the type of entertainment provided. The  
1165 application shall also indicate any crimes of which the applicant or the  
1166 applicant's backer may have been convicted. Applicants shall submit  
1167 documents sufficient to establish that state and local building, fire and  
1168 zoning requirements and local ordinances concerning hours and days  
1169 of sale will be met, except that local building and zoning requirements  
1170 and local ordinances concerning hours and days of sale shall not apply  
1171 to a cafe permit issued under subsection (d) or (h) of section 30-22a. The  
1172 State Fire Marshal or the marshal's certified designee shall be  
1173 responsible for approving compliance with the State Fire Code at  
1174 Bradley International Airport. Any person desiring a permit provided  
1175 for in section 30-33b shall file a copy of such person's license with such  
1176 application if such license was issued by the Department of Consumer  
1177 Protection. The department may, at its discretion, conduct an  
1178 investigation to determine whether a permit shall be issued to an  
1179 applicant.

1180 (2) The applicant shall pay to the department a nonrefundable  
1181 application fee, which fee shall be in addition to the fees prescribed in  
1182 this chapter for the permit sought. An application fee shall not be  
1183 charged for an application to renew a permit. The application fee shall  
1184 be in the amount of ten dollars for the filing of each application for a  
1185 permit by [a charitable organization under section 30-37b, including a  
1186 nonprofit public television corporation under section 30-37d,] a  
1187 nonprofit golf tournament permit under section 30-37g [,] or a  
1188 temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity under section 30-  
1189 35, as amended by this act; [or a special club permit under section 30-  
1190 25;] and in the amount of one hundred dollars for the filing of an initial  
1191 application for all other permits. Any permit issued shall be valid only  
1192 for the purposes and activities described in the application.

1193 (3) The applicant, immediately after filing an application, shall give

1194 notice thereof, with the name and residence of the permittee, the type of  
1195 permit applied for and the location of the place of business for which  
1196 such permit is to be issued and the type of live entertainment to be  
1197 provided, all in a form prescribed by the department, by publishing the  
1198 same in a newspaper having a circulation in the town in which the place  
1199 of business to be operated under such permit is to be located, at least  
1200 once a week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be not  
1201 more than seven days after the filing date of the application and the last  
1202 publication not more than fourteen days after the filing date of the  
1203 application. The applicant shall affix, and maintain in a legible condition  
1204 upon the outer door of the building wherein such place of business is to  
1205 be located and clearly visible from the public highway, the placard  
1206 provided by the department, not later than the day following the receipt  
1207 of the placard by the applicant. If such outer door of such premises is so  
1208 far from the public highway that such placard is not clearly visible as  
1209 provided, the department shall direct a suitable method to notify the  
1210 public of such application. When an application is filed for any type of  
1211 permit for a building that has not been constructed, such applicant shall  
1212 erect and maintain in a legible condition a sign not less than six feet by  
1213 four feet upon the site where such place of business is to be located,  
1214 instead of such placard upon the outer door of the building. The sign  
1215 shall set forth the type of permit applied for and the name of the  
1216 proposed permittee, shall be clearly visible from the public highway and  
1217 shall be so erected not later than the day following the receipt of the  
1218 placard. Such applicant shall make a return to the department, under  
1219 oath, of compliance with the foregoing requirements, in such form as  
1220 the department may determine, but the department may require any  
1221 additional proof of such compliance. Upon receipt of evidence of such  
1222 compliance, the department may hold a hearing as to the suitability of  
1223 the proposed location. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply  
1224 to applications for (A) airline permits issued under section 30-28a, (B)  
1225 [charitable organization permits issued under section 30-37b, (C)]  
1226 temporary liquor permits for noncommercial entities issued under  
1227 section 30-35, as amended by this act, [(D) special club permits issued  
1228 under section 30-25, (E)] (C) concession permits issued under section 30-

1229 33, [(F)] (D) military permits issued under section 30-34, [(G)] (E) cafe  
1230 permits issued under subsection (h) of section 30-22a, [(H)] (F)  
1231 warehouse permits issued under section 30-32, [(I)] (G) broker's permits  
1232 issued under section 30-30, [(J)] (H) out-of-state shipper's permits for  
1233 alcoholic liquor issued under section 30-18, [(K)] (I) out-of-state  
1234 shipper's permits for beer issued under section 30-19, [(L)] (J) coliseum  
1235 permits issued under section 30-33a, [(M)] (K) nonprofit golf  
1236 tournament permits issued under section 30-37g, [(N)] nonprofit public  
1237 television corporation permits issued under section 30-37d, (O) (L)  
1238 Connecticut craft cafe permits issued under section 30-22d to permittees  
1239 who held a manufacturer permit for a brew pub or a manufacturer  
1240 permit for beer issued under subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended  
1241 by this act, and a brew pub before July 1, 2020, [(P)] (M) off-site farm  
1242 winery sales and wine, cider and mead tasting permits issued under  
1243 section 30-16a, as amended by this act, [(Q)] (N) out-of-state retailer  
1244 shipper's permits for wine issued under section 30-18a, [(R)] (O) out-of-  
1245 state winery shipper's permits for wine issued under section 30-18a, [(S)]  
1246 (P) in-state transporter's permits for alcoholic liquor issued under  
1247 section 30-19f, including, but not limited to, boats operating under such  
1248 permits, [(T)] (Q) seasonal outdoor open-air permits issued under  
1249 section 30-22e, as amended by this act, [(U)] (R) festival permits issued  
1250 under section 30-37t, as amended by this act, and [(V)] (S) renewals of  
1251 any permit described in subparagraphs (A) to [(U)] (R), inclusive, of this  
1252 subdivision, if applicable. The provisions of this subdivision regarding  
1253 publication and placard display shall also be required of any applicant  
1254 who seeks to amend the type of entertainment either upon filing of a  
1255 renewal application or upon requesting permission of the department  
1256 in a form that requires the approval of the municipal zoning official.

1257 (4) In any case in which a permit has been issued to a partnership, if  
1258 one or more of the partners dies or retires, the remaining partner or  
1259 partners need not file a new application for the unexpired portion of the  
1260 current permit, and no additional fee for such unexpired portion shall  
1261 be required. Notice of any such change shall be given to the department  
1262 and the permit shall be endorsed to show correct ownership. When any



1263 partnership changes by reason of the addition of one or more persons, a  
1264 new application with new fees shall be required.

1265 (c) Any ten persons who are at least eighteen years of age, and are  
1266 residents of the town within which the business for which the permit or  
1267 renewal thereof has been applied for, is intended to be operated, or, in  
1268 the case of a manufacturer's or a wholesaler's permit, any ten persons  
1269 who are at least eighteen years of age and are residents of the state, may  
1270 file with the department, within three weeks from the last date of  
1271 publication of notice made pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (b)  
1272 of this section for an initial permit, and in the case of renewal of an  
1273 existing permit, at least twenty-one days before the renewal date of such  
1274 permit, a remonstrance containing any objection to the suitability of  
1275 such applicant or proposed place of business, provided any such issue  
1276 is not controlled by local zoning. Upon the filing of such remonstrance,  
1277 the department, upon written application, shall hold a hearing and shall  
1278 give such notice as it deems reasonable of the time and place at least five  
1279 days before such hearing is had. The remonstrants shall designate one  
1280 or more agents for service, who shall serve as the recipient or recipients  
1281 of all notices issued by the department. At any time prior to the issuance  
1282 of a decision by the department, a remonstrance may be withdrawn by  
1283 the remonstrants or by such agent or agents acting on behalf of such  
1284 remonstrants and the department may cancel the hearing or withdraw  
1285 the case. The decision of the department on such application shall be  
1286 final with respect to the remonstrance. The provisions of this subsection  
1287 shall not apply to festival permits issued under section 30-37t, as  
1288 amended by this act.

1289 (d) No new permit shall be issued until the foregoing provisions of  
1290 subsections (a) and (b) of this section have been complied with. If no  
1291 new permit is issued within twelve months of the filing date, as defined  
1292 in subsection (a) of this section, the application may, in the discretion of  
1293 the department, be deemed withdrawn and shall then be returned to the  
1294 applicant. Six months' or seasonal permits may be renewed, provided  
1295 the renewal application and fee shall be filed at least twenty-one days  
1296 before the reopening of the business, there is no change in the permittee,

1297 ownership or type of permit, and the permittee or backer did not receive  
1298 a rebate of the permit fee with respect to the permit issued for the  
1299 previous year.

1300 (e) The department may renew a permit that has expired if the  
1301 applicant pays to the department a nonrefundable late fee pursuant to  
1302 subsection (c) of section 21a-4, which fee shall be in addition to the fees  
1303 prescribed in this chapter for the permit applied for. The provisions of  
1304 this subsection shall not apply to one-day permits, to any permit which  
1305 is the subject of administrative or court proceedings, or where otherwise  
1306 provided by law.

1307 (f) No person who assists an applicant, backer or permittee in  
1308 submitting an application for a liquor permit shall submit, or cause to  
1309 be submitted, any false statement in connection with such application,  
1310 or engage in any conduct which delays or impedes the department in  
1311 processing such application. A violation of this subsection shall be  
1312 deemed an unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of  
1313 section 42-110b. The commissioner, after providing an opportunity for  
1314 a hearing in accordance with chapter 54, may impose on any person who  
1315 violates the provisions of this subsection a civil penalty in an amount  
1316 not to exceed one thousand dollars per violation, and may order such  
1317 person to pay restitution to the applicant, backer or permittee. All civil  
1318 penalties paid, collected or recovered under this subsection shall be  
1319 deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account established  
1320 in section 21a-8a.

