



DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Liquor and Tobacco Enforcement Division

COLORADO LIQUOR RULES

1 CCR 203-2

[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]

Regulation 47-200. Petitions for Statements of Position and Declaratory Orders Concerning the Colorado Liquor Code, Colorado Beer Code, Special Event Code, or Colorado Liquor Rules.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), and 24-4-105(11), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish clear and comprehensive procedures and considerations required for a statement of position and/or a declaratory order.

- A. Statements of Position. Any person may petition the Division for a statement of position concerning the applicability to the petitioner of any provision of the Colorado Liquor Code, Colorado Beer Code, Special Event Code, or Colorado Liquor Rules. **The petition must include the information set forth in paragraph (E)(1)-(E)(6) of this regulation.**
- B. Service of Petition for Statement of Position. A letter for petition for a statement of position shall be served on the Division by mailing or emailing such petition to the Division with a copy sent on the same date to the local licensing authority in the county or municipality where the petitioner's licensed premises or proposed licensed premises are located, if applicable. Each petition for a statement of position shall contain a certification that the service requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- C. Time to Respond. The Division shall respond to a petition for statement of position in writing within forty-five (45) days of receiving such petition and set forth its position and the reasons therefore, or the grounds on which the division declines to provide a statement of position, pursuant to section 24-4-105(11), C.R.S., and/or paragraph (G) of this regulation.
- D. Declaratory Orders. Any person who has petitioned the Division for a statement of position and who is dissatisfied with the statement of position may petition the state licensing authority within forty-five (45) days of the issuance of the statement of position for a declaratory order pursuant to section 24-4-105(11), C.R.S. Furthermore, any person who has not received a response within forty-five (45) days, may petition the state licensing authority for a declaratory order pursuant to section 24-4-105(11), C.R.S. The parties to any petition for a declaratory order pursuant to this regulation shall be the petitioner and the Division.
- E. Requirements ~~for-of~~ a Petition for a Statement of Position or a Petition for Declaratory Order. Each petition **for a statement of position or petition** for a declaratory order shall set forth the following:
 - 1. The name and address of the petitioner; whether the petitioner is licensed pursuant to the Colorado Liquor Code, Beer Code, or Special Events Code and if so, the type of license or permit and address of the licensed premises.
 - 2. The statute, rule, or order to which the petition relates.
 - 3. A concise statement of all of the facts necessary to show the nature of the controversy or the uncertainty as to the applicability to the petitioner of the statute, rule or order to which the petition relates.

4. A concise statement of the legal authorities if any, and such other reasons upon which petitioner relies.
5. A concise statement of the **statement of position or** declaratory order sought by the petitioner.
6. **The Statement of Position previously issued if the petitioner is filing a Petition for a Declaratory Order.**

F. **Service of Petition for Declaratory Order.** A petition for a declaratory order shall be served on the state licensing authority by mailing such petition to the state licensing authority with a copy of the petition sent on the same date to the Division, the local licensing authority in the county or municipality where the petitioner's licensed premises or proposed licensed premises are located, and to the Revenue & Utilities Section of the Colorado Department of Law. Each petition for a declaratory order shall contain a certification that the service requirements of this paragraph have been met.

G. **Acceptance.** **The Division will determine whether to entertain any petition for statement of position.** The state licensing authority will determine whether to entertain any petition for declaratory order. If **either the Division or** the state licensing authority decides it will not entertain a petition ~~for declaratory order~~, it shall promptly notify the petitioner in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision. Any of the following grounds may be sufficient reason to refuse to entertain a petition:

1. **For a petition for declaratory order,** ~~t~~The petitioner has failed to petition the Division for a statement of position, or if a statement of position has been issued, the petition for declaratory order was filed with the state licensing authority more than forty-five (45) days after issuance of the statement of position.
2. A ruling on the petition will not terminate the controversy nor remove uncertainties concerning the applicability to petitioner of the statute, rule or order in question.
3. The petition involves a subject, question or issue which is currently involved in a court action, an administrative action before the state or any local licensing authority, ongoing investigation conducted by the Division or a written complaint filed with the state licensing authority or Division.
4. The petition seeks a ruling on a moot or hypothetical question, having no applicability to the petitioner.
5. Petitioner has some other adequate legal remedy, other than an action for declaratory relief pursuant to Colo.R.Civ.P. 57, which will terminate the controversy or remove any uncertainty concerning applicability of the statute, rule or order.
6. **The petitioner failed to properly serve the petition pursuant to this regulation.**
7. **The petitioner failed to include information required in paragraph (E) of this regulation.**

H. **Determination.** If the state licensing authority determines that it will entertain the petition for declaratory order, it shall promptly so notify all parties involved, and the following procedures shall apply:

1. The state licensing authority may expedite the hearing, where the interests of the petitioner will not be substantially prejudiced thereby, by ruling on the basis of the facts and legal authority presented in the petition, or by requesting the petitioner or the Division to submit additional evidence and legal argument in writing. Any such request for additional information shall be served on all parties.
2. If the state licensing authority determines that an evidentiary hearing or legal argument is necessary to a ruling on the petition, the state licensing authority shall issue a Notice to Set to all parties and on the date so set, a hearing shall be conducted in conformance with section 24-4-105, C.R.S.
3. In ruling on a petition for declaratory order, the state licensing authority may take

administrative notice of general, technical or scientific facts within its knowledge, so long as the fact is specified in the record or is brought to the attention of the parties before final decision and every party is afforded an opportunity to controvert the fact so noticed.

4. Every declaratory order shall be promptly decided and issued in writing, specifying the basis in fact and law for the order.
 5. Any other interested person may seek leave of the state licensing authority to intervene in the proceeding and such leave may be granted if the licensing authority determines that such intervention will make unnecessary a separate petition for declaratory order by the interested person.
 6. A declaratory order shall constitute final agency action subject to judicial review pursuant to section 24-4-106, C.R.S.
- I. Record Retention and Reliability. Files of all requests, statements of position, and declaratory orders will be maintained and relied upon by the Division for a period of five (5) years, unless the statement of position or declaratory order is superseded by a statutory or regulatory change, amended by the Division, or amended or reversed by the state licensing authority. Except with respect to any material required by law to be kept confidential, such files shall be available for public inspection.

Regulation 47-310. Application - General Provisions.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-103, ~~44-3-202(1)(a)~~, 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), 44-3-304(1), ~~and~~ 44-3-307, ~~and~~ 24-5-101 C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish requirements for a license application, and provide factors the licensing authority must consider when evaluating an application for approval or rejection..

- A. All applications for state licenses for the manufacture or sale of alcohol beverages shall be made upon forms prescribed by the Division. No application will be considered which is not complete in every material detail, or which is not accompanied by a remittance in full for the whole amount of the annual state license fee, and eighty five percent of the local license fee. Each application for a new retail license shall contain a report from the local licensing authority of the town, city, county, or city and county, in which the applicant proposes to conduct its business, which report shall show the opinion of the local licensing authority concerning the reasonable requirements of the neighborhood and the desires of the adult inhabitants with respect to the issuance of the license applied for and the character of a new applicant.
- B. If the applicant for a license is a partnership, except as between a husband and wife, it shall submit with the application a certificate of co-partnership.
- C. Upon request of any licensing authority, each applicant for license shall provide suitable additional evidence of its ~~citizenship, residence, and~~ good character and reputation, and also of the reasonable requirements of the neighborhood and the desires of the adult inhabitants. Applicants and licensees shall also submit upon request of any licensing authority all required information concerning financial and management associations and interests of other persons in the business, and the deed, lease, contract, or other document governing the terms and conditions of occupancy of the premises licensed or proposed to be licensed.
- D. All information submitted to any licensing authority, by application for license or otherwise, shall be given fully, faithfully, truthfully and fairly. Willful or deliberate misrepresentation may result in a denial or revocation of a license.
- E. When a licensing authority is required to make a determination as to the character, record and reputation of existing licensees or applicants for new licenses, including transfers of ownership of existing licenses, the authority may consider the following factors, which may include but are not to be limited to the following:

1. Subject to 24-5-101, C.R.S., the applicant or licensee has knowingly submitted false applications, made willful misrepresentations and/or knowingly committed fraudulent acts;
2. The applicant or licensee has a criminal history of crimes of moral turpitude. By way of example, crimes of moral turpitude shall include but not be limited to, fraud, forgery, murder, burglary, robbery, arson, kidnapping, sexual assault, illegal drugs or narcotics convictions;
3. The applicant or licensee has had previous alcohol beverage licenses denied or revoked as a result of violations of law, resulting in a finding of bad moral character by any licensing authority;
4. The applicant or licensee has been found to be currently delinquent in the payment of any state or local taxes related to a business;
5. The applicant or licensee has an established pattern of multiple statutory violations which resulted in the revocation or denial of any other professional license; and -
6. The finding of a person who is not of good moral character by any licensing authority.

F. ~~Pursuant to 24-5-101, C.R.S., w~~When making a determination as to the character, ~~record or reputation or good moral character~~ of a licensee or applicant as required by title 44, articles 3, 4 and 5, the licensing authority shall also consider ~~the factors set forth in section 24-5-101, C.R.S.:-evidence of rehabilitation. Such evidence may include, but not be limited to, evidence of no criminal history record information, educational achievements, financial solvency, community standing, lack of additional arrests or convictions, or the lack of parole or probation violations since the date of last conviction.~~

G. ~~When considering whether the applicant for a special event permit is of good moral character and record, the state or local~~ a licensing authority is required to make a determination as to the character or good moral character of a licensee or applicant for license, in addition to the items listed in section 24-5-101(2)(b), C.R.S., the authority may not consider the following: ~~shall determine, at a minimum, whether the applicant failed to conduct past special events in compliance with applicable liquor laws. Officers of the organization or of a political candidate making application shall not be required to submit individual history applications and fingerprint cards unless the state or local licensing authority determines that such information is necessary to establish the good moral character of the applicant.~~

1. ~~The applicant or licensee had a civil or criminal judgment, discipline, or other sanction threatened or imposed under the laws of another state regarding consumption, possession, cultivation, or processing of marijuana that is lawful and consistent with the professional conduct and standards of care within the State of Colorado.~~

~~HG.~~ When considering whether the applicant for a special event permit is of good moral character and record, the state or local licensing authority shall determine, at a minimum, whether the applicant failed to conduct past special events in compliance with applicable liquor laws. Officers of the organization or of a political candidate making ~~an~~ application shall not be required to submit individual history applications and fingerprint cards unless the state or local licensing authority determines that such information is necessary to establish the good moral character of the applicant.

