



**ALCOHOL & TOBACCO
CONTROL**

LAWBOOK

Selected Louisiana Laws and Regulations

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Consumable Hemp

2026 EDITION

LAST UPDATED MARCH 2026

PREFACE

This volume presents a curated compilation of statutory and administrative provisions governing alcoholic beverage control, tobacco, and consumable hemp regulation in the State of Louisiana. The materials are organized to facilitate regulatory compliance and to serve as a quick reference for permittees, licensees, ATC staff, and the general public.

This work does not purport to provide legal advice and should not be relied upon as a substitute for consultation of the official Louisiana Revised Statutes or the Louisiana Administrative Code. Users are encouraged to verify the currency of all provisions through:

- The Louisiana Legislature's website at www.legis.la.gov; and
- The Office of the State Register at <https://www.doa.la.gov/doa/osr/louisiana-register/>.

DISCLAIMER

This compilation is NOT an official publication of the State of Louisiana. The official text of Louisiana Revised Statutes is published by the Louisiana State Law Institute. The official text of the Louisiana Administrative Code is published by the Office of the State Register.

WHAT'S NEW IN 2025-2026

The following table lists every statutory or regulatory section that has been added, amended, or repealed since the 2025 edition. [Editor: Populate from session-law tracking each year.]

Section	Change	Acts Citation	Effective	Topic
R.S. 14:93.16	New	Acts 2025, No. 233	Aug. 1, 2025	Criminal Code; Hemp
R.S. 26:81.1; 281.1	New	Acts 2025, No. 503	Aug. 1, 2025	Alcohol; District 3 of HoR
R.S. 26:241(8)	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 207	Aug. 1, 2025	Alcohol; Def of Brewer
R.S. 26:496	New	Acts 2025, No. 308	Aug. 1, 2025	Alcohol; Local Option
R.S. 26:351(3)(a), (c); 4(a)	New & Amended	Acts 2025, No. 310	Aug. 1, 2025	Alcohol; Container Sizes
R.S. 26:364(C)	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	Alcohol; OOS Report
R.S. 26:926.1	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 274	Aug. 1, 2025	Tobacco; VAPE Directory
R.S. 40:966A(3)(a)	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 233	Aug. 1, 2025	Hemp
R.S. 40:989	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 106	Aug. 1, 2025	Nitrous Oxide Prohibited
R.S. 47:303.1(D)	New	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	Alcohol Tax, Dir Payment No.
R.S. 47:301.4(B)(1), (4), (5)	New & Amended	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	Alcohol Tax; Drop Shipment
R.S. 47:1621(d)(1);	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	Alcohol Tax; Overpayment
R.S. 47:1624	Amended	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	Alcohol Tax; Refund Interest
R.S. 47:31(6)	New	Acts 2025, No. 498	Jan. 1, 2026	Alcohol Tax; Entity Tax
R.S. 47:296.1	Repealed	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	
R.S. 47:1647(A)(2)	Repealed	Acts 2025, No. 498	July 1, 2025	

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LAWBOOK PART I: - CONSUMABLE HEMP LAWS AND REGULATIONS

TITLE 3, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; Part VI: Consumable Hemp Products

§1481. Definitions

As used in this Part:

(1) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(2) "Consumable hemp processor" means any individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative association, or other business entity permitted for manufacturing or processing of industrial hemp into a consumable hemp product. Processing shall not include extraction of cannabinoids from industrial hemp, the product of which is utilized to manufacture or process a consumable hemp product.

(3)(a) "Consumable hemp product" means any product derived from industrial hemp that contains any cannabinoid, including cannabidiol or THC, and is intended for consumption or topical use.

(b) "Consumable hemp product" shall include commercial feed and pet products.

(c) "Consumable hemp product" shall not include any product manufactured or processed utilizing hemp fiber for commercial or industrial use, including textiles, building materials, clothing, paper, bioplastics, biofuel, insulation, or other similar products not intended for human consumption.

(4) "Department" means the Louisiana Department of Health.

(5) "Industrial hemp" or "hemp" means the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a total THC concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

(6) "Package" means a group of individual servings offered together as a single unit.

(7) "Remote retailer" means a person or entity who offers any consumable hemp product for sale at retail through a digital application, catalog, or the internet that can be purchased and delivered directly to a consumer in Louisiana.

(8) "Retail sale" or "sale at retail" means the sale of products to the public for use or consumption but does not include the sale of products for resale.

(9) "Retailer" means a person or entity permitted to sell any consumable hemp product for sale at retail.

(10) "Serving" means the total amount of a distinct, individual unit of a consumable hemp product measured in grams, ounces, pieces, or numbers that may be consumed at a single time that does not contain an amount greater than the allowable total THC.

(11) "State plan" means a plan required for approval by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to monitor and regulate the production of hemp.

(12) "THC" means any tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, THC component, or any derivative thereof.

(13) "THC component" means any naturally occurring cannabinoid component of industrial hemp or hemp.

(14) "Total THC" means any combination of tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, THC component, or any derivative thereof.

(15) "Wholesaler" means a wholesale seller permitted to distribute consumable hemp products to retailers.

Acts 2019, No. 164, §1, eff. June 6, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 344, §1; Acts 2021, No. 336, §1; Acts 2022, No. 498, §1, eff. June 16, 2022; Acts 2024, No. 752, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

§1482. Consumable hemp products; prohibitions

A.(1) No person shall process, distribute, sell, or offer for sale any consumable hemp product without a permit required by this Part.

(2) No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail any consumable hemp product to any person under the age of twenty-one. A retailer shall verify the age of any person attempting to purchase or receive a consumable hemp product prior to the sales transaction of the product. A retailer shall require a purchaser to produce a valid federal or state issued photo identification card or a digitized identification card as defined in R.S. 51:3211. A retailer shall maintain all consumable hemp products except for consumable hemp beverages in a location that is inaccessible to the public without the assistance of an employee of the retailer.

(3) No person shall offer for sale any consumable hemp product at any retail location that is also authorized to sell gasoline or motorfuel to the ultimate consumer as provided for in R.S. 47:712(3), provided that any facility licensed under R.S. 27:417 shall be exempt from this Subsection.

B. No person shall process, distribute, sell, or offer for sale:

(1) Any alcoholic beverage containing any consumable hemp product.

(2) Any consumable hemp product for inhalation.

(3) Any floral hemp material for retail use.

(4) Any product that has not received approval from the Louisiana Department of Health in accordance with R.S. 3:1483.

C.(1) No retailer shall add any consumable hemp product to any food or beverage sold at retail to a consumer.

(2) No consumable hemp processor shall use any distillate or concentrate containing any derivative of a THC component that is not a naturally occurring cannabinoid to produce a consumable hemp product.

D. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly, willfully, or intentionally violate the provisions of this Section. Whoever knowingly, willfully, or intentionally violates the provisions of this Section shall be penalized as follows:

(1) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars.

(2) On a second conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

(3) On a third or subsequent conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

E. The provisions of this Part shall be preempted by any federal statute, federal regulation, or guidance from a federal government agency that is more restrictive than the provisions of this Part.

§1483. Product approval; consumable hemp processors; Louisiana Department of Health

A.(1) Each consumable hemp processor shall obtain an annual consumable hemp processor permit issued by the department. The department shall charge and collect an annual consumable hemp processor permit fee. The fee shall be for each separate processing facility and shall be based on the annual sales of such facility according to the following schedule:

Annual Sales	Annual Fee
Under \$500,000	\$175.00
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$475.00
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	\$775.00
\$2,500,001 - \$5,000,000	\$1,075.00
Over \$5,000,000	\$1,375.00

(2) In addition to the qualifications required in R.S. 3:1485, an applicant for a consumable hemp processor permit shall meet any additional requirements for the physical consumable hemp processing facility and equipment as required by rules and regulations promulgated by the department.

(3) A consumable hemp processor shall conduct a potency test of the distillate or concentrate used to produce a consumable hemp product.

(4) A consumable hemp processor shall conduct a test on each batch of consumable hemp product that shall indicate all of the following:

- (a) Disaggregated THC components by percentage of the total THC contained in the product.
 - (b) The serving size of an individual unit of the product.
 - (c) The total THC milligrams per serving.
 - (d) The presence and concentration of any solvents, pesticides, microbials, and heavy metals.
- (5) A consumable hemp processor shall retain the records of each test for a minimum of three years.
- (6) A consumable hemp processor shall adhere to any sanitary regulations promulgated by the department.

(7) A permitted consumable hemp processor may produce consumable hemp products that exceed the allowable total THC per serving and package size required for product approval in Paragraph (B)(6) of this Section if all of the following are met:

- (a) The permit holder completes a sworn statement in writing attesting to both of the following:
 - (i) The product will be delivered or transported beyond the borders of the state.
 - (ii) The product meets any statutory requirements of the receiving state or territory for product and label approval, THC concentration, THC per serving, and serving per package.
- (b) The permit holder conducts the same tests required on distillates and concentrates as provided for in this Subsection.

(c) The permit holder agrees to maintain a copy of the sworn statement and the distribution records of each product delivered or transported beyond the boundaries of the state, distinct from those delivered or transported within the state, including the batch identification number, the name of the product, and the receiving state or territory, for a minimum of three years.

B. Any consumable hemp product that is manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in Louisiana shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Be produced from hemp grown by a licensee authorized to grow hemp by the United States Department of Agriculture or under an approved state plan pursuant to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, or under an authorized state pilot program pursuant to the Agriculture Act of 2014, P.L. 113-79.

(2) Be registered with the department in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The department shall charge and collect a fee of not more than fifty dollars for each separate and distinct product registered. This charge shall be in lieu of the charge collected pursuant to R.S. 40:628.

(3) Receive product and label approval from the department.

(4) Not be marketed as dietary.

(5) Not contain any active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) recognized by the United States Food and Drug Administration other than cannabidiol. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to products intended for topical application.

(6) Individual servings and packages of consumable hemp products shall meet the following criteria:

(a)(i) For products other than beverages and tinctures for human consumption, each serving shall not exceed five milligrams and shall be distinct and separate from other servings contained in the same package. A package shall not contain more than forty milligrams of total THC per package.

(ii) A package for products other than beverages shall be child-resistant.

(b)(i) A single serving of a consumable hemp beverage shall not exceed five milligrams and shall not be less than twelve ounces.

(ii) Each serving shall be in an individual, tamper-evident container and distinct from other servings contained in the same package.

(iii) A package of beverages shall not contain more than four individual containers.

(c)(i) For tinctures for human consumption, a package shall contain no more than one ounce of an oil-based consumable hemp liquid.

(ii) A serving shall be one milliliter and shall not exceed one milligram of total THC per serving.

(iii) Each package shall have a dispensing dropper that is capable of dispensing not more than one serving of the oil-based consumable hemp liquid.

(iv) A tincture for human consumption shall not include any concentrated water-soluble liquid containing consumable hemp that can be consumed directly or added to any food or beverage.

(d) Nonedible consumable hemp products shall not be subject to the individual serving and package requirements of this Paragraph.

(7) Repealed by Acts 2024, No. 752, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

(8) Repealed by Acts 2022, No. 498, §3, eff. June 16, 2022.

C.(1) All labels shall meet the following criteria in order to receive approval from the department:

(a) Contain no medical claims.

(b) Have a scannable bar code, QR code, or web address linked to a document or website that contains a certificate of analysis as provided in Subsection E of this Section.

(c) Clearly state the amount of total THC per serving.

(d) Provide a warning that consumption of products with THC may result in a failed drug test.

(e) Accurately reflect the contents of the packaging with a variance of no greater than fifteen percent.

(2) The department shall not approve any of the following:

(a) Any floral hemp material for retail sale.

(b) Any inhalable consumable hemp product, including but not limited to vapes. Placement of "not for inhalation", "do not inhale", or similar language on the label, packaging, or display area shall not prohibit a determination by the department that the product is designed or intended for inhalation.

(c) Any alcoholic beverage regulated by the office of alcohol and tobacco control that contains consumable hemp.

(d) Any other consumable hemp product packaged in a manner that makes the product more appealing to children, including the name of the product or any logo or mascot of the product that appears similar to that of a nonconsumable hemp candy or beverage product.

(e) Any other consumable hemp product that does not comply with Subsection B of this Section.

(3) The department shall extend existing approval of the label of products that are prohibited by this Part through December 31, 2024, provided that no additional fee shall apply.

(D) Repealed by Acts 2024, No. 752, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

E.(1) The application for approval and registration of a consumable hemp product shall include a certificate of analysis certifying the following information:

(a) The batch identification number, name of the product, date received, date of completion, and the method of analysis for each test conducted.

(b) Test results identifying:

(i) Solvents, pesticides, microbials, and heavy metals.

(ii) The cannabinoid profile by percentage of weight.

(c) A potency test of the final product indicating the serving size, total THC per serving, total number of servings, and total THC per package, identified as milligrams per grams.

(2) The application for registration shall include a sworn verification that the product was produced from hemp in compliance with this Part. Acceptable forms of verification shall be determined by the department

and may include a copy of the hemp grower or processor's license and a copy of the independent laboratory's license and certificate of accreditation.

(3) Repealed by Acts 2023, No. 752, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

F.(1) The certificate of analysis required by this Section shall be completed by an independent laboratory accredited by the International Organization for Standardization or other accrediting entity approved by the department. A laboratory testing consumable hemp products shall be approved by the department. The department shall not approve a laboratory that has a direct or indirect interest in a grower, processor, wholesaler, or retailer of hemp or hemp products.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Part to the contrary, the testing laboratory affiliated with the University of Louisiana at Monroe shall be the preferred laboratory for completing the certificates of analysis required by this Section once it meets all applicable requirements of this Section and of any rules promulgated thereunder and commences operations for such testing. Processors may utilize any other testing laboratory meeting all applicable requirements of this Section and of any rules promulgated thereunder.

G. The department shall:

(1) Conduct an initial review of any product submitted pursuant to this Section and notify the submitting party of any deficiencies existing which prevent the approval of the product within sixty business days of the date of submission. If the department fails to notify the submitting party within sixty business days of the date of submission, the product may be sold by a wholesaler or retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 3:1484 from the day following the sixtieth business day until the submitting party receives final approval or denial from the department for the product.

(2) Provide a list of registered products to the office of alcohol and tobacco control, law enforcement, and other necessary entities as determined by the department.

(3) Provide a mechanism to allow the office of alcohol and tobacco control to scan products to determine if the product is registered with the department.

(4) Employ a minimum of two full-time employees to review and approve products. The positions shall be filled utilizing existing department vacancies and associated funding.

(5) Develop a process to register any consumable hemp product that is grown and processed in the state of Louisiana as a "Louisiana Hemp Product". The department may adopt a logo to be used for products registered pursuant to this Paragraph. No consumable hemp product may hold itself out as being a "Louisiana Hemp Product" unless such product has been registered by the department pursuant to this Paragraph and rules promulgated by the department.

(6) Promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act concerning the requirements for independent laboratories that prepare certificates of analysis in accordance with Subsection F of this Section. The rules may address aspects of testing including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) The preference for laboratories in this state.

(b) The procedure for an on-site facility inspection.

(c) The requirements and prerequisites for third-party entities that audit independent laboratories for compliance with ISO Standard 17025 or equivalent.

H. The provisions of this Section do not authorize any person to manufacture, distribute, import, or sell any cannabinoid product derived from any source other than hemp.

I. Any facility processing industrial hemp products intended for human consumption that do not meet the definition of consumable hemp product provided in this Part shall be regulated in accordance with the State Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

J. Whoever processes consumable hemp products without a license shall be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than twenty years and shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars.

K. The provisions of this Part shall not apply to any cannabinoid product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or produced in accordance with R.S. 40:1046.

L. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to implement the provisions of this Section. In order to expedite implementation, the department shall utilize emergency rulemaking. The rules shall specify standards for product labels; procedures for label approval; definitions for product types provided for in Subsection B of this Section; limits for solvents, pesticides, microbials, and heavy metals; requirements for accreditation for laboratories; any prohibited dosage vehicles as determined by the department; and sanitary requirements specific to consumable hemp processors.

Acts 2019, No. 164, §1, eff. June 6, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 344, §1; Acts 2021, No. 336, §1; Acts 2022, No. 498, §§1, 3, eff. June 16, 2022; Acts 2024, No. 752, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

§1484. Permit to sell; office of alcohol and tobacco control

A.(1) Each wholesaler of consumable hemp products shall apply for and obtain a permit from the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(2) The commissioner may establish and collect an annual wholesaler permit fee. The amount of the wholesaler permit fee shall be based on the cost of the regulatory functions performed and shall not exceed five hundred dollars per year.

(3) A wholesaler permitted pursuant to this Subsection shall obtain and distribute only approved consumable hemp products from a consumable hemp processor permitted in accordance with R.S. 3:1483(A)(1). A wholesaler shall not offer any consumable hemp product for resale except to a retailer that holds a valid consumable hemp product retail permit.

B.(1)(a) Each person who sells or is about to engage in the business of selling at retail, including remote retailers, any consumable hemp product shall first apply for and obtain a permit for each place of business from the office of alcohol and tobacco control. No retail permit to sell consumable hemp products shall be issued to an applicant whose primary business is marketed to or is to provide goods and services for minors as determined by the commissioner.

(b)(i) A remote retailer shall be eligible to apply for a retail permit to sell consumable hemp products at retail in this state.

(ii) An applicant to be a remote retailer of consumable hemp products in this state shall meet the same qualifications as permitted retailers with a physical presence in this state and shall be registered to do business in this state with the secretary of state.

(iii) A remote retailer shall offer for retail sale only consumable hemp products approved by the department and obtained from a wholesaler permitted in accordance with this Part. The remote retailer shall be required to identify on its website the Louisiana permitted wholesaler from which the consumable hemp products offered for retail sale in the state of Louisiana by the remote retailer have been obtained.

(iv) For purposes of this Section, each individually registered domain name owned or leased by or on behalf of a remote retailer shall be considered a place of business.

(2) Prior to selling consumable hemp products at a special event, the retailer shall request and promptly receive an annual special event permit from the commissioner. For purposes of this Section, a special event shall be defined as any event held at any location, other than a permitted place of business, where consumable hemp products are sold. The permittee shall notify the commissioner in writing of any special event that the permittee will be attending prior to the event. Failure to notify the commissioner shall be grounds for revocation of the permit.

(3) No permit issued pursuant to this Section shall authorize the permittee to sell or offer for sale any cannabinoid product derived from any source other than hemp authorized by this Part.

(4) A retailer permitted pursuant to this Subsection shall obtain consumable hemp products to sell at retail only from a wholesaler permitted pursuant to Subsection A of this Section.

(5) No retail permit shall be issued pursuant to this Section to any applicant that also holds a Class A permit issued pursuant to Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. Any restaurant or bar that holds both a Class A permit and a permit to sell consumable hemp products at retail prior to June 17, 2024, shall continue to be eligible to sell consumable hemp products at retail and shall be eligible to renew the retail consumable hemp permit annually.

C.(1) The commissioner may establish and collect an annual retail permit fee and an annual special event permit fee. The amount of each permit fee provided for in this Subsection shall be based on the cost of the regulatory functions performed and shall not exceed one hundred seventy-five dollars per year.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations to restrict on premise outdoor advertising of consumable hemp products of permitted retailers.

D. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Part or rules adopted pursuant to this Part; who alters, forges, or counterfeits, or uses without authority any permit or other document provided for in this Part; who operates without a permit; or who fails to collect or to timely pay the assessments, fees, and penalties due or assessed pursuant to this Part shall be subject, in addition to any unpaid assessments, late fees, or collection costs, to the civil penalties provided in this Section. Each day on which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

(1) For a first offense, not more than three hundred dollars.

(2) For a second offense that occurs within two years of the first offense, not more than one thousand dollars.

(3) For a third or subsequent offense that occurs within two years of the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars but not more than three thousand dollars.

E.(1) In addition to the penalties provided in Subsection D of this Section, any permittee who violates any provisions of this Part shall be subject to having his permit suspended or revoked. Any fine imposed pursuant to

this Part or the revocation or suspension of a permit is in addition to and is not in lieu of or a limitation on the imposition of any other penalty provided by law.

(2) Any permittee found to be in violation of any provision of this Part for a third offense that occurs within two years of the first offense shall have his permit revoked and shall be deemed ineligible to apply for or receive any permit authorized to be issued by this Part for a period of five years from the date of revocation.

F. In addition to the commissioner's authority to revoke or suspend a permit pursuant to this Section, the secretary of the Department of Revenue shall order the commissioner to immediately suspend the retailer's permit if the secretary determines that a consumable hemp product retailer has failed to timely file returns or pay taxes as required by R.S. 47:1693. The secretary shall order the commissioner to suspend the retailer's permit until the returns have been filed and the taxes are paid. No permit shall be suspended for taxes which have been properly protested or appealed by the retailer pursuant to R.S. 47:1565 or 1567.

G. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall investigate any report of a violation of a provision of this Part and report any criminal violation to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

H. The commissioner shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to implement the provisions of this Section. The rules shall not include any fees or penalties for any permit not provided for in this Section, or any requirements for proof of Louisiana residency, criminal background checks, diagrams of retail premises, or proof of lease or ownership of any retail establishment.

Acts 2019, No. 164, §1, eff. June 6, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 344, §1; Acts 2021, No. 336, §1; Acts 2022, No. 498, §1, eff. June 16, 2022; Acts 2024, No. 752, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2025, §3, eff. June 19, 2024.

§1485. Permit holders; qualifications

An applicant for any permit issued pursuant to this Part shall demonstrate that the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Be a person of good character and reputation and over the age of twenty-one.

(2) Has not been convicted of distributing or possessing with the intent to distribute any controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I of R.S. 40:964 on any premises permitted pursuant to this Part, where the applicant held or holds an interest in the permitted business.

(3) Has not been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, the state of Louisiana, or any other state or country.

(4) Has not been convicted in this or in any other state or by the United States of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, contributing to the delinquency of juveniles, keeping a disorderly place, letting a disorderly place, or illegally dealing in controlled dangerous substances.

(5) Does not owe the state or the local governmental subdivisions in which the application is made any delinquent sales taxes, penalties, or interest excluding items under formal appeal.

Acts 2024, No. 752, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2025.

TITLE 26 LIQUORS-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

CHAPTER 1. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL LAW

Part I. General Provisions

§1. Title

This Chapter may be cited as "The Alcoholic Beverage Control Law."

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 36, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§2. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter, the following terms have the respective meanings ascribed to them in this Section, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption and having an alcoholic content of more than six per cent by volume, including alcohol.

(2) "Bottler of wine" means any wine wholesaler who imports wine into the state in bulk and puts it in a closed container for distribution to other wholesale dealers.

(3) "Broker" means any person, other than licensed dealers, who may solicit, receive, or transmit orders for beverage alcohol as an agent of one or more licensed dealers, and does not maintain an inventory of, possess a property right in, or deliver any beverage alcohol.

(4) "Case of wine" means nine liters of wine by volume which may be packaged in any of the following ways:

(a) Twelve seven-hundred-fifty-milliliter bottles.

(b) Six one-and-one-half-liter bottles.

(c) Three three-liter bottles.

(5) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control who shall be the assistant secretary of the office of alcohol and tobacco control in the Department of Revenue.

(6) "Cordial liquors and specialties" means liquor obtained by the process of mixing or redistilling with or over fruit, flowers, plants, or juices therefrom and to which sugar or dextrose, or both, have been added in an amount not less than two and one-half per cent by weight of the finished product.

(7) "Dealer" means any person who, as a business, manufactures, blends, rectifies, distills, processes, imports, stores, uses, handles, holds, sells, offers for sale, solicits orders for the sale of, distributes, delivers, serves, or transports any alcoholic beverage in the state or engages herein in any business transaction relating to any such beverage.

(8) For purposes of R.S. 26:153, "delivery" means a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in a container sealed by the manufacturer of the alcoholic beverage by a liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:71(A)(3)(b) or by a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption and their employees. Delivery shall

be permitted only in those areas where the sale of alcoholic beverages are permitted. Delivery by a retailer shall not extend past the boundaries of the parish where the retailer's permitted establishment is located. Prior to delivering alcoholic beverages, a retailer shall give notice to and receive permission from the office of alcohol and tobacco control subject to rules promulgated by the commissioner as authorized by this Section.

(9) "Dinner theater" means an establishment that is a "restaurant establishment", as defined by R.S. 26:73(C)(1), where food orders are taken and food service is provided in both a restaurant dining area and where patrons are seated to view live theatrical productions or the showing of film, still pictures, electronic or digital reproductions, or other visual reproductions.

(10) "Distill, distilling, and distilled" means the process of producing liquor by distillation through one or more stills located at a licensed premises as part of a distiller's process of engaging in the material and essential aspects of manufacturing the distilled spirits for human consumption.

(11) "Electronic means" means internet-enabled technology and digital media, including but not limited to websites and consumer applications accessible through smart phones and other mobile devices.

(12) For purposes of R.S. 26:153, "employee" means a W-2 employee of a liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:71(A)(3)(b) or a W-2 employee of a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption. It shall not include 1099 contractors or independent contractors hired by a liquor retailer.

(13) "Liquor" means all distilled or rectified alcoholic spirits, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, and all similar distilled alcoholic beverages, including all dilutions and mixtures of one or more of the foregoing, such as liquors, cordials, and similar compounds.

(14) "Liquor retail distribution center" means any commercial airline that stores alcoholic beverages in sealed containers of any size at any airport regularly served by the permittee. Such possession for retail sale or distribution therefrom shall be limited to alcohol of high volume content in any quantity.

(15) "Liquor retailer" means any dealer, other than a manufacturer or wholesaler, who sells, offers for sale, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale or distribution any alcoholic beverages in any quantity.

(16) "Liquor wholesaler" means any dealer who sells any alcoholic beverage to other licensed liquor wholesale dealers or to licensed retail liquor dealers in the state or who sells alcoholic beverages for delivery beyond the borders of the state in amounts to be fixed by the commissioner, or who imports any alcoholic beverages into the state, and who meets the standards set forth in this Chapter.

(17)(a) "Manufacturer" means any person, other than a wine producer, who personally or through any agent whatever engages in the making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage in Louisiana; engages in the making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage outside Louisiana for sale in Louisiana; or engages in the business of supplying alcoholic beverages to licensed wholesale dealers in Louisiana. A manufacturer who engages in the making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage in a facility entirely located in the state of Louisiana may sell or serve only those products that are made, blended, rectified, or processed at that facility to the public only at that facility for consumption on or off the premises but not for resale. The total amount of such sales to the public for any given month shall not exceed one case per person for each thirty-day period. Any manufacturer who sells its products to the public pursuant to this Paragraph shall remit all state and parish or municipal sales and excise taxes to the proper tax collecting authority for all products sold to the public. A manufacturer who sells or serves its products to the public pursuant to this Paragraph shall comply with all local zoning laws and regulations.

(b) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph and R.S. 26:359(B), wine producers shall be considered manufacturers for the purposes of R.S. 26:348 and 354.

(18) "Manufacturing distillery" or "manufacturing distiller" means any person who personally or through any agent engages in the distilling of any alcoholic beverage in Louisiana, engages in the distilling of any alcoholic beverage outside of Louisiana for sale in Louisiana, or engages in the business of supplying distilled alcoholic beverages to licensed wholesale dealers in Louisiana.

(19) "Microdistiller" means any person who operates a microdistillery.

(20) "Microdistillery" means a retail outlet where a microdistiller engages in the distilling, making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage in Louisiana in quantities of not more than twelve thousand gallons per year for retail sale for consumption on or off the licensed premises in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and regulations, if any, promulgated by the commissioner.

(21) "Microvintner" means any person who operates a microwinery.

(22) "Microwinery" means a retail outlet where a microvintner imports the juices of grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables for the purpose of fermenting such juices to produce and bottle wine in Louisiana in quantities of not more than twelve thousand gallons per year for retail sale only at that location where the wine vinification takes place for consumption on or off the licensed premises in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and regulations, if any, promulgated by the commissioner.

(23) "Outlet" means a place where any person draws or removes any alcoholic beverage from its container for consumption on the premises.

(24) "Package house-Class B" means a place consisting of no less than five hundred square feet of public habitable area which sells alcoholic beverages in factory sealed containers for transportation and consumption off the premises and where no person is allowed to tamper with or otherwise disrupt the manufacturer's seal on or about the licensed premises.

(25) "Ready-to-drink beverage" means an alcoholic beverage containing low or high alcohol content as defined in this Section and R.S. 26:241, that is pre-packaged, pre-measured, and pre-mixed to be sold in a manufacturer-sealed container ready for immediate consumption.

(26) "Regulated beverage" means any alcoholic beverage.

(27) "Self-distribution" means distribution by a manufacturing distiller who operates a manufacturing distillery entirely located in the state of Louisiana to a retailer holding a Class A permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.1, a Class B permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71, or a Class C permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.2.

(28) "Solicitor" means any person other than an employee of a dealer who offers for sale or solicits any orders for the sale of any regulated beverage, other than in a regularly established and licensed place of business in this state, for delivery or shipment to any point in the state, whether done as owner, agent, or servant.

(29) "Sparkling wine" means any effervescent alcoholic beverage derived from the juice of any fruit, or synthesis thereof, charged with carbon dioxide, either artificially or as the result of secondary fermentation within the container.

(30) "Still wine" means any non-effervescent alcoholic beverage derived from the juice of any fruit, or synthesis thereof.

(31) "Supplier" means any person, other than a wine producer, who manufactures, makes, blends, rectifies, distills, processes, or purchases alcoholic beverages outside the state of Louisiana and imports, sells, offers for sale, solicits orders for sale, distributes, or delivers such alcoholic beverages in Louisiana.

(32) "Third party" means an independent technology company that operates a website or consumer application on which independent liquor retailers market their products. Such third-party company shall not deal, handle, sell, offer for sale, or possess for sale alcoholic beverages or process payments for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

(33) "Wholesale dealer" means a person who sells alcoholic beverages of high alcoholic content to licensed wholesale dealers or licensed retail dealers exclusively, within the state or to any person for delivery beyond the borders of the state to a licensed dealer in that state and who conducts a bona fide wholesale business and maintains a warehouse or warehouses for the storage and warehousing of alcoholic beverages of high alcoholic content in the area where domiciled and licensed by the state, and conducts and maintains systematic and regular solicitations, distribution, deliveries, and sales of the beverages to licensed retail dealers located within the boundary of each parish, municipality, or geographic area, as contractually defined between the wholesaler and his supplier, in which the wholesale dealer makes any sale or delivery.

(34) "Wine package house" means a place where a person sells only sparkling wine and still wine in the original package or closed container, prepared for transportation and consumption off the premises.

(35) "Wine producer" means any person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through any agency, cultivates and grows grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables from which wine of an alcoholic content in excess of six percent by volume is produced and bottled from a fermentation of such grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables in Louisiana or outside the state for shipments to licensed wholesale dealers within the state subject to the provisions of R.S. 26:364.

(36) "Wine wholesaler" means any dealer who sells only sparkling wine and still wine to other licensed wholesale dealers or to licensed retail dealers for resale within the state.

(37) "Winery" means a plot of land located in Louisiana used to cultivate and grow grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables for the purpose of fermenting such grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables to produce and bottle wine of an alcoholic content in excess of six percent by volume.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2; eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2001, No. 657, §1; Acts 2003, No. 6, §1; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2006, No. 808, §1, eff. June 30, 2006; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2014, No. 57, §1; Acts 2015, No. 62, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2018, No. 449, §1; Acts 2019, No. 181, §1, eff. July 1, 2019; Acts 2019, No. 436, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2021, No. 71, §1; Acts 2021, No. 380, §1; Acts 2023, No. 127, §1; Acts 2023, No. 129, §1; Acts 2024, No. 319, §1.

§3. Exempt products

A. The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to the sale of:

- (1) Patent, antiseptic, and toilet preparations.
- (2) Flavoring extracts, syrups, and food products.
- (3) Scientific, chemical, mechanical, and industrial products.

(4) Alcohol for industrial use or purposes only and which is so denatured as to be unfit for human consumption.

B. No person shall knowingly sell any of these products for beverage purposes or sell any of them under circumstances from which he may reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for beverage purposes.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part II. Permits

§71. Permits required; fees; exception

A. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this Section, before engaging in the business of manufacturing, supplying, or dealing in alcoholic beverages, all persons shall obtain from the commissioner, according to established rules and regulations, a permit to conduct each separate business and shall pay the commissioner a fee not to exceed the amounts provided for in the following schedule and in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act for each year the permit is valid:

(1)(a) In-state manufacturers - one thousand dollars for each establishment in the state.

(b) Out-of-state manufacturers and suppliers who do not maintain an establishment in the state.

(i) Manufacturers and suppliers who sell less than one thousand cases of their product in the state - two hundred dollars.

(ii) All other out-of-state manufacturers and suppliers - one thousand dollars.

(c) Manufacturing distillers engaged in self-distribution - one thousand five hundred dollars.

(2) Wholesalers - two thousand five hundred dollars for each place of business in the state.

(3) Retailers –

(a) There shall be three types of Class A retail liquor permits:

(i) Class A-General - two hundred dollars for each place of business in any city in the state and one hundred dollars for each place of business in a town, village, or unincorporated place.

(ii) Class A-Restaurant - two hundred dollars for each establishment in the state.

(iii) Class A-Special - two hundred dollars for each facility in the state.

(b) Those operating package houses - one hundred dollars for each place of business in any city in the state and fifty dollars for each place of business in a town, village, or unincorporated place. This permit is known as a Class B Retail Liquor Permit.

(c) Those operating Class C Package Stores - one hundred dollars for each place of business in any city in the state and fifty dollars for each place of business in a town, village, or unincorporated place. This permit shall be known as a Class C Package Store Permit.

(d) Microdistiller, which authorizes the holder of a Retailers Class A permit to engage in the distilling, making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage in Louisiana at a single location in an amount not to exceed twelve thousand gallons per year, and which further authorizes the sale at retail of such distilled beverages from that location-one thousand dollars.

(e) Microwinery, which authorizes the holder of a Retailers Class A permit to import the juices of grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables for the purpose of fermenting such juices to produce and bottle wine in Louisiana at a single location in an amount not to exceed twelve thousand gallons per year, and which further authorizes the sale at retail of such wine only at that location where the wine vinification takes place - one thousand dollars.

(f) A fee of one hundred dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars of gross retail liquor sales, after the first one hundred thousand dollars of gross retail liquor sales, shall be levied according to the schedule below which shall be in addition to those fees enumerated in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph:

GROSS SALES	ADDITIONAL FEES
\$0.00 to \$99,999.99	-0-
\$100,000.00 to \$199,999.99	\$100.00
\$200,000.00 to \$299,999.99	\$200.00
\$300,000.00 to \$399,999.99	\$300.00
\$400,000.00 to \$499,999.99	\$400.00
\$500,000.00 to \$599,999.99	\$500.00
\$600,000.00 and over	\$600.00

(4) Solicitors or brokers - five dollars each. No solicitor shall represent more than one dealer, and that dealer's name and address shall appear on the solicitor's permit.

(5) Retail distribution centers, other than manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, or solicitors - one thousand dollars for each storage facility in the state. Any such permit issued pursuant to this Section shall be expressly prohibited from transfer in accordance with R.S. 26:76.

(6) Wine producers –fifty dollars.

(7) Wineries–fifty dollars.

B. Any person not otherwise a dealer in alcoholic beverages coming into possession of any alcoholic beverages as executor, administrator, trustee, or other fiduciary, as security for or in payment of a debt, or as an insurer, or its transferee or assignee for the salvage or liquidation of an insured casualty or damage or loss may sell the beverages in one lot or parcel to a duly licensed wholesale or retail dealer without qualifying as a dealer. Immediately after taking possession of the alcoholic beverages, the person shall register with the secretary of the Department of Revenue and furnish to him a detailed list of the alcoholic beverages and post with the secretary a bond in such amount as the secretary deems sufficient to protect the state from any taxes due on the alcoholic beverages. The person shall pay to the secretary a registration fee of ten dollars, which fee shall permit the sale of only the alcoholic beverages detailed in the registration request.

C. If proposition five on the local option ballot, as delineated in R.S. 26:588(A), is approved by a majority vote cast in the election, a "Retailers, Class A" state permit shall be authorized for a Class "R" restaurant permittee in the locality for which the local election was held.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 358, §1; Acts 1962, No. 398, §1; Acts 1977, No. 749, §1, eff. July 21, 1977; Acts 1984, No. 774, §2, eff. July 13, 1984; Acts 1985, No. 736, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1989, No. 585, §2; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 63, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2001, No. 657, §1; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1,

§71.1. Class A permit; definitions

The commissioner shall issue the following four types of Class A retail liquor permits:

(1) Class A-General:

(a) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to a retail outlet where beverage alcohol is sold on the premises for consumption on the premises by paying customers. Such an establishment must be equipped with a permanent wet bar equipped with a non-movable sink and a backbar or similar equipment for public display and to inform the public of brands and flavors offered for sale.

(b) A Class A-General retail establishment shall be staffed by a bartender whose primary duty is to open and/or prepare beverage alcohol products for consumption on the premises by paying customers, or prepared with an appropriate lid or cover on the container for take out service. Such an establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where a Class A-General retail outlet is located.

(c) Repealed by Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2.

(d) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to an establishment where the state law provides that no person under the age of eighteen years is allowed on the premises except as provided in R.S. 26:90(A)(8)(a).

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this Paragraph, the commissioner shall not issue a Class A - General liquor permit to any bona fide commercial film theater unless the bona fide commercial film theater complies with the requirements in R.S. 26:73(C)(1)(a), (b), and (c) and alcoholic beverage sales are physically segregated from all other concession sales and no one under the age of eighteen is allowed to enter the area where such alcoholic beverage sales are conducted.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this Paragraph, the commissioner may issue a Class A-General retail permit to any retail establishment for consumption on or off the premises. Such establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where the retail outlet is located. A Class A-General retail permit issued pursuant to the authority granted by this Subparagraph shall not be deemed or qualify as a prerequisite for the issuance of any other type license or permit issued by the state or any political subdivisions thereof.

(g) The licensed premises of a Class A-General retail permit shall be able to accommodate a minimum of twenty-five patrons and contain no less than three hundred seventy-five square feet of public habitable floor area.

(h) A Class A-General retail establishment shall comply with the Louisiana Department of Health guidelines for the required number of public restrooms and their locations within the retail establishment and shall provide documentation of compliance from the office of public health.

(i) Any Class A-General retail permit application submitted prior to September 1, 2001, shall not be required to meet the qualifications set forth in Subparagraph (g) of this Paragraph.

(2) Class A-Restaurant:

A Class A-Restaurant permit shall be issued only to a "restaurant establishment" as defined by R.S. 26:73(C)(1) or a dinner theater as defined in R.S. 26:2(6) and issued to a facility in conjunction with a Class "R" restaurant permit under the provisions of R.S. 26:73.

(3) Class A-Special:

(a) A Class A-Special permit shall be issued to any facility which is situated on state-owned land, and which is being developed or operated by the state for public purposes, without the necessity for a local permit from the parish or municipality, notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:81(B)(1) and (C), 273(A)(1), 281(B) and (C)(1), 582, and 595, if all other pertinent qualifications and conditions of this Title are satisfied, and such establishment meets all state zoning requirements as set forth by the state.

(b)(i) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall apply only to the Sabine River Authority Conference and Recreational Facility, located in Ward 3, Sabine Parish, Louisiana and shall be applicable only after the following proposition has been submitted to a local referendum election to the voters of Ward 3, Sabine Parish at the congressional general election to be held in 1994, with a favorable vote of a majority of votes cast, to wit:

"Shall the sale of alcoholic beverage of both high and low alcohol content for consumption on the premises be permitted at the Sabine River Authority Conference and Recreational Facility in Ward 3, Sabine Parish, Louisiana?"

(ii) This Subparagraph shall be the sole and only enabling act necessary to call this election, notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:587.

(c) A Class A-Special permit shall be issued to the convention center facility located in the city of Natchitoches.

(4) Class A-Restaurant-Conditional:

(a) Any retail establishment holding a Class A-General permit issued pursuant to this Section may be issued a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit, provided it meets the requirements of R.S. 26:73(C)(1)(a), (b), (c), and (d) during the hours from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. each day of operation.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:90(A)(3)(a) or any other law to the contrary, any establishment which qualifies and receives a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit may permit any person under the age of eighteen on the premises between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.

(c) No additional fee shall be charged for the application or issuance of a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a retail establishment located at a public or private golf course licensed to operate video draw poker devices pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 6 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 prior to January 1, 2004, may be issued a Class A-Restaurant-Conditional permit regardless of the amount or the percentage of food or food items sold at that establishment provided that the establishment meets all other criteria required by the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 63, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2; Acts 1997, No. 378, §1; Acts 2001, No. 214, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2004, No. 918, §2; Acts 2006, No. 469, §1; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 287, §1; Acts 2014, No. 777, §1, eff. July 1, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.

§71.2. Class C Permit; definitions

A. For purposes of this Section, "Class C-Package Store" shall be defined as an establishment that meets all of the following:

(1) Operates as a place of business where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodity sold for off-premise consumption.

