



Maryland State Licensed Beverage Association

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ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION THAT PASSED IN 2020

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STATEWIDE ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION THAT PASSED IN 2020

Excerpts from: THE 71 DAY REPORT, A Review of the 2020 Legislative Session

By: Department of Legislative Services, MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

http://dls.maryland.gov/pubs/prod/RecurRpt/2020rs_71_Day_Report.pdf

Alcoholic Beverages – Statewide Bills

Alcoholic Beverages (Statewide)

Implementation of United States Supreme Court Decision

(71 Day Report, Part H-22 – H-23)

In June 2019, the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Tennessee Wine and Spirits Retailers Ass’n v. Thomas*, 588 U.S. ___, 139 S. Ct. 2449 (2019). In the case, the court struck down a residency requirement to obtain and maintain an alcoholic beverages license in Tennessee. Specifically, Tennessee had required an applicant for a retail liquor store license to have lived in the state for 2 years as a qualification for receiving a license, while an applicant for license renewal must have lived in the state for 10 years. The court found that this kind of residency requirement violates the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Many alcoholic beverages licenses and permits in Maryland law include residency requirements similar to those struck down in the *Thomas* decision. In order to maintain consistency of State law while respecting the federal decision, [House Bill 902](#) (*Ch. 462*) codifies the court’s decision as it would apply to Maryland law by repealing various requirements that an alcoholic beverages license applicant or license holder be a registered voter, taxpayer, or resident of a jurisdiction for a period of time, generally one or more years, as a condition for obtaining or maintaining a license. Instead, the Act generally requires the applicant or licensee to be a resident, voter, or taxpayer of the State or a local jurisdiction at the time of application and during the license period. The Act applies to various State- and locally issued alcoholic beverages licenses and permits. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Other legislation relating to the regulation of alcoholic beverages at the State level was addressed in the 2020 Session Major Issues Review:

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/Pubs/LegisLegal/2020rs-session-major-issues-review.pdf>

Alcohol and Tobacco Commission - (2020 Session Major Issues Review, Part H-6 – H-7)

Chapter 12 of 2019 established the Alcohol and Tobacco Commission (ATC), beginning June 1, 2020, and required the transfer of personnel, powers, duties, and responsibilities that relate to the regulation of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products from the Comptroller’s Office, specifically the Field Enforcement Division (FED), to ATC. Chapter 12 specified that all duties and responsibilities associated with FED’s alcoholic beverages and tobacco regulation functions must continue under ATC. Employees transferred under Chapter 12 retain any merit system and retirement status that they may have on the date of transfer and must be transferred without any change or loss of pay, working conditions, benefits, rights, or status. Furthermore, Chapter 12 specified that files, furniture, fixtures, records, other properties, credits, liabilities, and obligations are retained by the appropriate entity under the transfer.

Although Chapter 12 required the transfer of certain FED agents to ATC, it did not make the explicit changes necessary to ensure that those agents retain their rights and responsibilities as police officers.

Agents under FED utilize those powers to conduct inspections and investigations of alcoholic beverages and tobacco crimes under the existing regulatory structure, in addition to enforcement of motor fuel and certain other tax areas. As such, [Senate Bill 911/House Bill 900](#) (Chs. 359 and 360) grant authorized employees of FED transferred to ATC the powers of police and peace officers and classify them as police officers and law enforcement officers. Doing so ensures that the transferred employees can continue to fulfill their regulatory duties once the transfer to ATC occurs.