~~IH.~~ A municipality or other governmental entity that applies for a license, or to renew a license, shall submit with the application the name, address, and individual history record of at least one member of its governing body, or at least one ~~re~~ person hired or appointed by its governing body, to serve as an officer or director; except that, pursuant to section 44-3-107(1), C.R.S., a person who has an interest in a liquor license may not be listed as an officer or director on a license owned, or to be owned, by a municipality or other governmental entity if that person individually manages or receives any direct financial benefit from the operation of such license. If the governing body of a municipality or other governmental entity hires or appoints more than one officer or director, the name, address and individual history record of each such officer or director shall be submitted with the application.

Regulation 47-405. Festival Permit.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), 44-3-404(10), and 44-3-601(9), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to address eligibility, requirements, and restrictions for festival permits under section 44-3-404, C.R.S.

A. Festival Permits.

1. The following license types are eligible to obtain a festival permit or participate in a festival for which a permit has been obtained:
 - a. A manufacturer license under section 44-3-402, C.R.S.;
 - b. A limited winery license under section 44-3-403, C.R.S.;
 - c. A wholesaler's license under section 44-3-407, C.R.S.;
 - d. A beer and wine license under section 44-3-411, C.R.S.;
 - e. A hotel and restaurant license under section 44-3-413, C.R.S.;
 - f. A tavern license under 44-3-414, C.R.S.;
 - g. A brew pub license under 44-3-417, C.R.S.;
 - h. A vintner's restaurant license under 44-3-422, C.R.S.; and
 - i. A distillery pub license under 44-3-426, C.R.S.
2. For purposes of this regulation, the term "permittee" means a licensee under Regulation 47-405(A)(1) that has received a festival permit under this Regulation 47-405.

B. Initial Festival Permit Application

1. Only licensees listed in Regulation 47-405(A) may file a festival permit application with the state licensing authority. The initial festival permit application must be filed with the state licensing authority, and, if applicable the local licensing authority, at least ten (10) business days before the date the first festival is to be held, and must include:
 - a. The eligible license type and license number of the festival permit applicant;
 - b. A description of the licensed premises for the first festival;
 - c. The date of the first festival;
 - d. Duration of the festival, which cannot exceed seventy-two (72) hours;
 - e. The annual processing fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25 USD);
 - f. Contact information of a primary contact for each participating licensee including the name, title, phone number and email address;
 - g. Any special event permit application that has been or will be filed in connection with the festival;

- h. Confirmation that the applicant has provided notification to the local licensing authority of the location and date of the initial festival;
 - i. A security and control plan, which must be provided to and agreed to by each participating licensee, which specifies:
 - (i) Hours of service of alcohol beverages;
 - (ii) Entries and exits;
 - (iii) How and where alcohol will be secured and stored when setting up for the festival, during the festival, and after conclusion of the festival;
 - (iv) How visibly intoxicated parties will be handled; and
 - (v) How the licensee plans to prevent persons under twenty-one (21) years of age from consuming or purchasing alcohol beverages.
 - j. Active Colorado liquor license numbers not under suspension for the applicant and each participating licensee;
 - k. Identification of any violations at a festival committed by the applicant or any participating licensee during the preceding three years; and
 - l. Such other information as required on form approved by the state licensing authority.
2. The applicant must apply with the state licensing authority and, if applicable, the local licensing authority, at least ten (10) business days before holding the initial festival under the festival permit. If the applicant does not provide the application to one or both of the applicable licensing authorities at least (10) business days before holding the initial festival, the application will be denied by the state licensing authority.
 3. A festival permit must be approved by the state licensing authority before the first festival can be held.

C. Local festival permit from the Local Licensing Authority.

1. If required by the local licensing authority, the festival permit applicant must also obtain a local festival permit. The licensee must file the festival permit application with the Division at the same time they file with any local licensing authority.
2. If the licensee filing the festival permit application holds a limited winery license, or a winery license, then a festival permit from the local licensing authority is not required.
3. A festival permit from a local licensing authority is not required if the festival permit applicant also applies for a special event liquor permit issued under article 5 of title 44.

D. Expiration of Permit.

A festival permit under this regulation is valid for twelve (12) months from the date the initial festival permit is issued.

E. Subsequent Festival Permit Application(s).

1. Each permittee or eligible licensee participating in a festival under this regulation may hold or participate in up to but no more than a total of nine (9) festivals in a twelve (12) month period.

2. The permittee must notify the state licensing authority, and the local licensing authority if required under Section C above, at least ten (10) business days before holding any subsequent festivals under the festival permit, by filing a subsequent festival permit application. If the applicant does not provide the application to ~~one or both~~ of the applicable licensing authorities at least ten (10) business days prior to the subsequent festival, the application will be denied by the state licensing authority. The subsequent festival permit application must include:
 - a. The festival permit number;
 - b. The festival permit expiration date;
 - c. The festival permittee license name;
 - d. A description of the licensed premises where the festival will be held;
 - e. The date of the festival;
 - f. Duration of the festival, which cannot exceed seventy-two (72) hours;
 - g. The dates of all prior festivals occurring under the festival permit;
 - h. The number of prior festivals that have previously occurred under the festival permit;
 - i. Contact information of a primary contact for each participating licensee including ~~the~~ name, title, phone number and email address;
 - j. Any special event permit application that has been or will be filed in connection with the festival;
 - k. Confirmation that the applicant has provided notification to the local licensing authority of the location and dates of each festival;
 - l. A security and control plan, which must be provided to and agreed to by each participating licensee, which specifies:
 - (i) Hours of service of alcohol beverages;
 - (ii) Entries and exits;
 - (iii) How and where alcohol will be secured and stored when setting up for the festival, during the festival, and after conclusion of the festival;
 - (iv) How visibly intoxicated parties will be handled; and
 - (v) How the licensee plans to prevent persons under twenty-one (21) years of age from consuming or purchasing alcohol beverages.
 - m. Active Colorado liquor license numbers not under suspension for the applicant and each participating licensee;
 - n. Identification of any violations at a festival committed by the applicant or any participating licensee during the preceding three years; and
 - o. Such other information as required on form approved by the state licensing authority.
3. If the subsequent festival permit application is being filed in a different jurisdiction than the initial festival permit application, the permittee must ensure that an original festival permit application is filed with the subsequent festival jurisdiction's local licensing authority, if applicable.

4. A subsequent festival permit application is deemed approved if held in the same jurisdiction as the initial festival unless the state and, if applicable, the local licensing authority provides the permittee with a notice of denial at least seventy-two hours prior to the date of the subsequent festival.
5. The permittee must file the subsequent festival permit application, but other eligible licensees may jointly participate under the festival permit issued to the permittee, unless timely denied by the state or local licensing authority.

F. Festival Tastings and Sales.

1. For purposes of this regulation 47-405, "festival tastings" is defined as consumption on the premises of a festival permit.
2. The permittee and licensees participating in the festival may conduct festival tastings and sales of their respective alcohol beverages during the festival which the permittee or licensee could conduct at their respective licensed premises.
 - a. Manufacturers of vinous and spirituous liquors may conduct festival tastings and sales of their products at a festival pursuant to the abilities granted to them under 44-3-402(2)(a) and/or 44-3-402(7)(a), C.R.S.
 - b. Manufacturers of malt liquors may conduct festival tastings and sales of their products at a festival as long as they possess a valid sales room license pursuant to 44-4-407(1)(b)(II)(A), C.R.S.
3. Regulation 47-313 on tastings applies to Retail Liquor Store licensees and Liquor Licensed Drugstore licensees and does not apply to festival tastings.

G. Denials.

1. The state licensing authority may deny a festival permit or subsequent festival permit application if:
 - a. A documented history of violations under article 3 of title 44 of these regulations by the permittee or any participating licensee;
 - b. The permittee or any participating licensee is ineligible for a festival permit;
 - c. An application is incomplete or late; or
 - d. There is a finding that the application, if granted, would result in violations of article 3 of title 44, these regulations, or ordinances or regulations of a local licensing authority.

H. Violations.

1. Violating Licensee Identified

- a. If a violation occurs during a festival permitted under this regulation and the permittee or the jointly participating licensee(s) responsible for the violation can be identified, the state and local licensing authorities may impose appropriate penalties pursuant to section 44-3-601, C.R.S., Regulation 47-602, and Regulation 47-603 on the identified permittee or the jointly participating licensee(s) per violation.
- b. Pursuant to section 44-3-601(9), C.R.S., when a permittee or participating licensee

violates provisions of the Liquor Code that prohibit the service of an alcohol beverage to a minor or a visibly intoxicated person, the state and local licensing authorities shall consider it a mitigating factor if the permittee or the jointly participating licensee(s) responsible for a violation is a responsible alcohol beverage vendor as defined in section 44-3-1002, C.R.S., and pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 47-605.

2. Violating Licensee Cannot be Identified

- a. If a violation occurs during a festival permitted under this regulation and the permittee or the jointly participating licensee(s) responsible for the violation cannot be identified, the state licensing authority may send a written notice to every licensee identified on the festival permit application or subsequent permit application, respectively, and may fine each the same dollar amount, which cannot exceed twenty-five (25) dollars per licensee or two hundred dollars in the aggregate per violation.
 - b. A joint fine levied pursuant to this subsection does not apply to the revocation or suspension of the licensee's license under section 44-3-601, C.R.S., or Regulation 47-603.
 - c. A joint fine levied pursuant to this section need not be reported as a substantive violation on the underlying liquor license renewal application for any permittee or jointly participating licensee assessed such a fine.
3. If a violation occurs during a special event festival as defined in Regulation 47-1014(B), a single penalty shall be imposed for a violation under this regulation and Regulation 47-1014(B) to avoid a double penalty for the same conduct.