(2) Does not offer to sell, sell, or otherwise distribute motor fuel at the licensed establishment.

(3) Sells alcoholic beverages, including frozen specialty beverages, in closed containers prepared for transportation and consumption off the premises only.

(4) Has a public habitable floor area of no less than one thousand square feet.

(5) Does not allow any person under the age of eighteen to enter, visit, or loiter in or about the licensed establishment.

(6) Does not employ any person under the age of eighteen.

(7) Operates a package store whereby the primary sales of alcoholic beverages at the location are sales of factory-sealed containers for off-premise consumption. However, the retailer may sell alcoholic beverages for on premise consumption not to exceed twenty percent of the business's annual revenue of alcoholic beverage sales. Such sales shall be subject to audits.

(8) Does not permit the mixing of alcoholic beverages or the sale and/or service of mixed alcoholic beverages on the premises of the licensed establishment; however, the mixing of frozen specialty beverages may be permitted according to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner pursuant to Subsection B of this Section.

B. The commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act related to the requirements, qualifications, and conduct of Class C-Package Store licensees.

- *Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2021, No. 314, §1.*

§71.3. Microdistillery; retail sales for consumption on or off premises

A. Any person who has properly obtained a microdistiller's permit as provided for in R.S. 26:71, shall be authorized to engage in the distilling, making, blending, rectifying, or processing of any alcoholic beverage in Louisiana in a quantity not to exceed twelve thousand gallons during the licensed year. The holder of such permit shall also be authorized to sell the manufactured beverages at retail for consumption on or off the licensed premises, if the holder also has been issued a Retailer Class A permit.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not authorize the holder of a microdistiller's permit to sell the manufactured beverages at wholesale or to any wholesale dealer.

C. The microdistiller shall not sell any alcoholic beverages for transportation off the premises to any other licensed alcoholic beverage retail dealer.

D. Beverages produced by a microdistiller shall be taxed in the same manner and at the same rate as beverages produced by other manufacturers, as provided by law.

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:149, microdistillers may reuse alcoholic beverage containers in connection with distilling and bottling operations.

F. Prior to commencing distilling operations, microdistillers shall obtain approval from the state fire marshal.

- *Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.*

§71.4. Microwinery; retail sales for consumption on or off premises

A. Any person who has properly obtained a microwinery permit as provided by R.S. 26:71 shall be authorized to import the juices of grapes, fruits, berries, honey, or vegetables for the purpose of fermenting such juices to produce and bottle wine in Louisiana in a quantity not to exceed twelve thousand gallons per licensed year. The holder of such permit shall also be authorized to sell the wine at retail sale only at that location where the wine vinification takes place for consumption on or off the licensed premises if the holder also has been issued a Retailer Class A permit.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not authorize the holder of a microwinery permit to sell the wine at wholesale or to any wholesale dealer.

C. The microwinery shall not sell any wine for transportation off the premises to any other licensed alcoholic beverage retail dealer.

D. Wine produced by a microwinery shall be taxed in the same manner and at the same rate as beverages produced by other manufacturers, as provided by law.

- *Acts 2021, No. 380, §1.*

§72. Permit for wine and malt beverages

A. Before the operator of any alcoholic beverage outlet where wine or malt beverages are sold for consumption on the premises or sold in factory-sealed containers for transportation and consumption off the premises, shall engage in the business of handling such wine or malt beverages, he shall obtain annually from the commissioner, before commencing such business, a permit to conduct such retail business, and shall pay for each permit the sum of thirty dollars.

B. Nothing in this Section is to be construed to take the place of any license or permit now or to be hereafter issued by any municipality or parish governing authority nor any fee or fees collected therefor.

C. As used in this Section, "wine" means any effervescent or non-effervescent alcoholic beverage derived from the juice of any fruit or synthesis thereof, of an alcoholic content more than six percent by volume. Wine is exclusive of all "liquors", whether they be defined as intoxicating or spirituous liquors, which are produced by distillation.

D. As used in this Section, "malt beverages" means beverages obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or by a brewing process or concoction of barley or other grain, malt, sugars, and hops in water, including among other things, ale, beer, stout, porter and the like and containing more than six percent alcohol by volume. Malt beverages are exclusive of all "liquors", whether they be defined as intoxicating or spirituous liquors, which are produced by distillation.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 245, §1, eff. May 28, 2014. NOTE: See Acts 2014, No. 245, §2, relative to construction with R.S. 26:81(A).*

§73. Restaurant "R" permit; application; fees

A. The legislature hereby finds and declares that the food service industry is a viable industry in Louisiana with significant economic impact and finds that a restaurant establishment's purpose and primary function is to

take orders for and serve food and food items. Such service of food may include the serving of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with meals.

B.(1) The commissioner shall issue, upon proper application and payment of an administrative fee, a special Class "R" restaurant permit to any restaurant establishment as defined in Subsection C of this Section which has been issued a state Class A Retail Liquor Permit for the sale of beverages of high alcohol content.

(2) Municipal and parish governing authorities may issue "R" permits similar to those provided for in this Section. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to those municipal and parish governing authorities that are issuing such permits on July 1, 1984.

C.(1) For purposes of this Section, "restaurant establishment" shall be defined as an establishment:

(a) Which operates a place of business whose average monthly revenue from food and nonalcoholic beverages exceeds fifty percent of its total average monthly revenue from the sale of food, nonalcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages.

(b) Which serves food on all days of operation.

(c) Which maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages and prepares alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or prepares alcoholic beverages for consumption off premises with an appropriate lid or cover on the container.

(d) Which operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(e) Which has a public habitable floor area of no less than five hundred square feet dedicated to the exclusive use of the applicant's or licensee's business. This Subparagraph shall not apply to business locations that apply to or have been licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages prior to August 1, 2006, and have not discontinued the sale and service of such beverages for more than six months. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, the commissioner may waive this requirement for any building listed as a historic building on an official registry or located within an officially designated historic district.

(2) Sparkling or still wine sold or served by the bottle in conjunction with food service shall not be considered an alcoholic beverage by the commissioner when determining gross revenue for purposes of this Section only.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a business's trade name shall not disqualify such business as a restaurant establishment provided the business meets the qualifications set forth in this Subsection.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a business which provides live entertainment, requires cover charges, offers alcoholic or other beverages at a reduced cost or engages in similar activity shall not be disqualified as a restaurant establishment provided the business meets the qualifications set forth in this Subsection.

(5) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit a parish or municipality from enacting ordinances that establish more restrictive requirements for parish or municipal licenses or permits to sell alcoholic beverages at restaurant establishments.

(6) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no local or state Class "R" restaurant permit shall be issued to any establishment that provides the type of live entertainment described in R.S. 26:90(E).

D. For new restaurant establishments without prior business experience on which to determine the gross revenue from the sale of the items in Subparagraph (C)(1)(a) of this Section, the commissioner may issue a temporary license, which shall be valid for sixty days to allow the establishment to make such determination.

E.(1) The permit provided for in this Section shall be applied for annually.

(2) Both the original and renewal applications for such permit shall be in writing, be sworn to in front of a notary public, and shall contain all of the following:

(a) The full name of the applicant.

(b) A complete description and correct street address of the premises in which the restaurant is located.

(c) Proof of issuance of state Class "A" permit.

F. All applications shall be accompanied by an administrative fee, which shall be remitted to the office of alcohol and tobacco control, as follows:

(1) For administrative fees for new or renewal of permit - twenty-five dollars.

(2) For a temporary permit as provided for in Subsection C - ten dollars.

G. The permit shall be revoked whenever the establishment's Class A permit is revoked by the state or local Alcohol Beverage Control Board for failure to meet or maintain criteria required for the permit.

H. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:81(B)(1) and (C), 273(A)(1), 281(B) and (C)(1), 582, and 595, and if all other pertinent qualifications and conditions of this Title are satisfied, the commissioner shall issue a Class A-General Permit or a Class A-Restaurant Permit and a Class "R" restaurant permit, and the municipal governing authority or parish governing authority shall issue any and all required local permits to serve high alcohol content beverages for a restaurant establishment, as defined in Subsection C of this Section, or a hotel, if the restaurant or hotel is located within a geographically definable area within any municipality which has been designated by the appropriate authority of the United States Department of the Interior as a national historic landmark district or by the appropriate municipal authority as a local historic district. For restaurant establishments, the provisions of this Subsection shall be applicable only to an establishment that grosses sixty percent of its average monthly sales from the retail sale of food or food items that are prepared for service and consumption on the premises of the establishment.

- Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1989, No. 193, §1, eff. June 26, 1989; Acts 1995, No. 1081, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 320, §1, eff. June 20, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 139, §1; Acts 2003, No. 936, §1; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2009, No. 233, §1; Acts 2012, No. 287, §1; Acts 2013, No. 256, §1; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; Acts 2023, No. 130, §1.

NOTE: See Acts 1997, No. 320, §2, relative to applicability of Subsection G.

§73.1. Limitations on issuance of permits

The commission shall not issue a permit of any class to any donut shop for the sale of alcoholic beverages. For purposes of this Section, "donut shop" shall be defined as an establishment:

(1) Which sells donuts, pastries, or other confections;

(2) Does not operate a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods, other than donuts, pastries, or other confections, for service and consumption of such foods on the premises; and

(3) Does not prepare and serve uncooked foods, other than donuts, pastries, or other confections, at least five days a week.

- *Acts 1995, No. 1081, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001.*

§74. Local license and permit fees

A. Parishes and municipalities may require annual permits and fees from dealers holding state permits under this Chapter. No parish or municipality shall require a permit or fee except for establishments located within their territorial limits. No parish or municipality shall require a permit or fee for any commercial airline which is issued a permit as a liquor retail distribution center.

B. Parishes and municipalities requiring permits and fees may furnish the commissioner with a certified copy of the ordinance levying them and may require him to collect the permit fees under rules and regulations. The commissioner shall remit the amount of such fees collected by him quarterly to the parishes and municipalities for which collected, after deducting two per cent for collection costs.

C. The fees charged shall not exceed five hundred dollars per year.

D. Those jurisdictions requiring a person to obtain a license in order to sell or handle beverage alcohol shall not require such person to obtain a new permit due to his change of employment until the original permit has expired. This provision shall not apply to those persons employed as bartenders.

E. When a person obtains the required local wholesaler's permit to engage in business as a wholesaler of beverages of high alcoholic content, he may do business in other municipalities or parishes and these municipalities and parishes shall not impose a tax or license of any nature on him to do business within their territorial limits unless he maintains a regular branch of his wholesale business within their respective limits.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 168, §1; Acts 2003, No. 6, §1; Acts 2009, No. 355, §1.

§75. Operation without permit prohibited

A. No person shall do any act for which a permit is required by this Chapter or by local authorities acting hereunder unless he holds the proper state and local permit. Each day's conduct of business by dealer without such a valid, unsuspended permit constitutes a separate violation of this Chapter.

B. A permit is required of any person who does any act as a dealer.

C.(1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, beer, wine, or other spirit sampling for the purpose of allowing a consumer to try the taste of a product may be conducted on the premises of a Class A, Class B, Class C, or a Special Event permit holder.

(2) The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations for the conducting of beverage alcohol sampling, which shall allow manufacturers and wholesalers to provide and display a limited amount of point of sales materials.

- *Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §2; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1081, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 2014, No. 835, §1, eff. June 23, 2014; Acts 2016, No. 637, §1, eff. July 1, 2016.*

§76. Personal nature of permits; return of permits; necessity of display; penalties

A. The following shall apply to permits issued under this Chapter:

(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, permits are valid for only one year, unless expired, suspended, or revoked.

.....(b) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the commissioner may issue permits which are valid for two years to applicants in good standing with the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

.....(c) Prior to issuing any permits valid for more than one year, the commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to provide the requirements, qualifications, and conduct which constitutes "good standing" for purposes of qualifying for a two-year permit.

(2) The permit is not transferrable, assignable, or heritable. The permit must be returned to the office of alcohol and tobacco control or surrendered to an agent of the commissioner within five days of closure, when the ownership of the business is transferred or the business is terminated. When the ownership of the business is transferred, the new owner shall be allowed to continue to operate using the transferor's permit until a new permit is issued or denied, if the new owner notifies the office of alcohol and tobacco control of the transfer within five days of the transfer and applies for a new alcoholic beverage permit within fifteen days of the transfer of ownership. If the permit holder is a corporation or limited liability company, the permit holder shall notify the office of alcohol and tobacco control of any changes in the officers, directors, managers, shareholders, members, or persons previously qualified to conduct or manage the business within fifteen days of the date of such changes. The notification shall include the suitability documents and information for each new individual required to possess the qualifications of the applicants. However, in the event of the dissolution of a partnership by death, the surviving partner or partners may operate under the partnership permit. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall be notified of any changes to the licensed business premises which increase or decrease the previously approved licensed business premises prior to any such changes.

(3) Receivers and trustees in bankruptcy may operate under the permit of the person succeeded.

(4) When the location of a place of business is proposed to be changed, the proposal shall be received and must be approved by the issuing authority before such action is taken. The change of location shall be noted on the permit by the issuing authority and the permit shall be invalid unless the notation is made.

(5) The permit, in addition to any other permit required to be displayed, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises, so as to be easily seen and read by the public. No other signs or notices, except those required by state or federal law, shall be required to be displayed by the retail dealer.

(6) A partnership may include a surviving spouse not separate in community and that spouse may operate under the partnership permit for the remainder of the term.

(7) A partnership, corporation, or any other authorized legal entity recognized under the laws of the state of Louisiana may include a spouse who has a regime of separation of property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2370, and may include a spouse who owns the interest in the partnership, corporation, or other legal entity as that spouse's separate property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2341, and that spouse may operate under the permit of the partnership, corporation, or other legal entity for the remainder of the term after final conviction of the other spouse for any felony that is not directly related to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law permit.

B. The failure of a retail dealer to publicly display his permits, as required by Paragraph (5) above, shall be grounds for the withholding, suspension, or revocation of the dealer's retail permit.

§77. Notice of application for retail dealer's permit

A. Prior to making application for a retail dealer's permit, each applicant shall insert an appropriate signed notice similar to the following in a newspaper published in the municipality in which he desires to operate his business or in the newspaper published nearest to his place of business, if it is not located in a municipality in which a newspaper is published:

"I am applying for a permit to sell alcoholic beverages at retail at the following address: _____ in the Parish of _____."

B. The publication of this notice is not required of permittees seeking the renewal of their permits.

C. In addition to publishing the notice required by Subsections A and B of this Section, each new applicant shall pay a notice of intent fee in the amount of fifty dollars to the office of alcohol and tobacco control. The office will furnish a "Notice of Intent" poster to each person who pays a notice of intent fee. Except in East Baton Rouge Parish, no other local or state notice of intent fee shall be required or assessed.

D. The notice of intent poster shall display, at a minimum, the following information: "NOTICE -- I am applying to the office of alcohol and tobacco control of the state of Louisiana for a permit to sell beverages of alcoholic content at retail at this location. Interested persons should contact the office of alcohol and tobacco control." The notice of intent poster shall also display the current address and telephone number of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

E. Each notice of intent poster shall be posted conspicuously outside the premises for which application is to be made for no less than fifteen consecutive days prior to the filing of an application for a retailer's permit for the premises. Such display of a notice of intent poster furnished by the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall serve as the only state official public notice required. However, if the application is for premises for which a permit was in effect within the previous six months, the notice of intent poster shall be posted upon the filing of the application and remain posted for at least fifteen days thereafter.

F. The surviving spouse of a deceased licensee may, at the time of death, apply for a retail permit for the premises within one year from the date of death without complying with the requirements of this Section.

- Acts 1986, No. 314, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1993, No. 131, §1; Acts 1993, No. 169, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 719, §1.

§78. Content of application for permit; commissioner power as ex officio notary

A. Applications for state and local permits to engage in any business or operation regulated by this Chapter shall be in writing and sworn to, and shall contain the full name of the applicant, his social security number, his federal employer identification number, if applicable, his Louisiana Department of Revenue business account number, if applicable, his correct home address, and an accurate description and correct street address of the premises wherein the business or operation is to be conducted, which address shall be considered the proper address for all notices to the applicant or permittee required by this Chapter, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant showing that he meets the qualifications and conditions set out in R.S. 26:80.

B. Unless he is seeking a renewal of his permit, an applicant for a retail dealer's permit shall attach to his application, as a part thereof, a sworn affidavit stating that he has complied with the provisions of R.S. 26:77.

C.(1) The commissioner and his agents shall be ex officio notaries public within their respective territorial jurisdiction to exercise the functions of a notary public only to administer oaths or affirmations and to notarize applications for permits required of the office of alcohol and tobacco control to engage in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages as provided for by the provisions in this Title.

(2) All acts performed by such an ex officio notary public authorized by this Subsection shall be performed without charge or other compensation and without the necessity of giving bond.

(3) The commissioner may suspend or terminate the authority of an agent to act as an ex officio notary at any time, and separation from the employ of the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall automatically terminate the powers of such an ex officio notary public.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §1; Acts 1997, No. 766, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 34, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.*

§79. Submission of applications; delay

All applications for state permits shall be mailed or delivered to the commissioner in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and all applications for local permits shall be mailed or delivered to the respective local authorities. An applicant shall mail or deliver both his applications for state and local permits within twenty-four hours of each other. If he fails to do so, his state application may be withheld and the permits denied. Upon receipt of an application, the commissioner or the local authorities, as the case may be, shall stamp the day, month, and year received, and the commissioner shall verify that the applicant does not owe the state or the political subdivision in which the business is located any delinquent sales taxes, penalties, or interest, excluding items under formal appeal pursuant to the applicable statutes. The commissioner and officers or employees specifically so authorized by the commissioner and local authorities may issue the permits immediately after proper investigation but, for a period of thirty-five days after issuance, such permits shall operate on a probationary basis subject to final action on, opposition to, or withholding of, the permits as hereinafter provided.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 362, §1; Acts 1962, No. 463, §4; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2012, No. 34, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan 1, 2016; Acts 2018, No. 449, §1.

§80. Qualifications of applicants for permits

A. Applicants for state and local permits of all kinds shall demonstrate that they meet all of the following qualifications and conditions:

(1) Be a person of good character and reputation and over eighteen years of age. In considering a person's good character or reputation, the commissioner may consider a person's arrests in determining suitability.

(2) Be a citizen of the United States and the state of Louisiana and a resident of the state of Louisiana continuously for a period of not less than two years next preceding the date of the filing of the application. However, the requirements as to Louisiana citizenship and residency do not apply to wholesalers who held permits on or prior to January 1, 1946, or to liquor retailers as defined in R.S. 26:2.

(3) Be the owner of the premises, have a bona fide written lease therefor, or be a commercial lessor or a noncommercial lessor licensed pursuant to R.S. 4:701 et seq., exclusively for the sole purpose of conducting charitable gaming.

(4) Have not been convicted of distributing or possessing with the intent to distribute any controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I of R.S. 40:964, on any premises licensed pursuant to this Title, where the

applicant held or holds an interest in the licensed business. The prohibition provided for in this Subsection shall be for the lifetime of the offender.

(5) Have not been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, the state of Louisiana, or any other state or country.

(6) Have not been convicted in this or in any other state or by the United States or any other country of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, contributing to the delinquency of juveniles, keeping a disorderly place, or illegally dealing in controlled dangerous substances.

(7) If also applying for a video gaming license under the provisions of Chapter 6 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, have not been convicted in this or in any other state or by the United States or any other country of theft or any crime involving false statements or declarations, or gambling as defined by the laws and ordinances of any municipality, any parish, any state, or the United States.

(8) Have not had a license or permit to sell or deal in alcoholic beverages, issued by the United States, any state, or by any political subdivision of a state authorized to issue permits or licenses, revoked within two years prior to the application, or been convicted or had a judgment of court rendered against the applicant involving the sale or service of alcoholic beverages by this or any other state or by the United States for two years prior to the application.

(9) Have not been adjudged by the commissioner, or convicted by a court of violating any of the provisions of this Chapter.

(10) Have not been convicted of violating any municipal or parish ordinances adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter. If the applicant has been so convicted, the granting of a permit or of a renewal shall be within the discretion of the commissioner.

(11) Not be the spouse of a person who does not meet the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (3) through (10), and (12) of this Subsection; however, in such cases the age of the ineligible spouse shall be immaterial. For purposes of this Paragraph, the term "spouse" shall also include persons who are considered married outside of the United States, persons who ordinarily hold themselves out as husband and wife, or persons who file their state and federal income tax returns as either "married filing jointly" or "married filing separate".

(12) Not owe the state or the local governmental subdivisions in which the application is made any delinquent sales taxes, penalties, or interest, excluding items under formal appeal pursuant to applicable statutes.