1321 Sec. 18. Subsection (b) of section 30-39 of the general statutes, as  
1322 amended by section 17 of this act, is repealed and the following is  
1323 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1324 (b) (1) Any person desiring a liquor permit or a renewal of such a  
1325 permit shall make an affirmed application therefor to the Department of  
1326 Consumer Protection, upon forms to be furnished by the department,  
1327 showing the name and address of the applicant and of the applicant's  
1328 backer, if any, the location of the club or place of business which is to be

1329 operated under such permit and a financial statement setting forth all  
1330 elements and details of any business transactions connected with the  
1331 application. Such application shall include a detailed description of the  
1332 type of live entertainment that is to be provided. A club or place of  
1333 business shall be exempt from providing such detailed description if the  
1334 club or place of business (A) was issued a liquor permit prior to October  
1335 1, 1993, and (B) has not altered the type of entertainment provided. The  
1336 application shall also indicate any crimes of which the applicant or the  
1337 applicant's backer may have been convicted. Applicants shall submit  
1338 documents, only upon initial application, sufficient to establish that  
1339 state and local building, fire and zoning requirements and local  
1340 ordinances concerning hours and days of sale will be met, except that  
1341 local building and zoning requirements and local ordinances  
1342 concerning hours and days of sale shall not apply to a cafe permit issued  
1343 under subsection (d) or (h) of section 30-22a. The State Fire Marshal or  
1344 the marshal's certified designee shall be responsible for approving  
1345 compliance with the State Fire Code at Bradley International Airport.  
1346 Any person desiring a permit provided for in section 30-33b shall file a  
1347 copy of such person's license with such application if such license was  
1348 issued by the Department of Consumer Protection. The department  
1349 may, at its discretion, conduct an investigation to determine whether a  
1350 permit shall be issued to an applicant. Completion of an inspection  
1351 pursuant to subsection (f) of section 29-305, as amended by this act, shall  
1352 not be deemed to constitute a precondition to renewal of a permit that  
1353 is subject to subsection (f) of section 29-305, as amended by this act.

1354 (2) The applicant shall pay to the department a nonrefundable  
1355 application fee, which fee shall be in addition to the fees prescribed in  
1356 this chapter for the permit sought. An application fee shall not be  
1357 charged for an application to renew a permit. The application fee shall  
1358 be in the amount of ten dollars for the filing of each application for a  
1359 permit by a nonprofit golf tournament permit under section 30-37g or a  
1360 temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity under section 30-  
1361 35, as amended by this act; and in the amount of one hundred dollars  
1362 for the filing of an initial application for all other permits. Any permit

1363 issued shall be valid only for the purposes and activities described in  
1364 the application.

1365 (3) The applicant, immediately after filing an application, shall give  
1366 notice thereof, with the name and residence of the permittee, the type of  
1367 permit applied for and the location of the place of business for which  
1368 such permit is to be issued and the type of live entertainment to be  
1369 provided, all in a form prescribed by the department, by publishing the  
1370 same in a newspaper having a circulation in the town in which the place  
1371 of business to be operated under such permit is to be located, at least  
1372 once a week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be not  
1373 more than seven days after the filing date of the application and the last  
1374 publication not more than fourteen days after the filing date of the  
1375 application. The applicant shall affix, and maintain in a legible condition  
1376 upon the outer door of the building wherein such place of business is to  
1377 be located and clearly visible from the public highway, the placard  
1378 provided by the department, not later than the day following the receipt  
1379 of the placard by the applicant. If such outer door of such premises is so  
1380 far from the public highway that such placard is not clearly visible as  
1381 provided, the department shall direct a suitable method to notify the  
1382 public of such application. When an application is filed for any type of  
1383 permit for a building that has not been constructed, such applicant shall  
1384 erect and maintain in a legible condition a sign not less than six feet by  
1385 four feet upon the site where such place of business is to be located,  
1386 instead of such placard upon the outer door of the building. The sign  
1387 shall set forth the type of permit applied for and the name of the  
1388 proposed permittee, shall be clearly visible from the public highway and  
1389 shall be so erected not later than the day following the receipt of the  
1390 placard. Such applicant shall make a return to the department, under  
1391 oath, of compliance with the foregoing requirements, in such form as  
1392 the department may determine, but the department may require any  
1393 additional proof of such compliance. Upon receipt of evidence of such  
1394 compliance, the department may hold a hearing as to the suitability of  
1395 the proposed location. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply  
1396 to applications for (A) airline permits issued under section 30-28a, (B)

1397 temporary liquor permits for noncommercial entities issued under  
1398 section 30-35, as amended by this act, (C) concession permits issued  
1399 under section 30-33, (D) military permits issued under section 30-34, (E)  
1400 cafe permits issued under subsection (h) of section 30-22a, (F)  
1401 warehouse permits issued under section 30-32, (G) broker's permits  
1402 issued under section 30-30, (H) out-of-state shipper's permits for  
1403 alcoholic liquor issued under section 30-18, (I) out-of-state shipper's  
1404 permits for beer issued under section 30-19, (J) coliseum permits issued  
1405 under section 30-33a, (K) nonprofit golf tournament permits issued  
1406 under section 30-37g, (L) Connecticut craft cafe permits issued under  
1407 section 30-22d to permittees who held a manufacturer permit for a brew  
1408 pub or a manufacturer permit for beer issued under subsection (b) of  
1409 section 30-16, as amended by this act, and a brew pub before July 1, 2020,  
1410 (M) off-site farm winery sales and wine, cider and mead tasting permits  
1411 issued under section 30-16a, as amended by this act, (N) out-of-state  
1412 retailer shipper's permits for wine issued under section 30-18a, (O) out-  
1413 of-state winery shipper's permits for wine issued under section 30-18a,  
1414 (P) in-state transporter's permits for alcoholic liquor issued under  
1415 section 30-19f, including, but not limited to, boats operating under such  
1416 permits, (Q) seasonal outdoor open-air permits issued under section 30-  
1417 22e, as amended by this act, (R) festival permits issued under section 30-  
1418 37t, as amended by this act, (S) temporary auction permits issued under  
1419 section 5 of this act, (T) outdoor open-air permits issued under section 6  
1420 of this act, and [(S)] (U) renewals of any permit described in  
1421 subparagraphs (A) to [(R)] (T), inclusive, of this subdivision, if  
1422 applicable. The provisions of this subdivision regarding publication and  
1423 placard display shall also be required of any applicant who seeks to  
1424 amend the type of entertainment either upon filing of a renewal  
1425 application or upon requesting permission of the department in a form  
1426 that requires the approval of the municipal zoning official.

1427 (4) In any case in which a permit has been issued to a partnership, if  
1428 one or more of the partners dies or retires, the remaining partner or  
1429 partners need not file a new application for the unexpired portion of the  
1430 current permit, and no additional fee for such unexpired portion shall

1431 be required. Notice of any such change shall be given to the department  
1432 and the permit shall be endorsed to show correct ownership. When any  
1433 partnership changes by reason of the addition of one or more persons, a  
1434 new application with new fees shall be required.

1435 Sec. 19. Section 30-48 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1436 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1437 (a) No backer or permittee of one permit class shall be a backer or  
1438 permittee of any other permit class except in the case of airline permits  
1439 issued under section 30-28a, boats operating under in-state transporter's  
1440 permits issued under section 30-19f, and cafe permits issued under  
1441 subsections (d) and (h) of section 30-22a, except that: (1) A backer of a  
1442 hotel permit issued under section 30-21 or a restaurant permit issued  
1443 under section 30-22 may be a backer of both such classes; (2) a holder or  
1444 backer of a restaurant permit issued under section 30-22 or a cafe permit  
1445 issued under subsection (a) of section 30-22a may be a holder or backer  
1446 of any other or all of such classes; (3) a holder or backer of a restaurant  
1447 permit issued under section 30-22 may be a holder or backer of a cafe  
1448 permit issued under subsection (f) of section 30-22a; (4) a backer of a  
1449 restaurant permit issued under section 30-22 may be a backer of a  
1450 coliseum permit issued under section 30-33a when such restaurant is  
1451 within a coliseum; (5) a backer of a hotel permit issued under section 30-  
1452 21 may be a backer of a coliseum permit issued under section 30-33a; (6)  
1453 a backer of a grocery store beer permit issued under subsection (c) of  
1454 section 30-20 may be (A) a backer of a package store permit issued under  
1455 subsection (b) of section 30-20 if such was the case on or before May 1,  
1456 1996, and (B) a backer of a restaurant permit issued under section 30-22,  
1457 provided the restaurant permit premises do not abut or share the same  
1458 space as the grocery store beer permit premises; (7) a backer of a cafe  
1459 permit issued under subsection (j) of section 30-22a, may be a backer of  
1460 a nonprofit theater permit issued under section 30-35a; (8) a backer of a  
1461 nonprofit theater permit issued under section 30-35a may be a holder or  
1462 backer of a hotel permit issued under section 30-21 or a coliseum permit  
1463 issued under section 30-33a; (9) a backer of a concession permit issued  
1464 under section 30-33 may be a backer of a coliseum permit issued under

1465 section 30-33a; (10) a holder of an out-of-state winery shipper's permit  
1466 for wine issued under section 30-18a may be a holder of an in-state  
1467 transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f; (11) a holder of an out-  
1468 of-state shipper's permit for alcoholic liquor issued under section 30-18  
1469 or an out-of-state winery shipper's permit for wine issued under section  
1470 30-18a may be a holder of an in-state transporter's permit issued under  
1471 section 30-19f; (12) a holder of a manufacturer permit for a farm winery  
1472 issued under subsection (c) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, or  
1473 a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead issued under  
1474 subsection (d) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, may be a holder  
1475 of an in-state transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f, [a  
1476 farmers' market sales permit issued under subsection (a) of section 30-  
1477 37o,] an off-site farm winery sales and tasting permit issued under  
1478 section 30-16a, as amended by this act, or any combination of such  
1479 permits; (13) [a holder of a manufacturer permit for beer issued under  
1480 subsection (b) of section 30-16 may be a holder of a farmers' market sales  
1481 permit issued under subsection (a) of section 30-37o; (14)] the holder of  
1482 a manufacturer permit for spirits, beer, a farm winery or wine, cider and  
1483 mead, issued under subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d), respectively, of section  
1484 30-16, as amended by this act, may be a holder of a Connecticut craft  
1485 cafe permit issued under section 30-22d, a restaurant permit or a  
1486 restaurant permit for wine and beer issued under section 30-22 [; (15)]  
1487 or a farmers' market sales permit issued under section 30-37o, as  
1488 amended by this act; (14) the holder of a restaurant permit issued under  
1489 section 30-22, a cafe permit issued under section 30-22a, or an in-state  
1490 transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f, may be the holder of a  
1491 seasonal outdoor open-air permit issued under section 30-22e, as  
1492 amended by this act; and [(16)] (15) the holder of a festival permit issued  
1493 under section 30-37t, as amended by this act, may be the holder or  
1494 backer of one or more of such other classes. Any person may be a  
1495 permittee of more than one permit. No holder of a manufacturer permit  
1496 for beer issued under subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended by this  
1497 act, and no spouse or child of such holder may be a holder or backer of  
1498 more than three restaurant permits issued under section 30-22 or cafe  
1499 permits issued under section 30-22a.