Regulation 47-417. Bed and Breakfast Permit.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-103(4), 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), and 44-3-412, C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to clarify the scope and privileges associated with bed and breakfast permits.

- A. For the purpose of this regulation, the term "bed and breakfast" has the meaning set forth in 44-3-103(4), C.R.S.
- B. A bed and breakfast permittee shall:
 1. Be held by a person operating a bed and breakfast;
 2. Provide at least one meal per day at no charge other than a charge for overnight lodging;
 3. Serve complimentary alcohol beverages for no more than four hours in any one day, if offering complimentary beverages;
 4. Serve complimentary alcohol beverages only to adult overnight guests, and only for consumption on the licensed premises; and
 5. Verify that the age of any adult overnight guest to be served an alcohol beverage is twenty-one (21) years of age or older.
- C. A bed and breakfast permittee may serve complimentary alcohol beverages in an open container for consumption by its adult overnight guests in a common area on the licensed premises during the four-hour period set forth in paragraph (B)(3) above. The bed and breakfast permittee also may provide complimentary alcohol beverages in sealed containers, but only to the room of its adult overnight guest(s) during the four-hour period set forth in paragraph (B)(3) above. Any alcohol beverage provided or served by the bed and breakfast permittee must be consumed on the licensed premises of

the bed and breakfast, and the bed and breakfast permittee shall not permit removal of the alcohol beverage from the licensed premises.

- D. A bed and breakfast permittee is prohibited from:
1. Selling alcohol beverages by the drink, or in sealed containers;
 2. Serving alcohol beverages to a visibly intoxicated person;
 3. Serving alcohol beverages to any person(s) who is under twenty-one (21) years of age;
 4. Serving alcohol beverages to any person who is not an overnight guest; or
 5. Serving complimentary alcohol beverages for more than four hours in any one day.
- E. A local licensing authority may, at its option, determine that bed and breakfast permits are not available within its jurisdiction.

Regulation 47-422. Arts License.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), and 44-3-419, C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to define “production and performances of an artistic or cultural nature” required to qualify for an arts license.

- A. For the purposes of determining eligibility for an arts license pursuant to section 44-3-419, C.R.S., “productions and performances of an artistic or cultural nature” include ~~all forms of theatrical and other performing arts, the display or exhibition of all forms of the visual arts, and activities conducted on the licensed premises in furtherance of the proper purposes of arts organizations.~~
1. All forms of theatrical and other performing arts including visual performances;
 2. An exhibition or presentation of art or objects of cultural or artistic significance, such as those commonly held in art or history museums or galleries; an
 3. An education seminar on an artistic or cultural subject.
- B. ~~An organization otherwise complying with section 44-3-419, C.R.S. shall be deemed to be engaged in a production or performance at all times that visual art is on exhibit for viewing within the licensed premises.~~ For the purposes of determining eligibility for an arts license pursuant to section 44-3-419, C.R.S., a “patron” is a person who attends or observes the production or performance of an artistic or cultural nature for the purpose of supporting the nonprofit arts organization.
- C. The arts license must only be used to sell alcohol for consumption only to patrons present at the licensed premises for the productions and performances of the artistic or cultural nature.
- D. Alcohol beverages may be served pursuant to an arts license to adult patrons of a private function held on the arts licensed premises if the private function includes attendance at the productions and/or performances detailed in subparagraph (A) above.

Regulation 47-605. Responsible Alcohol Beverage Vendor and Permitted Tastings by Retail Liquor Stores and Liquor-Licensed Drugstores

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and 44-3-1002(2), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish curricula required to be considered a responsible alcohol beverage vendor.

To be considered a ~~r~~Responsible ~~a~~Alcohol ~~b~~Beverage ~~v~~Vendor at any licensed premises, or to serve beverage alcohol at tastings held in retail liquor stores or liquor licensed drugstores, the following standards must be complied with.

- A) Initial Certification Training Program Standards
 - 1) ~~To be designated as a responsible alcohol beverage vendor, all employees of a licensee selling/serving alcohol beverages, and any owner or manager who directly supervises such employees, must attend a~~ **A** training program ~~approved by the Division.~~
 - 2) Once a licensee is designated a ~~“r~~Responsible ~~alcohol beverage v~~Vendor,” all new employees involved in the sale, handling and service of alcoholic beverages must complete the training described in this regulation within 90 days of date of hire.
 - 3) The program must include at least ~~two~~ (2) hours of instruction time.
 - 4) The program must provide written documentation of attendance and successful passage of a test on the knowledge of the required curriculum for each attendee.
 - a) Attendees that can speak and write English must successfully pass a written test with a score of 70% or better.
 - b) Attendees that cannot speak or write English may be offered a verbal test, provided the same questions are given as are on the written test and the results of the verbal test are documented with a passing score of 70% or better.
 - 5) Program providers may, at their discretion, conduct class surveys or discussions to help determine a program’s effectiveness. This time shall not be counted as part of the program’s instruction time.
 - 6) ~~Program providers may, at their discretion, omit curriculum not applicable to the licensee being trained so long as the provider provides the Division with written notice of the reason for omission in advance.~~
- B) Initial certification training class core curriculum
 - 1) Discussion concerning alcohol’s effects on the human body
 - a) Alcohol's physical effects
 - b) Visible signs of intoxication
 - c) Recognizing the signs
 - d) Poly-substance interactions, including but not limited to, interaction with marijuana, prescriptions and over-the-counter medication, and other substances.
 - 2) Liquor Liability
 - a) Civil liability
 - b) Criminal liability

- c) Administrative liability (License Sanctions)
 - d) Liability for licensee and/or managers for the actions of employees
- 3) Sales to visibly Intoxicated persons
 - a) Colorado law provisions
 - b) Recognition and prevention, including identifying signs of visible alcohol and drug impairment.
 - c) Intervention techniques
 - d) Related laws or issues
 - (1) DUI/DWAI
 - (2) Reg. 47-900
- 4) Sales to minors
 - a) Colorado law provisions
 - b) Sale and service
 - c) Permitting consumption
- 5) Acceptable forms of Identification (Reg. 47-912)
 - a) How to check identification - protocol
 - b) Spotting false identification
 - c) Mistakes made in verification
- 6) Other key state laws and rules affecting owners, managers, sellers, and servers
 - a) Age requirements for servers and sellers
 - b) Provisions for confiscating fraudulent identifications
 - c) Removal of liquor from on-premises licensed establishment
 - d) Patrons prohibited from bringing liquor onto licensed premises
 - e) Permitted hours of sale and service
 - f) Conduct of establishment
 - g) Nudity and prohibited entertainment
 - h) Permitting inspections by state and local licensing and enforcement authorities
 - i) Reporting changes in ownership and management
 - j) Licensee responsible for activities occurring within licensed premises

- k) Tastings in retail liquor stores and liquor licensed drugstores
- l) Prohibited purchases
- m) On-premises and off-premises delivery and takeout rules
- n) Commonly arising issues with delivery and takeout sales

C) Information for Owners and Managers

1) Local Licensing and Enforcement

- a) Encourage to become familiar with local law provisions
- b) Encourage to develop a relationship with local agencies

2) State Licensing and Enforcement

- a) Contact Information for the Division
- b) Become familiar with state laws and regulations
- c) Encourage to develop a relationship with area investigator

3) Recommendations for Licensees

- a) Establish policies and procedures.
- b) Establish a record keeping system to document activities and events
- c) Contact local authority on incident reporting expectations

D) Training programs based on type of licensed establishment and portability of training

- 1) Training program curriculum may be tailored by Division-certified training program providers to on-premises only licensed establishments, to off-premises only licensed establishments, or to both on-premises and off-premises combined. Except as noted below, all approved training programs shall include the curriculum contained in paragraphs B and C of this regulation.
- 2) Combined training programs must include all of the curriculum contained in paragraphs B and C of this regulation. Persons certified in a combined training program may use the certification in both on- and off-premises licensed establishments.
- 3) On-premises only training programs may exclude from their curriculum subparagraph B(6)(k) of this regulation relating to liquor store tasting events. Persons certified in an on-premises only training program may use their certification only in an on-premises licensed establishment.
- 4) Off-premises only training programs may exclude from their curriculum subparagraphs B(6)(c), (d), (f), and (g) relating to activities at on-premises businesses. Persons certified in an off-premises only training program may use their certification only in an off-premises licensed establishment.
- 5) Responsible alcohol beverage vendor trainers may request approval from the Division in writing to omit curriculum that is not detailed in paragraphs (D)(3) and/or (D)(4), and is not applicable to the licensee being trained. Once approved by the Division, the responsible alcohol beverage vendor trainer can provide the modified training to other licensees where

the reason for omission is the same.

- E) Recertification requirements for responsible alcohol beverage vendor certified sellers/servers
- 1) Recertification must occur every two (2) years, inclusive of a grace period of thirty (30) days for the licensee to retain the responsible alcohol beverage vendor designation.
 - 2) Recertification shall be accomplished in any of the following manners:
 - a) Documented successful passage of a written or verbal test with a score of 70% or better administered by a Division-approved program trainer in person, including virtually through a live program, which demonstrates knowledge of new and existing alcohol beverage laws
 - (1) Completion of a course is not required before the test is administered
 - (2) Failure to pass the first administration of the test shall require attendance at either a recertification course or an initial certification training program
 - b) Documented attendance and completion of a recertification course
 - c) Documented attendance and completion of an initial certification training program
 - 3) Recertification course
 - a) The curriculum must cover any and all changes in the law or regulations that affect the curriculum contained in the initial certification program
 - b) The course must provide a refresher on the following topics:
 - (1) Sales to intoxicated persons
 - (2) Sales to minors
 - (3) Legal sales hours
 - (4) Civil and criminal liabilities for law violations
 - c) No minimum instruction time or testing requirements shall apply
 - d) Records Retention The certified seller – server training program providers for the Responsible Alcohol Beverage Vendor Program must keep proof of attendance and records of successful completion of the training for a minimum of three (3) years and make the records available to the Division upon request.
- F) Certification and renewal of certification as a responsible alcohol beverage vendor trainer
- 1) To seek Division approval as a responsible alcohol beverage vendor trainer, an individual or business entity must submit the following information:
 - a) A Responsible Vendor Trainer Application; and
 - b) A copy of the responsible alcohol beverage vendor training course curriculum, to include any written or electronic materials to be shown to attendees, and an outline of the planned presentation.
 - 2) Within thirty (30) days of providing the first training, the trainer shall provide a video or audio recording of the training material or lecture.