The Acts also delay the effective date of Chapter 12 from June 1, 2020, to January 1, 2021, effectively postponing the establishment of ATC to the latter date, and add one year to the initial terms of ATC members. The Acts clarify the responsibilities of ATC and the Comptroller's Office under Chapter 12. These clarifications include authorizing ATC to conduct warrantless inspections and seize contraband under certain circumstances. Similarly, the Acts specify the respective authority and responsibilities of ATC and the Comptroller over the regulation and taxation of alcohol and tobacco products, and delineate the respective functions of personnel of FED under ATC and those remaining in the Comptroller's Office over motor fuel and other areas handled together with alcohol and tobacco products by FED before the transfer occurs. The Acts require ATC and the Comptroller's Office to (1) cooperate and share information and personnel in investigations and other matters relating to alcohol and tobacco regulation and (2) enter into a memorandum of understanding and other cooperative arrangements. The Acts also authorize ATC to enter into similar arrangements with other governmental agencies.

Additionally, the fiscal 2021 operating budget includes two provisions related to the establishment of ATC. First, the budget restricts \$10.1 million in special funds for the Integrated Tax System Major Information Technology Project until the Comptroller's Office submits documentation to the budget committees certifying that the agency will provide ATC office space and access to FED's existing comprehensive document management and licensing database system for the second half of fiscal 2021. The Comptroller's Office must submit the documentation by June 1, 2020. Second, the budget restricts the use of \$1.6 million of the Comptroller's budget for any purpose other than being transferred to ATC on January 1, 2021, along with 27 FED positions.

Land Use (71 Day Report, Part D-2)

[Senate Bill 118](#) (Ch. 532) establishes statutory definitions for "alcohol production" and "agricultural alcohol production" in the Land Use Article. Either or both definitions may be (but are not required to be) adopted by a local jurisdiction by local ordinance, resolution, law, or rule. Alcohol production is defined as an activity related to the manufacture, packaging, storage, promotion, or sale of alcoholic beverages that is carried out by an alcoholic beverages manufacturing license holder. It includes the use of an area to provide tastings of alcoholic beverages or accommodate the license holder's customers. Agricultural alcohol production is defined as an activity that (1) is carried out by an alcoholic beverages manufacturing license holder; (2) occurs on agricultural land; and (3) is related to the manufacture, packaging, storage, Part D – Local Government D-3 promotion, or sale of alcoholic beverages that use ingredients produced on the agricultural land or any associated agricultural land. It includes the use of an area to provide tastings of alcoholic beverages or accommodate the license holder's customers. (*Effective Date: October 1, 2020*)

Agricultural Alcohol Production (71 Day Report, Part K-12)

MDA advises that many farmers who need to diversify their businesses are looking toward value-added productions such as breweries, wineries, and distilleries. To act as a reference in State law to help local jurisdictions regulate their own agricultural alcohol producers, [Senate Bill 118](#) (Ch. 532) establishes definitions of “alcohol production” and “agricultural alcohol production.” The Act also authorizes a local jurisdiction to adopt either or both definitions by local ordinance, resolution, law, or rule. For a more detailed discussion of Senate Bill 118, see the subpart “Local Government – Generally” within Part D – Local Government of this 71 Day Report. (*Effective Date: October 1, 2020*)

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http://dls.maryland.gov/pubs/prod/RecurRpt/2020rs_71_Day_Report.pdf

Alcoholic Beverages - Local Bills

Anne Arundel County (71 Day Report, Part H-23 – H-25)

Board of License Commissioners

Meetings: [Senate Bill 163/House Bill 285](#) (Chs. 152 and 153) require the board of license commissioners to (1) publish a meeting agenda no later than one week before the hearing; (2) make each open meeting available to the public with live video and audio streaming; (3) publish the minutes of each open meeting, as specified, no later than one month after the meeting; and (4) archive and store recordings of each open meeting and records of the minutes of each opening meeting. (*Effective Date: October 1, 2020*)

Staff and Compensation: [Senate Bill 221/House Bill 758](#) (Chs. 312 and 313) require the board of license commissioners to employ one full-time executive director and one full-time administrator and specify the pay grades for these positions. The Acts also increase, from one to two, the number of full-time secretaries the board must employ. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

In addition, [Senate Bill 141/House Bill 461](#) (Chs. 213 and 214) increase the salaries of specified employees of the board. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Licenses and Applications