B. If the applicant is a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, or anyone in such partnership with or financed by another, all members of such partnership, or all the persons furnishing the money shall also possess the qualifications required of an applicant. The application shall name all partners or financial backers and furnish their social security numbers and proper addresses. If a partner of a partnership applying for retail or manufacturer's permits is a corporation or limited liability company, the requirements as to citizenship and residence shall not apply to officers, directors, and stockholders of the corporation or members of the limited liability company. The corporation or limited liability company shall either be organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana or qualified to do business within the state of Louisiana.

C.(1) If the applicant is a corporation or a limited liability company, all officers and directors and all stockholders or members owning in the aggregate more than five percent of the stock or of the membership interest in a limited liability company and the person or persons who shall conduct or manage the business shall

possess the qualifications required of an applicant and shall furnish their federal identification number, their Louisiana Department of Revenue business account number, their social security number, and their correct home address. The requirements as to citizenship and residence do not apply to either the officers, directors, or stockholders of corporations, or the officers, managers, or members of limited liability companies. The corporation or limited liability company shall be either organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana or qualified to do business within the state of Louisiana.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the commissioner may accept from a publicly traded or other corporation or entity, other than any gaming entity regulated pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 27:20 et seq., R.S. 27:41 et seq., or R.S. 27: 401 et seq., the necessary documentation of those persons described in Subsection D of this Section and three officers of the corporation in full satisfaction of the requirements of this Section.

D. If the applicant's business is to be conducted wholly or partly by one or more managers, agents, servants, employees, or other representatives, those persons shall also possess the qualifications required of the applicant and shall furnish verification of suitability in accordance with Paragraph (H)(6) of this Section; however, convicted felons may be employed by an applicant if, in the applicant's business, alcoholic beverages are not the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away.

E. If the applicant, or any other person required to have the same qualifications, does not possess the required qualifications, the permit may be denied; however, if a sales tax clearance is not issued, the permit shall be denied. Nevertheless, if the sales tax clearance request is not processed within the time limitations provided in R.S. 26:78, the permit shall be issued if all other qualifications are met by the applicant.

F.(1)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B, a permit may be granted by the commissioner if the applicant has been pardoned, has had any misdemeanor conviction discharged or dismissed, or the applicant's civil rights have been restored, or, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, trust, domestic or foreign corporation, or other legal entity, the applicant has terminated its relationship with the person or persons whose action directly contributed to the applicant's conviction.

(b) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply to any applicant who is also applying for a video gaming license under the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) In the granting of a permit, a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere by the applicant shall not constitute an automatic disqualification of the applicant as otherwise required pursuant to the provisions of Paragraphs (A)(5), (6), and (7) of this Section, if all of the following criteria are met:

(a) The felony for which the applicant was convicted is not a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).

(b) Ten years or more have elapsed between the date of application and the successful completion of any sentence, deferred adjudication, or period of probation or parole and the final discharge of the defendant.

G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B, the commissioner may grant or continue a permit with respect to an applicant, even though the applicant's spouse has been convicted of a felony, if the applicant:

(1) Had state and local permits prior to the spouse's felony conviction, and

(2)(a) Has a regime of separation of property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2370, and is the owner of the premises or has a bona fide written lease therefor, or

(b) Owns the permitted premises as the applicant's separate property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2341.

H.(1) In order to determine suitability, the applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, the officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such a corporation or company shall be fingerprinted. If no disqualifying record is identified at the state level, the fingerprints shall be forwarded by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, public safety services, office of state police, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) for a national criminal history record check.

(2) In order to determine the suitability of an applicant, the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, the officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such a corporation or company, to furnish to the office of alcohol and tobacco control a full set of fingerprints to enable a criminal background investigation to be conducted. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall submit the completed fingerprint card to the office of state police. The office of state police is authorized to submit the fingerprints to the F.B.I. for a national criminal history background check.

(3) The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require a background investigation by means of fingerprint checks by the office of state police and the F.B.I. of each applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, the officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such a corporation or company applying for an alcoholic beverage permit.

(4) In addition to the other requirements established by law, the submittal of fingerprints shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of a permanent alcoholic beverage permit by means of fingerprint checks by the office of state police and the F.B.I.

(5) The office of state police shall require each applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and the members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such a corporation or company applying for an alcoholic beverage permit pursuant to this Chapter to be fingerprinted. Such fingerprints shall be available for use by the office of state police and for transmittal to the F.B.I. for a national criminal history record check. The information obtained from the national criminal history record check conducted pursuant to this Section may be used by the office of alcohol and tobacco control to determine the applicant's eligibility for an alcoholic beverage permit.

(6) In order to determine the suitability of the spouses of those persons required to submit fingerprints in accordance with this Section, and all other persons required to possess the same qualifications required of the applicant, except for those persons otherwise provided for in this Section, the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require such persons to provide verification of suitability in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. Fingerprints shall not be required unless the commissioner requests fingerprints based upon credible information that a person may not meet the qualifications of an applicant.

I. All licensees and persons required to be qualified pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall have a continuing duty to inform the commissioner of any action which they believe would constitute a violation of this Chapter. No person who so informs the commissioner shall be discriminated against by an applicant or licensee because of supplying such information.

J. All licensees and any other persons who have been found suitable in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall maintain suitability throughout the term of the license.

- Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §5; Acts 1972, No. 231, §1; Acts 1972, No. 768, §9; Acts 1975, No. 429, §1; Acts 1983, No. 457, §2; Acts 1985, No. 508, §1, eff. July 12, 1985; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 865, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 112, §1; Acts 1993, No. 130, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §1; Acts 1997, No. 766, §1; Acts 1997, No. 778, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 629, §1; Acts 2006, No. 484, §1; Acts 2008, No. 844, §1; Acts 2011, No. 334, §1, eff. June 29, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 291, §1; Acts 2012, No. 764, §1; Acts 2013, No. 252, §1, eff. June 12, 2013; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2016, No. 63, §1, eff. May 10, 2016; Acts 2022, No. 310, §2, eff. July 1, 2022; Acts 2022, No. 694, §1.

§81. Location of business limited

A. No permit shall be granted under this Chapter in contravention of any municipal or parish ordinances adopted pursuant to the zoning laws of the state.

B.(1) No permit shall be issued by the commissioner or by any municipality or parish to authorize any business in any subdivision of the state where the business has been prohibited by referendum vote.

(2) In any subdivision where saloons are prohibited, but package sales of liquor are permitted, Class B package liquor permits may be issued in combination with Class A retail beer permits.

(3) Any premises licensed to deal in alcoholic beverages, upon proper application, shall be issued a permit for beverages of low alcoholic content as defined in R.S. 26:241. The new permit shall be of the same class as the one for which the premises has a license.

C.(1) When prohibited by municipal or parish ordinance, no permit shall be granted for any premises situated within three hundred feet or less, as fixed by the ordinance, of a public playground or of a building used exclusively as a church or synagogue, public library, school, full-time day care center as defined in R.S. 17:405(A)(4), or a correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house. In municipalities and in unincorporated areas which are divided into subdivisions with streets, blocks, and sidewalks, subject to the adoption of the alternate method of measurement as provided for in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, this distance shall be measured as a person walks using the sidewalk from the nearest point of the property line of the church, synagogue, public library, public playground, school, full-time day care center, or correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house to the nearest point of the premises to be licensed.

(2) A municipality may adopt an ordinance establishing an alternate method of measurement of the three hundred foot limitation by measuring in a straight line from the nearest point of the property line of the church or synagogue, public library, school, or full-time day care center to the nearest point of the premises to be licensed. Such alternate method of measurement shall only apply prospectively to the issuance of a new alcohol permit issued on or after the date the ordinance has been adopted.

D. Outside of municipalities and unincorporated areas which are not divided into subdivisions with streets, blocks, or sidewalks, parish ordinances may extend the prohibition to a distance of five hundred feet of the church, synagogue, public library, school, full-time day care center, playground, or a correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house. The measurement of this distance shall be made in the same manner as the measurement is made in municipalities.

E. The prohibitions in this Section do not apply to any premises which are maintained as a bona fide hotel, or fraternal organization, nor to any premises which have been licensed to deal in alcoholic beverages for a period of one year or longer prior to the adoption of the ordinance.

F. For the purposes of this Section, "public library" shall mean a public library which is located in a permanent structure and is open to the public for three or more days per week.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §6; Acts 1964, No. 183, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 845, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1076, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 1010, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1173, §2; Acts 2005, No. 508, §1, eff. July 13, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 671, §1.

§81.1. Limitation on issuance of permits

A. Beginning on August 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2026, no permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages under this Chapter shall be granted within the boundaries of District 3 of the Louisiana House of Representatives.

B. The provisions of this Section shall apply only to a licensed premises of a Class B or Class C permit that contains less than five thousand square feet of public habitable floor area.

C. Any valid permits existing on August 1, 2025, may continue and be renewed if the permit holder remains in compliance with all other provisions of law and local ordinances. A permit holder shall not be issued permits for additional locations within the boundaries of District 3 of the Louisiana House of Representatives. However, if any such permit holder ceases to operate as a business or if any such permit holder fails to maintain a valid permit for any reason and for any period of time, the permit holder shall not be entitled to a renewal of the permit.

Acts 2025, No. 503, §1.

§82. Issuance of wholesale permit

A. No wholesale permit shall be issued or held after issuance by any person unless at all times he meets the standards set forth as follows:

(1) Maintains warehouse space either owned or leased by the wholesaler, or dedicated to his use in a public warehouse, and:

(a) Such space shall be sufficient to store at one time a stock of liquor equal to ten percent or more of the wholesaler's annual case volume of liquor sales to retailers within this state, or

(b) Maintains at all times in the warehouse a stock of liquor owned by him, not consigned, nor then sold, consisting of not less than five percent of his annual sales to retailers, and whose cost of acquisition is fifty thousand dollars or more.

(2) Maintains delivery equipment which shall be leased or owned and dedicated to his primary use for the distribution and delivery of alcoholic beverages. The requirement that the delivery equipment be dedicated to a primary use for the distribution and delivery of alcoholic beverages shall not apply to any person continuously holding a wholesale permit issued pursuant to this Chapter for the three years immediately prior to January 1, 2010.

(3) Maintains brand representation with at least one distillery, or liquor manufacturer.

(4) Maintains sales of liquor to retailers generally within his immediate trade area, making sales to at least twenty percent of the retailers in said area with separate sales to retailers accounting for at least fifty percent of the gallonage handled by him.

B. No wholesale permit shall be issued or held after issuance by any person who does not in good faith actually carry on or intend to carry on a bona fide wholesale business by sale to retail permittees of the alcoholic beverages on hand, and the commissioner may revoke any wholesale permit when the permittee fails for a period of forty-five days actively and in good faith to engage in the wholesale business, and shall revoke any wholesale permit for any other violation of this Section or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the enforcement hereof.

C. Sale by a wholesaler to himself as a retailer, or as a partner in a retail establishment is not a bona fide wholesale transaction. No wholesaler shall store any of his stock on the premises of any retail establishment.

D. Persons engaged primarily in the sale, handling, distribution, and storage of alcoholic beverages which are ultimately delivered or transported beyond the borders of the state are exempt from complying with the standards set forth in this Section.

E. The commissioner may adopt and publish rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Section.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2010, No. 125, §1.

§82.1. Self-distribution

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a manufacturing distiller who operates a manufacturing distillery located entirely in the state of Louisiana that produces less than four thousand gallons of distilled alcoholic liquors annually at the manufacturing distillery and holds both an in-state manufacturing distillery permit and a distillery self-distribution permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71 may self-distribute to a retailer holding a Class A permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.1, a Class B permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71, or a Class C permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.2.

B. If a manufacturing distiller self-distributes to retailers, the following shall apply:

(1) No more than four thousand gallons of distilled alcoholic liquors may be self-distributed to all retailers annually.

(2) The distilled product shall be offered at a standard price to all retailers.

C. A manufacturing distillery meeting the qualifications in Subsection A of this Section may obtain a permit to self-distribute alcoholic liquors distilled at its manufacturing distillery under the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturing distiller does not have an existing distribution agreement with a permitted wholesale dealer.

(2) The manufacturing distiller owns or leases warehouse space that shall be maintained in a separate area from the distillation equipment.

(3) The manufacturing distiller owns or leases delivery equipment dedicated for the primary use of distribution and delivery of only those products distilled at the manufacturing distillery.

(4) The manufacturing distiller shall remit all excise and other applicable taxes on all alcoholic liquors distilled at its manufacturing distillery that are self-distributed.

(5) The manufacturing distiller shall provide a monthly report of all sales from the manufacturing distillery and all sales from self-distribution to the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

D. A manufacturing distiller may enter into a distribution agreement with a permitted wholesale dealer or make application for a self-distribution permit. However, no manufacturing distillery shall distribute through the permitted wholesale dealer and self-distribution.

E. Any manufacturing distillery that engages in self-distribution shall be subject to LAC Title 55, Part VII.

Acts 2023, No. 127, §1.

§83. Interposed persons

No permit shall be issued to any person who is an interposed person for the owner or proprietor of a business. The commissioner may require a full disclosure, in writing and under oath, of the details of the operation of any person it suspects of being interposed for another. The commissioner may summarily rule before the commissioner for examination, any person suspected of being an interposed person. A person who is subsidized, financed, or employed by a liquor manufacturer to operate a business without disclosing the ownership of the liquor manufacturer shall be considered an interposed person for the liquor manufacturer under this Chapter.

- *Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §7; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§84. Misstatement or suppression of fact in application

Any misstatement or suppression of fact in an application or accompanying affidavit is a ground for denial of permit.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§85. Combination of manufacturer, wholesale, and retail business prohibited; exceptions

Except as provided in Paragraphs (1) through (7) of this Section, no person shall, at the same time, engage in business as a manufacturer, manufacturing distiller, or wine producer and as a wholesaler; as a wholesaler and as a manufacturer, manufacturing distiller, or wine producer; as a manufacturer, manufacturing distiller, or wine producer and as a retailer; as a retailer and as a manufacturer, manufacturing distiller, or wine producer; as a wholesaler and as a retailer; or as a retailer and as a wholesaler of any regulated beverage. However:

(1) Any person who, from January 1, 1940, until July 28, 1948, was continuously a duly licensed manufacturer in the state of any established brand of alcoholic beverage and sold alcoholic beverages at wholesale and retail may be issued, subject to the other requirements of this Chapter, permits as a manufacturer and as a wholesaler and as a retailer of alcoholic beverages.

(2) Any person who, from January 1, 1947, until July 28, 1948, was the holder of a wholesale or retail permit, or of both, may procure, subject to the other requirements of this Chapter, permits under this Chapter either as a wholesaler or as a retailer, or as both.

(3) Any corporation, which on January 31, 2003, had held a wholesale dealer permit continuously for at least the past three years and whose officer, director, or stockholder is also an officer, director, or stockholder of a manufacturer, may be issued a wholesale dealer permit.

(4) A wine producer may sell or serve its finished product at retail directly to consumers at its winery.

(5) Provided that wine producers comply with the provisions of R.S. 26:90, wine producers who own and operate one or more wineries, may sell or serve their finished products at retail directly to consumers at fairs, festivals, farmers' markets and similar venues defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(6) Provided that manufacturing distillers comply with the provisions of R.S. 26:90, manufacturing distillers who own and operate one or more manufacturing distilleries may sell or serve their finished products at retail directly to consumers at farmers markets and similar venues defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, wine producers who operate one or more wineries may sell and ship directly to a consumer in Louisiana, provided that the total amount of sparkling wine or still wine shipped to any single household address does not exceed twelve cases of wine per adult person per household address per calendar year. The packing in which the sparkling wine or still wine is shipped shall be received by a person twenty-one years of age or older. A person receiving a package of sparkling wine or still wine shall present proof of age as provided in R.S. 26:90 at the time of delivery.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 808, §1, eff. June 30, 2006; Acts 2011, No. 327, §1, eff. June 29, 2011; Acts 2018, No. 606, §1; Acts 2019, No. 181, §1, eff. July 1, 2019; Acts 2023, No. 129, §1.

§85.1. *Repealed by Acts 2015, No. 62, §2.*

§85.2. Museum permit; requirements; authorizations; circumstances

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any person who holds a valid manufacturer's permit issued by the state of Louisiana and operates a museum facility within a historic preservation district that is historical in nature, designed to provide information regarding the history of and feature the manufacturer's product to public visitors to the facility and in which guided tours are provided to such visitors may, if otherwise eligible for an AR exception permit or an AG exception permit, as provided in this Title, apply for and receive a special permit which is limited authorization for the sale of special decanters or commemorative bottles produced by the manufacturer exclusively for sale within the museum facility, for the provision of a sample to museum visitors of the manufacturer's product, of up to one ounce serving per visitor, contained in the special decanter or commemorative bottle as part of an educational program offered to visitors of the historic museum facility, and to conduct tastings and samplings within the museum facility of the manufacturer's product. Such permit shall be known as a "museum permit".

B. A wholesaler shall permit a museum permit holder to deliver directly a special decanter or commemorative bottle to the museum facility operated by the permit holder; however, the wholesaler shall include the amounts delivered in its inventory and depletions for purposes of tax collection imposed pursuant to this Title.

Acts 2005, No. 134, §1, eff. June 22, 2005.

§86. Authority of commissioner and local authorities to withhold permit

The commissioner with respect to state permits and municipal authorities and parish governing authorities with respect to local permits may withhold the issuance of permits in the manner and under the terms and conditions specified in this Chapter.

- Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.

§87. Procedure for determination to issue or withhold permit

A. The right to determine what persons shall or shall not be licensed under this Chapter shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) Municipal authorities and parish governing authorities shall, independently of the commissioner, investigate all applications filed with them for local permits, and shall withhold the issuance of a permit where that action is justified under the provisions of this Chapter. The decision to withhold a local permit shall be made within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of the application. Within that period, the withholding authority shall notify the commissioner in writing that it is withholding the permit and give the reason therefor. Upon receipt of this notice, supported by reasons enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter, the commissioner shall withhold issuance of the applicant's state permit. Within five calendar days after the receipt of the notice from the local authorities, the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the action and shall assign the reasons therefor. Such notice shall be either delivered to the applicant in person or sent to him by registered mail at the business address given in his last application. When so addressed and mailed, it shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant.

(2) The commissioner shall investigate all applications for state permits and shall withhold the issuance of the permit where that action is justified under the provisions of this Chapter. The decision to withhold the permit shall be made within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of the application. Within that period, the commissioner shall notify in writing the municipal authority or parish governing authority, as the case may be, where the applicant has his place of business, that it is withholding the permit and shall give his reasons therefor. Upon receipt of this notice, the governing authorities of the municipality or parish, as the case may be, shall withhold the issuance of the local permit. Within five calendar days of the decision to withhold the permit the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the withholding of the permit and shall assign the reasons therefor. Such notice shall be either delivered to the applicant in person or sent to him by certified mail at the mailing address given in his last application. When so addressed and mailed, it shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant.

(3) Any person may oppose the issuance of any permit by filing with the commissioner a sworn petition of opposition within thirty-five days of the date the application for a state permit was received. If this petition is timely filed, the commissioner shall withhold the state permit and immediately notify the proper local authority, who shall withhold the local permit. The commissioner shall summon the applicant and hold a hearing on the petition of opposition in the manner provided by this Chapter.

B. No petition of opposition shall be acted upon by the commissioner unless the petitioner states in an affidavit that he, together with witnesses, if any, will appear at the hearing to establish the allegations of the petition and unless the petition sets forth facts constituting a cause or causes enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter for the withholding of a permit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 69, §1, eff. May 16, 2014.

§88. Renewal of permit

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, persons holding permits under this Chapter, whether state or local, shall annually file application for renewal thereof for the ensuing year and pay the permit fees in accordance with this Chapter and the rules and regulations established by the commissioner. If a dealer fails to file the application and pay the permit fees by the date established by the commissioner, there shall be added to the fee, in addition

to other penalties provided in this Chapter, a delinquency penalty of five percent if the failure is for not more than thirty days, with an additional five percent for each additional thirty days or fraction thereof during which the failure continues. If the dealer fails to make his application by the date established by the commissioner, the commissioner may, without notice or hearing, suspend his right to do business.

B. Any dealer whose application for renewal is filed before the date established by the commissioner may continue business until issuance of the new permit, under the previous permit if it has not been suspended or revoked or the new permit withheld or denied.

C. Renewal permits may be withheld or denied on the same grounds and in the same manner as an original permit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1.