- 3) Approved training providers must renew approval with the Division every two (2) years beginning with a certification cycle of January 1, 2023 and closing January 1, 2025 to ensure continued compliance with statutory and regulatory standards.
- G) Denials, Revocations, and Suspensions of Training Providers
- 1) The Division may deny, revoke, or suspend a training provider's approval if the Division finds any of the following:
 - a) The approved training provider does not comply with the minimum standards found in this regulation;
 - b) The approved training provider is teaching from a responsible alcohol beverage vendor training program that is materially different than the version submitted to the Division for approval; or
 - c) A training provider made misstatements, omissions, misrepresentations, or untruths in connection with seeking certification or renewal of certification.

Regulation 47-606- Disciplinary and Denial Process for State Licensing Authority

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to sections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(1)(c), 44-3-202(1)(d), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(E), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), 44-3-601, 44-3-901, 24-4-104, ~~and 24-4-105~~, ~~and 24-5-101~~ C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish what entity conducts the administrative hearings for the state licensing authority, the procedures governing administrative hearings, and other general hearings issues

A. Initiation of Disciplinary Actions.

1. If the state licensing authority, on its own initiative or based on a complaint, has reasonable cause to believe that a licensee has violated the Liquor Code, the Beer Code, the Special Event Code, the Colorado Liquor Rules, or any of the state licensing authority's orders, the state licensing authority shall issue and serve upon the licensee an order to show cause as to why its license should not be suspended, revoked, restricted, fined, or subject to other disciplinary sanction.
2. The order to show cause shall identify the statute, rule, regulation, or order allegedly violated, and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The order shall also provide an advisement that the license could be suspended, revoked, restricted, fined, or subject to other disciplinary sanction should the charges contained in the notice be sustained upon final hearing. 3. A respondent that has been served with an order to show cause shall be entitled to a hearing regarding the matters addressed therein.

B. License Denials.

1. If the state licensing authority denies an application, the state licensing authority shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial in a notice of denial, mailed to the denied applicant at the last-known address as shown by the records of the Division and to the local licensing authority if a local license has been granted. A notice of denial shall be deemed to have been received three days after the date of mailing, if sent by mail.
2. If the denial of the application is based on a criminal conviction, the state licensing authority shall consider the factors set forth in section 24-5-101, C.R.S., and shall provide the written notice required in subsections 24-5-101(7) and (8), C.R.S.
32. A denied applicant that has been served with a notice of denial may request a hearing within the time set forth in the notice of denial by making a written request for a hearing to the Division. The request must be submitted by United States mail, by hand delivery, or by email at dor_led@state.co.us or dor_led_legal@state.co.us. The request must be sent to the mailing

address of the Division's headquarters, as listed on the Division's website. Include "Attn: Hearing Request" in the mailing address. The written request for a hearing must be received by the Division within the time stated in the nNotice of denial. An untimely request for hearing will not be considered.

43. A denied applicant that timely requests a hearing following issuance of a nNotice of dDenial shall be served with a Notice of Grounds for Denial and shall be entitled to a hearing regarding the matters addressed therein.

C. General Procedures – Administrative Hearings.

1. Hearing Location. Hearings will generally be conducted by the Department of Revenue's Hearings Division. Hearings will be held virtually, unless otherwise ordered by the hearing officer for good cause. If the hearing officer orders an in-person hearing, the hearing will be conducted at a location in the greater Denver metropolitan area to be determined by the hearing officer. Good cause for in-person hearings includes unusual circumstances where justice, judicial economy, and convenience of the parties would be served by holding a hearing in person.
2. Scope of Hearing Regulations. This Regulation shall be construed to promote the just and efficient determination of all matters presented.
3. Right to Legal Counsel. Any denied applicant or respondent has a right to legal counsel throughout all processes described in regulations associated with the denial of an application and disciplinary action. Such counsel shall be provided solely at the denied applicant's or respondent's expense. Unless a denied applicant or respondent is an entity that satisfies the exception in section 13-1-127(2), C.R.S., the denied applicant or respondent must be represented by an attorney admitted to practice law in the state of Colorado.

D. When a Responsive Pleading is Required.

1. A respondent shall file a written answer with the hearings division and the Division within 30 days after the date of mailing of any order to show cause. The written answer shall comply with the requirements of Rule 8 of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure. If a respondent fails to file a required answer, the Hearing Officer, upon motion, may enter a default against that person pursuant to section 24-4-105(2)(b), C.R.S. For good cause, as described in this Regulation, shown, the hearing officer may set aside the entry of default within ten days after the date of such entry.
2. A denied applicant shall file a written answer with the Hearings Division and the Division within 30 days after the date of mailing of any Notice of Grounds for Denial. The written answer shall comply with the requirements of Rule 8 of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure. If a denied applicant fails to file a required answer, the hearing officer, upon motion, may enter a default against that person pursuant to section 24-4-105(2)(b), C.R.S. For good cause shown, as described in this Regulation, the hearing officer may set aside the entry of default within ten days after the date of such entry.

E. Hearing Notices.

1. Notice to Set. The Division shall send a notice to set a hearing to the denied applicant or Respondent in writing by electronic mail or, if an electronic mail address is unknown, by first-class mail to the last mailing address of record.
2. Notice of Hearing. The Hearings Division shall notify the Division and denied applicant or Respondent of the date, place, time, and nature of the hearing regarding denial of the license application or whether discipline should be imposed against the Respondent's license at least 30 days prior to the date of such hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by both parties. This notice shall be sent to the Denied applicant or Respondent in writing by first-class mail to the last mailing address of record. Hearings shall be scheduled and held as soon as is practicable.

- A. If an order of summary suspension has been issued pursuant to Regulation 47- 602, the hearing on the order to show cause will be scheduled and held promptly.
- A. Continuances may be granted for good cause, as described in this Regulation, shown. A motion for a continuance must be timely.
- B. **Good Cause for Continuance.** Good cause for a continuance may include but is not limited to: death or incapacitation of a party or an attorney for a party; a court order staying proceedings or otherwise necessitating a continuance; entry or substitution of an attorney for a party a reasonable time prior to the hearing, if the entry or substitution reasonably requires a postponement of the hearing; a change in the parties or pleadings sufficiently significant to require a postponement; a showing that more time is clearly necessary to complete authorized discovery or other mandatory preparation for the hearing; or agreement of the parties to a settlement of the case which has been or will likely be approved by the final decision maker. Good cause for a continuance normally will not include the following: unavailability of counsel because of engagement in another judicial or administrative proceeding, unless the other proceeding was involuntarily set subsequent to the setting in the present case; unavailability of a necessary witness, if the witness' testimony can be taken by telephone or by deposition; or failure of an attorney or a party timely to prepare for the hearing.

F. Prehearing Matters Generally.

1. Prehearing Conferences Once a Hearing is Set. Prehearing conferences may be held at the discretion of the hearing officer upon request of any party, or upon the hearing officer's own motion. If a prehearing conference is held and a prehearing order is issued by the hearing officer, the prehearing order will control the course of the proceedings. Such prehearing conferences will be held virtually or by telephone, unless otherwise ordered by the hearing officer.
2. Depositions. Depositions are generally not allowed; however, a hearing officer has discretion to allow a deposition if a party files a written motion and can show why such deposition is necessary to prove its case. When a hearing officer grants a motion for a deposition, C.R.C.P. 30 controls. Hearings will not be continued because a deposition is allowed unless (a) both parties stipulate to a continuance and the hearing officer grants the continuance, or (b) the hearing officer grants a continuance over the objection of any party in accordance with paragraphs (E)(2)(b) and (c) of this Regulation.
3. Prehearing Statements Once a Hearing is Set. Prehearing Statements are required and unless otherwise ordered by the hearing officer, each party shall file with the hearing officer and serve on each party a prehearing statement no later than seven calendar days prior to the hearing. Parties shall also exchange exhibits at that time. Parties shall not file exhibits with the hearing officer. Parties shall exchange exhibits by the date on which prehearing statements are to be filed. Prehearing statements shall include the following information:
 - A. Witnesses. The name, mailing address, and telephone number of any witness whom the party may call at hearing, together with a detailed statement of the expected testimony.
 - B. Experts. The name, mailing address, and brief summary of the qualifications of any expert witness a party may call at hearing, together with a statement that details the opinions to which each expert is expected to testify. These requirements may be satisfied by the incorporation of an expert's resume or report containing the required information.