Creditor Claims: [Senate Bill 143/House Bill 638](#) (Chs. 283 and 284) alter the requirements for the approval of alcoholic beverages license transfers. The board of license commissioners is not bound by a specific statutory limitation if a creditor's claim involves indebtedness incurred through the purchase or sale of alcoholic beverages in connection with the licensed premises. Additionally, the Acts authorize the board, if the board determines that a properly filed claim is outside its expertise, to approve an application for the transfer of a license or an application for a new license if there is (1) an amicable resolution of the claim or (2) a judicial determination on the claim. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

License Transfers: [House Bill 536](#) (Ch. 601) authorizes the board of license commissioners to allow an approved applicant to transfer an alcoholic beverages license to certain other premises within one-half mile of the premises for which the license was originally issued within one year after final approval by the board and in accordance with existing statutory provisions and applicable regulations on license transfers. (*Effective Date: Upon Enactment May 8, 2020*)

Notice of Application: [Senate Bill 180/House Bill 329](#) (Chs. 170 and 171) authorize the board of license commissioners to post a completed alcoholic beverages license application online at least 10 days before the date of the hearing on the application instead of posting this notification in a newspaper as is currently required. The board must require an applicant to post a suitable notice in a conspicuous place at the location described in the application for at least 10 days. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Assessment Districts: [Senate Bill 52/House Bill 138](#) (Chs. 69 and 70) clarify that the board of license commissioners may consider, when issuing a Class A, Class B, or Class D off-sale alcoholic beverages license, whether an establishment is located in an assessment district in which the ratio of Class A, Class B, or Class D off-sale licenses per individual is more or less than one license per 4,000 individuals. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Petition of Support: Generally, an application to a local licensing board in the State for an alcoholic beverages license must include a petition of support signed by at least 10 residents who own real estate in and are registered voters of the precinct in which the potential licensed establishment is located. [Senate Bill 57/House Bill 330](#) (Chs. 599 and 600) repeal the petition of support requirement for alcoholic beverages license applications in Anne Arundel County. *(Effective Date: Upon Enactment May 8, 2020)*

Specific Licenses and Permits

Barbershop and Beauty Salon License: [Senate Bill 361](#) (Ch. 551) establishes a barbershop and beauty salon beer and wine alcoholic beverages license and authorizes the board of license commissioners to issue the license to the holders of specified beauty salon or barbershop permits. A license holder may provide up to 12 ounces of beer or 5 ounces of wine by the glass for on-premises consumption only while performing activities generally related to beauty salons or barbershops or while the customer is attending a fundraising event at the barbershop or beauty salon. The license holder may provide beer and wine for on-premises consumption during normal business hours but not after 9:00 p.m. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Class B and Class H Licenses: [Senate Bill 37](#) (Ch. 503) requires a license holder, before each renewal of specified Class B or Class H alcoholic beverages licenses, to attest in a sworn statement that the gross receipts from food sales for the 12-month period immediately preceding the application for renewal were equal to at least 51% of the gross receipts from the sale of food and alcoholic beverages sold for on-premises consumption. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Entertainment Facilities: [Senate Bill 126](#) (Ch. 626) alters the manner in which the holder of an entertainment facility license may sell beer, wine, and liquor and expands the scope of authorized entertainment activities that may be performed in the licensed facility. The Act also authorizes the board of license commissioners to allow the holder of an entertainment facility license to sell alcoholic beverages for promotional events in an area adjacent to the entertainment facility if that area is both under controlled access of the license holder and is a parking lot, picnic ground, building, or terrace controlled by the license holder. Additionally, the Act authorizes, rather than requires, the board to revoke an entertainment facility license for displays of nudity and sexual acts at the entertainment facility, as specified. *(Effective Date: Upon Enactment May 8, 2020)*

