AN ACT relating to wine corkage.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 243 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The holder of a "Nonquota type 2" or "NQ2" retail drink license or a limited restaurant license may provide corkage at its licensed premises subject to the following conditions:

(a) A patron may bring up to two (2) unopened bottles of wine for consumption on the premises in conjunction with a meal;

(b) The licensee or its employee shall open the bottles and serve the wine, and may charge a fee for this service; and

(c) A patron may not bring wine that is available for purchase at the licensed premises.

(2) A patron may remove his or her partially consumed bottle of wine from the premises subject to the following conditions:

(a) The partially consumed bottle shall be:

1. Resealed by the licensee or its employee; and

2. Placed in a bag or other container that is secured in a manner that makes it visibly apparent if the container has been subsequently tampered with or opened; and

(b) The licensee shall provide a dated receipt to the patron.

Section 2. KRS 243.020 is amended to read as follows:

(1) A person shall not do any act authorized by any kind of license with respect to the manufacture, storage, sale, purchase, transporting, or other traffic in alcoholic beverages unless the person holds or is an independent contractor, agent, servant, or employee of a person who holds the kind of license that authorizes the act, or is a third party utilized by a direct shipper licensee as set forth in KRS 243.027.
(2) The holding of any permit from the United States government to traffic in alcoholic beverages without the corresponding requisite state and local licenses shall in all cases raise a rebuttable presumption that the holder of the United States permit is unlawfully trafficking in alcoholic beverages.

(3) Except as permitted by KRS 243.033, 243.036, 243.155, 243.157, and 243.260, a person, conducting a place of business patronized by the public, who is not a licensee authorized to sell alcoholic beverages, shall not permit any person to sell, barter, loan, give away, or drink alcoholic beverages on the premises of the place of business.

(4) Except as permitted by Section 1 of this Act, a licensee shall not permit any consumer to possess, give away, or drink alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises that are not purchased from the licensee.

(5) In a moist territory, the only types of licenses that may be issued are those that directly correspond with the types of sales approved by the voters through moist elections within the territory, unless otherwise specifically authorized by statute.

Section 3. KRS 243.034 is amended to read as follows:

(1) A limited restaurant license may be issued to an establishment meeting the definition criteria established in KRS 241.010[(36)] as long as the establishment is within:

(a) Any wet territory; or

(b) Any moist precinct that has authorized the sale of alcoholic beverages under KRS 242.1244.

(2) A limited restaurant license shall authorize the licensee to purchase, receive, possess, and sell alcoholic beverages at retail by the drink for consumption on the licensed premises or off-premises consumption pursuant to KRS 243.081. The licensee shall purchase alcoholic beverages only from licensed wholesalers or distributors. The licensee may provide corkage at its licensed premises subject to
the provisions of Section 1 of this Act. The license shall not authorize the licensee
to sell alcoholic beverages by the package.

(3) The holder of a limited restaurant license shall maintain at least seventy percent
(70%) of its gross receipts from the sale of food and maintain the minimum
applicable seating requirement required for the type of limited restaurant license.

(4) A limited restaurant as defined by KRS 241.010[(35)(a)] shall:

(a) Only sell alcoholic beverages incidental to the sale of a meal; and
(b) Not have an open bar and shall not sell alcoholic beverages to any person who
   has not purchased or does not purchase a meal.

Section 4. KRS 243.084 is amended to read as follows:

(1) A "Nonquota type 2" or "NQ2" retail drink license may be issued to an applicant
   operating as, or in:

   (a) A hotel that:
      1. Contains at least fifty (50) sleeping units; and
      2. Receives from its total food and alcoholic beverage sales at least fifty
         percent (50%) of its gross receipts from the sale of food;

   (b) A restaurant;

   (c) An airport;

   (d) A riverboat;

   (e) A distiller; or

   (f) A business located within, or adjacent to, an entertainment destination center
      licensed premises.

(2) A holder of an NQ2 retail drink license may purchase, receive, possess, and sell
alcoholic beverages at retail by the drink for consumption on the licensed premises
or off-premises consumption pursuant to KRS 243.081. The licensee shall purchase
alcoholic beverages only from licensed wholesalers or distributors. The licensee
may provide corkage at its licensed premises subject to the provisions of Section 1
of this Act. A distiller may purchase its own products for retail drink sales under KRS 243.0305. The holder of an NQ2 retail drink license shall store alcoholic beverages in the manner prescribed in KRS 244.260.

(3) (a) To qualify for an NQ2 license, a riverboat shall have a regular or alternative place of mooring in a wet county or city of this state.
(b) If a riverboat moors or makes landfall in a location other than its regular or alternate regular place of mooring, all alcoholic beverages shall be kept locked.
(c) A riverboat licensed under this subsection shall not take on or discharge passengers when mooring or making landfall in dry option territory.

Section 5. KRS 242.260 is amended to read as follows:

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into, transfer to another, deliver, or distribute in any dry or moist territory, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any alcoholic beverage, regardless of its name. Each package of such beverage so brought, transferred, or delivered in such territory shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any distiller or manufacturer or any authorized agent of a distiller, manufacturer, or wholesale dealer from transporting or causing to be transported by a licensed carrier any alcoholic beverage to their distilleries, breweries, wineries, or warehouses where the sale of such beverage may be lawful, either in or out of the state.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall also apply to any moist territory unless the sale of the alcoholic beverage in question has been specifically authorized in that moist territory under a limited local option election.

(3) No properly licensed common carrier or any of its employees acting on behalf of a consignor shall be liable for a violation of this section.

(4) Proof that the purchaser represented in writing that the delivery address is located in wet territory shall be an absolute defense to a violation of this section on behalf of a
retailer, winery, small farm winery, or distillery in connection with the delivery or
shipment of alcoholic beverages purchased at retail.

(5) It shall not be a violation of this section for a person to bring alcoholic beverages
that were lawfully purchased in wet or moist territory into dry or moist territory to a
private residence, or to a private event regardless of whether the venue is a public
place, for personal consumption or consumption by others so long as the possession,
consumption, or provision does not occur at a public place in violation of KRS
Chapter 222. For purposes of this subsection, an event is public, not private, if any
member of the public is permitted to enter or attend the event upon payment of
consideration.

(6) It shall not be a violation of this section if an individual is acting in accordance
with the provisions of Section 1 of this Act.