- C. Exhibits. A description of any physical or documentary evidence to be offered into evidence at the hearing. Exhibits should be identified as follows: Division using numbers and denied applicant or respondent using letters.
 - D. Stipulations. A list of all stipulations of fact or law reached.
4. Prehearing Statements Binding. The information provided in a party's prehearing statement shall be binding on that party throughout the course of the hearing unless modified to prevent manifest injustice. New witnesses or exhibits may be added only if: (1) the need to do so was not reasonably foreseeable at the time of filing of the prehearing statement; (2) it would not prejudice other parties; and (3) it would not necessitate a delay of the hearing.
 5. Consequence of Not Filing a Prehearing Statement Once a Hearing is Set. If a party does not timely file a prehearing statement, the hearing officer may impose appropriate sanctions including, but not limited to, striking proposed witnesses and exhibits.
- G. Conduct of Hearings.
1. The hearing officer shall cause all hearings to be electronically recorded.
 2. The hearing officer may allow a hearing, or any portion of the hearing, to be conducted in real time by telephone or other electronic means. If a party is appearing by telephone, the party must provide actual copies of the exhibits to be offered into evidence at the hearing to the hearing officer when the prehearing statement is filed. Electronic filings will be accepted at: dor_regulatoryhearings@state.co.us.
 3. The hearing officer shall administer oaths to all witnesses at hearing. The hearing officer may question any witness.
 4. The hearing, including testimony and exhibits, shall be open to the public unless otherwise ordered by the hearing officer in accordance with a specific provision of law.
 - A. Reports and other information that would otherwise be confidential pursuant to subsection 44-3-202(1)(d), C.R.S., may be introduced as exhibits at hearing.
 - B. Any party may move the hearing officer to seal an exhibit or order other appropriate relief if necessary to safeguard the confidentiality of evidence.
 5. Court Rules.
 - A. To the extent practicable, the Colorado Rules of Evidence apply. Unless the context requires otherwise, whenever the word "court," "judge," or "jury" appears in the Colorado Rules of Evidence, such word shall be construed to mean a hearing officer. A hearing officer has discretion to consider evidence not admissible under such rules, including but not limited to hearsay evidence, pursuant to section 24-4-105(7), C.R.S.
 - B. To the extent practicable, the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure apply. However, Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure 16 and 26-37 do not apply, although parties are encouraged to voluntarily work together to resolve the case, simplify issues, and exchange information relevant to the case prior to a hearing. Unless the context otherwise requires, whenever the word "court" appears in a rule of civil procedure, that word shall be construed to mean a hearing officer.
 6. Exhibits.
 - A. All documentary exhibits must be paginated by the party offering the exhibit into evidence.
 - B. The Division shall use numbers to mark its exhibits.

- C. The denied applicant or respondent shall use letters to mark its exhibits.
7. The hearing officer may proceed with the hearing or enter a default judgment if any party fails to appear at hearing after proper notice.
- H. Post Hearing. After considering all the evidence, the hearing officer shall determine whether the proponent of the order has proven its case by a preponderance of the evidence, and shall make written findings of evidentiary fact, ultimate conclusions of fact, conclusions of law, and a recommendation. These written findings shall constitute an initial decision subject to review by the state licensing authority pursuant to the Colorado Administrative Procedure Act and this paragraph H.
1. Exception(s) Process. Any party may appeal an initial decision to the State licensing authority pursuant to the Colorado Administrative Procedure Act by filing written exception(s) within 30 days after the date of mailing of the initial decision to the denied applicant or respondent and the Division. The written exception(s) shall include a statement giving the basis and grounds for the exception(s). Any party who fails to properly file written exception(s) within the time provided in these regulations shall be deemed to have waived the right to an appeal. A copy of the exception(s) shall be served on all parties. The address of the state licensing authority is: state licensing authority, 1707 Cole Boulevard, Suite 350, Lakewood CO 80401.
 2. Designation of Record. Any party that seeks to reverse or modify the Initial Decision of the hearing officer shall file with the state licensing authority, within 20 days from the mailing of the Initial Decision, a designation of the relevant parts of the record and of the parts of the hearing transcript which shall be prepared, and advance the costs therefore. A copy of this designation shall be served on all parties. Within ten days thereafter, any other party may also file a designation of additional parts of the transcript of the proceedings which is to be included and advance the cost therefore. No transcript is required if the review is limited to a pure question of law. A copy of this designation of record shall be served on all parties.
 3. Deadline Modifications. The state licensing authority may modify deadlines and procedures related to the filing of exceptions to the initial decision upon motion by either party for good cause shown.
 4. No Oral Argument Allowed. Requests for oral argument will not be considered.
- I. No Ex Parte Communication. Ex parte communication shall not be allowed at any point following the formal initiation of the hearing process. A party or counsel for a party shall not initiate any communication with a hearing officer or the state licensing authority, or with conflicts counsel representing the hearing officer or state licensing authority, pertaining to any pending matter unless all other parties participate in the communication or unless prior consent of all other parties (and any pro se parties) has been obtained. Parties shall provide all other parties with copies of any pleading or other paper submitted to the hearing officer or the state licensing authority in connection with a hearing or with the exceptions process.
- J. Liquor Enforcement Division representation. The Division shall be represented by the Colorado Department of Law.

Regulation 47-900. Conduct of Establishment.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to~~ ~~is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(L), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(M), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(P), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. In accordance with the legislative declaration of section 44-3-102, C.R.S., the Colorado Liquor Code is deemed an exercise of the police powers of the State of Colorado for the protection of the economic and social welfare and the health, peace, and morals of the people of the State of Colorado. Regulation of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcohol beverages is regulated by the Colorado Liquor Code as a matter of statewide concern. The purpose of this regulation is to exercise proper regulation and control over the sale of alcohol beverages, promoting the social welfare, the health, peace and morals of the people of the State, and to establish uniform standards of decency, orderliness, and service within the licensed

industry. Additionally, Sections 14 and 16 of Article XVIII of the Constitution of Colorado do not permit open and public consumption of marijuana and the State Licensing Authority deems liquor licensed premises to be public places.

A. Orderliness, loitering, serving of intoxicated persons.

Each person licensed under Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Title 44, and any employee or agent of such licensee shall conduct the licensed premises in a decent, orderly and respectable manner, and shall not serve a known habitual drunkard or any person who displays any visible signs of intoxication, nor shall they permit a known habitual drunkard or any person who displays any visible signs of intoxication to remain on the licensed premises without an acceptable purpose, nor shall the licensee, ~~his~~ **their** employee or agent knowingly permit any activity or acts of disorderly conduct as defined by and provided for in Section 18-92022106, C.R.S., nor shall a licensee permit rowdiness, undue noise, or other disturbances or activity offensive to the senses of the average citizen, or to the residents of the neighborhood in which the licensed establishment is located.

B. Attire and conduct of employees and patrons.

No person licensed under Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Title 44, nor any employee or agent of such person licensed under these Articles shall engage in or permit the following:

1. Employment or use of any person in the sale or service of alcohol beverages in or upon the licensed premises while such person is unclothed or in such attire, costume or clothing as to expose to view any portion of the female breast below the top of the areola or of any portion of the pubic hair, anus, cleft of the buttocks, vulva or genitals.
2. Employment or use of the services of any hostess or other person to mingle with the patrons while such hostess or other person is unclothed or in such attire, costume or clothing as described in paragraph number (1) above.
3. Any person on the licensed premises touching, caressing or fondling the breasts, buttocks, anus, or genitals of any other person.
4. Any employee or person on the licensed premises wearing or using any device or covering of any kind, which exposes or simulates the breasts, genitals, anus, pubic hair or any other portion thereof.

C. Entertainment.

Live entertainment is permitted on any licensed premises, except that:

1. No person licensed under Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Title 44, nor any employee or agent of such person licensed under these Articles shall engage in or permit any person to perform acts of or acts which simulate:
 - a. Sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, bestiality, oral copulation, flagellation or any sexual acts which are prohibited by law.
 - b. The touching, caressing or fondling of the breasts, buttocks, anus or genitals.
 - c. The displaying of pubic hair, anus, vulva or genitals.
2. No licensee nor any employee or agent of such licensee shall engage in or permit any person to use artificial devices or inanimate objects to depict any of the prohibited activities described above.
3. No licensee nor any employee or agent of such licensee shall engage in or permit any person to remain in or upon the licensed premises who exposes to public view any portion of ~~his or~~ **her** ~~their~~ **their** genitals or anus.

4. No licensee nor any employee or agent of such licensee shall wear or use any device or covering of any kind that exposes or simulates the breasts, genitals, anus, pubic hair or other portion thereof.

D. Visual displays.

No person licensed under Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Title 44, nor any employee or agent of such person licensed under these Articles, shall engage in or permit on the licensed premises the showing of film, still pictures, electronic reproduction, or other visual reproductions depicting:

1. Acts or simulated acts of sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, bestiality, oral copulation, flagellation or any sexual acts which are prohibited by law.
2. Any person being touched, caressed or fondled on the breasts, buttocks, anus or genitals.
3. Scenes wherein a person displays the vulva or the anus or the genitals.
4. Scenes wherein artificial devices or inanimate objects are employed to depict, or drawings are employed to portray, any of the prohibited activities described above.

E. Marijuana consumption.

No person or entity licensed under Article 3, 4, or 5 of Title 44, C.R.S. shall permit the consumption of marijuana and/or marijuana products as defined in sections 14 and 16 of Article XVIII of the Constitution of Colorado on any licensed premises.

F. Local ordinances.

This regulation shall not be deemed to authorize or permit any conduct, behavior or attire on licensed premises which is otherwise prohibited by any city or county ordinances.

Regulation 47-901. Public Consumption of Alcohol Beverages.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-103, 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(D), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish a mechanism for an appropriate authority to notify the state licensing authority when public consumption ordinances, resolutions, or rules are promulgated within the applicable jurisdiction so that the state licensing authority is aware of the varying ordinances, resolutions, or rules.

- A. A local licensing authority or the Parks and Wildlife Commission, as applicable, shall notify the Division of any new or amended ordinance, resolution, or rule which authorizes the public consumption of alcohol beverages. Such notification must include a copy of and citation to the ordinance, resolution, or rule.
- B. Notification should be made to the Division by emailing dor_led@state.co.us within thirty (30) days of adoption of the ordinance, resolution, or rule establishing, amending, or repealing public consumption authorizations.

Regulation 47-902. Sanitary Requirements.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes but is not limited to ~~is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b) and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(L), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to require clean and sanitary conditions for on-premises consumption licensees.