1500 (b) No permittee or backer thereof and no employee or agent of such  
1501 permittee or backer shall borrow money or receive credit in any form  
1502 for a period in excess of thirty days, directly or indirectly, from any  
1503 manufacturer permittee, or backer thereof, or from any wholesaler  
1504 permittee, or backer thereof, of alcoholic liquor or from any member of  
1505 the family of such manufacturer permittee or backer thereof or from any  
1506 stockholder in a corporation manufacturing or wholesaling such liquor,  
1507 and no manufacturer permittee or backer thereof or wholesaler  
1508 permittee or backer thereof or member of the family of either of such  
1509 permittees or of any such backer, and no stockholder of a corporation  
1510 manufacturing or wholesaling such liquor shall lend money or  
1511 otherwise extend credit, directly or indirectly, to any such permittee or  
1512 backer thereof or to the employee or agent of any such permittee or  
1513 backer. A wholesaler permittee or backer, or a manufacturer permittee  
1514 or backer, that has not received payment in full from a retailer permittee  
1515 or backer within thirty days after the date such credit was extended to  
1516 such retailer or backer or to an employee or agent of any such retailer or  
1517 backer, shall give a written notice of obligation to such retailer within  
1518 the five days following the expiration of the thirty-day period of credit.  
1519 The notice of obligation shall state: The amount due; the date credit was  
1520 extended; the date the thirty-day period ended; and that the retailer is  
1521 in violation of this section. A retailer who disputes the accuracy of the  
1522 "notice of obligation" shall, within the ten days following the expiration  
1523 of the thirty-day period of credit, give a written response to notice of  
1524 obligation to the department and give a copy to the wholesaler or  
1525 manufacturer who sent the notice. The response shall state the retailer's  
1526 basis for dispute and the amount, if any, admitted to be owed for more  
1527 than thirty days; the copy forwarded to the wholesaler or manufacturer  
1528 shall be accompanied by the amount admitted to be due, if any, and  
1529 such payment shall be made and received without prejudice to the  
1530 rights of either party in any civil action. Upon receipt of the retailer's  
1531 response, the chairman of the commission or such chairman's designee  
1532 shall conduct an informal hearing with the parties being given equal  
1533 opportunity to appear and be heard. If the chairman or such chairman's  
1534 designee determines that the notice of obligation is accurate, the



1535 department shall forthwith issue an order directing the wholesaler or  
1536 manufacturer to promptly give all manufacturers and wholesalers  
1537 engaged in the business of selling alcoholic liquor to retailers in this  
1538 state, a "notice of delinquency". The notice of delinquency shall identify  
1539 the delinquent retailer, and state the amount due and the date of the  
1540 expiration of the thirty-day credit period. No wholesaler or  
1541 manufacturer receiving a notice of delinquency shall extend credit by  
1542 the sale of alcoholic liquor or otherwise to such delinquent retailer until  
1543 after the manufacturer or wholesaler has received a "notice of  
1544 satisfaction" from the sender of the notice of delinquency. If the  
1545 chairman or such chairman's designee determines that the notice of  
1546 obligation is inaccurate, the department shall forthwith issue an order  
1547 prohibiting a notice of delinquency. The party for whom the  
1548 determination by the chairman or such chairman's designee was  
1549 adverse, shall promptly pay to the department a part of the cost of the  
1550 proceedings as determined by the chairman or such chairman's  
1551 designee, which shall not be less than fifty dollars. The department may  
1552 suspend or revoke the permit of any permittee who, in bad faith, gives  
1553 an incorrect notice of obligation, an incorrect response to notice of  
1554 obligation, or an unauthorized notice of delinquency. If the department  
1555 does not receive a response to the notice of obligation within such ten-  
1556 day period, the delinquency shall be deemed to be admitted and the  
1557 wholesaler or manufacturer who sent the notice of obligation shall,  
1558 within the three days following the expiration of such ten-day period,  
1559 give a notice of delinquency to the department and to all wholesalers  
1560 and manufacturers engaged in the business of selling alcoholic liquor to  
1561 retailers in this state. A notice of delinquency identifying a retailer who  
1562 does not file a response within such ten-day period shall have the same  
1563 effect as a notice of delinquency given by order of the chairman or such  
1564 chairman's designee. A wholesaler permittee or manufacturer permittee  
1565 that has given a notice of delinquency and that receives full payment for  
1566 the credit extended, shall, within three days after the date of full  
1567 payment, give a notice of satisfaction to the department and to all  
1568 wholesalers and manufacturers to whom a notice of delinquency was  
1569 sent. The prohibition against extension of credit to such retailer shall be

1570 void upon such full payment. The department may revoke or suspend  
1571 any permit for a violation of this section. An appeal from an order of  
1572 revocation or suspension issued in accordance with this section may be  
1573 taken in accordance with section 30-60.

1574 (c) If there is a proposed change or change in ownership of a retail  
1575 permit premises, no application for a permit shall be approved until the  
1576 applicant files with the department an affidavit executed by the seller of  
1577 the retail permit premises stating that all obligations of the predecessor  
1578 permittee for the purchase of alcoholic liquor at such permit premises  
1579 have been paid or that such applicant did not receive direct or indirect  
1580 consideration from the predecessor permittee. The commissioner may  
1581 waive the requirement of such seller's affidavit upon finding that (1) the  
1582 predecessor permittee abandoned the premises prior to the filing of the  
1583 application, and (2) such permittee did not receive any consideration,  
1584 direct or indirect, for such permittee's abandonment. For the purposes  
1585 of this subsection, "consideration" means the receipt of legal tender or  
1586 goods or services for the purchase of alcoholic liquor remaining on the  
1587 premises of the predecessor permittee, for which bills remain unpaid.

1588 (d) A permittee may file a designation of an authorized agent with  
1589 the department to issue or receive all notices or documents provided for  
1590 in this section. The permittee shall be responsible for the issuance or  
1591 receipt of such notices or documents by the agent.

1592 (e) The period of credit permitted under this section shall be  
1593 calculated as the time elapsing between the date of receipt of the  
1594 alcoholic liquors by the purchaser and the date of full legal discharge of  
1595 the purchaser through the payment of cash or its equivalent from all  
1596 indebtedness arising from the transaction except that, if the last day for  
1597 payment falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the last day for  
1598 payment shall then be the next business day.

1599 (f) A permittee shall be a director, employee, member, officer, partner  
1600 or shareholder of the backer. For the purposes of this subsection,  
1601 "employee" means an individual whose (1) manner and means of work

1602 performance are subject to the right of control of, or are controlled by,  
1603 the backer, and (2) compensation is reported, or required to be reported,  
1604 on a federal Form W-2 issued by, or caused to be issued by, the backer.

1605 Sec. 20. Subsection (a) of section 30-48 of the general statutes, as  
1606 amended by section 19 of this act, is repealed and the following is  
1607 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1608 (a) No backer or permittee of one permit class shall be a backer or  
1609 permittee of any other permit class except in the case of airline permits  
1610 issued under section 30-28a, boats operating under in-state transporter's  
1611 permits issued under section 30-19f, and cafe permits issued under  
1612 subsections (d) and (h) of section 30-22a, except that: (1) A backer of a  
1613 hotel permit issued under section 30-21 or a restaurant permit issued  
1614 under section 30-22 may be a backer of both such classes; (2) a holder or  
1615 backer of a restaurant permit issued under section 30-22 or a cafe permit  
1616 issued under subsection (a) of section 30-22a may be a holder or backer  
1617 of any other or all of such classes; (3) a holder or backer of a restaurant  
1618 permit issued under section 30-22 may be a holder or backer of a cafe  
1619 permit issued under subsection (f) of section 30-22a; (4) a backer of a  
1620 restaurant permit issued under section 30-22 may be a backer of a  
1621 coliseum permit issued under section 30-33a when such restaurant is  
1622 within a coliseum; (5) a backer of a hotel permit issued under section 30-  
1623 21 may be a backer of a coliseum permit issued under section 30-33a; (6)  
1624 a backer of a grocery store beer permit issued under subsection (c) of  
1625 section 30-20 may be (A) a backer of a package store permit issued under  
1626 subsection (b) of section 30-20 if such was the case on or before May 1,  
1627 1996, and (B) a backer of a restaurant permit issued under section 30-22,  
1628 provided the restaurant permit premises do not abut or share the same  
1629 space as the grocery store beer permit premises; (7) a backer of a cafe  
1630 permit issued under subsection (j) of section 30-22a may be a backer of  
1631 a nonprofit theater permit issued under section 30-35a; (8) a backer of a  
1632 nonprofit theater permit issued under section 30-35a may be a holder or  
1633 backer of a hotel permit issued under section 30-21 or a coliseum permit  
1634 issued under section 30-33a; (9) a backer of a concession permit issued  
1635 under section 30-33 may be a backer of a coliseum permit issued under

1636 section 30-33a; (10) a holder of an out-of-state winery shipper's permit  
1637 for wine issued under section 30-18a may be a holder of an in-state  
1638 transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f; (11) a holder of an out-  
1639 of-state shipper's permit for alcoholic liquor issued under section 30-18  
1640 or an out-of-state winery shipper's permit for wine issued under section  
1641 30-18a may be a holder of an in-state transporter's permit issued under  
1642 section 30-19f; (12) a holder of a manufacturer permit for a farm winery  
1643 issued under subsection (c) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, or  
1644 a manufacturer permit for wine, cider and mead issued under  
1645 subsection (d) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, may be a holder  
1646 of an in-state transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f, an off-site  
1647 farm winery sales and tasting permit issued under section 30-16a, as  
1648 amended by this act, or any combination of such permits; (13) the holder  
1649 of a manufacturer permit for spirits, beer, a farm winery or wine, cider  
1650 and mead, issued under subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d), respectively, of  
1651 section 30-16, as amended by this act, may be a holder of a Connecticut  
1652 craft cafe permit issued under section 30-22d, a restaurant permit or a  
1653 restaurant permit for wine and beer issued under section 30-22 or a  
1654 farmers' market sales permit issued under section 30-37o, as amended  
1655 by this act; (14) the holder of a restaurant permit issued under section  
1656 30-22, a cafe permit issued under section 30-22a, or an in-state  
1657 transporter's permit issued under section 30-19f, may be the holder of a  
1658 seasonal outdoor open-air permit issued under section 30-22e, as  
1659 amended by this act, or an outdoor open-air permit issued under section  
1660 6 of this act; and (15) the holder of a festival permit issued under section  
1661 30-37t, as amended by this act, may be the holder or backer of one or  
1662 more of such other classes. Any person may be a permittee of more than  
1663 one permit. No holder of a manufacturer permit for beer issued under  
1664 subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, and no spouse or  
1665 child of such holder may be a holder or backer of more than three  
1666 restaurant permits issued under section 30-22 or cafe permits issued  
1667 under section 30-22a.