§89. Form of application for renewal of permit

The commissioner may, by regulation, prescribe the form of application to be used when the applicant is not seeking a new permit but only the renewal of a current permit held by him. Nothing in this regulation shall alter the qualifications required in this Chapter.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1.*

§90. Acts prohibited on licensed premises; suspension or revocation of permits

A. No person holding a retail dealer's permit, and no person permitted to sell alcoholic beverages at retail to consumers, and no agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant of any such person shall do or permit any of the following acts to be done on or about the licensed premises:

(1)(a) Sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of twenty-one years, unless such person submits any one of the following means of identification or a similar means of verification provided through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner:

(i) A valid, current, Louisiana driver's license which contains a photograph of the person presenting the driver's license.

(ii) A valid, current, driver's license of another state which contains a photograph of the person and birth date of the person submitting the driver's license.

(iii) A valid, current, special identification card issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 containing a photograph of the person submitting the identification card.

(iv) A valid, current, passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country or nation, that contains a permanently attached photograph of the person and the date of birth of the person submitting the passport or visa.

(v) A valid, current, military or federal identification card issued by the federal government containing a photograph of the person and date of birth of the person submitting the identification card.

(vi) A valid, current, special identification card of another state which contains a photograph of the person and birth date of the person submitting the identification card.

(b) Each form of identification listed above must on its face establish the age of the person as twenty-one years or older, and there must be no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification. No form

of identification mentioned above shall be accepted as proof of age if it is expired, defaced, mutilated, or altered. If the state identification card or lawful identification submitted is a duplicate, the person shall submit additional identification which contains the name, date of birth, and photograph of the person. A duplicate driver's license shall be considered lawful identification for the purposes of this Paragraph, and a person shall not be required to submit additional information containing the name, date of birth, and picture of the person. In addition, an educational institution identification card, check cashing identification card, or employee identification card shall not be considered as lawful identification for the purposes of this Paragraph.

(2) Sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person.

(3)(a) Intentionally entice, aid, or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages or beer are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away. The provisions of this Section shall in no way prohibit the presence of any person under the age of eighteen years on or about a licensed premises for any function sponsored by a religious or charitable organization with tax exempt status under Section 501(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, or by a fraternal beneficiary society with tax exempt status under 501(8) of the said code, and no alcoholic beverages are sold, handled, given away, or accessible during the presence of any such person.

(b) Permit any person under eighteen years of age to work in any capacity unless that person is a musician performing in a band on the premises under written contract for a specified period of time by the permittee, and the musician is under direct supervision of his parent or legal guardian.

(4) Permit any prostitute to frequent the licensed premises or to solicit patrons for prostitution on the licensed premises.

(5) Sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on or about the licensed premises of any kind or type of alcoholic beverage, the sale or possession of which is not authorized under his permit, except as provided for in R.S. 26:793(A)(5).

(6) Intentionally conduct illegal gambling, as defined by law, on the premises described in the application for the permit.

(7) Employ or permit persons, commonly known as B drinkers, to solicit patrons for drinks and to accept drinks from patrons and receive therefor any commission or remuneration in any other way.

(8)(a) Employ anyone under the age of eighteen in any capacity in an establishment where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business unless the minor is a musician performing in a band on the premises under written contract with the permittee for a specified time period and is under the direct supervision of his parent or guardian during such time. If the sale of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the main business of the establishment, anyone under the age of eighteen may be employed as long as the minor's employment does not involve the sale, mixing, dispensing, or serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.

(b) If the sale or handling of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the main business and alcoholic beverages are not sold for consumption on the premises, an employee under the age of eighteen years may be permitted to participate in the sale of packaged alcoholic beverages to collect the price and taxes and issue receipts therefor, or may be permitted to bag packaged alcoholic beverages, or both, where immediate supervision is provided.

(9) Fail to keep the premises clean and sanitary.

(10) Permit the playing of pool or billiards by any person under eighteen years of age, or permit such a person to visit or frequent the licensed premises operating a pool or billiard hall, except in a structure where the position of the pool or billiards playing area is separate and distinct from the area where alcoholic beverages are dispensed to patrons.

(11) Illegally sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on or about the licensed premises of any kind or type of controlled dangerous substances or other illegal substances.

(12) Accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program "SNAP" electronic benefit transfer cards as payment for alcoholic beverages in violation of the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., and any federal regulation issued pursuant thereto.

(13) Permit any disturbance of the peace or obscenity, or any lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment, conduct, or practices on the licensed premises.

(14)(a) Play live or recorded music which is so unreasonably intrusive or offensive as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of the property of a person residing within two hundred feet of the premises. This prohibition shall not apply to any licensed premises which are not located within two hundred feet of a residence or which were not located within two hundred feet of a residence on the date that the first permit was granted for the premises or to any licensed premises which are not located in an unzoned unincorporated area. This prohibition shall not apply to any premises which provide an entry area with two separate doors or sets of doors separating the exterior of the entrance from the area where music is played. Any licensed premises which are not, on the effective date of this Paragraph, in compliance with the provisions of this Paragraph, shall have a reasonable time either to modify the premises to comply with this Paragraph or to cease the playing of music as described herein.

(b) Any person residing within two hundred feet of licensed premises on which is played live or recorded music which is so unreasonable, intrusive, or offensive as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of his property shall have a cause of action for damages and may obtain injunctive relief if the premises are not in compliance with the provisions of this Paragraph.

(15) Sell or serve any alcoholic beverages at a price fixed on an "all you can drink" basis after the hour of 10:00 p.m.

(16)(a) Sell, deliver, or give away any alcoholic beverage for dispensation by means of an alcoholic beverage vaporizer.

(b) Purchase, possess, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer on the licensed premises or any area related to the licensed business over which the licensee exercises control or for which the licensee is responsible.

(c) Allow or permit any customer or person to bring, keep, maintain, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer on the licensed premises or any area related to the licensed business over which the licensee exercises control or for which the licensee is responsible.

B. The following acts or conduct on licensed premises are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of high alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct or acts are permitted:

(1) Employment or use of any person in the sale or service of alcoholic 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 (1) of this Subsection.

(3) Encouraging or permitting any person on the licensed premises to touch, caress or fondle the breasts, buttocks, anus, or genitals of any other person.

(4) Permitting any employee or person to wear or use any device or covering, exposed to view, which simulates the breast, genitals, anus, pubic hair, or any portion thereof.

C. Acts or conduct on licensed premises in violation of this Section are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of high alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct and acts are permitted.

D. Live entertainment is permitted on any licensed premises, except that no permittee shall permit any person to perform acts of or acts which simulate:

(1) Sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, bestiality, oral copulation, flagellation, or any sexual acts which are prohibited by law.

(2) The touching, caressing or fondling of the breast, buttocks, anus, or genitals.

(3) The displaying of the pubic hair, anus, vulva, genitals, or nipple of the female breast.

E. Subject to the provisions of Subsection D of this Section, entertainers whose breasts or buttocks are exposed to view shall perform only upon a stage at least eighteen inches above the immediate floor level and removed at least three feet from the nearest patron and shall be twenty-one years of age or older.

F. No permittee shall permit any person to use artificial devices or inanimate objects to depict any of the prohibited activities described above.

G. The following acts or conduct on licensed premises are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of high alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct or acts are permitted, including 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 breast, 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.

H. Violation of this Section by a retail dealer's agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant shall be considered the retail dealer's act for purposes of suspension or revocation of a permit.

I. Violation of this Section is punishable as provided in R.S. 26:171 and is also sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a permit.

J. Notwithstanding the issuance of a permit by way of renewal, the commissioner may revoke or suspend such permit, as prescribed by this Chapter, for violations of this Section occurring during the permit period immediately preceding the issuance of such permit.

K. Allow the sale, dispensing, or distribution of beverages of high alcoholic content in any type of automatic mechanical vending machine activated by the use of a coin, token, or similar instrument except in Class A establishments pursuant to rules promulgated by the commissioner in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. Such rules shall include procedures for the prevention of access to the machines by underage or intoxicated persons. The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to establishments exempt from holding permits under this Chapter.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 363, §1; Acts 1962, No. 463, §8; Acts 1968, No. 165, §1; Acts 1974, No. 451, §1; Acts 1974, No. 496, §1; Acts 1981, No. 130, §1; Acts 1982, No. 82, §1; Acts 1985, No. 243, §1; Acts 1985, No. 412, §1, eff. July 10, 1985; Acts 1986, No. 376, §1; Acts 1986, No. 1007, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 168, §1; Acts 1991, No. 985, §1; Acts 1992, No. 96, §1; Acts 1992, No. 602, §1; Acts 1992, No. 683, §1; Acts 1993, No. 623, §2; Acts 1995, No. 639, §2; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §2; Acts 2005, No. 83, §1; Acts 2006, No. 147, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 28, §1; Acts 2012, No. 764, §1; Acts 2014, No. 357, §1; Acts 2016, No. 395, §1; Acts 2018, No. 170, §1; Acts 2019, No. 303, §1.

§90.1. Licensed manufacturing distillers; contracted private events

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a manufacturing distillery as defined in R.S. 26:2 may lease its facility to a person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter for no more than twelve contracted private events per year during which food and alcoholic beverages not distilled at that licensed facility may be served to guests of the contracted private event by a caterer holding a permit issued pursuant to this Title if a copy of the lease is provided to the commissioner at least ten days prior to the event.

B. The manufacturing distiller may charge a reasonable rental fee to the person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter for the contracted private event.

C. The manufacturing distillery may serve to guests alcoholic beverages distilled at that licensed facility. The manufacturing distillery shall not charge the person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter more than its standard prices for the products.

Acts 2023, No. 127, §1.

§91. Additional causes for suspension or revocation of permits; fines

A. In addition to any other causes enumerated in this Chapter, the commissioner may suspend or revoke any permit for any one of the following causes:

(1) If the applicant or any of the persons who must possess the same qualifications failed to possess the qualifications required in R.S. 26:80 at the time of application or fails to maintain such qualifications during the licensed year.

(2) If there was any misstatement or suppression of fact in the application for the permit or if applicant, licensee, or any other person required to meet the qualifications of an applicant, with the intent to misstate or suppress, fails to provide information and documentation, known of at the time of application or learned of at any time after the issuance of a permit, that may reveal any fact material to a suitability determination or knowingly supplies information, during the initial application or following the issuance of a permit, which is untrue or misleading as to a material fact pertaining to the provisions of R.S. 26:80.

(3) If the permit was issued to an interposed person in contravention of R.S. 26:83.

(4) If the permit was granted to any person who is or has been engaged in an alcoholic beverage business with a person whose application for a permit has been denied or whose permit has been revoked.

(5) If the holder of any permit has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction of any one of the following offenses:

(a) Violation of the Sunday closing law.

(b) Violation of any municipal or parish ordinance providing for Sunday closing hours.

(c) Violation of any municipal or parish ordinance enacted pursuant to the authorization of this Chapter.

(6) If, without a proper license, a retailer allows any person to consume any alcoholic beverage on the licensed premises or on any parking lot or open or closed space within or contiguous to the licensed premises.

(7) If any dealer or any person listed in R.S. 26:80(B) violates or has violated any provision of this Chapter.

(8) If any dealer fails to pay any excise taxes due by any regulated business to any parish or municipality.

(9) If the holder of any retail dealer's permit, or his agent, employee, or representative allows the placement or operation of a video draw poker device upon his licensed premises in violation of Part V-B of Chapter 14 of Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

B. In addition to any other causes enumerated in this Chapter, the commissioner shall suspend or revoke any permit of any dealer that fails to pay any sales taxes, withholding taxes, Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District hotel occupancy taxes, Ernest N. Morial New Orleans Exhibition Hall Authority taxes, or taxes due to the state for the sale of beverages of high alcoholic content, beverages of low alcoholic content, or tobacco.

C. No retail dealer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates shall require a wholesaler of such beverages to obtain a license or permit, whether or not accompanied by a fee, from a retailer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates for the privilege of soliciting for sale or selling alcoholic beverages to the retailer. For purposes of this Subsection, fees shall not mean allowances, incentives, or any other recognized market practices.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 450, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1991, No. 1062, §2, eff. July 30, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 691, §1, eff. June 22, 1995; Acts 2012, No. 27, §1; Acts 2019, No. 282, §1, eff. June 11, 2019.

§92. Proper petitioners in action by commissioner to suspend or revoke permit

The commissioner, the secretary of the Department of Revenue, municipal authorities, governing authorities of parishes, sheriffs, law enforcing authorities, citizens, and any trade organization consisting of manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages through its authorized representative have the right to have a permittee cited by the commissioner to show cause why his permit or permits should not be suspended or revoked.

- Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 805, §1, eff. June 27, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2.

§93. Procedure for suspending or revoking permit

The procedure for the suspension or revocation of permits shall be substantially as follows:

A. The commissioner shall have periodic examinations made of the business of all persons holding permits under this Chapter. If a violation of any provision of this Chapter or of any rule or regulation of the commissioner

is observed, the commissioner may give the permittee a written warning. If the permittee has been previously warned or if the violation is of a sufficiently serious nature, the commissioner may instruct any agent or employee of the commissioner to prepare and file, upon information and belief based upon the facts in hand, a petition for suspension or revocation of the permit, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the violation, and shall thereupon summon the permittee to appear and show cause why the permit should not be suspended or revoked.

B. The secretary of the Department of Revenue, municipal authorities, sheriffs, and other law enforcing officers shall have periodic investigations made of the business of all permittees within their respective jurisdictions. If any violation of any provision of this Chapter or of any rule or regulation of the commissioner is observed, such authorities may give the permittee a written warning. If the permittee has been previously warned or if the violation is of a sufficiently serious nature, they shall file an affidavit with the commissioner, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the violation. Thereupon, the commissioner shall summon the permittee to appear and show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

C. Any person may file with the commissioner or with the municipal officers or parish authorities a sworn petition requesting that a permit be suspended or revoked. If the petition is filed with the local authorities, they shall immediately transmit it to the commissioner. When such a petition is received by the commissioner, he shall summon the permittee to appear and show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

D. No such petition shall be considered by the commissioner unless sworn to by the petitioner in an affidavit which also affirms that the petitioner, together with witnesses, if any, will appear at the hearing to establish the allegations of the petition, and unless the petition sets forth facts constituting a cause or causes enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter for the suspension or revocation of a permit.

E. In accordance with the provisions of R.S. 49:977.3(C), the commissioner may order a summary suspension of a permit.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 360, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2011, No. 211, §1.

§94. Cause necessary to withholding, suspending, or revoking of permit

No permit shall be withheld, suspended, or revoked except for causes specified in this Chapter. If a person holds more than one permit and any one of them is suspended or revoked, the commissioner may suspend or revoke all of his permits.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§95. Convictions by court not essential to withholding, suspending, or revoking permits

Conviction by a court of violation of the provisions of this Chapter is not a condition precedent to the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit under this Chapter for a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter or of the commissioner's published rules. When there has been a previous criminal prosecution for the same or similar act upon which the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit is being considered, evidence of an acquittal in a court of competent jurisdiction is admissible in a proceeding before the commissioner. The commissioner shall withhold, suspend, or revoke permits for violations of this Chapter, regardless of any prosecution in the court or of the result of any such prosecution.

- *Amended by Acts 1960, No. 351, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§96. Revocation and suspensions not exclusive penalty

A.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, the commissioner may, in lieu of or in addition to revocation or suspension of a permit issued under the authority of this Chapter, impose the following schedule of fines to be paid into the state treasury for:

(a) A first offense, not less than fifty dollars but not more than five hundred dollars.

(b) A second offense that occurs within three years of the first offense, not less than two hundred fifty dollars but not more than one thousand dollars.

(c) A third offense that occurs within three years of the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars but not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

(2) A retail dealer who is required pursuant to R.S. 15:541.1 to post information regarding the National Human Trafficking Center hotline and fails to post such information may be assessed a fine in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

B. Any fine imposed upon any permittee or the revocation or suspension of a permit is in addition to and is not in lieu of or a limitation upon any other penalty imposed by law and not contained in this Chapter.

Amended by Acts 1979, No. 517, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2013, No. 430, §1.

§97. Status of premises after revocation of permit

When a permit is revoked for any legal cause, the commissioner may, at the same time, order that no state or local permit shall be issued covering the same premises until one year after the date of revocation.

- *Amended by Acts 1950, No. 361, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§98. Notice of hearing by commissioner

Whenever the commissioner is to hold a hearing pursuant to the provisions of this Part, he shall issue a written summons or notice thereof to the applicant or permittee, directing him to show cause why his application should not be refused or why his permit should not be suspended or revoked. The notice or summons shall state the time, place, and hour of the hearing, which shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty calendar days from the date of the notice. The notice or summons shall enumerate the cause or causes alleged for refusing the application or for suspending or revoking the permit. When a petition has been filed opposing the issuance of the permit or asking for its suspension or revocation, a copy of the petition shall accompany the notice or summons. All notices or summonses shall be either delivered to the applicant or permittee in person or sent by certified mail to the applicant or permittee and directed to him at the mailing address as given in his last application for the permit. When so addressed and mailed, notices or summonses shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant or permittee.

- *Amended by Acts 1974, No. 449, §1; Acts 1977, No. 157, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 69, §1, eff. May 16, 2014.*

§99. Place of hearing

Hearings by the commissioner shall, in his discretion, be held either at the state capital or in the parish in which the licensed premises in question is located.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§99.1. Participation in hearing by video conference

To the extent practicable, the commissioner may authorize the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing as authorized by this Chapter. Prior to utilizing such technology, the commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the methods and requirements of utilizing teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for conducting any hearings authorized by the provisions of this Chapter.

- *Acts 2011, No. 86, §1.*

§100. By whom conducted; record; briefs

Hearings may be held by the commissioner or by any person designated and authorized by the commissioner. If the hearing is to be held by a person designated by the commissioner, that person shall take an oath for the faithful performance of his duties. The oath may be administered by anyone qualified by law to administer oaths in this state. The commissioner, or the person designated to hold a hearing, may administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, accounts, and documents, and examine witnesses and receive testimony at the hearing. Whenever a hearing is conducted by a person designated by the commissioner to hold the hearing, the testimony received shall be reduced to writing and a transcript thereof, together with all documentary evidence, if any, and all written arguments or briefs submitted shall be made and certified by the hearing examiner to the commissioner for his consideration and decision.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§101. Contempt at hearings; penalty

If a person fails to comply with a subpoena issued by the commissioner or by any duly authorized person holding the hearing or if a witness refuses to testify in any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the person conducting the hearing shall adjudge him guilty of contempt and may fine him not more than one hundred dollars or imprison him for not more than thirty days, or both. The sheriff of the parish in which the hearing is held shall execute the judgment of contempt.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§102. Procedure when permittee or applicant fails to appear at hearing; continuances

If a permittee or applicant who has been notified of a hearing does not appear, the hearing may proceed without him and the commissioner may consider and dispose of the case, but in all cases the commissioner, upon application or ex propria motu, may grant continuances from time to time. If the continuance be granted to a fixed future date by written consent or in the presence of the permittee, applicant, or his counsel, no further notice of the hearing date need be given. In all other cases the same notice of hearing as in original hearings shall be given.

- *Amended by Acts 1950, No. 359, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§103. Basis for determination by commissioner to suspend or to revoke permit

In determining cases involving the suspension or revocation of permits, if the commissioner finds that the violation is of a minor nature, or that there are extenuating circumstances, or that there are reasonable grounds to expect that the permittee will not again violate any of the provisions of this Chapter, the commissioner may

suspend the permit for such time as he thinks proper. If the permittee has previously been fined or had a permit suspended or revoked, or if the violation is flagrant or serious, the commissioner may revoke the permit or permits and shall immediately notify the state and local authorities of this action. When the commissioner either suspends or revokes a permit, all permits to deal in beverages as herein defined and all similar local permits are ipso facto suspended or revoked without action on the part of state or local governing authorities. The commissioner shall retain jurisdiction to re-open cases at any time upon petition or ex propria motu, and for good cause shown may modify, revise, or reverse his former findings and decisions, and all such re-opened cases shall be heard and determined under the same rules of procedure as original cases.

- *Amended by Acts 1950, No. 305, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§104. Costs of hearings

In hearings of the commissioner which finally result in withholding the issuance of a permit or in suspending or revoking a permit, the commissioner shall assess the costs of the hearing to the applicant or permittee. The costs are recoverable by the commissioner in any appellate proceeding instituted by the applicant or permittee or in any other judicial proceeding.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§105. Decisions to withhold, suspend, or revoke permits final unless appealed and reversed

Decisions of the commissioner in withholding, suspending, or revoking permits and of local authorities in withholding permits are final and binding on all parties unless appealed in the manner provided in R.S. 26:106 and finally reversed by the courts.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§106. Appeals to courts

A. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner to withhold, suspend, or revoke a permit or of the local authorities to withhold a permit may, within ten days of the notification of the decision, take a devolutive appeal to the district court having jurisdiction of the applicant's or permittee's place of business, proposed or actual as the case may be. Such appeals shall be filed in the district courts in the same manner as original suits are instituted therein. The appeals shall be tried de novo. Either party may amend and supplement his pleadings and additional witnesses may be called and heard. When there has been a previous criminal prosecution for the same or similar act upon which the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit is being considered, evidence of an acquittal in a court of competent jurisdiction is admissible in the trial of the appeal.