Gift Basket Permits: [Senate Bill 525/House Bill 714](#) (Chs. 306 and 307) establish a gift basket permit and authorize the board of license commissioners to issue the permit to persons whose primary business is the sale and delivery of flowers, as specified. The board may not issue the permit for use on the premises of a chain store, supermarket, or discount house. The total annual sales from alcoholic beverages cannot exceed 10% of the annual gross sales of the permit holder. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Small Yacht Club License: [Senate Bill 239/House Bill 554](#) (Chs. 250 and 251) establish the Class C (Small Yacht Club) license and authorize the board of license commissioners to issue the license to a small yacht club that meets specified requirements. A license holder may sell beer, wine, and liquor to yacht club members and guests accompanied by members on the yacht club premises. The license holder may purchase alcoholic beverages from a retail dealer. (*Effective Date: June 1, 2020*)

City of Annapolis (71 Day Report, Part H-23)

Club Public Event Permit: [Senate Bill 503/House Bill 844](#) (Chs. 338 and 339) establish a club public event permit and authorize the board of license commissioners to issue the permit to holders of a Class C alcoholic beverages license. The permit authorizes a club to sell alcoholic beverages that are allowed under the club's Class C license during a public event, at the place described in the license, to an individual who is not a member of the club or the guest of a member for on-premises consumption. The board may approve up to 12 public events per permit holder in a calendar year. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Baltimore City (71 Day Report, Part H-25 – H-26)

Class A, A-2, and A-7 Licenses: [Senate Bill 69](#) (Ch. 510) (1) extends the date after which the board of license commissioners may no longer issue a Class A-7 license from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2022, and makes a conforming change; (2) prohibits a Class A-7 license from being issued in the 43rd legislative district; (3) alters the hours of sale for a Class A-7 license to be from 10 a.m. to midnight; and (4) requires the holder of Class A beer, wine, and liquor license; a Class A-2 beer, wine, and liquor license; or Class A-7 beer, wine, and liquor license to operate a digital surveillance system on the licensed premises. In consultation with the appropriate authorities, the board must adopt regulations relating to digital surveillance on or before December 31, 2020. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Neighborhood Licenses and Restrictions

Class B and Class C Beer, Wine, and Liquor Licenses: [House Bill 954](#) (Ch. 389) makes a number of changes to beer, wine, and liquor licenses in specific neighborhoods of Baltimore City. The Act (1) authorizes the exchange of a Class B beer, wine, and liquor license for a Class B-D-7 beer, wine, and liquor license in a specified area of the Mount Vernon-Belvedere neighborhood if the applicant executes a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Mount Vernon-Belvedere Improvement Association; (2) alters the hours of sale for a Class B-D-7 license holder in a specified geographical area in central Baltimore; and (3) authorizes the board of license commissioners to issue a Class C beer, wine, and liquor license in a specified area in the Charles North neighborhood if the applicant executes an MOU with the Charles North Community Association. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Class B Beer, Wine, and Liquor License Exchange: [Senate Bill 328](#) (Ch. 390) authorizes the exchange of a Class B beer, wine, and liquor license for a Class B-D-7 license if (1) the licensed premises is in an area bounded by the unit block of West Preston Street, the 1200 block of North Charles Street, the 1200 block of Morton Street, and the unit block of West Biddle Street and (2) the applicant executes an MOU with the Mount Vernon-Belvedere Improvement Association. The holder of an exchanged license may provide outdoor table service. In addition, the board may condition the issuance or renewal of the license on the substantial compliance of the applicant with the MOU. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Class B-D-7 License: [Senate Bill 181/House Bill 168](#) (Chs. 91 and 92) clarify that the hours of sale for a Class B-D-7 license located in specified areas in Baltimore City bounded by Liberty Heights Avenue, Northern Parkway, Druid Park Drive, and Wabash Avenue are from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