1668 Sec. 21. Section 30-76a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1669 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1670 A wholesaler permittee shall not sell alcoholic liquor to any [persons]  
1671 person holding a temporary liquor permit for [outings, picnics or special  
1672 gatherings] a noncommercial entity issued under section 30-35, as  
1673 amended by this act. [, or a charitable organization permit, including a  
1674 nonprofit public television corporation permit issued under section 30-  
1675 37d but excluding a nonprofit golf tournament permit issued under  
1676 section 30-37g. Holders of such permits] The holder of a temporary  
1677 liquor permit for a noncommercial entity issued under section 30-35, as  
1678 amended by this act, shall purchase alcoholic liquor only from  
1679 permittees holding package store permits issued under subsection (b) of  
1680 section 30-20. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of  
1681 beer in kegs or donations of any beer, spirits or wine to which a  
1682 wholesaler permittee holds distribution rights.

1683 Sec. 22. Subsection (a) of section 30-91 of the general statutes is  
1684 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
1685 *2023*):

1686 (a) The sale, dispensing, consumption or presence in glasses or other  
1687 receptacles suitable to allow for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by  
1688 an individual in places operating under hotel permits issued under  
1689 section 30-21, restaurant permits issued under section 30-22, cafe  
1690 permits issued under section 30-22a, Connecticut craft cafe permits  
1691 issued under section 30-22d, club permits issued under section 30-22aa,  
1692 restaurant permits for catering establishments issued under section 30-  
1693 22b, coliseum permits issued under section 30-33a, temporary liquor  
1694 permits for noncommercial entities issued under section 30-35, as  
1695 amended by this act, nonprofit public museum permits issued under  
1696 section 30-37a, manufacturer permits for beer, a farm winery or wine,  
1697 cider and mead issued under subsection (b), (c) or (d), respectively, of  
1698 section 30-16, as amended by this act, casino permits issued under  
1699 section 30-37k [,] and caterer liquor permits issued under section 30-37j  
1700 [and charitable organization permits issued under section 30-37b] shall  
1701 be unlawful on: (1) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and  
1702 Friday between the hours of one o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock a.m.; (2)  
1703 Saturday between the hours of two o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock a.m.;

1704 (3) Sunday between the hours of two o'clock a.m. and ten o'clock a.m.;

1705 (4) Christmas, except (A) for alcoholic liquor that is served where food

1706 is also available during the hours otherwise permitted by this section for

1707 the day on which Christmas falls, and (B) by casino permittees at

1708 casinos, as defined in section 30-37k; and (5) January first between the

1709 hours of three o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock a.m., except that on any

1710 Sunday that is January first the prohibitions of this section shall be

1711 between the hours of three o'clock a.m. and ten o'clock a.m.

1712 Sec. 23. Subsections (d) to (k), inclusive, of section 30-91 of the general

1713 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof

1714 (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1715 (d) The sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor for off-premises

1716 consumption in places operating under package store permits issued

1717 under subsection (b) of section 30-20, druggist permits issued under

1718 section 30-36, manufacturer permits issued under section 30-16, as

1719 amended by this act, grocery store beer permits issued under subsection

1720 (c) of section 30-20, [or] religious wine retailer permits issued under

1721 section 30-37s or temporary auction permits issued under section 5 of

1722 this act shall be unlawful on Thanksgiving Day, New Year's Day and

1723 Christmas; and such sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor for off-

1724 premises consumption in places operating under package store permits,

1725 druggist permits, manufacturer permits for beer, grocery store beer

1726 permits, [and] religious wine retailer permits and temporary auction

1727 permits shall be unlawful on Sunday before ten o'clock a.m. and after

1728 six o'clock p.m. and on any other day before eight o'clock a.m. and after

1729 ten o'clock p.m. Any town may, by a vote of a town meeting or by

1730 ordinance, reduce the number of hours during which such sale shall be

1731 permissible.

1732 (e) (1) In the case of any premises operating under a cafe permit

1733 issued under subsection (c) of section 30-22a, or a Connecticut craft cafe

1734 permit issued under section 30-22d, and wherein, under the provisions

1735 of this section, the sale of alcoholic liquor is forbidden on certain days

1736 or hours of the day, or during the period when such permit is

1737 suspended, it shall likewise be unlawful to keep such premises open to,  
1738 or permit such premises to be occupied by, the public on such days or  
1739 hours.

1740 (2) In the case of any premises operating under a cafe permit, it shall  
1741 be unlawful to keep such premises open to, or permit such premises to  
1742 be occupied by, the public between the hours of one o'clock a.m. and six  
1743 o'clock a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
1744 and between the hours of two o'clock a.m. and six o'clock a.m. on  
1745 Saturday and Sunday or during any period of time when such permit is  
1746 suspended, provided the sale, dispensing or consumption of alcohol on  
1747 such premises operating under such cafe permit shall be prohibited  
1748 beyond the hours authorized for the sale, dispensing or consumption of  
1749 alcohol for such premises under this section.

1750 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, in the case of any  
1751 premises operating under a cafe permit, it shall be lawful for such  
1752 premises to be open to, or be occupied by, the public when such  
1753 premises is being used as a site for film, television, video or digital  
1754 production eligible for a film production tax credit pursuant to section  
1755 12-217jj, provided the sale, dispensing or consumption of alcohol on  
1756 such premises operating under such cafe permit shall be prohibited  
1757 beyond the hours authorized for the sale, dispensing or consumption of  
1758 alcohol for such premises under this section.

1759 (f) The retail sale and the tasting of free samples of wine, cider not  
1760 exceeding six per cent alcohol by volume, apple wine not exceeding  
1761 fifteen per cent alcohol by volume, apple brandy, eau-de-vie and mead  
1762 by visitors and prospective retail customers of a permittee holding a  
1763 manufacturer permit for a farm winery issued under subsection (c) of  
1764 section 30-16, as amended by this act, or a manufacturer permit for wine,  
1765 cider and mead issued under subsection (d) of section 30-16, as  
1766 amended by this act, on the premises of such permittee shall be unlawful  
1767 on Sunday before ten o'clock a.m. and after ten o'clock p.m. and on any  
1768 other day before eight o'clock a.m. and after ten o'clock p.m. Any town  
1769 may, by vote of a town meeting or by ordinance, reduce the number of

1770 hours during which sales and the tasting of free samples of products  
1771 under this subsection shall be permissible.

1772 (g) Notwithstanding any provision of subsection (a) of this section,  
1773 food or nonalcoholic beverages may be sold, dispensed or consumed in  
1774 places operating under a cafe permit issued pursuant to subsection (d)  
1775 of section 30-22a, at any time, as allowed by agreement between the  
1776 Connecticut Airport Authority and its lessees or concessionaires. In the  
1777 case of premises operating at Bradley International Airport under a cafe  
1778 permit, the sale, dispensing or consumption or the presence in glasses  
1779 or other receptacles suitable to permit the consumption of alcoholic  
1780 liquor by an individual shall be unlawful on: (1) Monday, Tuesday,  
1781 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday between the hours of one o'clock a.m.  
1782 and six o'clock a.m., (2) Saturday and Sunday between the hours of two  
1783 o'clock a.m. and six o'clock a.m., (3) Christmas, except for alcoholic  
1784 liquor that is served where food is also available during the hours  
1785 otherwise permitted by this section for the day on which Christmas falls,  
1786 and (4) January first between the hours of three o'clock a.m. and six  
1787 o'clock a.m.

1788 (h) The sale or the dispensing or consumption or the presence in  
1789 glasses or other receptacles suitable to permit the consumption of  
1790 alcoholic liquor by an individual in places operating under a nonprofit  
1791 golf tournament permit issued under section 30-37g shall be unlawful  
1792 on any day prior to nine o'clock a.m. and after ten o'clock p.m.

1793 (i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any permittee  
1794 to continue the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor until the closing  
1795 hour established under this section.

1796 (j) The retail sale of alcoholic liquor, and the provision of samples or  
1797 tastings of alcoholic liquor, to festival visitors at a festival organized and  
1798 sponsored under a festival permit issued under section 30-37t, as  
1799 amended by this act, shall be unlawful on Sunday before ten o'clock a.m.  
1800 and after six o'clock p.m., and on any other day before eight o'clock a.m.  
1801 and after ten o'clock p.m. Any town may, by vote of a town meeting or



1802 by ordinance, reduce the number of hours during which the retail sale,  
1803 tasting or sampling of alcoholic liquor under this subsection shall be  
1804 permissible.

1805 (k) The sale of products at a farmers' market by a permittee holding  
1806 a farmers' market sales permit pursuant to [subsection (a) of] section 30-  
1807 37o, as amended by this act, shall be unlawful on any day before eight  
1808 o'clock a.m. and after ten o'clock p.m., provided such permittee shall not  
1809 sell such products at a farmers' market at any time during such hours  
1810 that the farmers' market is not open to the public. Any town may, by  
1811 vote of a town meeting or by ordinance, reduce the number of hours  
1812 during which sales of products under this subsection shall be  
1813 permissible.

1814 Sec. 24. Section 30-114 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1815 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1816 (a) As used in this section, "keg" means any brewery-sealed  
1817 individual container of beer having a liquid capacity of [six] at least four  
1818 gallons. [or more.]

1819 (b) Any holder of a package store permit or a grocery store beer  
1820 permit under section 30-20, or of a manufacturer permit for beer under  
1821 subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, that sells kegs for  
1822 consumption off the permit premises shall, at the time of sale, (1) place  
1823 an identification tag on all kegs sold by the permittee, (2) require each  
1824 purchaser of any such keg to sign a receipt for the keg, and (3) inform  
1825 such purchaser that any deposit paid by the purchaser for the keg, if  
1826 required, shall be forfeited if the keg is returned without the original  
1827 identification tag intact and readable.

1828 (c) (1) The identification tag required under subdivision (1) of  
1829 subsection (b) of this section shall be in the form of a numbered label,  
1830 prescribed and furnished by the department, that clearly identifies the  
1831 seller of the keg. Such tags shall be fabricated and made attachable in  
1832 such a manner as to make the tag easily removable by a beer  
1833 manufacturer for the purpose of cleaning and reusing the keg.