- A. Each licensee selling alcohol beverages for consumption on the premises, shall maintain its establishment in clean and sanitary condition.
- B. If the licensee is also required to be licensed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or any applicable local department licensing retail food establishments public health

~~agency the Denver Department of Excise and Licenses~~, it shall maintain the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or the ~~local department retail food establishment public health Denver Department of Excise and Licenses~~ licenses in full force and effect at all times while selling such alcohol beverages for consumption therein.

Regulation 47-905. Colorado Wineries – Labeling and Records

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(N), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(O), and 44-3-403(3), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish labeling and record keeping standards for Colorado wineries.

- A. A Colorado winery must include on the labels of all grape wines, even those exempted from approval by the United States Department of Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), information identifying the appellation of origin such as country, state, province, county or viticultural area.
- B. A Colorado winery using the words “Colorado grown” on a label shall use only 100% Colorado grown grapes, fruit or other agricultural products in the manufacture of that labeled vinous liquor.
- C. Honey wine, mead or any vinous liquor the alcoholic content of which is primarily obtained from fermented honey shall not be subject to paragraph A of this regulation, 47-905, except that the use of the phrase “Colorado grown” shall require that all honey and any other agricultural products used to manufacture or flavor the wine must be grown, gathered or harvested within Colorado.
- D. A Colorado winery shall maintain records of the purchase and harvest of agricultural produce used in the manufacture of each of its vinous liquors. Such records shall be sufficient to verify the source of agricultural produce used in the manufacture of vinous liquors. These records shall be available for inspection by the Division for a period of three years after the first sale of each vinous liquor, or longer if required by other applicable statutes or regulations.
- E. ~~All labels shall comply with all applicable federal wine labeling requirements and nothing in this regulation shall be construed to supersede any more stringent statute or regulation. Any stock of printed labels in the possession of a winery prior to this regulation taking effect shall be exempt from these regulations until such time as that stock of printed labels is depleted. Neither this paragraph nor any other provision in this regulation shall be construed to supersede any more stringent statute or regulation. More specifically, labels exempted from this regulation under this paragraph are in no way exempt from complying with any and all applicable federal wine labeling requirements.~~
- F. A Colorado limited winery shall, on or before February 28, annually declare on a form (DR 4639 Colorado Limited Winery Annual Production Certification) provided by the Division that it did not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of vinous liquor in the preceding calendar year.

Regulation 47-908. Automatic and Electronic Dispensing Systems.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(B), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(E), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(L), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(M), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(N), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish requirements for an on-premises consumption licensee’s self-dispensing system and its operation if a licensee has a self-dispensing system on the licensed premises.

The installation of automatic and electronic dispensing systems by on-premises consumption licensees is authorized provided that the following requirements are complied with:

- A. Such equipment must avoid an in-series hook-up which would permit the contents of vinous and spirituous liquor bottles or containers to flow from bottle to bottle before reaching the dispensing spigot or nozzle. Such equipment shall not permit intermixing of different brands, or differently labeled types, of the same kind of alcohol beverages within the dispensing systems.

- B. Where any part of such installation is within a locked area, upon demand to the licensee, such area shall be made available for inspection without delay; and upon request by an authorized representative of the licensing authority, or peace officers, such licensees shall open said area for inspection.
- C. Such equipment shall not be coin operated nor be able to accept other payment methods and shall be operated personally and directly only by the licensee or employees thereof. Provided, however, this subsection (C) does not apply to a dispensing system that is located at a licensed premises where the regular consumption of malt liquors, fermented malt beverages, vinous liquor or spirituous liquor by persons over the age of twenty-one is authorized under the following conditions:
 - 1. Prior to activation of such device, the licensee or their employee has determined the patron is (1) twenty-one (21) years of age or older, and (2) is otherwise legally able to be served an alcohol beverage; and
 - 2. Such activation of the device is conducted by the licensee or employee thereof; and
 - 3. Such activation provides the ability to dispense no more than thirty-two (32) ounces of malt liquor or fermented malt beverage; or fourteen (14) ounces of vinous liquor; or two (2) ounces of spirituous liquor, per person, before reactivation is allowed; and
 - 4. The licensee or their employees shall monitor the sale, service, and consumption of any alcohol beverages from the dispensing system to ensure compliance with the Colorado Liquor Code and Rules.
 - 5. No alcohol shall be dispensed outside the times allowed pursuant to sections 44-3-901(6) or 44-3-301(10)(c)(V), C.R.S. and any un-dispensed alcohol after such time will be forfeited and not be able to be dispensed at a later time. This paragraph (5) does not prohibit a refund of unused credit to a consumer.

Any dispensing device used solely by the licensee or their employees is not subject to paragraph C.
- D. No alcohol beverage shall be sold, served or dispensed from such system equipment unless the brand names of the manufacturer's product, corresponding to the container from which the alcohol beverage is drawn, are conspicuously posted and visible to the customer; or are imprinted on a card, sign or plate, and are visible to the public.
- E. The installation of such equipment without compliance with any of the foregoing requirements shall constitute good and sufficient cause for the suspension, cancellation or revocation of the license.

Regulation 47-910. Consumption Prohibited.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ 44-3-202(1)(b) and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to prohibit on-premises consumption of alcohol beverages during any time prohibited by law.

No retail licensee shall permit the consumption of any alcohol beverages on the licensed premises at any time during such hours as the sale of such beverages is prohibited by law.

Regulation 47-912. Identification.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-103, 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(a)(I)(R), 44-3-410(2)(a)(IV), and 44-3-901(11)(a), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to define adequate identification criteria for purposes of demonstrating age, and establish the factors of an affirmative defense available to a licensee for an alleged sale to a minor.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in section 44-3-901(11), C.R.S., licensees may refuse to sell alcohol beverages to any person if unable to verify the person is at least twenty-one years of age. Verification of age can be done by either:

1. Producing adequate identification of age, including any verified digital identification, that is valid and unexpired. Identification of age is adequate if it contains a picture and date of birth and is one of the following:
 - a. Any type of driver's license, or identification card issued by any state within the United States, the District of Columbia, any U.S. Territory, or any foreign country, including Canada or Mexico;
 - b. A United States military identification card or any other identification card issued by the United States government including, but not limited to, a permanent resident card, alien registration card, or consular card;
 - c. A passport, or passport identification card;
 - d. A valid consular identification card from any foreign country; or
2. Using a biometric identity verification device. For purpose of this regulation, "biometric identity verification device" means a device that instantly verifies the identity and age of a person by an electronic scan of a biometric characteristic of the person, such as a fingerprint, iris, face, or other biometric characteristic, or any combination of these characteristics; references the person's identity and age against any record of identification described in paragraph (A)(1) of this regulation; and contemporaneously provides the licensee with identity and age verification for the person utilizing the device. Prior to using a biometric identity verification device to verify the identity and age of a person for purposes of this paragraph (A)(2), the licensee shall ensure the device provider has systems in place to:
 - a. Verify the authenticity of any identification records by an electronic authentication process;
 - b. Verify the identity of, and relevant identifying information about, the person through a secondary, electronic authentication process or set of processes utilizing commercially available data, such as a public records query or a knowledge-based authentication quiz; and
 - c. Securely link the authenticated record to biometric characteristics contemporaneously collected from the person and store the authenticated record in a centralized, highly secured, encrypted biometric database.

B. It shall be an affirmative defense to any administrative action brought against a licensee for alleged sale to a minor if the licensee meets its burden of proof to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

1. The minor presented fraudulent identification of the type established in paragraph (A)(1) of this regulation, and the licensee possessed an identification book issued within the past ~~three-two~~ (2) years, which contained a sample of the specific kind of identification presented for compliance purposes, or;
2. The licensee used and relied upon a biometric identity verification device that indicated the minor was twenty-one years of age or older, in accordance with paragraph (A)(2) of this regulation.
3. A licensee asserting the affirmative defense, as described in Paragraph (B)(2) of this regulation, shall be responsible for obtaining, and providing to the Division, all records necessary to establish that a biometric identity verification device was used as age verification for the transaction in question.

C. If a liquor-licensed drug store elects to use a biometric identity verification device at a selfcheckout machine or other mechanism described in section 44-3-410(2)(a)(III), C.R.S., it shall not allow a

consumer to complete the alcohol beverage purchase without assistance from and completion of the entire transaction by an employee of the liquor-licensed drugstore.

Regulation 47-918. Removal of Alcohol Beverages from Premises.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes, but is not limited to, is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b) and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to make clear ~~the circumstances under which alcohol may be removed from an on-premises licensee's licensed premises, with the limited exceptions found in section 44-3-423, C.R.S. that knowingly permitting the removal of any alcohol beverages from an on-premises licensee's licensed premises is not permitted and the circumstances under which a licensee may be charged notwithstanding the posting of signs as outlined in subsection 44-3-901(10)(a)(II), C.R.S.~~

- A. Except as provided by ~~Articles 3, 4, or 5 of Title 44, section 44-3-423 C.R.S., or subsection 44-3-107(2), C.R.S.~~ no licensee, manager or agent of any establishment licensed for on-premises consumption shall knowingly or recklessly permit the removal from the licensed premises of any alcohol beverages in sealed or unsealed containers.
1. Licensees that post signs as specified in subsection 44-3-901(10)(a)(II)(A), C.R.S., must post the signs at all exits in a location that can be easily identified and read by patrons using those exits.
 2. Regardless of whether a licensee posts a sign as specified in subsection 44-3-901(10)(a)(II)(A), C.R.S., the licensee may be charged with knowingly permitting the removal of an alcohol beverage from the licensed premises if the licensee shows reckless disregard for the prohibitions against alcohol beverage removal from the licensed premises ~~that are applicable to their license or permit type, which may include permitting the removal of an alcohol beverage from the licensed premises three times within a twelve month period, regardless of whether the three incidents occur on the same day or separate days. A licensee may be charged with knowingly permitting the removal of an alcohol beverage from the licensed premises upon the third occurrence of alcohol beverage removal from the licensed premises.~~
- B. Licensees who may permit a patron to remove a partially consumed bottle of vinous liquor pursuant to section 44-3-423, C.R.S., shall reseal the bottle with a cork or other commercially manufactured stopper.
- C. Patrons transporting a partially consumed bottle of vinous liquor in a motor vehicle shall comply with the requirements of section 42-4-1305, C.R.S.
- D. Wholesalers may remove sealed and unsealed containers of alcohol beverages from liquor licensed premises that had been introduced during the retailer sampling.
- E. ~~Licensees who may permit a patron to remove an alcohol beverage from the licensed premises pursuant to a takeout and delivery permit shall comply with the requirements of regulation 47-1101 and section 44-3-911, C.R.S.~~

Regulation 47-1000. Qualifications for Special Event Permit.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~and~~ 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), and 44-5-102, C.R.S.~~ The purpose of this regulation is to define the types of organizations that qualify for a special event permit.