In addition, [Senate Bill 73/House Bill 228](#) (Chs. 112 and 113) authorize the board of license commissioners to issue a Class B-D-7 license in the 5400 block of Harford Road in the 45th alcoholic beverages district under specified conditions. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Class D License: [House Bill 924](#) (Ch. 372) prohibits the board of license commissioners from charging a fee for a temporary license permit extension under specified conditions. In addition, the Act (1) authorizes the board to waive distance restrictions for license transfer applicants under specified circumstances in the area bounded by Fagley Street, Gough Street, Grundy Street, and Chestle Place and (2) alters the geographic area within which the board may issue a Class B-D-7 license in the Old Goucher Revitalization District. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Carroll County (71 Day Report, Part H-26)

Hours and Days for Consumption and Sale: [Senate Bill 238/House Bill 571](#) (Chs. 258 and 259) alter the hours of sale for specified types of Class B, C, D, and H alcoholic beverages licenses in the county. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Dorchester County (71 Day Report, Part H-26 – H-27)

License Issuance: [Senate Bill 100/House Bill 24](#) (Chs. 30 and 31) clarify that the board of license commissioners, not the Dorchester County Council, is authorized to issue a Class C beer, wine, and liquor license. In addition, the Acts authorize the board to issue a Class C beer, wine, and liquor license to a nonprofit operating on the premises known as Governors Hall at Sailwinds Park. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Frederick County (71 Day Report, Part H-27)

Repeal of License Quotas: [Senate Bill 215/House Bill 145](#) (Chs. 78 and 79) repeal the quota on the number of Class B (on-sale) beer and Class B (on-sale) beer and wine licenses the board of license commissioners may issue in any election district. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Cinema/Theater License: [House Bill 322](#) (Ch. 167) authorizes the holder of a Class CT (cinema/theater) (on-sale) beer, wine, and liquor license to sell beer, wine, and liquor for on-premises consumption in a lobby, screening room, or performance hall of a for-profit cinema or theater with at least one screening room or performance hall. The Act also repeals the limitation that sales of beer, wine, and liquor may be consumed only in a designated area of the lobby and only for 45 minutes before a movie or theater performance starts. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Municipal Golf Course License: [House Bill 1062](#) (Ch. 416) establishes a Class M-G beer, wine, and liquor license and authorizes the board of license commissioners to issue the license for use at a municipal golf course operated by a municipal golf course manager or a golf course manager under a management agreement with the City of Frederick. The board may issue the license to a manager of a municipal golf course. The license authorizes the licensee to sell beer, wine, and liquor for on-premises

consumption on the land and in the facilities used for golfing purposes on Monday through Saturday from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Weinberg Center License: [Senate Bill 214/House Bill 146](#) (Chs. 80 and 81) allow alcoholic beverages to be consumed anywhere on the licensed premises at the Weinberg Center for the Arts, as specified. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Garrett County (71 Day Report, Part H-27)

Alcoholic Beverages Act of 2020: [Senate Bill 643](#) (Ch. 573) authorizes a holder of a manufacturer's license to sell and deliver alcoholic beverages to a licensed retail establishment on an Election Day. The Act also authorizes the board of license commissioners to issue a Class BDR (deluxe restaurant) beer, wine, and liquor license to the holder of any Class B license issued by the board or to a holder of a specified license issued by a local licensing board of a different jurisdiction and alters the minimum seating requirements for the license. Finally, the Act authorizes the board to issue a refillable container permit for wine. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Harford County (71 Day Report, Part H-27 – H-28)

On-sale License Record Keeping and Enforcement: An alcoholic beverages license holder with an on-sale privilege must keep complete and accurate books of account of daily receipts and expenditures and procure vouchers or purchase slips for all alcoholic beverages, food, and other items bought for sale. [Senate Bill 496/House Bill 963](#) (Chs. 391 and 392) require these records to be kept at the location designated in the license or another location in the county and, on at least five days' notice, make the records available for inspection by the board of license commissioners or a designee of the board. The Acts also alter the penalty provision relating to violations committed by license holders with on-sale privileges. If charges at a hearing are sustained, the board (1) must impose a fine of between \$250 and \$2,000 and (2) may suspend or revoke the license holder's license immediately. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Place of Worship Restrictions – Exemption and Waivers: Generally, the board of license commissioners may not issue an alcoholic beverages license for an establishment that is located within 300 feet of a place of worship. [House Bill 1318](#) (Ch. 458) exempts breweries and distilleries in a municipality from this distance restriction. The Act also authorizes the board to waive the distance restrictions from a place of worship and issue a license on a case-by-case basis, as specified. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Specific Licenses