1834 (2) The receipt required under subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this  
1835 section shall be on a form prescribed and furnished by the department  
1836 and shall include the name, address and signature of the purchaser of  
1837 the keg and the purchaser's motor vehicle operator's license number or  
1838 such other identifying information as the department may prescribe by  
1839 regulation under section 30-6a, as amended by this act. The permittee  
1840 shall retain a copy of all such receipts on the permit premises for a  
1841 period of six months. Such receipts shall be available for inspection and  
1842 copying by the department or any authorized criminal justice agency.

1843 (3) The information required under subdivision (3) of subsection (b)  
1844 of this section may be given verbally to each purchaser of a keg or may  
1845 be provided by means of a sign conspicuously posted at the point of sale  
1846 in such form and containing such disclosures as the department may  
1847 require by regulation under section 30-6a, as amended by this act.

1848 (4) The department may charge a reasonable fee for furnishing the  
1849 forms required by subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, not to  
1850 exceed the actual cost of furnishing such forms.

1851 (d) No holder of a package store permit or a grocery store beer permit  
1852 under section 30-20, or of a manufacturer permit for beer under  
1853 subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, may refund any  
1854 deposit upon the return of any keg that (1) does not have an  
1855 identification tag required under subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this  
1856 section, or (2) has an identification tag that has been defaced to the  
1857 extent that the information contained on the tag cannot be read.

1858 (e) The violation by any holder of a package store permit or a grocery  
1859 store beer permit under section 30-20, or of a manufacturer permit for  
1860 beer under subsection (b) of section 30-16, as amended by this act, of any  
1861 provision of this section shall be cause for revocation or suspension of  
1862 such permit under section 30-55.

1863 Sec. 25. Section 30-115 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1864 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1865        (a) For the purposes of this section, "keg" has the same meaning as  
1866        provided in section 30-114, as amended by this act.

1867        [(a)] (b) Any person who possesses any keg containing beer that is  
1868        required to have an identification tag pursuant to section 30-114, as  
1869        amended by this act, knowing that such keg does not have such required  
1870        identification tag, shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. This  
1871        subsection shall not apply to any manufacturer, shipper, wholesaler or  
1872        retail seller of beer, or to any person who finds a discarded keg  
1873        containing beer on such person's property.

1874        [(b)] (c) Any person who purchases any keg containing beer and who  
1875        knowingly provides false information on any receipt required by section  
1876        30-114, as amended by this act, at the time of such purchase shall be  
1877        guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

1878        Sec. 26. Section 29-305 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1879        following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1880        (a) Each local fire marshal and the State Fire Marshal, for the purpose  
1881        of satisfying themselves that all pertinent statutes and regulations are  
1882        complied with, may inspect in the interests of public safety all buildings,  
1883        facilities, processes, equipment, systems and other areas regulated by  
1884        the Fire Safety Code and the State Fire Prevention Code within their  
1885        respective jurisdictions.

1886        (b) Each local fire marshal shall inspect or cause to be inspected, at  
1887        least once each calendar year or as often as prescribed by the State Fire  
1888        Marshal pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, in the interests of  
1889        public safety, all buildings and facilities of public service and all  
1890        occupancies regulated by the Fire Safety Code or State Fire Prevention  
1891        Code within the local fire marshal's jurisdiction, except residential  
1892        buildings designed to be occupied by one or two families which shall be  
1893        inspected, upon complaint or request of an owner or occupant, only for  
1894        the purpose of determining whether the requirements specified in said  
1895        codes relative to smoke detection and warning equipment have been  
1896        satisfied. In the case of a school building, each local fire marshal shall

1897 submit a written report to the local or regional board of education  
1898 documenting each such inspection.

1899 (c) Upon receipt by the State Fire Marshal of information from an  
1900 authentic source that any other building or facility within the State Fire  
1901 Marshal's jurisdiction is hazardous to life safety from fire, the State Fire  
1902 Marshal shall inspect such building or facility.

1903 (d) Upon receipt by the local fire marshal of information from an  
1904 authentic source that any other building or facility within the local fire  
1905 marshal's jurisdiction is hazardous to life safety from fire, the local fire  
1906 marshal shall inspect such building or facility. In each case in which the  
1907 local fire marshal conducts an inspection, the local fire marshal shall be  
1908 satisfied that all pertinent statutes and regulations are complied with,  
1909 and shall keep a record of such investigations. Such local fire marshal or  
1910 a designee shall have the right of entry at all reasonable hours into or  
1911 upon any premises within the local fire marshal's jurisdiction for the  
1912 performance of the fire marshal's duties except that occupied dwellings  
1913 and habitations, exclusive of common use passageways and rooms in  
1914 tenement houses, hotels and rooming houses, may only be entered for  
1915 inspections between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., except in the  
1916 event of any emergency requiring immediate attention for life safety, or  
1917 in the interests of public safety. Each local fire marshal shall make a  
1918 monthly report to the authority which appointed the local fire marshal  
1919 and shall be paid for [his or her] such local fire marshal's services in  
1920 making such inspections of buildings, facilities, processes, equipment,  
1921 systems and other areas the compensation agreed upon with such  
1922 appointing authority.

1923 (e) The State Fire Marshal may adopt amendments to the Fire Safety  
1924 Code and the State Fire Prevention Code regarding requirements for the  
1925 frequency of inspections of different building uses regulated by the  
1926 codes and set forth a schedule of inspections, except for inspections of  
1927 residential buildings designed to be occupied by three or more families,  
1928 that are less frequent than yearly if the interests of public safety can be  
1929 met by less frequent inspections.

1930        (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (e), inclusive,  
 1931 of this section, a local fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, fire inspector or  
 1932 other fire code inspector or fire investigator holding office in a  
 1933 municipality shall, at least once per calendar year, inspect all premises  
 1934 that are (1) located in the municipality, and (2) operating under a permit  
 1935 issued pursuant to chapter 545 that allows for on-premises consumption  
 1936 of alcoholic liquor.

1937        Sec. 27. (*Effective from passage*) The Liquor Control Commission shall  
 1938 study the potential impact of requiring each person seeking a liquor  
 1939 permit under chapter 545 of the general statutes, and each person  
 1940 seeking a renewal of any such permit, to attest that such person has  
 1941 obtained liquor liability insurance coverage. Not later than January 1,  
 1942 2024, the Liquor Control Commission shall report, in accordance with  
 1943 the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, regarding such  
 1944 study to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having  
 1945 cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection.

1946        Sec. 28. Sections 30-25, 30-37b, 30-37d and 30-37h of the general  
 1947 statutes are repealed. (*Effective July 1, 2023*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-1
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-1
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-6a
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-14(a) and (b)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-14(a) and (b)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	30-16
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-16a(a)
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-16b(a)
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-22e
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-35

Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	30-37o
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	30-37t(a) to (g)
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-39
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-39(b)
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	30-48
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-48(a)
Sec. 21	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-76a
Sec. 22	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	30-91(a)
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	30-91(d) to (k)
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	30-114
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	30-115
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	29-305
Sec. 27	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 28	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	Repealer section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

**OFA Fiscal Note**

**State Impact:**

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Various	Various - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: Various=Various

**Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Various Municipalities	Cost	Potential	Potential

**Explanation**

The bill makes various changes regarding alcoholic liquor regulation resulting in the following impacts.

**Section 5** creates a new temporary auction permit for a fee of \$175 per day resulting in a potential revenue gain to the General Fund (GF) to the extent that these permits are issued.

Section 5 also results in a revenue gain to the state's sales tax by allowing the temporary auction permit to allow the sale of alcohol at auctions. The actual revenue gain in a given fiscal year will be dependent upon the number of auctions permitted and the total value of sales for that fiscal year.

**Section 6** creates an outdoor open-air permit for an annual fee of \$4,000 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the GF to the extent these permits are applied for.

Section 6 also results in a potential revenue gain to the state's sales

and alcoholic beverage taxes by allowing the retail sale and consumption of alcohol in open spaces operating under a year-round open-space permit. The actual revenue gain in a given fiscal year would be dependent upon the number of open-air permits approved that would not have otherwise qualified for the seasonal outdoor open-air permit.

**Section 10** results in potential revenue gain up to \$15,000 annually in the state's sales and alcoholic beverage taxes by allowing manufacturer permittees for spirits and beer to sell their products at farmers markets. Any revenue gain in taxes would be only to the extent that there is an increase in alcohol sales rather than a shift from currently allowed transactions for alcohol.

**Section 14** replaces several temporary and nonprofit permits with a temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity and raises the fee for some of these permits<sup>1</sup> resulting in a potential revenue gain to the GF to the extent these permits are issued. The fee for a temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity is \$50 per day.

**Section 15** allows manufacturer permits to sell products at a farmers' market if they obtain a farmer markets permit resulting in a potential revenue gain to the GF if additional farmers market permits are applied for. The annual fee for the permit is \$250 with a \$100 nonrefundable filing fee.

**Section 16** allows for-profit entities to apply for a festival permit for a fee of \$275 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the GF to the extent these permits are applied for.

Section 16 results in a potential revenue gain to the state's sales and alcoholic beverage taxes by allowing for-profit entities to sponsor a permitted festival. The actual revenue gain in a given fiscal year will be dependent upon the number of permits approved and only to the extent that there is an increase in alcohol sales rather than a shift from currently

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<sup>1</sup> These permits currently range from \$25 to \$50 per day.



allowed transactions for alcohol.

This section also results in a potential revenue gain in the state's sales and alcoholic beverage taxes by allowing manufacturer permittees that hold an out-of-state shipper's permit for beer to make certain types of sales at a festival. Any revenue gain in taxes would be only to the extent that there is an increase in alcohol sales rather than a shift from currently allowed transactions for alcohol.

**Section 17** creates a new civil penalty for a false statement on applications of up to \$1,000 per violation resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account<sup>2</sup> to the extent violations occur.

**Section 26** requires annual fire inspections of all premises in municipalities that operate under a permit that allows for on-premises alcohol consumption. To the extent additional personnel are necessary to meet these requirements, there may be a potential cost to municipalities beginning in FY 24.

**Section 27** requires the Liquor Control Commission to study the impact of requiring people applying or renewing their permit to attest that they obtained liquor liability insurance resulting in no fiscal impact to the state because the Commission has the expertise to meet the requirements of the bill.

The bill also makes various changes to consumer protection statutes that are not anticipated to result in a fiscal impact to the state or municipalities.

House "A" strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact resulting in the impact described above.

### ***The Out Years***

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<sup>2</sup> The consumer protection enforcement account is a non-appropriated account used to fund positions dedicated to the enhanced enforcement of DCP licensing laws and regulations.