~~A special event permit under the Special Event Code may be issued to: Organizations qualifying for special events permit; are described as follows:~~

- A. ~~An organization, whether or not presently licensed under the Liquor Code or Beer Code, that:~~
1. ~~Has been incorporated Organizations that are incorporated~~ under the laws of this state for

social, fraternal, patriotic, political, educational, or athletic purposes, and not for pecuniary gain

2. Is a regularly chartered branch, lodge, or chapter of a national organization or society organized for social, fraternal, patriotic, political, educational, or athletic purposes and is nonprofit in nature.
3. Is a regularly established religious or philanthropic institution.
4. Is a state institution of higher education, to include each principal campus of such institution.

B. Any municipality, county, or special districts.

C. Any political candidate who has filed the necessary reports and statements with the secretary of state pursuant to article 45 of title 1, C.R.S. As used in this regulation:

1. "Political" as used in article 5 of title 44, shall mean any political organization or political party; as defined in 1-1-104, C.R.S.
2. "Political organization" means any group of registered electors who, by petition for nomination of an unaffiliated candidate as provided in section 1-4-802, C.R.S., places upon the official general election ballot nominees for public office pursuant to section 1-1-104(24), C.R.S. as defined in section 1-1-104, C.R.S.; and
3. "Political party" means either a major political party or a minor political party pursuant to 1-1-104(25). However, no permit shall be required for those individuals or candidates campaigning or running for public office and who sponsor fund raising activities when such activities are held in a private residence and there is no cash bar in operation.

~~C. Any nonprofit or charitable organization that is incorporated or registered with the Colorado secretary of state.~~

~~D. A regularly chartered branch, lodge, or chapter of a national organization or society organized for social, fraternal, patriotic, political, educational, or athletic purposes and is nonprofit in nature.~~

~~E. A regularly established religious or philanthropic institution.~~

~~F. A state institution of higher education, to include each principal campus of such institution.~~

~~G. Any political candidate who has filed the necessary reports and statements with the secretary of state pursuant to article 45 of title 1, C.R.S. Political as used in article 5 of title 44, shall mean any political organization or political party as defined in section 1-1-104, C.R.S. However, no permit shall be required for those individuals or candidates campaigning or running for public office and who sponsor fund raising activities when such activities are held in a private residence and there is no cash bar in operation.~~

DH. An entity that is either a state agency, the Colorado Wine Industry Development Board created in section 35-29.5-103, C.R.S., or an instrumentality of a municipality or county, provided that the entity promotes:

1. Alcohol beverages manufactured in the state; or
2. Tourism in an area of the state where alcohol beverages are manufactured.

~~I. Repealed.~~

Regulation 47-1002. Application for Special Event Permit.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(C), ~~and~~ 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(D), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), 44-5-106 and 44-5-107, C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish procedures and forms required ~~to apply for and obtain to issue~~ a special event permit.

- A. Applications for special event permits shall be made on forms provided by the local or state licensing authority and verified by oath or affirmation of an officer, or a duly appointed designee, of the applicant organization. ~~Applications shall be filed with the local licensing authority not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the special event. The respective local licensing authority shall investigate each special event permit application, and shall either approve or deny such application upon proper grounds in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of title 44, C.R.S.~~
1. Process When Local Licensing Authority Elects Local-Only Approval Method.
 - ~~aB.~~ A local licensing authority may elect not to notify the state licensing authority for the purpose of obtaining the state licensing authority's approval or disapproval of an application for a special event permit. Any local licensing authority electing not to notify the state licensing authority shall promptly act upon each application for a special event permit.
 - ~~b4.~~ The local licensing authority acting as the sole reviewer of the application shall report to the Division, within ten (10) days from issuance of a ~~special event~~ permit, the name of the permitted organization, the address of the permitted location, and the permitted dates of alcohol beverage service.
 2. Process When Local Authority Elects State and Local Approval Method.
 - ~~aD.~~ If a local licensing authority elects to notify the state licensing authority for the purpose of obtaining the state licensing authority's approval or disapproval of an application for a special event permit ~~already approved by the local licensing authority~~, the ~~local licensing authority shall submit the~~ permit application, ~~shall be~~ accompanied by the applicable state permit fees, ~~to the and shall be submitted to Division the state licensing authority~~ not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of the event.
 - b. The state licensing authority may not consider or approve a special event permit application unless it is first approved by the local licensing authority.
- B. ~~The Division shall maintain on its public website the statewide permitting activity, which the local licensing authority shall review prior to its approval and issuance of permits in order to ensure compliance with section 44-5-105(3), C.R.S., regarding the maximum number of permits that may be issued to an organization each calendar year.~~
- C. Public Notice Posting, Protests, and Hearings on Special Event Permit Applications.
1. A public notice of the proposed special event permit, on a form approved by the state licensing authority and in compliance with paragraph (D)(2) of this regulation, shall be conspicuously posted on the proposed location for at least ten (10) days before approval of the permit by the local licensing authority.
 2. The public notice shall set forth the procedure for protesting issuance of the permit, including information concerning the address, or email address, where an affected person must submit any written protest, and the date and time by which any written protest must be received. To be considered, any written protest must be submitted to the address or email address listed in the public notice by affected persons within ten (10) days after the date of the public notice.
 3. The local licensing authority shall cause a hearing to be held if, after investigation and upon review of the contents of any protest filed by affected persons, sufficient grounds appear to

exist for denial of a permit. No hearing is required if sufficient grounds do not appear to exist for denial of a permit, but a hearing may still be held at the discretion of the local licensing authority.

4. Any hearing required by this regulation, or any hearing held at the discretion of the local licensing authority, shall be held at least ten (10) days after the initial posting of the public notice. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the applicant and any person who has filed any written protest.
- D. The local licensing authority may assign all or a part of its functions under the Special Event Code to an administrative officer. The Division may accept an assignment of all or a part of a local licensing authority's functions under the Special Event Code if agreed upon by the Division and the local licensing authority in writing.
- E. The state or local licensing authority, for good cause, may waive the time requirements set forth in this regulation, but may not waive any time requirements specified in article 5 of title 44, C.R.S.
- F. The holder of ~~any type of a~~ special event permit issued by ~~either the local, and if applicable the state,~~ licensing authority, shall post such permit ~~in a conspicuous place~~ upon the premises covered by such permit and ~~upon~~ any authorized non-contiguous storage areas, and it shall produce evidence of the permit to any law enforcement officer ~~upon request~~.

Regulation 47-1004. Special Event Permit – Non-transferable.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~and~~ 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to make clear that a special event permit is non-transferable, and is only valid for dates and locations specified in the application.

- A. The special event permit issued by the local or state licensing authority for a specific date and location, as properly described in the application for such permit, is non-transferable. Such permit is not valid for any other date or location unless the local licensing authority published notice of, and considered, other alternate dates or locations in the event of inclement weather, etc.
- B. The special event permit cannot be transferred to any other organization, nor may any other person or organization exercise the privileges of said permit, directly or indirectly.

Regulation 47-1006. Special Event Permit - Application on School Property.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), 44- 3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to make clear that the issuance of a special event permit within a distance restricted (500 ft) area pertaining to school property during hours in which no school classes are scheduled is permitted and otherwise prohibiting the same.

- A. No application for the issuance of a special event permit for the sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors shall be received or acted upon where the premises upon which the alcohol beverage is to be sold is located within five hundred feet of any public or parochial school or the principal campus of any college, university or seminary, which distance is to be measured as set forth in the liquor code or related regulations.
- B. This restriction shall not be imposed during those hours in which no school classes are scheduled, or shall not apply to those applicable exceptions set forth in subsection 44-3- 313(1)(d)(I), C.R.S. or related regulations.

Regulation 47-1008. Special Event Permit – Private Residence: Multiple Use.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(D), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A),~~ C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to allow one special event permit with duplicate copies if the event will be conducted on a series of separate private residences.

Upon filing of satisfactory evidence with the local licensing authority, an organization qualifying under article 5 of title 44, C.R.S. may obtain a single permit with duplicate copies for a particular event if such event is to be conducted in a series of separate private residences, provided such residences are in the same neighborhood and local licensing jurisdiction and the application contains the specific description or address of each of the proposed residential premises. Said permit shall not be valid for any other locations and shall be subject to the time restriction set forth in articles 3, 4, and 5 of title 44, C.R.S. Nothing herein shall permit the operation of a cash bar at any of the specified locations.

Regulation 47-1010. Special Event Permit - Possession of Beverages.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R),~~ C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to declare that a permittee shall only allow the sale, possession, or consumption of alcohol beverages as defined within the permit's terms.

- A. No special event permittee shall allow the sale, possession, or consumption of any alcohol beverages on the licensed premises when or where the sale, possession or consumption of such alcohol beverages is prohibited by the permit.
- B. Except as provided by subsection 44-3-107(2), C.R.S., no person shall possess or consume on the licensed premises any beverage other than that allowed by the type of special events permit as issued.
- C. Special event permittees shall only sell licensed beverages by the drink to persons for consumption on the licensed premises.

Regulation 47-1012. Special Event Permit – Permitted Age of Servers.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R),~~ C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish age requirements for alcohol beverage employees, agents, or volunteers under a special event permit.