Class C-3 License: A social organization that may be issued a six-day or seven-day Class C-3 beer, wine, and liquor license must meet specified membership requirements. [Senate Bill 379/House Bill 972](#) (Chs. 396 and 397) alter the membership requirements to include active or retired first responders rather than only policemen. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Class GCR (Golf Course Restaurant): [Senate Bill 376/House Bill 971](#) (Chs. 394 and 395) establish a class GCR (Golf Course Restaurant) beer, wine, and liquor license in the county. The board of license commissioners may issue a Class GCR license to the owner or operator of a golf course that (1) is

open to the public; (2) is operated for profit; (3) has a minimum of 18 holes; and (4) has a kitchen facility that has been approved by the appropriate local governmental unit. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Class MT (Movie Theater) License: [Senate Bill 385/House Bill 923](#) (Chs. 370 and 371) prohibit the board of license commissioners from issuing more than five Class MT beer, wine, and liquor licenses to the same person. In addition, the Acts increase the annual license fee for a Class MT license from \$500 to \$1,000. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Hotel Lobby License: [Senate Bill 375/House Bill 864](#) (Chs. 350 and 351) establish a hotel lobby license and authorize the sale of beer, wine, and liquor from a store in the hotel lobby to patrons of the hotel for on-premises consumption. The board of license commissioners may issue a hotel lobby license for use by a hotel that does not have a restaurant and to sell beer, wine, and liquor from a store in the hotel lobby to patrons of the hotel for on-premises consumption. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Kent County (71 Day Report, Part H-28)

Kent County Alcohol Act of 2020: [Senate Bill 792/House Bill 777](#) (Chs. 322 and 323) establish a Class C multiple event beer, wine, and liquor license in the county for events held by a volunteer fire company. The Acts also alter the hours of sale for Class B wine shop and lounge licenses in the county and authorize the board of license commissioners to issue a refillable container permit for draft beer to specified alcoholic beverages license holders. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Montgomery County (71 Day Report, Part H-29)

Hours of Consumption: Generally, an individual may not consume alcoholic beverages in a licensed premises in the county from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. on any day. [House Bill 298](#) (Ch. 157) alters the hours of consumption for specified alcoholic beverages licenses in the county. Unless otherwise provided, an individual may consume alcoholic beverages in a licensed premises only during the hours of sale permitted under the license of the premises. The Act also clarifies that a license holder must remove all containers of alcoholic beverages from the tables and bar service area in the licensed premises at the end of the license holder's permitted hours of sale. In addition, the Act repeals the board's authorization to issue a specified permit allowing a license holder to sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption until 2 a.m. on January 1. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Consumption Only Marketplace License: [House Bill 377](#) (Ch. 186) establishes a consumption only marketplace license in the county. The board of license commissioners may issue the license to the developer of a commercial shopping center if the shopping center meets specified criteria. The license authorizes the holder to allow the consumption of beer, wine, and liquor in a designated outdoor area located within the commercial shopping center if the alcohol is purchased at a certain establishment, as specified. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Catering Extension: [House Bill 297](#) (Ch. 156) expands the types of licenses to which the board of license commissioners may issue a catering extension to include the holder of a Class D beer, wine, and liquor license. *(Effective Date: July 1, 2020)*

Town of Kensington: [House Bill 860](#) (Ch. 349) makes numerous changes to the manner in which alcoholic beverages licenses are regulated in the Town of Kensington. Among other changes, the Act

extends the authorized hours of operation of specified licenses, alters requirements for applicants of specified licenses, and increases the number of authorized licenses. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Prince George’s County (71 Day Report, Part H-29 – H-30)

