

However, in discussing this matter recently, it became clear to me that removal is not required, as we know the Kansas ABC would object. Rather, the Legislature should codify the Kansas Supreme Court's application of the statute as found in *In State v. J.C. Sports Bar, Inc.*, 253 Kan. 815 (Kan. 1993).

In that decision written by Chief Justice Holmes, the court reviewed this statute and stated:

"Bar and its owner could not be found guilty of violating statute prohibiting "knowingly or unknowingly" permitting consumption of alcohol by minor where there was no evidence that owner or any employee or agent of bar sold or gave minor beer which minor drank ... and where there was no evidence that owner or any employee of bar even knew that minor had taken a drink of someone else's beer."

You need understand that albeit the Kansas A.B.C.'s administrative hearings are not required to meet a "beyond reasonable doubt" standard, The Club and Drinking Establishment Act and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder constitute a criminal statute.

41-2633. Violations of act or rules and regulations; criminal penalty. Violation of any provision of the club and drinking establishment act, and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation adopted thereunder, for which a penalty is not otherwise specifically provided is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

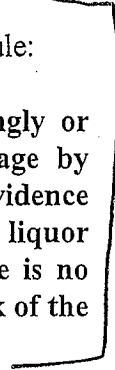
Basically, the Kansas Alcoholic Beverage Control has taken the position that there is strict liability. That is, if a 21 year old buys the drink, gives it to his/her 19 year old acquaintance who drinks same, and even though management has no knowledge of same, the licensee is guilty of violating K.S.A. 41-2633. The same standard is applied as though one drives through a stop sign.

Chief Justice Holmes found that because under the statute "[V]iolators are subject to a fine or imprisonment or both. As a result. the statute must be considered from the stricter standards applied to criminal statutes rather than the more liberal standards applied to non-criminal statutes."

So how do we resolve this problem, and maintain the "unknowingly" standard to ensure that licensees take their responsibly seriously? Well, here is our solution, codify the evidentiary requirements.

Amend K.S.A. 41-²⁶¹⁵~~2516~~ to provide as follows, consistent with Chief Justice Holmes rule:

A licensee may not be found guilty of violating this statute prohibiting "knowingly or unknowingly" permitting consumption of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage by minor, whether in an administrative or criminal proceeding, where there is no evidence that owner or any employee or agent of licensee sold or gave the minor the alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage which the minor possessed or consumed and where there is no evidence that owner or any employee of bar even knew that minor had taken a drink of the alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage."



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Such an evidentiary rule will still require and encourage the licensee to "police" their patrons, but will not impose an impossible standard as currently interpreted by the agency. Even when there is strict liability for running a stop sign, the driver knew there was a stop sign.

Additionally, we would like to propose consideration of the Alaska statute which further deters underage efforts to purchase beverage alcoholic and makes the licensee a partner with the state in enforcing the prohibition of minors possessing and consuming.

Alaska Statue Sec. 04.16.065. provides for: Civil penalty for violations of AS 04.16.060*. as follows:

(a) A person who has attained 18 years of age, or an emancipated minor, who violates AS 04.16.060 is, in addition to any criminal penalty provided by law, liable in a civil action to the licensee for a penalty of \$1,500 plus costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(b) A person, having legal custody of an unemancipated minor who solicits another person to violate AS 04.16.060, is liable in a civil action for a penalty of \$1,000, plus costs and reasonable attorney fees, to the licensee from whom the other person purchased, ordered, or received an alcoholic beverage in violation of AS 04.16.060.

(c) It is a condition precedent to maintaining an action under this section that the owner or seller of the merchandise send by first class mail to the defendant at the defendant's last known address 15 days or more before the action is commenced a notice demanding the relief authorized. The board may adopt regulations prescribing the form of this notice. It is not a condition precedent to maintaining an action under this section that the person who violated AS 04.16.060 or solicited a violation was charged or convicted under any statute or ordinance.

(d) In this section, "emancipated minor" means a minor whose disabilities have been removed for general purposes under AS 09.55.590.

This law is known as the "Brown Jug law". Several years ago a para-legal, who also happened to be vice-president of the Brown Jug liquor store in Anchorage, initiated a new Fake ID law for Alaska. He promoted the notion that the market for fake IDs could be better regulated, based on the following logic: When a minor uses a false identification or misuses a valid ID to attempt to circumvent the law, a crime has been committed, and that's the case in almost every jurisdiction. But too often the business that has been hoodwinked gets charged with the crime when it is in reality the business that is the victim. In Alaska, they take a different tack: a business that is the victim or attempted victim of such fraud can confiscate the ID, then sue the perpetrator for \$1,000 in civil damages.

Licensees that are part of the solution are no longer part of the problem.

Thank you for your attention to and consideration of these matters.

*for reference :

ALASKA Sec. 04.16.060. (in part provides) Purchase by or delivery to persons under the age of 21.

(a) A person under the age of 21 years may not purchase alcoholic beverages or solicit another to purchase alcoholic beverages for the person under the age of 21.

(b) A person may not influence the sale, gift, or service of an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21 years, by misrepresenting the age of that person.

(c) A person may not order or receive an alcoholic beverage from a licensee, an agent or employee of the licensee, or another person, for the purpose of selling, giving, or serving it to a person under the age of 21 years.