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of permits issued, number of fire inspections required, and inflation.

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**OLR Bill Analysis****sHB 6548 (as amended by House "A")\*****AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR REGULATION.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SUMMARY§§ 1, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21-22 & 28 — TEMPORARY LIQUOR PERMIT FOR NONCOMMERCIAL ENTITIES

Replaces several of current law's permits that are temporary or related to nonprofits and charities with a new temporary liquor permit for noncommercial entities

§§ 2 & 3 — ALTERNATING PROPRIETORSHIP AGREEMENTS

Allows host manufacturers to have a tenant manufacturer share or rent their permit premises

§§ 2 & 4 — CONTRACT MANUFACTURING AGREEMENTS

Allows manufacturers to produce an alcoholic beverage on behalf of a contracting party (i.e., manufacturer, wholesaler, or certain out-of-state shipper's permittees)

§§ 2, 5, 9, 18 & 23 — TEMPORARY AUCTION PERMITS

Establishes a temporary auction permit to allow the permittee to sell alcohol through an auction; allows the alcohol to be obtained from individual collectors, package stores, and cancelled restaurant and cafe permittees

§§ 2, 6, 13, 18 & 20 — OUTDOOR OPEN-AIR PERMITS

Establishes an outdoor open-air permit that is substantially similar to existing law's seasonal outdoor open-air permit, except it is valid year-round

§ 7 — BEER OR WINE PIPELINE CLEANINGS

Decreases, from weekly to biweekly, the frequency at which certain permittees must clean beer or wine pipes and barrel tubes

§§ 10, 15 & 19 — FARMERS' MARKET ALCOHOL SALES PERMIT

Expands the farmers' market sales permit to allow manufacturer permittees for spirits to sell their product at a farmers' market; allows manufacturer permittees for spirits and beer to offer free tastings of their product at farmers' markets

§ 12 — ELIMINATION OF SUNSET DATE FOR CERTAIN PERMITTEES FOR ON-PREMISES CONSUMPTION TO SELL FOR OFF-PREMISES CONSUMPTION

Eliminates the sunset date for certain permittees for on-premises consumption to sell for off-premises consumption

§ 16 — FESTIVAL PERMITS

Allows (1) for-profit entities to sponsor festivals and (2) manufacturer permittees that hold an out-of-state shipper's permit for beer to make certain types of sales at a festival and ship directly to visitors

§ 17 — FALSE STATEMENTS

Prohibits anyone assisting an applicant, backer, or permittee with a liquor application from submitting a false statement; subjects violators to a civil fine of up to \$1,000 and a CUTPA violation

§§ 18 & 26 — FIRE INSPECTIONS

Limits the requirement that liquor permit applicants submit fire safety-related documents to the initial application only; specifies that completion of the annual required fire inspection for permittees for on-premises alcohol consumption is not a precondition for permit renewal

§ 19 — PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS

Requires permittees to be a backer's director, employee, member, officer, partner, or shareholder

§§ 24 & 25 — BEER KEGS

Lowers, from six to four gallons, the minimum liquid capacity needed to be considered a keg to meet industry standards; allows manufacturer permittees for beer to sell kegs

§ 27 — LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE STUDY

Requires the Liquor Control Commission to (1) study the potential impact of requiring permittees to have liquor liability insurance and (2) report its findings to the General Law Committee

BACKGROUND

**SUMMARY**

This bill makes various unrelated changes to the Liquor Control Act. Among other things, it:

1. establishes (a) two temporary liquor permits, one for auctions and another for noncommercial entities (e.g., charities), and (b) an outdoor open-air permit;
2. conforms law with practice by allowing alternating proprietorships (i.e., sharing permit premises to produce alcoholic beverages) and contract manufacturing agreements (i.e., contracting to produce alcoholic beverages on behalf of another);
3. expands the farmers' market sales and festival permits to allow additional types of sales;
4. eliminates the sunset date for certain permittees for on-premises consumption to sell sealed containers of the alcoholic liquor for off-premises consumption;
5. prohibits anyone assisting an applicant, backer, or permittee with a liquor permit application from submitting a false statement;
6. lowers, from six to four gallons, the minimum liquid capacity needed to be considered a keg and allows manufacturers to sell kegs;
7. allows the sale of cocktail kegs for on-premises consumption;
8. lowers certain permit requirements, such as decreasing the frequency of certain cleanings and the prerequisites for renewal;
9. requires a study on the potential impact of requiring permittees to have liquor liability insurance; and
10. makes various minor, technical, and conforming changes.

\*House Amendment "A" (1) adds provisions on outdoor open-air permits, cocktail kegs, beer or pipeline cleanings, fire inspections, and the liability insurance study; (2) delays the effective dates for alternating proprietorships and contract manufacturing agreements from upon passage to October 1, 2023; (3) specifies that noncommercial entities with temporary liquor permits may sell during the same hours as restaurants; and (4) makes various minor, technical, and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, unless otherwise specified below.

### **§§ 1, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21-22 & 28 — TEMPORARY LIQUOR PERMIT FOR NONCOMMERCIAL ENTITIES**

*Replaces several of current law's permits that are temporary or related to nonprofits and charities with a new temporary liquor permit for noncommercial entities*

The bill replaces several of current law's permits that are temporary or related to nonprofits and charities with a new temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity. Specifically, the bill's new permit replaces and repeals: the temporary permit for outings, picnics, or social gatherings; special club permit for picnics; charitable organization permit; nonprofit public television corporation permit; and the nonprofit corporation permit (CGS §§ 30-25, -35, -37b, -37d, and -37h).

Under the bill, a noncommercial entity is an academic institution, charitable organization, government organization, nonprofit organization or similar entity that is not primarily dedicated to obtaining a commercial advantage or monetary compensation.

#### ***Nature and Duration of Permit***

As under current law for the replaced permits, the temporary liquor permit for a noncommercial entity is, among other things, revocable at the discretion of the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) and expires annually. The permit is to be a purely personal privilege and does not constitute property. The application fee is \$10 for each application.

#### ***Notice and Placarding***

By law, alcoholic liquor permit applicants must generally give notice of a new permit in the newspaper and place placards visible from the road that include certain information, such as the business's name and location. As under current law for the replaced and repealed permits, the bill exempts temporary liquor permittees for a noncommercial entity from the notice and placard requirements.

### **Sales**

The new permit allows the sale of beer, spirits, or wine at any fundraising event, outing, picnic, or social gathering ("event") conducted by a bona fide noncommercial entity, club, or golf country club. The bill requires one of these entities to be the permit's backer (i.e., proprietor) and prohibits a for-profit entity from being the backer. The permit also allows for the retail sale of beer, spirits, or wine at an in-person or online auction if the auction is part of a fundraising event to benefit the tax-exempt activities of the noncommercial entity, club, or golf country club.

### **Profits**

Under the bill, all profits from the auction or sale of the beer, spirits, or wine must be retained by the backer or permittee conducting the event. No portion of the profits may be paid, directly or indirectly, to any individual or other corporation.

### **Dates**

The permit must be issued subject to DCP approval and is effective only for specified dates and times limited by the department. The combined total of events for which a permit is issued must not exceed 12 in any calendar year and the approved dates and times for each event must be displayed on the permit. The combined total of days for which the permit is issued must not exceed 20 days in any calendar year.

### **Hours of Sale**

Under the bill, each permit is subject to the hours of sale established under the allowable alcohol times and hours law for restaurants, among others. By law, with minor exceptions, these allowable hours are

between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. the next morning on Monday through Thursday, 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. the next morning for Friday and Saturday, and 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. the next morning on Sunday.

### ***Permit***

The permittee must display the permit and the days for which the permit has been issued in a prominent location next to the event entrance. The permit fee is \$50 per day.

### ***Donations***

The bill allows a manufacturer permittee, a wholesaler permittee, or package store permittee to donate to a temporary liquor permittee for a noncommercial entity, any beer, spirits, or wine they manufacture, distribute, or sell, respectively.

### ***Off-Site Farm Winery Sales and Wine, Cider, and Mead Tasting Permit***

Current law allows an off-site farm winery sales and wine, cider, and mead tasting permittee to sell and offer free samples of their products at up to seven events or functions per year held under a temporary liquor permit, a charitable organization permit, or a nonprofit corporation permit. The bill appears to remove the requirement that these events are held at charitable or nonprofit functions, and instead allows these permittees to hold up to seven off-site events at any location under certain circumstances.

### ***Prohibited Sales***

Current law prohibits wholesaler permittees from selling alcoholic liquor to a temporary permittee for outings, picnics, or special gatherings or a charitable organization permittee, but excludes a nonprofit golf tournament permittee (e.g., Travelers Championship). The bill extends this wholesaler-related prohibition to the temporary liquor permit for noncommercial entities, which replaces the temporary permits mentioned above. As under existing law, these permittees must purchase alcoholic liquor only from package store permittees.



Additionally, the bill specifies that wholesaler permittees may donate any beer, spirits, or wine to these permittees for which they hold distribution rights.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023

## **§§ 2 & 3 — ALTERNATING PROPRIETORSHIP AGREEMENTS**

*Allows host manufacturers to have a tenant manufacturer share or rent their permit premises*

The bill conforms law with practice by allowing a host manufacturer and tenant manufacturer to enter into an alternating proprietorship agreement, but under certain conditions.

Under the bill, an “alternating proprietorship agreement” or “agreement” is a written agreement between a host manufacturer and at least one tenant manufacturer under which the host agrees to share permit premises with, or rent permit premises to, a tenant manufacturer for producing alcoholic beverages.

### ***Agreement Requirements***

The bill requires the agreement to provide that:

1. if the host manufacturer is sharing the permit premises with the tenant manufacturer under the agreement, the host or tenant is deemed to be in exclusive control and possession of those portions of the permit premises which the respective manufacturer is actively using to produce and store alcoholic beverages under the agreement and
2. each manufacturer must separately hold title to all (a) ingredients, packaging supplies, and raw materials that he or she uses to produce alcoholic beverages under the agreement, all of which must be conspicuously labeled to identify which manufacturer possesses it, and (b) alcoholic beverages the manufacturer produces on the permit premises under the agreement, until the alcohol is removed.

Under the bill, neither of these provisions should be construed to

prohibit a tenant manufacturer from purchasing ingredients, packaging supplies, or raw materials from the host manufacturer before the tenant manufacturer begins producing alcoholic beverages under the agreement.

### ***Separation Requirements***

The bill requires, during all stages of production, that each alcoholic beverage a manufacturer produces under an agreement be maintained separately from those produced by other manufacturers and so that the beverages' manufacturer is readily identifiable as the manufacturer's beverage.