Alcohol Awareness: Generally, for a premises that is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages with an off-sale privilege or a premises that is licensed with on-sale privileges and sells alcoholic beverages directly to a customer from a bar or service bar, the license holder or specified employees must complete training in an approved alcohol awareness program in order to obtain and retain their alcoholic beverages license. For licensed premises in Prince George’s County, [House Bill 288](#) (*Ch. 155*) requires an alcoholic beverages license holder or an individual designated by the license holder who is employed in a supervisory capacity to be certified by an approved alcohol awareness program and be present on the licensed premises at all times when alcoholic beverages may be sold. For a first offense, a license holder who violates these requirements is subject to a \$250 fine; for a second offense, a \$500 fine; and for each subsequent offense, a fine of up to \$1,000 or a suspension or revocation of the license, or both. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Carillon Development: The Carillon Development is a large, multiphase mixed-development area located near the Arena Drive exit of the Capital Beltway in the county. [House Bill 845](#) (*Ch. 340*) authorizes the board of license commissioners to issue up to 10 Class B-DD (Development District) licenses to restaurants located within the Carillon Development. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Queen Anne’s County (71 Day Report, Part H-30)

License Applications

Financial Interest: An application for an alcoholic beverages license must state whether the applicant has a financial interest in the business to be conducted under the license and requires other disclosures of financial interest. [House Bill 463](#) (*Ch. 215*) defines “financial interest” as it applies to applications for alcoholic beverages licenses in the county as an applicant who is the owner of a controlling interest in a place of business for which a license has been applied for or issued. The Act also defines “controlling interest” as the ownership or control of sufficient shares or interest in a business to allow for an exercise of control over that business. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Petition of Support: [House Bill 467](#) (*Ch. 217*) repeals the requirement that applicants for an alcoholic beverages license include a petition of support as a part of the application. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)

Queen Anne’s County – Alcoholic Beverages – License Applications: [House Bill 1398](#) (*Ch. 463*) also passed but was not included in the 2020 71 Day Report.

Maryland General Assembly Website Synopsis: Repealing a certain residency requirement for an applicant for certain alcoholic beverages licenses in Queen Anne’s County; and providing that an individual may not be issued a Class A beer, wine, and liquor license on behalf of a corporation or limited liability company unless the corporation or limited liability company is a Maryland entity in good standing or a foreign entity registered to do business in the State. (*Effective Date July 1, 2020*)

Washington County (71 Day Report, Part H-30)

Wineries – Special Event Permits: [House Bill 789](#) (Ch. 609) reauthorizes the board of license commissioners to issue a special event permit to a holder of a Class 3 winery license or a Class 4 limited winery license. The permit authorizes the holder to sell beer, wine produced by the holder, sparkling wine that is naturally or artificially carbonated, and liquor for on-premises consumption at an event for which the entire licensed premises has been rented. The license holder must purchase the beer, sparkling wine, or liquor intended for sale under the permit from a licensed retailer. A license holder must also keep all receipts of purchase of alcoholic beverages for one year after the date of purchase. In addition, a license holder that intends to use the permit must notify the board at least one week before the event is to occur and may use the permit up to 32 times in a year. (*Effective Date: Upon Enactment May 8, 2020*)

Wicomico County (71 Day Report, Part H-30)

Board of License Commissioners: [House Bill 1319](#) (Ch. 459) increases, from three to five, the number of members that the Governor must appoint to the board of license commissioners and requires each member of the board to be nominated by the Wicomico County Executive. In addition, the Act requires three members of the board to be residents of the City of Salisbury, nominated jointly by the county executive and the Mayor of Salisbury. The Act also requires that the terms of the members be staggered as required by the terms provided for the members of the board on July 1, 2020. (*Effective Date: July 1, 2020*)