B. Within ten calendar days of the signing of the judgment by the district court in any such appeal case, the commissioner or the applicant for a permit or permittee, as the case may be, may devolutively appeal the judgment to the appellate court of proper jurisdiction. These appeals shall be perfected in the manner provided for in civil cases and shall be devolutive only. If the district court determines that the decision of the commissioner or of the local authorities in withholding, suspending, or revoking the permit was in error, the decision of the commissioner or local authorities shall not be voided if the commissioner or local authorities take an appeal to the court of appeals in the time provided for suspensive appeals.

Amended by Acts 1960, No. 351, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§107. Summary proceedings on appeal

All proceedings in the district and appellate courts arising under this Part are civil in nature and shall be heard summarily by the court, without a jury, shall take precedence over other civil cases, and shall be tried in chambers or in open court, in or out of term.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§108. Interference by courts prohibited

The courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue restraining orders and writs of injunction restraining the commissioner as provided in the constitution, but no writ or order shall issue before a decision has been made by the commissioner either withholding the application for a permit, or suspending or revoking a permit under the provisions of this Chapter.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 463, §9; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part III. Regulatory Provisions

§141. Export of beverages controlled by commissioner

The commissioner may promulgate rules regulating the sale, handling, distribution, storage, and transportation of alcoholic beverages for delivery beyond the borders of the state. The failure to comply with any such rule shall, in addition to any other penalties imposed by this Chapter, be cause for the suspension or revocation of the dealer's permit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§142. Distribution through wholesalers only

Except as provided for in R.S. 26:71.3, 71.4, 82.1, 85, 271.1, and 359, no alcoholic beverage produced or manufactured inside or outside of this state shall be sold or offered for sale in Louisiana or shipped or transported into or within the state except to the holder of a wholesaler's permit and for delivery at the place of business of the wholesaler as shown in his permit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2005, No. 508, §1, eff. July 13, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 808, §1, eff. June 30, 2006; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2021, No. 380, §1; Acts 2023, No. 127, §1.

§143. Invoices and records of dealers

A. Every manufacturer and every wholesaler of alcoholic beverages shall, at the time of shipping or delivering, make a true duplicate invoice of each shipment showing full and complete details of each sale or delivery of the beverages. This invoice shall be retained for a period of two years for the inspection and use of the commissioner. They shall also keep a record of the manufacture and purchase of such beverages by them and shall hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the manufacture and purchase of these beverages subject to the inspection of the commissioner.

B. Retail dealers shall keep a record of all alcoholic beverages purchased by them and shall hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the purchase and sale of such alcoholic beverages for inspection by the commissioner or his agents.

C. In lieu of the invoices required herein for manufacturers and wholesalers, a computer-generated record may be used for the purposes of substantiating the details of each sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages. This record shall be retained for a period of two years for the inspection and use of the commissioner.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1999, No. 202, §1, eff. July 1, 1999.

§144. False invoice or bill of sale prohibited

No person shall use, exhibit, or present to the commissioner, or his agents or employees, any invoice or bill of sale that bears an untrue date or falsely states the nature or quantity of the goods therein listed.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§145. Refusal to allow inspection

No person shall refuse to allow the commissioner, or his agents or employees, to make an inspection of any place or business where alcoholic beverages are stored, sold, or handled, or otherwise hinder or prevent the inspection.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§146. Regulation of traffic in wines

In order to regulate the traffic in sparkling and still wines, the commissioner shall make and publish reasonable rules and regulations governing the manufacture, labeling, stocking, pricing, and advertising of all such wines. The rules so made shall conform to the substantive provisions of the labeling and advertising regulations issued under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act of the United States. No person shall have in his possession or sell, offer for sale, or distribute any sparkling or still wine not labeled in conformity with the regulations issued by the commissioner and no person shall publish or disseminate any advertisement for sparkling or still wine that does not conform to the regulations issued by the commissioner.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§147. Sale or keeping for sale in dry area; penalty

A. No person shall sell or keep for sale any alcoholic beverages for beverage and business purposes in any subdivision of the state where the sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited by law or ordinance.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§148. Form of payment; timely payment; penalty for violation

A. No manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall sell, offer to sell, or deliver any alcoholic beverage to any retail dealer in this state, and no retail dealer in alcoholic beverages shall buy or accept delivery for any such beverage, for any consideration other than cash or on terms requiring payment not later than the fifteenth day following that on which actual delivery is made, or by credit card payment where the credit card discount fees or merchant fees are added to the cost of the transaction as a convenience fee and the fees are paid by the retailer. If any payment is not made punctually when due, the vendor shall immediately notify the commissioner thereof and the commissioner shall promptly notify all manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the state of the default and thereafter no person shall sell any alcoholic beverage to the retailer in default on any other terms than cash

delivery, until otherwise authorized by the commissioner. Under penalty of suspension of his permit, the retailer who is in default shall pay his obligation in full within thirty days from the date it became due.

B. Whoever violates this Section may have his license suspended for not more than five days for the first offense and not more than thirty days for a subsequent offense. Each failure of a retail dealer to make payment for any default before the expiration of the period of suspension constitutes a subsequent offense. In addition, the retail dealer may be required to make payment in cash for all alcoholic beverages subsequently sold or delivered to him.

C. The commissioner shall make and publish rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Section.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2021, No. 278, §1.

§149. Refilling used containers prohibited; exception

No person shall refill an original container of alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic beverage or have in his possession any original container that has been so refilled, except for three gallon keg type containers of sparkling wine.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§150. Unfair practices

A. The commissioner shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to prevent any unfair practices in the sale of any "regulated beverages."

B. The following unfair practices are hereby prohibited:

(1) Misleading or fraudulent advertising or failure or inability to deliver advertised regulated beverages over a minimum period of twenty-four hours from date of advertising, unless the quantity for sale is specified in the advertisement in type as large as the largest used therein.

(2) Misleading or fraudulent substitution of regulated beverages for those ordered or sold.

(3) Adulterating, watering, or in any manner changing the original contents of any container of regulated beverages while in such container, or possessing containers so adulterated, watered, or changed.

(4) Violating any law or laws of this state defining or prohibiting unfair practices.

(5) Permitting, or acquiescing in, the indiscriminate solicitation or acceptance of regulated beverages, or unregulated beverages, from patrons by employees, or habitues, of the dealer's establishment on the licensed premises.

(6) Doing, permitting, or acquiescing in the doing or permitting, of any act or thing in connection with the sale of regulated beverages involving pricing or stocking or involving fraud, deception or coercion.

C.(1) No retail dealer of alcoholic beverages shall substitute one brand of alcoholic beverage for a brand that has been specifically requested by the customer, unless the customer consents to the substitution.

(2) For the purpose of this Subsection, "brand" means a kind, grade, make, or class of alcoholic beverage identified as being the product of a single manufacturer by a stamp, trademark, logo, or name.

(3) Violation of this Subsection by an agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant of a retail dealer shall be considered a violation by the retail dealer for the purpose of this Subsection.

(4) Anyone who violates the provisions of this Subsection may have his license suspended for not more than two days for the first offense, not less than five days nor more than thirty days for a second offense, and not less than thirty days nor more than one year for third and subsequent offenses. In addition, the commissioner may fine anyone violating this Subsection two hundred fifty dollars for the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for a second offense, and not less than two thousand dollars nor more than three thousand dollars on the third and subsequent offenses.

(5) In addition to the penalties set forth in this Subsection, the retail dealer may be liable in civil suit to the customer and to any dealer of the requested alcoholic beverage for damages which resulted from the substitution. The court shall award the prevailing party in such an action reasonable attorney fees and costs.

D. No retail dealer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates shall require a wholesaler of such beverages to obtain a license or permit, whether or not accompanied by a fee, from a retailer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates for the privilege of soliciting for sale or selling alcoholic beverages to the retailer. For purposes of this Subsection, fees shall not mean allowances, incentives, or any other recognized market practices.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 691, §1, eff. June 22, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 738, §1, eff. June 22, 1995.

§151. Permits necessary prior to purchase of alcoholic beverages

All retail dealers must possess a permit as a condition precedent to purchasing, receiving, or engaging in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages. An application may be withheld and a solicitor or his wholesaler who sells or delivers alcoholic beverages to the applicant may have their permits suspended or revoked for violation hereof.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§152. Forms for default notices and delinquent lists; rules for filing and publication

The commissioner shall prescribe forms for notices of default and for delinquent lists and shall make and publish rules and regulations to govern the filing of such notices and lists and the publication thereof.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

§153. Delivery of alcoholic beverages; certain retailers; third parties; requirements; limitations

A. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:71(A)(3)(b) or any retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption may deliver, either on the licensed premises itself or at a residential or commercial address designated by the consumer, products lawfully sold to and purchased by such consumer, provided that:

(1) The liquor retailer possesses a Class B permit as defined in R.S. 26:2 or possesses a permit that allows the retailer to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption.

(2) The liquor retailer or an employee of the liquor retailer processes at the Class B premises or at the premise permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption all payments initiated by a consumer that is transacting the purchase with the liquor retailer.

(3) The Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, assembles, packages, and fulfills each order at the permitted premises where the

order was processed using inventory located at that premises that was purchased from a permitted wholesale dealer.

(4) Deliveries to consumers are made only by the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, and only to consumers at a residential or commercial address in this state.

(5) The alcoholic beverages delivered are for personal consumption, not intended for resale, and are in a container sealed by the manufacturer of the alcoholic beverage. The delivery of an "open alcoholic beverage container" as defined in R.S. 32:300 is prohibited.

(6) Delivery of alcoholic beverages is permitted only in those areas where the retail sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted. Delivery shall be prohibited in any area where it is prohibited by the local governing authority. The delivery radius of a retailer shall not extend past the boundaries of the parish where the retailer's permitted establishment is located.

(7) Alcoholic beverages are not delivered to an address on a campus of any state college, university, or technical college or institute, any independent college or university, or any elementary or secondary school located in this state.

(8) Delivery is permitted only during the hours that the authorized retailer's permitted establishment is open to the public.

(9) At the time of delivery, the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, verifies that the recipient of the alcoholic beverage or beverages is not visibly intoxicated.

(10) At the time of delivery, the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, verifies the identity and age of the person accepting delivery of the order by validating a state-issued photo identification of the person or through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner. Additionally, a signature of the person receiving the delivery acknowledging receipt of the delivery and verifying their age shall be obtained.

(11) The retail dealer keeps a record of all deliveries of alcoholic beverages and retains such records for two years from the date of the delivery. The retail dealer shall make such records available to the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control upon request for the purpose of investigating and enforcing the provisions of this Title. The record of each delivery shall include:

- (a) The retail dealer's name, address, and permit number.
- (b) The name of the person who placed the order and the date, time, and method of the order.
- (c) The name of the employee making the delivery and the date, time, and address of the delivery.
- (d) The type, brand, and quantity of each alcoholic beverage delivered.
- (e) The name, date of birth, and signature of the person that received the delivery.

B. Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, any liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:71(A)(3)(b) or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, may use electronic means to do the following:

(1) Market the alcohol products it is licensed to sell.

(2) Receive and process purchase orders placed by a consumer of legal drinking age, which orders may then be delivered to such consumer on the licensed premises itself or at a residential or commercial address in this state designated by the consumer in accordance with Paragraph (A)(4) of this Section.

C. A Class B liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:71(A)(3)(b) or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption may market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products under this Section using electronic means owned, operated, and maintained by a third party, provided that:

(1) The permittee maintains ultimate control and responsibility over the sales transaction and transfer of physical possession of the alcoholic beverages.

(2) The permittee retains the sole discretion to determine whether to accept and complete an order or reject it, and the permittee or an employee of the permittee reviews and accepts or rejects each order.

(3) The permittee retains the independence to determine which alcoholic beverages are made available through electronic means, which alcoholic beverages are made available for delivery to the consumer at the licensed premises itself or at another address designated by the consumer, and the permittee shall independently set the price of such products.

(4) The purchase transaction takes place between the consumer and the permittee and the permittee appears as the retail dealer.

(5) Any credit or debit card information provided by a consumer to the third party for the purpose of transacting a purchase with a permittee is automatically directed to the permittee such that the permittee appears as the retail dealer at the time of purchase and on the receipt.

(6) The permittee, or an employee of the permittee, processes, at the premises that accepts the order, all payments initiated by a consumer that is transacting a purchase with the permittee.

(7) The alcoholic beverages are in the possession of the permittee prior to the permittee's processing of payment of such products.

(8) The permittee, or an employee of the permittee, assembles, packages, and fulfills each order at the premises that accepted the order.

(9) Deliveries to consumers are made by the permittee, or by an employee of the permittee.

(10) At the time of delivery, the permittee, or an employee of the permittee, verifies the identity and age of the person accepting delivery of the order by validating a state-issued photo identification of the person or through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner. Additionally, a signature of the person receiving the delivery acknowledging receipt of the delivery and verifying their age shall be obtained.

D. The relationship between the permittee and the third party pursuant to Subsection C of this Section shall be one of independent contractors, and neither party shall be deemed the employee, agent, or joint venturer of the other party under any circumstances or for any purposes.

E. The commissioner may promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act related to the requirements and qualifications for delivery.

F. If any provision of this Section, or its application to any person or circumstance, is determined by a court to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall be construed in accordance with the intent of the legislature to further limit rather than expand commerce in alcoholic beverages and to enhance strict regulatory control over taxation, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages through the three-tier regulatory system imposed by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law upon all alcoholic beverages.

Acts 2019, No. 436, §1, eff. June 22, 2019.

Part IV. Penal Provisions

§171. General penalty

Whoever violates any provision of this Chapter or any rule or regulation of the commissioner, where no other penalty is provided for in this Chapter, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

- *Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.*

CHAPTER 2. ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL AND TAXATION

Part I. Definitions

§241. Definitions

The following terms have the respective meanings ascribed to them except in those instances where the context indicates a different meaning:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout fruit juices, cider, or wine.

(2) "Beer outlet" means a place where any person draws or removes any malt beverages from containers for sale or consumption on the premises.

(3) "Beverages of high alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(4) "Beverages of low alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(5) "Brewing facility" means an establishment that brews beer and other malt beverages for the primary purpose of selling the brewed product for resale and that is authorized to sell or serve to the public beer or other malt beverages brewed at the facility for consumption on or off the licensed premises pursuant to and subject to the limitations in Paragraph (18) of this Section.

(6) "Case of wine" means nine liters of wine by volume which may be packaged in any of the following ways:

(a) Twelve seven-hundred-fifty-milliliter bottles.

(b) Six one-and-one-half-liter bottles.

(c) Three three-liter bottles.

(7) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control who shall be the assistant secretary of the office of alcohol and tobacco control in the Department of Revenue, or his duly authorized agents.

(8) "Dealer" means every person who manufactures alcoholic beverages within Louisiana for handling in Louisiana or who imports alcoholic beverages from any state, territory, possession, or foreign country for handling in Louisiana or who, not being able to prove that the tax levied by this Chapter has been previously paid, sells, offers for sale, or has in possession for sale or other handling beverages of high alcoholic content.

(9) "Delivery" for purposes of R.S. 26:307 means a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in a container sealed by the manufacturer of the alcoholic beverage by a liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:271(A)(3) or by a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption and their employees. Delivery shall be permitted only in those areas where the sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted. Delivery by a retailer shall not extend past the boundaries of the parish where the retailer's permitted establishment is located. Prior to delivering alcoholic beverages, a retailer shall give notice to and receive permission from the office of alcohol and tobacco control subject to rules promulgated by the commissioner as authorized by this Section.

(10) "Dinner theater" means an establishment that is a "restaurant establishment", as defined by R.S. 26:73(C)(1), where food orders are taken and food service is provided in both a restaurant dining area and where patrons are seated to view live theatrical productions or the showing of film, still pictures, electronic or digital reproductions, or other visual reproductions.

(11) "Electronic means" means internet-enabled technology and digital media, including but not limited to websites and consumer applications accessible through smart phones and other mobile devices.

(12) "Employee" for purposes of R.S. 26:307 means a W-2 employee of a liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:271(A)(3) or a W-2 employee of a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption. It shall not include 1099 contractors or independent contractors hired by a liquor retailer.

(13) "Handle" means sell, use, distribute, store, consume, or otherwise handle.

(14) "Liquor retailer" means any dealer, other than a manufacturer or wholesaler, who sells, offers for sale, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale or distribution any alcoholic beverages in any quantity.

(15) "Liquors" means all distilled or rectified alcoholic spirits, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, and all similar distilled alcoholic beverages, including all dilutions and mixtures of one or more of the foregoing, such as liquors, cordials, and similar compounds.

(16) "Liter" means a metric unit of capacity equal to one thousand cubic centimeters at four degrees celsius, and it is equivalent to 33.814 United States fluid ounces. For the purposes of this Part, a liter is subdivided into one thousand equal milliliters.

(17)(a) "Malt beverages" for purposes of R.S. 26:287(A)(9) and (10) and 741 only means all beverages, regardless of alcoholic content, as defined in this Paragraph and all beverages of low alcoholic content as defined in this Section.

(b) "Malt beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume" means beverages obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or by a brewing process or concoction of barley or other grain, malt, sugars, and hops in water, including among other things, ale, beer, stout, porter, and the like. Malt beverages are exclusive of all "liquors" whether they be defined as intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or as alcoholic, vinous, or malt liquors, or however otherwise defined as liquors, which are produced by distillation.

(c) "Malt beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume" means beverages obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or by a brewing process or concoction of barley or other grain, malt, sugars, and hops in water, including among other things, ale, beer, stout, porter, and the like. Malt beverages are exclusive of all "liquors" whether they be defined as intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or as alcoholic, vinous, or malt liquors, or however otherwise defined as liquors, which are produced by distillation.

(18) "Manufacturer or brewer" means any person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through any agency, person, or establishment, engages in the making, blending, rectifying, brewing, or other processing of alcoholic beverages in Louisiana or outside the state for shipments to licensed wholesale dealers within the state subject to the provisions of R.S. 26:364. A manufacturer or brewer who operates a brewing facility entirely located in the state of Louisiana may sell or serve:

(a) Only those products brewed at that facility to the public only at that facility for consumption on or off the premises but not for resale. The total amount of such sales to the public for any given month shall not exceed ten percent of the total amount of product brewed at that facility monthly or two hundred fifty barrels, whichever is

greater. Any manufacturer or brewer who sells its products to the public pursuant to this Subparagraph shall remit all state and parish or municipal sales and excise taxes to the proper tax collecting authority for all products sold to the public. A manufacturer or brewer who sells or serves its products to the public pursuant to this Subparagraph shall comply with all local zoning laws and regulations.

(b) Notwithstanding the restrictions in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph and provided that a manufacturer or brewer does not violate the provisions of R.S. 26:286, manufacturers or brewers who own and operate a brewing facility entirely located in the state of Louisiana may sell or serve their finished products at retail directly to consumers at a farmer's market and similar venues defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The manufacturer or brewer shall give notice of its intent to sell its product to the commissioner at least five days in advance of the initial date of the farmer's market and any product sold at the market shall be offered at a price consistent with the current price in that geographical area.

(19) "Microbrewer" means any person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through any agency, engages in the making, blending, rectifying, or other processing of beer or other malt beverages for retail sale in an amount not to exceed twelve thousand five hundred barrels per year.

(20) "Microbrewery" means a retail establishment wherein beer and other malt beverages are brewed in small quantities, not to exceed twelve thousand five hundred barrels per year, and where such beverages are sold at retail for consumption on or off the licensed premises.

(21) "Package house-Class B" means a place consisting of no less than five hundred square feet of public habitable area which sells alcoholic beverages in factory sealed containers for transportation and consumption off the premises and where no person is allowed to tamper with or otherwise disrupt the manufacturer's seal on or about the licensed premises.

(22) "Premises", or "premises to be licensed", means the building or that part of the building as defined in the application for the permit in which beverages of low alcoholic content are sold, except in cases where such beverages are regularly sold or served outside the building, the terms shall also include such outside area.

(23) "Ready-to-drink beverage" means an alcoholic beverage containing low or high alcohol content, as defined in this Section and R.S. 26:2, that is prepackaged, premeasured, and premixed to be sold in a manufacturer-sealed container ready for immediate consumption.