### ***Assumption of Risk of Loss***

Under the bill, each manufacturer who is party to an agreement assumes any risk of loss of an alcoholic beverage that he or she produces under it. The tenant manufacturer cannot return to the host any alcoholic beverage that he or she produces under the agreement.

### ***Independence***

The bill requires each manufacturer in an agreement to:

1. ensure the independence of his or her brands, marketing, product registrations, sales, and trademarks and
2. separately maintain control and responsibility over the alcoholic beverages he or she produces under the agreement, as well as the production quantity of, and formula development and quality control standards for, the alcoholic beverage.

The bill specifies that this separation requirement does not preclude a tenant manufacturer from paying a host manufacturer for services rendered by a host manufacturer's employee for assisting the tenant manufacturer with any aspect of his or her operation.

Under the bill, each manufacturer under an agreement must:

1. maintain separate records on his or her production, sales, and any other matter the law requires;

2. file separate licensing, production, and sales reports with federal and state authorities as the law requires;
3. separately pay any alcoholic beverages tax due under the agreement;
4. be approved, licensed, or qualified by the federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau as required by federal law;
5. be responsible for obtaining the manufacturer's (a) certificates of label approval (i.e., federal certificate that authorizes the bottling of wine, distilled spirits, or malt beverages, for commerce purposes, 27 C.F.R. § 4.10); and (b) brand registrations from DCP; and
6. label each alcoholic beverage that he or she produces under the agreement with the manufacturer's business name and the address of the permit premises.

### ***Prohibitions***

The bill prohibits any manufacturer who is a party in an agreement from being owned by anyone who owns another manufacturer who is also a party to the agreement, except if the manufacturers are producing different classes of alcoholic beverages.

The bill specifies that the alternating proprietorship provision should not be construed to prohibit (1) multiple manufacturers from equally sharing the ownership or use of any permit premises or (2) an out-of-state manufacturer from entering into an alternating proprietorship agreement with a host manufacturer as a tenant manufacturer, as long as the out-of-state manufacturer applies for a Connecticut manufacturer permit.

### ***Regulations***

The bill allows DCP to adopt regulations to implement the alternating proprietorship provision.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

## **§§ 2 & 4 — CONTRACT MANUFACTURING AGREEMENTS**

*Allows manufacturers to produce an alcoholic beverage on behalf of a contracting party (i.e., manufacturer, wholesaler, or certain out-of-state shipper's permittees)*

Broadly, the bill allows a manufacturer to produce alcohol on someone's behalf. Specifically, the bill conforms law with practice by allowing a contracting party to enter into a contracting manufacturing agreement with a primary manufacturer under certain conditions. Under the bill, a "contracting party" is a manufacturer permittee, a wholesaler permittee, or an out-of-state shipper's permittee for alcoholic liquor that owns the recipe for an alcoholic beverage. A "contract manufacturing agreement" or "agreement" is a written agreement, including a custom crush agreement, in which a primary manufacturer agrees to produce an alcoholic beverage on behalf of a contracting party. A "custom crush agreement" is a contract manufacturing agreement where a primary manufacturer produces wine on a contracting party's behalf using the contracting party's grapes or other fruit.

### ***Primary Manufacturer Responsibilities***

The bill requires the primary manufacturer to do the following under the agreement on the contracting party's behalf:

1. maintain, at all times during the agreement, exclusive control and possession of all premises where he or she produces alcoholic beverages;
2. have sole responsibility for producing all alcoholic beverages;
3. label all alcoholic beverages produced with his or her business name and address;
4. maintain title to all ingredients that he or she uses during the production process unless the agreement is a custom crush agreement;
5. maintain title to all machinery and supplies that he or she uses

- during the alcoholic beverage production process;
6. maintain title to each alcoholic beverage he or she produces until the alcoholic beverage is removed from his or her permit premises;
  7. maintain appropriate production records on all alcoholic beverages he or she produces;
  8. obtain from the federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau any certificate of label approval required for an alcoholic beverage that he or she produces; and
  9. file any state registration requirements for an alcoholic beverage that he or she produces.

The bill also requires the primary manufacturer to pay any tax due on the alcoholic beverages he or she has produced for the contracting party. The bill allows the agreement to require that the contracting party reimburse them for the tax.

### ***Inspections***

Under the bill, the primary manufacturer must also give DCP, upon inspection or request, an up-to-date list and copies of all contract manufacturing agreements to which he or she is a party and production records on the agreements. This information must be provided to DCP in an electronic format unless it is commercially impractical.

### ***Prohibitions***

The bill also prohibits (1) primary manufacturers from selling at retail for off-premises consumption or at wholesale any alcoholic beverage he or she produces on behalf of the contracting party if a wholesaler permittee has the distribution rights for the alcoholic beverage, and (2) the contracting party from producing any alcoholic beverage on the primary manufacturer's permit premises.

### ***Regulations***

The bill allows DCP to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

### **§§ 2, 5, 9, 18 & 23 — TEMPORARY AUCTION PERMITS**

*Establishes a temporary auction permit to allow the permittee to sell alcohol through an auction; allows the alcohol to be obtained from individual collectors, package stores, and cancelled restaurant and cafe permittees*

The bill establishes a temporary auction permit that allows the permittee to sell beer, spirits, and wine obtained from one or more individual collectors, package store permittees, or cancelled restaurant or cafe permittees through an auction conducted by an auctioneer.

An “auctioneer” is anyone who (1) regularly provides professional services by auctioning items for sale and (2) does not hold an alcoholic liquor permit. An “individual collector” is anyone who is not a backer (i.e., proprietor); permittee; or a backer’s director, officer, or employee.

The auction may be held in person or online during the hours a package store may sell alcohol under existing law (e.g., between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday and between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, but not on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year’s Day).

#### ***Application***

To get a permit, an auctioneer must apply to DCP, as the department prescribes, at least 60 days before the first day of the auction. The applicant must serve as the permit’s backer. Each permit is valid for one auction and is effective for a period of up to three consecutive days. DCP may not issue more than four permits to an auctioneer in any calendar year. The permit fee is \$175 per day.

#### ***Notice, Placarding, and Remonstrance***

By law, alcoholic liquor permit applicants must generally give notice of a new permit in the newspaper and place placards visible from the road that include certain information, such as the business’s name and

location. Additionally, any 10 individuals who are at least age 18 may object to an applicant's suitability or proposed location by filing a remonstrance (i.e., protest) with DCP who must then hold a hearing. The bill exempts temporary auction permit applicants from the notice, placard, and remonstrance-related requirements.

### ***Nature and Duration of Permit***

Under the bill, the temporary auction permit is, among other things, revocable at DCP's discretion and expires annually. The permit is purely a personal privilege and is not property.

### ***Obtaining Alcohol***

Under the bill, the auctioneer must only accept alcohol that was lawfully acquired by (1) an individual collector or (2) the permittees or cancelled permittees who purchased it from a wholesaler permittee. The alcohol must bear an intact seal from the alcohol manufacturer.

The bill allows an individual collector, package store permittee, and cancelled restaurant or cafe permittee to sell or consign the alcohol to the auctioneer.

***Unsold Consigned Alcohol.*** Under the bill, all unsold consigned alcohol must be returned within 10 days after the auction's final day. The bill generally prohibits unsold consigned alcohol from being resold, offered for sale, or used on the permit premises, except for those returned to a package store.

### ***Minimum Pricing***

The bill exempts the alcohol sold at an auction under this permit from the state's brand registration, price posting, and prohibition on selling below minimum retail cost. This exemption does not apply to the bill's requirement to start a bid above what is required under the minimum retail price law for package store alcohol.

### ***Samples and Tastings***

Under the bill, the permittee may offer free samples of any alcohol

that is to be sold at auction for tasting. But the permittee must notify DCP that it intends to do so at least 30 days before the auction's first day. The department must prescribe the form and manner for the notification. Tastings may only occur during the period in which a package store is allowed to sell alcohol. The bill prohibits offering tastings (1) to any minor or intoxicated person or (2) from more than 10 uncorked or open cans or bottles at any one time. (Presumably, this prohibition applies to the permittee.)

### ***Municipal Option***

Under the bill, any town or municipality may, by ordinance or zoning regulation, prohibit permittees from offering free samples at events or functions held in the town or municipality.

### ***Shipping***

The bill allows permittees to deliver and ship directly to the consumer any alcohol purchased at the auction held under the permit. Any shipment to a consumer outside of the state is subject to all applicable laws of the jurisdiction where the consumer is located. When shipping the alcohol directly to a Connecticut consumer, the permittee must:

1. ensure that the shipping label on each container of such beer, spirits or wine states the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL – SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY";
2. obtain the signature of a person who is at least age 21 at the delivery address prior to delivery, after requiring the person to prove his or her age with a valid motor vehicle operator's license or valid identity card (presumably, the permittee would obtain this information through the delivery service provider);
3. not ship this alcohol to any address in Connecticut where the sale of alcoholic liquor is prohibited by local option; and
4. make any such shipment through an in-state transporter permittee.



### **Regulations**

The bill allows DCP to adopt implementing regulations for the bill's temporary auctioneer provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

### **§§ 2, 6, 13, 18 & 20 — OUTDOOR OPEN-AIR PERMITS**

*Establishes an outdoor open-air permit that is substantially similar to existing law's seasonal outdoor open-air permit, except it is valid year-round*

#### **Outdoor Open-Air Permit**

The bill establishes an outdoor open-air permit that is substantially similar to existing law's seasonal outdoor open-air permit, except it is valid year-round. The permit allows the retail sale of alcoholic liquor for on-premises consumption with a \$4,000 permit fee. This consumption is allowed on a lot, yard, green, or other outdoor open space under certain conditions, including where the:

1. retail sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor is allowed in the space by applicable local zoning, health, and fire marshal officials;
2. permitted premises is less than one square acre;
3. permitted area is enclosed by a temporary fence or wall at least 30 inches high; and
4. restrooms or enclosed portable toilets are available within the permitted area or nearby.

The permittee must also make food available for sale to consumers on the premises when the permittee is selling the alcohol. The food may be prepared on the premises, provided by a food truck or caterer, or be prepackaged. The availability of area menus for delivery is deemed in compliance with the food requirement. The bill specifies that food does not have to be purchased with an alcoholic beverage.

Under the bill, tents, mobile units, and other temporary fixtures are allowed within the permitted premises. A permittee must maintain the

permitted premises consistent with all applicable local zoning, health, and fire requirements.