- A. No person under eighteen (18) years of age may sell, serve, dispense or handle alcohol beverages.
- B. Malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors special event permittees may permit a person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age but less than twenty-one (21) years of age to sell, serve, dispense, or handle alcohol beverages when said person is under the direct supervision of a person who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.
- C. Fermented malt beverage special event permittees may permit a person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age to sell, serve, dispense, or handle fermented malt beverages.

Regulation 47-1014. Special Event Permit - ~~Discipline Complaint Against Special Event Permittees and Special Event Festival Licensees-Cancellation- Suspension or Revocation of Permit – Summary Suspension.~~

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~44-3-202(2)(I)(A), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(E), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), 44-3-404, 44-5-103, and 44-3-601,~~ C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish general processes and procedures required for the licensing authority to ~~suspend, revoke, or deny future applications of, take disciplinary action against~~ a special event permit holder for violations of certain laws, rules, or regulations ~~and against the licensees participating in a special event festival.~~

A. Special Event Permit Holder – Violations.

1. ~~Upon inspection, notice, and hearing,~~ The state or local licensing authority on its own motion or on complaint, after investigation and a public hearing at which the permittee shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard, may fine a special event permittee, may suspend or revoke a special permit, or may seek other penalties against a special event permit holder pursuant to subsection 44-3-601(2), C.R.S., and Regulations 47-600 through 47-606, as applicable. The state or local licensing authority ~~and~~ may further order the denial of future applications for another special event permit submitted by the same organization.
2. The state or local licensing authority may summarily suspend a special event permit pursuant to, and under the circumstances set forth in, subsection 44-3-601(2), C.R.S., and Regulation 47-602.

B. Special Event Festival – Licensee Violations.

For purposes of this regulation, a “special event festival” means a special event permit issued on the premises of a festival permit issued pursuant to section 44-3-404, C.R.S. and Regulation 47-405.

1. Responsible Licensee Can Be Identified. If a violation of article 5 or article 3 of this title 44, or these regulations, occurs during a special event festival and the responsible licensee can be identified, the state or local licensing authority may charge and impose appropriate penalties on the licensee per violation.
2. Responsible Licensee Cannot Be Identified. If the responsible licensee cannot be identified, the state licensing authority may send written notice to every licensee identified on the festival permit applications and may fine each the same dollar amount. The fine shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per licensee or two hundred dollars in the aggregate, per violation. A joint fine levied pursuant to this paragraph does not apply to the revocation or suspension of a licensee's license under section 44-3-601, C.R.S.
3. If a violation occurs during a special event festival as defined in this regulation, a single penalty shall be imposed for a violation under this regulation and Regulation 47-405 to avoid a double penalty for the same conduct.

Regulation 47-1016. Special Event Permittee - Purchase and Storage of Alcohol Beverages.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes, but is not limited to, subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A)~~, 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(K), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R)~~, and 44-5-109, C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to establish purchasing and storage requirements for a special event permit.

- A. Special event permittees may purchase alcohol beverages authorized by such permits from a licensed wholesaler, brew pub, distillery pub, limited winery, vintner’s restaurant, retail liquor store, or liquor-licensed drugstore.
 1. Any alcohol beverages purchased from a retailer licensed for off-premises consumption for a non-profit event held at a retail location licensed for on-premises consumption will count against the on-premises licensee’s statutory dollar limit of alcohol beverages purchased from an off-premises retailer.
- B. Special event permittees may store alcohol beverage stock in areas outside the designated event area approved by the state or local licensing authority under the following conditions:
 1. The application included the address of proposed storage locations and a diagram of said premises.
 2. The application included evidence of the special event permittee’s lawful possession of the

storage premises by way of deed, lease, rental, or other arrangement and specifying the terms of storage.

3. The proposed location is not a location licensed pursuant to articles 3 or 4 of title 44, C.R.S.
4. State and local law enforcement authorities have the right to inspect each storage area that is used for permitted events.
5. Storage areas may only be maintained in anticipation of scheduled events. Nothing herein shall authorize long-term storage of alcohol beverages that have no nexus to events. This subparagraph (B)(5) does not apply to special event permittees that hold a valid club or arts license.
6. A licensed wholesaler may deliver alcohol beverages purchased by a special event permittee to the storage location in accordance to subparagraphs (B)(1), (B)(2), (B)(3), and (B)(4) of this regulation, but such storage cannot be more than two (2) business days prior to the date for the special event. If a licensed wholesaler donates alcohol to the special event permittee, the wholesaler may pick up such unused donated alcohol beverage products from the storage area in accordance to subparagraphs (B)(1), (B)(2), (B)(3), and (B)(4) of this regulation. Such removal of unused donated alcohol beverage products must occur within two (2) business days after the end of the special event permit.

C. If the special event permittee is also a retailer licensed for on-premises consumption that holds a valid club or arts license, and the designated event area is the retailer's licensed premises, then the special event permittee need not store the alcohol beverages purchased for the special event in a separate area of the on-premises retailer's licensed premises.

1. At the conclusion of the special event, the on-premises retailer may sell alcohol beverages purchased for the special event to consumers by the drink pursuant to the on- premises retailer's licensed privileges and normal business operations.
2. This paragraph (C) only applies when the special event permittee is a qualified not-for- profit organization and is the same legal entity as the holder of the on-premises retailer's license.
3. This paragraph (C) only applies when the special event permittee purchases alcohol for a special event held for the benefit of the entity holding both the special event permit and the on- premises retailer's license.
4. This paragraph (C) does not apply to alcohol beverages donated to the special event permittee or purchased by the special event permittee below cost.

Regulation 47-1018. Special Event Permittee - Supplier Financial Assistance.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and~~ 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(G), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), and~~ 44-3-308, C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to clarify permitted and prohibited support and/or services offered by suppliers to organizations holding a special event permit.

- A. Licensed suppliers may furnish financial support and/or services to organizations, that qualify for a special events permit. Any furnished financial support and/or services shall be in connection with public service or non-profit fundraising activities including, but not limited to, events such as:
1. Fairs,
 2. Sporting events,
 3. Agricultural exhibitions,

4. Educational clinics,
 5. Concerts, and
 6. Other similar events.
- B. A supplier may furnish or share the cost of advertisements, signs, promotional materials and items of a similar nature used in connection with a non-profit special events permit.
- C. Support shall not be conditioned, directly or indirectly, upon the present or future purchase of an alcohol beverage or the exclusive sale of a supplier's product at such events.

Regulation 47-1020. Alcohol Beverage Donations.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation ~~includes but is not limited to-is located at~~ subsections 44-3-202(1)(b), ~~44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), and~~ 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(G), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to clarify permitted alcohol beverage donations and associated conditions.

- A. For purposes of this regulation, "wholesaler" means an entity licensed to sell alcohol beverages at wholesale to special event permit holders, including wholesalers of malt liquor and fermented malt beverages, wholesalers of vinous and spirituous liquors, limited wineries, brew pubs, distillery pubs and vintner's restaurants.
- B. A wholesaler may donate alcohol beverages to a special event permittee at no cost if such alcohol beverages are used for hospitality or fundraising purposes, including resale by the drink. The wholesaler shall provide an invoice documenting the donation of alcohol beverages to the permittee and shall ensure that all applicable state excise taxes are paid pursuant to section 44- 3-503, C.R.S.
- C. Nothing herein shall prohibit a retailer licensed for off-premises consumption to make a donation of alcohol beverage to a special event permittee, as long as such donation is taken from the retailer's existing inventory.
- D. Wholesalers and retailers licensed for off-premises consumption may make a donation of alcohol beverages to organizations that would otherwise qualify for a special events permit but are exempted under section 44-5-108, C.R.S. The wholesaler shall provide an invoice documenting the donation of alcohol beverages to the organization and shall ensure that all applicable state excise taxes are paid pursuant to section 44-3-503, C.R.S. However, nothing herein shall authorize a wholesale licensee to deliver such alcohol beverages to premises that are not licensed pursuant to articles 3 or 4 of title 44, C.R.S.
- E. When an event, for which the alcohol donations are solicited, is held at a retail location licensed for on-premises consumption pursuant to article 3 or 4 of title 44;
1. The wholesaler shall invoice the retailer at no cost for alcohol beverages intended for the event, if the retail licensee consents to such an arrangement.
 2. Any such donated alcohol beverages which are unused must be returned by the retailer to the wholesaler as soon as practicable after the event.
 3. If the unused alcohol beverages are not returned, then the wholesaler must charge the retailer at least the laid-in cost for those alcohol beverages.
 4. The retail value of any donation of alcohol beverages from a retailer licensed for off- premises consumption to a non-profit event held at a retail location licensed for on- premises consumption will count against the on-premises licensee's statutory dollar limit of alcohol beverages purchased from an off-premises retailer.

Regulation 47-1022. Donated Alcohol Beverages in Sealed Containers for Auction For Fundraising Purposes.

Basis and Purpose. The statutory authority for this regulation includes but is not limited to subsections 44-3-107, 44-3-202(1)(b), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(A), 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(G), and 44-3-202(2)(a)(I)(R), C.R.S. The purpose of this regulation is to clarify the definitions of the terms “donated” or “otherwise lawfully obtained” alcohol beverages as those terms are used in subsection 44-3-107(2), C.R.S.

- A. For purposes of subsection 44-3-107(2), C.R.S., “donated” or “otherwise lawfully obtained” alcohol beverages mean:
1. Alcohol beverages donated pursuant to Regulation 47-1020, 1 C.C.R. 203-2; or
 2. Alcohol beverages donated by a private individual who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age and lawfully obtained the alcohol beverages she or he is donating; or
 3. Alcohol beverages donated by an entity that does not hold a liquor license pursuant to articles 3 or 4 of title 44, C.R.S. and lawfully obtained the alcohol beverages it is donating. The agent or representative of the donating entity must be a private individual who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age and lawfully obtained the alcohol beverages she or he is donating.