(24) "Retail dealer" means every person who offers for sale, exposes for sale, has in his possession for sale or distribution, or sells alcoholic beverages in any quantity to persons other than licensed wholesale or retail dealers.

(25) "Secondary location" means a permitted brewing facility that is owned wholly by a brewer who operates two brewing facilities entirely located in the state of Louisiana.

(26) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Revenue, or his duly authorized agents.

(27) "Self-distribution" means distribution by a brewer who operates a brewing facility entirely located in the state of Louisiana to a retailer holding a Class A permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.1 or 271.2, a Class B permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71 or 271, a Class C permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.2 or 271.3, or a Type A, B, or C temporary alcoholic beverage permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:793.

(28) "Sparkling wine" means champagne and any other effervescent wine charged with carbon dioxide, whether artificially or as the result of secondary fermentation of the wine within the container.

(29) "Still wine" means any noneffervescent wine, including any fortified wine, vermouth, any artificial imitation wine, any compound sold as "still wine", and any fruit juice.

(30) "Third party" means an independent technology company that operates a website or consumer application on which independent liquor retailers market their products. Such third-party company shall not deal, handle, sell, offer for sale, or possess for sale alcoholic beverages or process payments for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

(31) "Third-party platform" means a third-party service that is licensed to do business in the state of Louisiana that performs work with its own employees or agents for which the platform is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099.

(32) "Wholesale dealer of malt beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume" means those persons who sell malt beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume and alcoholic beverages of low alcoholic content to licensed wholesale dealers or licensed retail dealers exclusively, within the state or to any person for delivery beyond the borders of the state to a licensed dealer in that state and who conduct a bona fide wholesale business and maintain a warehouse or warehouses for the storage and warehousing of malt beverages and alcoholic beverages of low alcoholic content in the area where domiciled and licensed by the state, and conduct and maintain systematic and regular solicitations, distribution, deliveries, and sales of said beverages to licensed retail dealers located within the boundary of each parish, municipality, or geographic area, as contractually defined between the wholesaler and his supplier, in which the wholesale dealer makes any sale or delivery.

(33) "Wholesale dealer of malt beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume" means those persons who sell malt beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume and alcoholic beverages of low alcoholic content to licensed wholesale dealers or licensed retail dealers exclusively, within the state or to any person for delivery beyond the borders of the state to a licensed dealer in that state and who conduct a bona fide wholesale business and maintain a warehouse or warehouses for the storage and warehousing of malt beverages and alcoholic beverages of low alcoholic content in the area where domiciled and licensed by the state, and conduct and maintain systematic and regular solicitations, distribution, deliveries, and sales of said beverages to licensed retail dealers located within the boundary of each parish, municipality, or geographic area, as contractually defined between the wholesaler and his supplier, in which the wholesale dealer makes any sale or delivery.

Acts 1989, No. 781, §1; Acts 1993, No. 111, §1; Acts 1993, No. 920, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2015, No. 62, §1; Acts 2019, No. 181, §1, eff. July 1, 2019; Acts 2019, No. 436, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 115, §1, eff. June 9, 2020; Acts 2021, No. 71, §1; Acts 2022, No. 467, §1; Acts 2025, No. 207, §1.

§242. Self-distribution

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a brewer who operates a brewing facility located entirely in the state of Louisiana that produces less than five thousand barrels of beer or other malt beverages annually at the brewing facility and holds both an in-state manufacturer's permit and a brewer's self-distribution permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:271 may self-distribute to the following:

(1) A secondary location wholly owned by the brewer holding the self-distribution permit.

(2) A retailer holding a Class A permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.1 or 271.2, a Class B permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71 or 271, a Class C permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71.2 or 271.3, or a Type A, B, or C temporary alcoholic beverage permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:793.

B. A brewer who operates a brewing facility located entirely in the state of Louisiana may obtain a permit to self-distribute beer or other malt beverages brewed at its brewing facility under the following conditions:

(1)(a) The quantity of beer brewed at the brewing facility that is self-distributed to a secondary location shall be included in the quantity limitations for selling products for on- or off-the-premises consumption in R.S. 26:241(18) for the producing brewing facility and shall not exceed an amount greater than fifty percent of the secondary location facility's production of beer for the previous month.

(b) If a brewer self-distributes to a secondary location, the brewing facility at which the beer is produced shall maintain no less than a ten-barrel brewing system and the secondary location shall maintain no less than a five-barrel brewing system.

(2) If a brewer self-distributes to retailers the following shall apply:

(a) No more than three thousand barrels of beer brewed at the brewing facility may be self-distributed to all retailers annually.

(b) The product shall be offered at a standard price to all retailers.

(3) The brewer or brewing facility does not have an existing distribution agreement with a permitted wholesale dealer.

(4) The brewer or brewing facility owns or leases warehouse space that shall be maintained separate from the brewing facility.

(5) The brewer or brewing facility owns or leases delivery equipment dedicated for the primary use of distribution and delivery of only those products brewed at the brewing facility.

(6) The brewer shall remit all state sales and excise taxes on all beer or other malt beverages produced at its brewing facility that is self-distributed to a secondary location. The secondary location shall remit all parish or municipal sales and excise taxes on any amount received through self-distribution by the brewer to the proper tax collecting authority for all products sold to the public.

(7) The brewer or brewing facility shall provide a monthly report of all sales from the brewing facility and all sales from self-distribution to the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

C. A brewing facility may enter into a distribution agreement with a permitted wholesale dealer or make application for a self-distribution permit. However, no brewing facility shall distribute through the permitted wholesale dealer and self-distribution.

D. Any brewing facility that engages in self-distribution shall be subject to LAC Title 55, Part VII.

Acts 2022, No. 467, §1.

§243. Transfer

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a brewer who operates a brewing facility located entirely within the state of Louisiana and who holds an in-state manufacturer's permit may use a wholesaler, for a set fee, to transfer beer or other malt beverages brewed at the brewing facility to another brewing facility in the

state owned wholly by the brewer to sell or serve to the public for consumption on or off the licensed premises under the following circumstances:

(1) A transferring brewing facility shall maintain no less than a ten-barrel brewing system. A receiving brewing facility owned wholly by the transferring brewing facility shall maintain no less than a five-barrel brewing system.

(2) The quantity of beer transferred shall be included in the quantity limitation for selling products by a brewer to the public for on or off the licensed premises consumption in R.S. 26:241(18) for the brewing facility receiving the transferred beer.

(3) The quantity of beer transferred shall not exceed an amount greater than fifty percent of the receiving brewing facility's production of beer for the previous month.

(4) The receiving brewing facility shall remit all state and parish or municipal sales and excise taxes to the proper tax collecting authority for all products received and sold to the public.

Acts 2022, No. 467, §1.

Part II. Permits For Dealers In Beverages Of Low Alcoholic Content

§271. Permits required; fees

A. Before engaging in the business of dealing in malt beverages or beverages of low alcoholic content, all manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and microbrewers shall obtain from the commissioner, according to established rules and regulations, a permit to conduct each separate manufacturing, wholesale, retail, or microbrewery business and shall pay for each permit a fee not to exceed the amounts provided for in the following schedule and in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act for each year the permit is valid:

(1)(a) Wholesaler dealers of malt beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume – one thousand dollars.

(b) Wholesaler dealers of malt beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume. To obtain this permit, the applicant shall hold the permit provided in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

(2) Retailers, Class A – There shall be three types of Class A retail permits for beverages of low alcoholic content:

(a) Class A – General which authorizes the retailer to sell for consumption on or off the licensed premises – seventy dollars for each place of business in the state.

(b) Class A-Restaurant – seventy dollars for each establishment in the state.

(c) Class A-Special – thirty dollars for each facility in the state.

(3) Retailers, Class B, which authorizes the retailer to sell in sealed containers prepared for transportation and consumption off the premises or any commercial airline which provisions its aircraft with beverages of low alcoholic content in sealed containers of any size at any airport regularly served by the permittee – seventy dollars.

(4) Retailers, Class C Package Store – seventy dollars.

(5) Microbrewer, which authorizes the holder of a Retailers, Class A permit to engage in the brewing of beer and other malt beverages at a single location in an amount not to exceed twelve thousand five hundred barrels, and which further authorizes the sale at retail of such brewed beverages from that location – one thousand dollars.

(6)(a) In-state manufacturers – one thousand dollars for each establishment in the state.

(b) Out-of-state manufacturers who do not maintain an establishment in the state.

(i) Manufacturers who sell less than ten thousand barrels – two hundred dollars.

(ii) All other out-of-state manufacturers – one thousand dollars.

(7) Brewers engaged in self-distribution – one thousand five hundred dollars.

B. The commissioner may require applicants to provide information that is reasonably necessary for the administration of this Section, and may prepare appropriate forms for such applications.

Acts 1989, No. 781, §1; Acts 1993, No. 111, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 63, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 144, §1; Acts 2003, No. 6, §1; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2012, No. 26, §1; Acts 2022, No. 467, §1.

§271.1. Microbrewery; retail sales on or off premises

A.(1) Any person who has properly obtained a microbrewer's permit as provided for in R.S. 26:271 shall be authorized to engage in the brewing of beer and other malt beverages in a quantity not to exceed twelve thousand five hundred barrels during the licensed year. The holder of such permit shall also be authorized to sell the manufactured beverages at retail for consumption on or off the licensed premises, if the holder also has been issued a Retailer, Class A permit.

(2) A licensed wholesaler may transfer from a permitted microbrewery to another permitted microbrewery up to fifty percent of the total manufactured beverages sold at the receiving microbrewery, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The microbrewery receiving the transferred manufactured beverages shall be wholly owned by the permitted microbrewery that brews the manufactured beverages authorized for transfer.

(b) The receiving microbrewery shall have, at a minimum, a five-barrel brewing system.

(c) The microbrewery transferring the manufactured beverages shall be responsible for paying all applicable federal, state, and local excise taxes on the transferred manufactured beverages.

(d) Only one permitted microbrewery within the same municipality shall be allowed to receive the transfer of manufactured beverages pursuant to this Section.

(3) A licensed wholesaler transferring the manufactured beverages pursuant to this Section shall be exempt from the provisions of R.S. 26:359(A).

B. The provisions of this Section shall not authorize the holder of a microbrewer's permit to sell the manufactured beverages at wholesale.

C. Beverages produced by a microbrewer shall be taxed in the same manner and at the same rate as beverages produced by other breweries, as provided by law.

Acts 1989, No. 781, §1; Acts 2022, No. 550, §1; Acts 2024, No. 575, §1.

§271.2. Class A permit; definitions

The commissioner shall issue the following four types of Class A retail permits for beverages of low alcoholic content:

(1) Class A-General:

(a) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to a retail outlet where beverage alcohol is sold on the premises for consumption on the premises by paying customers. Such an establishment must be equipped with a backbar or similar equipment for public display and to inform the public of brands and flavors offered for sale.

(b) A Class A-General retail establishment shall be staffed by a bartender whose primary duty is to open and/or prepare beverage alcohol products for consumption on the premises by paying customers, or prepared with an appropriate lid or cover on the container for take out service. Such an establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where a Class A-General retail outlet is located.

(c) Repealed by Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2.

(d) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to an establishment where the state law provides that no person under the age of eighteen years is allowed on the premises except as provided in R.S. 26:90(A)(8)(a).

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this Paragraph the commissioner shall not issue a Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content to a bona fide commercial film theater unless the bona fide commercial film theater complies with the requirements in R.S. 26:272(C)(1)(a), (b), and (c) and alcoholic beverage sales are physically segregated from all other concession sales and no one under the age of eighteen is allowed to enter the area where such alcoholic beverage sales are conducted.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this Paragraph, the commissioner may issue a Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content to any retail establishment for consumption of beverages of low alcoholic content on or off the premises. Such establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where the retail outlet is located. A Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content issued pursuant to the authority granted by this Subparagraph shall not be deemed or qualify as a prerequisite for the issuance of any other type license or permit issued by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

(g) The licensed premises of a Class A-General retail permit shall be able to accommodate a minimum of twenty-five patrons and contain no less than three hundred seventy-five square feet of public habitable floor area.

(h) A Class A-General retail establishment shall comply with the Louisiana Department of Health guidelines for the required number of public restrooms and their locations within the retail establishment and shall provide documentation of compliance from the office of public health.

(i) Any Class A-General retail permit application submitted prior to September 1, 2001, shall not be required to meet the qualifications set forth in Subparagraph (g) of this Paragraph.

(j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and subject to rules promulgated by the commissioner, a permit may be issued to a third party that has entered into a written agreement with a retail dealer for the delivery of alcoholic beverages pursuant to R.S. 26:308 if the third party and the written agreement meet all the requirements set forth in R.S. 26:308. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:271(A)(2), the permit fee for the permit issued pursuant to this Subparagraph shall be one thousand five hundred dollars.

(2) Class A-Restaurant:

(a) A Class A-Restaurant permit shall be issued only to a "restaurant establishment" as defined by R.S. 26:272(C)(1) or a dinner theater as defined in R.S. 26:241, and issued to a facility in conjunction with a Class "R" restaurant permit under the provisions of R.S. 26:272.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and subject to rules promulgated by the commissioner, in addition to the authority to contract with a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform as provided in R.S. 26:308, a permit may be issued to a "restaurant establishment" enabling the delivery of restaurant prepared food and malt beverages, ready-to-drink beverages, sparkling wine, and still wine, as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241 with its own employees or agents for which the retailer is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:271(A)(2), the permit fee for the permit issued pursuant to this Subparagraph shall be two hundred fifty dollars.

(3) Class A-Special:

(a) A Class A-Special permit shall be issued to any facility which is situated on state-owned land, and which is being developed or operated by the state for public purposes, without the necessity for a local permit from the parish or municipality, notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:81(B)(1) and (C), 273(A)(1), 281(B) and (C)(1), 582, and 595, if all other pertinent qualifications and conditions of this Title are satisfied, and such establishment meets all state zoning requirements as set forth by the state.

(b)(i) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall apply only to the Sabine River Authority Conference and Recreational Facility, located in Ward 3, Sabine Parish, Louisiana and shall be applicable only after the following proposition has been submitted to a local referendum election to the voters of Ward 3, Sabine Parish at the congressional general election to be held in 1994, with a favorable vote of a majority of votes cast, to wit:

"Shall the sale of alcoholic beverage of both high and low alcohol content for consumption on the premises be permitted at the Sabine River Authority Conference and Recreational Facility in Ward 3, Sabine Parish, Louisiana?"

(ii) This Subparagraph shall be the sole and only enabling act necessary to call this election, notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:587.

(c) A Class A-Special permit shall be issued to the convention center facility located in the city of Natchitoches.

(4) Class A-Restaurant-Conditional:

(a) Any retail establishment holding a Class A-General permit issued pursuant to this Section may be issued a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit provided it meets the requirements of R.S. 26:73(C)(1)(a), (b), (c), and (d) during the hours from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. each day of operation.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:286(A)(3)(a) or any other law to the contrary, any establishment which qualifies and receives a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit may permit any person under the age of eighteen on the premises between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.

(c) No additional fee shall be charged for the application or issuance of a Class-A-Restaurant-Conditional permit.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 63, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2; Acts 1997, No. 378, §1; Acts 2001, No. 214, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2006, No. 469, §1; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 287, §1; Acts 2014, No. 777, §1, eff. July 1, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2019, No. 433, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 115, §1, eff. June 9, 2020; Acts 2021, No. 71, §1.

§271.3. Class C Permit; definitions

A. For purposes of this Section, "Class C-Package Store" shall be defined as an establishment that meets all of the following:

(1) Operates as a place of business where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodity sold for off-premise consumption.

(2) Does not offer to sell, sell, or otherwise distribute motor fuel at the licensed establishment.

(3) Sells alcoholic beverages, including frozen specialty beverages, in closed containers prepared for transportation and consumption off the premises only.

(4) Has a public habitable floor area of no less than one thousand square feet.

(5) Does not allow any person under the age of eighteen to enter, visit, or loiter in or about the licensed establishment.

(6) Does not employ any person under the age of eighteen.

(7) Operates a package store whereby the primary sales of alcoholic beverages at the location are sales of factory-sealed containers for off-premises consumption. However, the retailer may sell alcoholic beverages for on-premise consumption not to exceed twenty percent of the business's annual revenue of alcoholic beverage sales. Such sales shall be subject to audits.

(8) Does not permit the mixing of alcoholic beverages or the sale and/or service of mixed alcoholic beverages on the premises of the licensed establishment; however, the mixing of frozen specialty beverages may be permitted according to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner pursuant to Subsection B of this Section.

B. The commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act related to the requirements, qualifications, and conduct of Class C-Package Store licensees.

Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2021, No. 314, §1.

§271.4. Package house-Class B permit

Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary and subject to rules promulgated by the commissioner, in addition to the authority to contract with a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform as provided in R.S. 26:308, a permit may be issued to a grocery store enabling the delivery of alcohol as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241(1)(a) with its own employees or agents for which the retailer is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:271(A)(2), the permit fee for the permit issued pursuant to this Section shall be two hundred fifty dollars.

Acts 2019, No. 433, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 115, §1, eff. June 9, 2020.

§272. Restaurant "R" permit; application; fees

A. The legislature hereby finds and declares that the food service industry is a viable industry in Louisiana with significant economic impact and finds that a restaurant establishment's purpose and primary function is to take orders for and serve food and food items. Such service of food may include the serving of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with meals.

B.(1) The commissioner shall issue, on proper application and payment of an administrative fee, a special Class "R" restaurant permit to any restaurant establishment as defined in Subsection C of this Section which has been issued a "Retailers, Class A" state permit for the sale of beverages of low alcohol content.

(2) Municipal and parish governing authorities may issue "R" permits similar to those provided for in this Section. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to those municipal and parish governing authorities that are issuing such permits on July 1, 1984.

C.(1) For purposes of this Section, "restaurant establishment" shall be defined as an establishment:

(a) Which operates a place of business whose average monthly revenue from food and nonalcoholic beverages exceeds fifty percent of its total average monthly revenue from the sale of food, nonalcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages.

(b) Which serves food on all days of operation.

(c) Which maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages and prepares alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or prepares alcoholic beverages for consumption off premises with an appropriate lid or cover on the container.

(d) Which operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(e) Which has a public habitable floor area of no less than five hundred square feet dedicated to the exclusive use of the applicant's or licensee's business. This Subparagraph shall not apply to business locations that have applied to or have been licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages prior to August 1, 2006, and have not discontinued the sale and service of such beverages for more than six months. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, the commissioner may waive this requirement for any building listed as a historic building on an official registry or located within an officially designated historic district.

(2) Sparkling or still wine sold or served by the bottle in conjunction with food service shall not be considered an alcoholic beverage by the commissioner when determining gross revenue for purposes of this Section only.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a business's trade name shall not disqualify such business as a restaurant establishment provided the business meets the qualifications set forth in this Subsection.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a business which provides live entertainment, requires cover charges, offers alcoholic or other beverages at a reduced cost or engages in similar activity shall not be disqualified as a restaurant establishment provided the business meets the qualifications set forth in this Subsection.

(5) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit a parish or municipality from enacting ordinances that establish more restrictive requirements for parish or municipal licenses or permits to sell alcoholic beverages at restaurant establishments.

(6) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no local or state Class "R" restaurant permit shall be issued to any establishment that provides the type of live entertainment described in R.S. 26:286(E).

D. For new restaurant establishments without prior business experience on which to determine the gross revenue from the sale of the items in Subparagraph (C)(1)(a) of this Section, the commissioner may issue a temporary license, which shall be valid for sixty days to allow the establishment to make such determination.

E.(1) The permit provided for in this Section shall be applied for and issued annually as determined by the commissioner.

(2) Both the original and renewal applications for such permit shall be in writing, be sworn to in front of a notary public, and shall contain the following:

(a) The full name of the applicant.

(b) A complete description and correct address of the premises in which the restaurant is located.

(c) Proof of issuance of a state Class A permit.

F. All applications shall be accompanied by an administrative fee, which shall be remitted to the commissioner as follows:

- (1) For administrative fees for annual new or renewal of permit -- twenty-five dollars.
- (2) For a temporary permit as provided for in Subsection C -- ten dollars.

G. The permit shall be revoked whenever the establishment's Class A permit is revoked by the state or local political subdivision for failure to meet or maintain criteria required for the permit.

H. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:81(B)(1) and (C), 273(A)(1), 281(B) and (C)(1), 582, and 595, and if all other pertinent qualifications and conditions of this Title are satisfied, the commissioner shall issue a Class A-General Permit or a Class A-Restaurant Permit and a Class "R" restaurant permit, and the municipal governing authority or the parish governing authority shall issue any and all required local permits to serve low alcohol content beverages for a restaurant establishment, as defined in Paragraph (C)(1) of this Section, or a hotel, if the restaurant or hotel is located within a geographically definable area within any municipality which has been designated by the appropriate authority of the United States Department of the Interior as a national historic landmark district or by the appropriate municipal authority as a local historic district. For restaurant establishments, the provisions of this Subsection shall be applicable only to an establishment that grosses sixty percent of its average monthly sales from the retail sale of food or food items that are prepared for service and consumption on the premises of the establishment.