Under the bill, the permit is issued by DCP and limited to a restaurant permittee's hours of operation allowed for serving alcohol. By law, restaurant permittees may generally serve alcohol from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. the next morning on Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. the next morning for Friday and Saturday, and 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. the next morning on Sunday (CGS § 30-91(a)).

Under the bill, the outdoor open-air permit is not renewable, and backers are limited to one permit application per calendar year. The bill exempts outdoor open-air permittees from existing law's placarding and remonstrance-related requirements, like it does for temporary auction permits (see above).

The bill also allows the outdoor open-air permittee to sell draught beer for off-premises consumption (e.g., by the growler). Permittees may only sell up to four liters per person per day during the hours package stores can sell alcohol.

The bill also makes a conforming change allowing a restaurant, cafe, or in-state transporter permittee to hold an outdoor open-air permit.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

## **§ 7 — BEER OR WINE PIPELINE CLEANINGS**

*Decreases, from weekly to biweekly, the frequency at which certain permittees must clean beer or wine pipes and barrel tubes*

Current regulations require permittees to clean beer or wine pipes and barrel tubes used to dispense alcoholic beverages at least once a week (Conn. Agencies Regs., § 30-6-A23). The bill requires DCP, by October 1, 2023, to amend these regulations to require these cleanings once every two weeks instead. As under current regulations, these cleanings must be done with a hydraulic pressure mechanism, hand pump suction, a force cleaner, or any other DCP-approved system for this purpose. After cleaning the lines or tubes, they must be rinsed with

clear water until all chemicals, if used to clean, are removed.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

### **§§ 10, 15 & 19 — FARMERS' MARKET ALCOHOL SALES PERMIT**

*Expands the farmers' market sales permit to allow manufacturer permittees for spirits to sell their product at a farmers' market; allows manufacturer permittees for spirits and beer to offer free tastings of their product at farmers' markets*

#### ***Spirits***

By law, manufacturer permittees for beer; farm winery; and wine, cider, and mead may obtain a farmers' market sales permit allowing them to sell their product at farmers' markets. The bill expands the permit to also allow manufacturer of spirits to sell spirits at a farmers' market. It also makes a conforming change allowing these manufacturers to also hold the farmers' market sales permit by adding these permits to existing law's exemption for holding two permits.

Existing law allows these sales at the farmers' market if the permittee (1) has an invitation from the farmers' market; (2) only sells these products by the bottle or in sealed containers; and (3) is present, or has an authorized representative present, at the time of any sale. The permit authorizes the sale of these products during an unlimited number of appearances at a farmers' market and at up to 10 locations per year. Any town or municipality, by ordinance or zoning regulation, may prohibit the sale of these products at a farmers' market held in the town or municipality. The annual fee for the permit is \$250 with a \$100 nonrefundable filing fee.

#### ***Tastings***

Additionally, existing law allows permittees for farm winery and wine, cider, and mead to sell and offer free tastings of their products at a farmers' market organized by a nonprofit. The bill also extends this to manufacturer permittees for spirits and beer.

### **§ 12 — ELIMINATION OF SUNSET DATE FOR CERTAIN PERMITTEES FOR ON-PREMISES CONSUMPTION TO SELL FOR OFF-PREMISES CONSUMPTION**

*Eliminates the sunset date for certain permittees for on-premises consumption to sell for off-premises consumption*

The bill eliminates the June 5, 2024, sunset date for the law that allows manufacturer, hotel, restaurant, club, nonprofit, and certain cafe permittees to sell and deliver sealed alcoholic liquor (e.g., beer, wine, or spirits) for off-premises consumption. Among other things, the law includes requirements that the:

1. alcoholic liquor sold for off-premises consumption be accompanied by food prepared on the permit premises;
2. sales be consistent with all local ordinances where the premises is located;
3. container, other than the manufacturer's original sealed container, be securely sealed in a way that prevents consumption without removing the tamper-evident lid, cap, or seal;
4. sales and deliveries be made (a) only during the hours package stores may operate under state law and (b) by the permittee's direct employee (or a third-party vendor or entity that holds an in-state transporter permit); and
5. sales comply with specified per-customer, per-order limits (i.e., 196 ounces for beer, one liter for spirits, and 1.5 liters for wine).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023

## **§ 16 — FESTIVAL PERMITS**

*Allows (1) for-profit entities to sponsor festivals and (2) manufacturer permittees that hold an out-of-state shipper's permit for beer to make certain types of sales at a festival and ship directly to visitors*

By law, a festival sponsor may organize and sponsor a festival in Connecticut by inviting eligible manufacturers to participate. The bill expands the definition of the "festival sponsor," by allowing a Connecticut for-profit entity to be a sponsor if it is registered with the Secretary of the State to do business in the state and does not hold another alcoholic liquor permit. The bill sets the permit fee for these

sponsors at \$275.

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, only allows nonprofit entities to sponsor festivals and their permit fee is \$75.

The bill also removes a specific restriction on manufacturer permittees that hold an out-of-state shipper's permit for beer to make certain types of sales at a festival. Under the bill, these permittees may now:

1. sell, and directly ship, alcoholic liquor to festival visitors who purchase the alcohol at the festival, if allowed under its permit;
2. sell, at retail, bottles and other sealed containers of alcoholic liquor for consumption off the festival premises, subject to its permit limitations (e.g., three liters of spirits per day and nine gallons of beer per day); and
3. sell, at retail, alcoholic liquor by the glass or receptacle for consumption on the festival premises, so long as each glass or receptacle is embossed or permanently labeled with the festival's name and date.

By law, a festival permittee may sell or provide samples or tastings between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday, and between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday.

## § 17 — FALSE STATEMENTS

*Prohibits anyone assisting an applicant, backer, or permittee with a liquor application from submitting a false statement; subjects violators to a civil fine of up to \$1,000 and a CUTPA violation*

The bill prohibits anyone who assists an applicant, backer, or permittee in submitting a liquor permit application from submitting, or causing to submit, any false statement connected to the application. He or she also must not engage in any conduct that delays or impedes DCP in processing the application. A violation is deemed a violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA).

The commissioner, after providing an opportunity for a hearing, may impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation on anyone who violates this provision. She may also order the person to pay restitution to the applicant, backer, or permittee. Under the bill, all civil penalties paid, collected, or recovered must be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account (DCP uses this account to enforce the licensing and registration laws it administers).

By law, CUTPA prohibits businesses from engaging in unfair and deceptive acts or practices. It allows the DCP commissioner to issue regulations defining an unfair trade practice, investigate complaints, issue cease and desist orders, order restitution in cases involving less than \$10,000, enter into consent agreements, ask the attorney general to seek injunctive relief, and accept voluntary statements of compliance. It also allows individuals to sue. Courts may issue restraining orders; award actual and punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees; and impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for willful violations and up to \$25,000 for a restraining order violation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023

### **§§ 18 & 26 — FIRE INSPECTIONS**

*Limits the requirement that liquor permit applicants submit fire safety-related documents to the initial application only; specifies that completion of the annual required fire inspection for permittees for on-premises alcohol consumption is not a precondition for permit renewal*

Current law generally requires individuals applying for an alcoholic liquor permit or seeking a renewal of one to, among other things, submit documents establishing that certain building, fire, and zoning codes and ordinances related to hours or sale will be met. The bill limits this requirement to the initial application only.

The bill also specifies that completing the annual required fire inspection for permittees for on-premises alcohol consumption is not a precondition for permit renewal.

Regardless of the requirements of the local fire marshal's inspection

law, the bill requires a local fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, fire inspector, or other fire code inspector or fire investigator in a municipality, at least once per calendar year, to inspect all premises in the municipality that operate under a permit that allows for on-premises alcohol consumption.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2023

### **§ 19 — PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS**

*Requires permittees to be a backer's director, employee, member, officer, partner, or shareholder*

The bill requires a permittee to be a backer's director, employee, member, officer, partner, or shareholder. For this purpose, an "employee" is an individual whose (1) manner and means of work performance are subject to the backer's control or right of control, and (2) compensation is reported, or required to be reported, on a federal Form W-2 issued by, or caused to be issued by, the backer.

### **§§ 24 & 25 — BEER KEGS**

*Lowers, from six to four gallons, the minimum liquid capacity needed to be considered a keg to meet industry standards; allows manufacturer permittees for beer to sell kegs*

#### ***Liquid Capacity Increase***

The bill lowers the minimum liquid capacity needed, from six to four gallons, to be considered a keg, to meet industry standards. As a result, more containers must adhere to keg identification requirements (see below). As under existing law, a keg must be a brewery-sealed individual container of beer.

#### ***Manufacturer Permittees for Beer***

The bill allows a manufacturer permittee for beer to sell kegs for off-premises consumption and extends existing law's requirements to these sales. As under existing law for package and grocery stores, the permittee must, at the time of sale, (1) place an identification tag on the keg; (2) require purchasers to sign a receipt; and (3) inform them that the deposit, if any, must be forfeited if the keg is returned without an

intact and readable tag. The seller may inform buyers of this fact either verbally or by posting a conspicuous sign at the point of sale.

By law, the tag must be a numbered label DCP furnishes that clearly identifies the seller. It must be made and attached so that the beer manufacturer can easily remove it for keg cleaning and reuse. DCP may charge a reasonable fee, up to the actual cost, for supplying the tags and customer receipts.

The customer signature receipt must be a form provided by DCP stating the purchaser's name, address, driver's license number, or other identification set by regulation. The seller must keep a copy of all receipts on the premises and available for inspection and copying by department and criminal justice agencies for six months.

As under existing law, the bill prohibits manufacturers from refunding a keg deposit if the keg (1) does not have the required identification tag or (2) has one that is defaced and unreadable.

Under the bill, a manufacturer permittee who violates these provisions may have his or her permit revoked or suspended.

## **§ 27 — LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE STUDY**

*Requires the Liquor Control Commission to (1) study the potential impact of requiring permittees to have liquor liability insurance and (2) report its findings to the General Law Committee*

The bill requires the Liquor Control Commission to study the potential impact of requiring each person seeking a liquor permit or its renewal to attest that he or she has obtained liquor liability insurance. By January 1, 2024, the commission must report to the General Law Committee on the study.

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***Related Bill***

sSB 905 (File 207), favorably reported by the General Law Committee, contains substantially similar provisions on auction permits, open-air permits, cocktail kegs, beer or pipeline cleanings, farmers' market sales



permits, festival permits, fire inspections, and liability insurance study.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

General Law Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 23 Nay 0 (03/02/2023)