I. If proposition five on the local option ballot, as delineated in R.S. 26:588(A), is approved by a majority vote cast in the election, a "Retailers, Class A" state permit shall be authorized for a Class "R" restaurant permittee in the locality for which the local election was held.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1989, No. 193, §1, eff. June 26, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 585, §2; Acts 1995, No. 1081, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 320, §1, eff. June 20, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 331, §1; Acts 2003, No. 936, §1; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2009, No. 233, §1; Acts 2012, No. 287, §1; Acts 2013, No. 256, §1; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; Acts 2023, No. 130, §1.

NOTE: See Acts 1997, No. 320, §2, relative to applicability of Subsection G.

§273. Limitations on the issuance of state permits; exceptions

A. The commissioner shall not:

(1) Issue a permit for the conduct of a business of dealing in beverages of low alcoholic content in any subdivision of the state wherein that business has been prohibited by a local option election held under the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) Issue a wholesale dealer's permit to a person or his spouse possessing a manufacturer's permit, retail dealer's permit of either Class A or Class B, or a microbrewer's permit. This prohibition does not apply to persons who have held both wholesale dealer's and retail dealer's permits continuously since July 31, 1946.

(3) Issue a retail dealer's permit to a person or his or her spouse possessing a manufacturer's permit or wholesale dealer's permit. This prohibition does not apply to persons who have held both wholesale dealer's and retail dealer's permits continuously since July 31, 1946.

(4) Issue a manufacturer's permit to a person or his or her spouse possessing a wholesale dealer's permit, a retail dealer's permit, or a microbrewer's permit.

(5) Issue a microbrewer's permit to a person or his or her spouse possessing a manufacturer's permit or a wholesale dealer's permit.

(6) Issue a permit for the conduct of a business of dealing in beverages of low alcoholic content for any applicant who is delinquent in the paying of any sales taxes owed to the state, as indicated by the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

(7) Issue a permit of any class to any donut shop for the sale of alcoholic beverages. For purposes of this Paragraph, "donut shop" shall be defined as an establishment that meets all of the following:

(a) Sells donuts, pastries, or other confections.

(b) Does not operate a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods, other than donuts, pastries, or other confections, for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(c) Does not prepare and serve uncooked foods, other than donuts, pastries, or other confections, at least five days a week.

B. The terms "person" and "spouse" as used in this Section include an individual, partnership, unincorporated association of individuals, joint stock company, corporation, limited liability company, or any other business venture or any stockholder, partner, member, or participant thereof.

C. Repealed by Acts 2015, No. 62, §2.

Acts 1989, No. 781, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 432, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1081, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2010, No. 155, §1; Acts 2015, No. 62, §2.

§274. Local permits

A.(1) Parishes and municipalities may issue and require local permits similar to those issued by the commissioner and may charge and collect fees therefor. No parish or municipality shall require permits of any commercial airline which has been issued a Class B retailer permit.

(2) Parishes and municipalities shall not require a local permit for any third-party delivery company which has been issued a state delivery service permit in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. Parishes and municipalities shall not require an additional local permit for the delivery of alcoholic beverages by any licensed retail dealer that has been issued a state delivery service permit in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

B. Parishes and municipalities of less than four hundred thousand shall not charge more than one hundred dollars per year for a wholesale dealer's permit, seventy-five dollars per year for a Class A retail dealer's permit, and sixty dollars per year for a Class B retail dealer's permit. Municipalities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall not charge more than one hundred thirty-five dollars per year for a wholesale dealer's or Class A retail dealer's permit.

C. When a person obtains the required local wholesaler's permit to engage in business as a wholesaler of beverages of low alcoholic content, he may do business in other municipalities or parishes and these municipalities and parishes shall not impose a tax or license of any nature on him to do business within their territorial limits unless he maintains a regular branch of his wholesale business within their respective limits.

D. No parish or municipality shall require a person to secure a permit as a dealer in beverages of high alcoholic content as a condition precedent to issuing a permit to engage in the business of wholesale or retail dealer in beverages of low alcoholic content.

E.(1) Those jurisdictions requiring a person to obtain a license in order to sell or handle beverage alcohol shall not require such person to obtain a new permit due to his change of employment until the original permit has expired. This provision shall not apply to those persons employed as bartenders.

(2) Any person who has obtained a server permit in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 26:931 et seq. solely for the purpose of delivering alcoholic beverages pursuant to R.S. 26:308 shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain a local permit required by a jurisdiction to sell or handle alcoholic beverages. This exemption, however, applies only to the handling of alcoholic beverages by the person while engaged in conduct in the course and scope of his employment, whether as a W-2 or 1099 employee, for delivery for the third party. The person shall be required to obtain any permit required by any jurisdiction for the selling or handling of alcoholic beverages for any employment duties outside of that required by the person's employment with a third-party delivery company.

Acts 1985, No. 319, §1, eff. July 9, 1985; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 168, §1; Acts 1992, No. 951, §1; Acts 2003, No. 6, §1; Acts 2019, No. 433, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2022, No. 482, §1; Acts 2022, No. 514, §1.

§275. Operation without permit prohibited

A. No person shall do any act for which a permit is required by this Chapter or by local authorities acting hereunder unless he holds the proper state and local permits. No local permit shall be necessary unless the local governing authority has adopted an ordinance requiring a local permit. Each day's conduct of business by a wholesaler or retailer without such a valid, unsuspended permit constitutes a separate violation of this Chapter. The provision relative to the doubling of penalties, contained in R.S. 26:521, does not apply to the offense prohibited in this Section.

B.(1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, beer, wine, or other spirits sampling for the purpose of allowing a consumer to try the taste of a product may be conducted on the premises of a Class A, Class B, Class C, or a Special Event permit holder.

(2) The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations for the conducting of beverage alcohol sampling, which shall allow manufacturers and wholesalers to provide and display a limited amount of point of sales materials.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 400, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1081, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 2014, No. 835, §1, eff. June 23, 2014; Acts 2016, No. 637, §1, eff. July 1, 2016.

§276. Personal nature of permits; return of permits; necessity of display; penalties

A. The following shall apply to permits issued under this Chapter:

(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, permits are valid for only one year, unless expired, suspended, or revoked.

(b) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the commissioner may issue permits which are valid for two years to applicants in good standing with the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(c) Prior to issuing any permits valid for more than one year, the commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to provide the requirements, qualifications, and conduct which constitutes "good standing" for purposes of qualifying for a two-year permit.

(2) The permit is not transferrable, assignable, or heritable. The permit must be returned to the office of alcohol and tobacco control or surrendered to an agent of the commissioner within five days of closure, when the ownership of the business is transferred or the business is terminated. When the ownership of the business is transferred, the new owner shall be allowed to continue to operate using the transferor's permit until a new permit is issued or denied, if the new owner notifies the office of alcohol and tobacco control of the transfer within five days of the transfer and applies for a new alcoholic beverage permit within fifteen days of the transfer of ownership. If the permit holder is a corporation or limited liability company, the permit holder shall notify the office of alcohol and tobacco control of any changes in the officers, directors, managers, shareholders, members, or persons previously qualified to conduct or manage the business within fifteen days of the date of such changes. The notification shall include the suitability documents and information for each new individual required to possess the qualifications of the applicants. However, in the event of the dissolution of a partnership by death, the surviving partner or partners may operate under the partnership permit. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall be notified of any changes to the licensed business premises which increase or decrease the previously approved licensed business premises prior to any such changes.

(3) Receivers and trustees in bankruptcy may operate under the permit of the person succeeded.

(4) When the location of a place of business is proposed to be changed, the proposal shall be received and must be approved by the issuing authority before such action is taken. The change of location shall be noted on the permit by the issuing authority and the permit shall be invalid unless the notation is made.

(5) The permit, in addition to any other permit required to be displayed, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises so as to be easily seen and read by the public. No other signs or notices, except those required by state or federal law, shall be required to be displayed by the retail dealer.

(6) A partnership may include a surviving spouse not separate in community and that spouse may operate under the partnership permit for the remainder of the term.

(7) A partnership, corporation, or any other authorized legal entity recognized under the laws of the state of Louisiana may include a spouse who has a regime of separation of property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2370, and may include a spouse who owns the interest in the partnership, corporation, or legal entity as that spouse's separate property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2341 and that spouse may operate under the permit of the partnership, corporation, or other legal entity for the remainder of the term after final conviction of the other spouse for any felony not directly related to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law permit.

B. The failure of a retail dealer to publicly display his permits, as required by Paragraph (A)(5) of this Section, shall be grounds for the withholding, suspension, or revocation of the dealer's retail permit.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 173, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 60, §1; Acts 1992, No. 493, §1; Acts 1993, No. 417, §1; Acts 1997, No. 778, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2014, No. 12, §1, eff. May 7, 2014.

§277. Notice of application for retail dealer's permit

A. Prior to making application for a retail dealer's permit, each applicant shall insert an appropriate signed notice similar to the following in a newspaper published in the municipality in which he desires to operate his

business or in the newspaper published nearest his place of business, if it is not located in a municipality in which a newspaper is published:

"I am applying for a permit to sell alcoholic beverages at retail at the following address:
_____ in the Parish of _____."

B. The publication of this notice is not required of permittees seeking the renewal of their permits.

C. In addition to publishing the notice required by Subsections A and B of this Section, each new applicant shall pay a notice of intent fee in the amount of fifty dollars to the office of alcohol and tobacco control. The office will furnish a "Notice of Intent" poster to each person who pays a notice of intent fee. Except in East Baton Rouge Parish, no other local or state notice of intent fee shall be required or assessed.

D. The notice of intent poster shall display, at a minimum, the following information: "NOTICE -- I am applying to the office of alcohol and tobacco control of the state of Louisiana for a permit to sell beverages of low alcoholic content at retail at this location. Interested persons should contact the office of alcohol and tobacco control." The notice of intent poster shall also display the current address and telephone number of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

E. Each notice of intent poster shall be posted conspicuously outside the premises for which application is to be made for no less than fifteen consecutive days prior to the filing of an application for a retailer's permit for the premises. Such display of a notice of intent poster furnished by the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall serve as the only state official public notice required. However, if the application is for premises for which a permit was in effect within the previous six months, the notice of intent poster shall be posted upon the filing of the application and remain posted for at least fifteen days thereafter.

F. The surviving spouse of a deceased licensee may, at the time of death, apply for a retail permit for the premises within one year from the date of death without complying with the requirements of this Section.

Acts 1986, No. 314, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1993, No. 131, §1; Acts 1993, No. 169, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 719, §1.

§278. Contents of application for permit; commissioner power as ex officio notary

A. Applications for state and local wholesaler or retailer permits shall be in writing and sworn to and shall contain the full name of the applicant, his social security number, his federal employer identification number, if applicable, his Louisiana Department of Revenue business account number, if applicable, his correct home address, and an accurate description and correct address of the premises wherein the business or operation is to be conducted, which address shall be considered the proper address for all notices to the applicant or permittee required by this Chapter, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant showing that he meets the qualifications and conditions set out in R.S. 26:280, and that he has no interest in a retail dealer establishment in the case of applicants for wholesaler permits, and that he has no interest in a wholesaler dealer establishment in the case of applicants for retail dealer permits unless such interest was held prior to July 31, 1946.

B. Unless he is seeking a renewal of his permit, the applicant for a retail dealer's permit shall attach to his application, as a part thereof, a sworn affidavit that he has complied with the provisions of R.S. 26:277.

C. In order to comply with the intent of public notice with reference to malt beverage permit matters and the proper payment of taxes, all applications, affidavits, documents relative to importation of malt beverages, and other data relative to retail or wholesale permits, and information pertinent to R.S. 26:741, shall be made available

by the secretary or the commissioner, as the authority may lie, to any citizen of the state of Louisiana, municipal authorities and parish governing authorities, and any trade organization consisting of brewers and distributors of beverages of low alcoholic content.

D.(1) The commissioner and his agents shall be ex officio notaries public within their respective territorial jurisdiction to exercise the functions of a notary public only to administer oaths or affirmations and to notarize applications for permits required of the office of alcohol and tobacco control to engage in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages as provided for by the provisions in this Title.

(2) All acts performed by such an ex officio notary public authorized by this Subsection shall be performed without charge or other compensation and without the necessity of giving bond.

(3) The commissioner may suspend or terminate the authority of an agent to act as an ex officio notary at any time, and separation from the employ of the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall automatically terminate the powers of such an ex officio notary public.

Amended by Acts 1966, No. 79, §3; Acts 1968, No. 174, §4; Acts 1976, No. 262, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §1; Acts 1997, No. 766, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 34, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.

§279. Submission of applications; delay

All applications for state permits shall be mailed or delivered to the commissioner in Baton Rouge at the state capitol, and all applications for local permits shall be mailed or delivered to the respective local authorities. An applicant shall mail or deliver his applications for state and local permits within twenty-four hours of each other. If he fails to do so, his state application may be withheld and the permits denied. Upon receipt of an application, the commissioner or the local authorities, as the case may be, shall stamp the day, month, and year received, and the commissioner shall verify that the applicant does not owe the state or the political subdivision in which the business is located any delinquent sales taxes, penalties, or interest, excluding items under formal appeal pursuant to applicable statutes. The commissioner and officers or employees specifically so authorized by the commissioner and local authorities may issue the permits immediately after proper investigation but, for a period of thirty-five days after receipt of the application, such permits shall operate on a probationary basis subject to final action on opposition to, or withholding of, the permit as hereinafter provided.

Amended by Acts 1958, No. 186, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2012, No. 34, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; Acts 2018, No. 449, §1.

§280. Qualifications of applicants for permits

A. Applicants for state and local permits of all kinds shall demonstrate that they meet the following qualifications and conditions:

(1) Be a person of good character and reputation and over eighteen years of age. In considering a person's good character or reputation, the commissioner may consider a person's arrests in determining suitability.

(2) Be a citizen of the United States and of the state of Louisiana and a resident of the state of Louisiana continuously for a period of not less than two years next preceding the date of the filing of the application. However, the requirements as to Louisiana citizenship and residency do not apply to wholesale or retail dealers who have continuously held permits since July 26, 1944, or to liquor retailers as defined in R.S. 26:241.

(3) Be the owner of the premises, have a bona fide written lease therefor, or be a commercial lessor or a noncommercial lessor licensed pursuant to R.S. 4:701 et seq., exclusively for the sole purpose of conducting charitable gaming. In cases where the applicant holds a bona fide written lease, the name and current street address of the lessor shall be shown on the application form filed with the commissioner.

(4) Have not been convicted of distributing or possessing with the intent to distribute any controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I of R.S. 40:964, on any premises licensed pursuant to this Title, where the applicant held or holds an interest in the licensed business. The prohibition provided for in this Subsection shall be for the lifetime of the offender.

(5) Have not been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, the state of Louisiana, or any other state or country.

(6) Have not been convicted in this or in any other state or by the United States of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, contributing to the delinquency of juveniles, keeping a disorderly place, letting a disorderly place, or illegally dealing in controlled dangerous substances.

(7) If the applicant is also applying for a video gaming license under the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, have not been convicted in this or in any other state or by the United States or any other country of theft or any crime involving false statements or declarations, or gambling as defined by the laws and ordinances of any municipality, any parish, any state, or the United States.

(8) Have not had a license or permit to sell or deal in alcoholic beverages, issued by the United States, any state, or by any political subdivision of a state authorized to issue permits or licenses, revoked within two years prior to the application, or been convicted, or had a judgment of court rendered against the applicant involving the sale or service of alcoholic beverages by this or any other state or by the United States for two years prior to the application.

(9) Have not been convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Chapter.

(10) Have not been convicted of violating any municipal or parish ordinance relating to beverages of low alcoholic content adopted pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:493. In such a case, the granting or denial of a permit is within the discretion of the local licensing authorities.

(11) Not owe the state or the local governmental subdivisions in which the application is made any delinquent sales taxes, penalties, or interest excluding items under formal appeal pursuant to applicable statutes.

(12) Not be the spouse of a person who does not meet the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (3) through (11) of this Subsection; however, in such cases the age of the ineligible spouse shall be immaterial.

B. If the applicant is a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, or anyone in such partnership with or financed by another, all members of such partnership, or all the persons furnishing the money shall also possess the qualifications required of an applicant. The application shall name all partners or financial backers and furnish their social security numbers and proper addresses. If a partner of a partnership applying for retail permits is a corporation or limited liability company, the requirements as to citizenship and residence shall not apply to officers, directors, and stockholders of the corporation or members of the limited liability company. The corporation or limited liability company shall either be organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana or qualified to do business within the state of Louisiana.

C.(1) If the applicant is a corporation or a limited liability company, all officers and directors and all stockholders or members owning in the aggregate more than five percent of the stock or of the membership interest in a limited liability company and the person or persons who shall conduct or manage the business shall possess the qualifications required of an applicant and shall furnish their federal identification number, their Louisiana Department of Revenue business account number, their social security number, and their correct home address. The requirements as to citizenship and residence do not apply to officers, directors, and stockholders of corporations or members of limited liability companies. The corporation or limited liability company shall be either organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana or qualified to do business within the state of Louisiana.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the commissioner may accept from a publicly traded or other corporation or entity, other than any gaming entity regulated pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 27:20 et seq., R.S. 27:41 et seq., or R.S. 27:301 et seq., the necessary documentation of those persons described in Subsection D of this Section and three officers of the corporation in full satisfaction of the requirements of this Section.

D. If the applicant's business is to be conducted wholly or partly by one or more managers, agents, servants, employees, or other representatives, those persons shall also possess the qualifications required of the applicant and shall furnish verification of their suitability in accordance with Paragraph (H)(6) of this Section; however, convicted felons may be employed by an applicant if, in the applicant's business, alcoholic beverages are not the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away.

E. If the applicant, or any other person required to have the same qualifications, does not possess the required qualifications, the permit may be denied, suspended, or revoked; however, if a sales tax clearance has not been issued, the permit shall be denied, suspended, or revoked. Nevertheless, if the sales tax clearance request is not processed within the time limitation provided in R.S. 26:278, the permit shall be issued if all other qualifications are met by the applicant.

F.(1)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B, a permit may be granted by the commissioner if the applicant has been pardoned, has had any misdemeanor conviction discharged or dismissed, or the applicant's civil rights have been restored, or, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, trust, domestic or foreign corporation, or other legal entity, the applicant has terminated its relationship with the person or persons whose action directly contributed to the applicant's conviction.

(b) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply to any applicant who is also applying for a video gaming license under the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) In the granting of a permit, a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere by the applicant shall not constitute an automatic disqualification of the applicant as otherwise required pursuant to the provisions of Paragraphs (A)(5), (6), and (7) of this Section, if all of the following criteria are met:

(a) The felony for which the applicant was convicted is not a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).

(b) Ten years or more have elapsed between the date of application and the successful completion of any sentence, deferred adjudication, or period of probation or parole and the final discharge of the defendant.

G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B, the commissioner may grant or continue a permit with respect to an applicant, even though the applicant's spouse has been convicted of a felony, if the applicant:

(1) Had state and local permits prior to the spouse's felony conviction, and

(2)(a) Has a regime of separation of property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2370, and is the owner of the premises or has a bona fide written lease therefor, or

(b) Owns the permitted premises as the applicant's separate property, pursuant to Civil Code Article 2341.

H.(1) In order to determine suitability, the applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such corporations and companies shall be fingerprinted. If no disqualifying record is identified at the state level, the fingerprints shall be forwarded by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, public safety services, office of state police, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) for a national criminal history record check.

(2) In order to determine the suitability of an applicant, the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require the members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such corporations and companies, to furnish to the office of alcohol and tobacco control a full set of fingerprints to enable a criminal background investigation to be conducted. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall submit the completed fingerprint card to the office of state police. The office of state police is authorized to submit the fingerprints to the F.B.I. for a national criminal history background check.

(3) The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require a background investigation by means of fingerprint checks by the office of state police and the F.B.I. of each applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and the members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such corporations or companies applying for an alcoholic beverage permit.

(4) In addition to the other requirements established by law, the submittal of fingerprints shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of a permanent alcoholic beverage permit by means of fingerprint checks by the office of state police and the F.B.I.

(5) The office of state police shall require each applicant, members of a partnership recognized by Louisiana law, officers and directors of a corporation, the stockholders of a corporation, and members of a limited liability company owning more than five percent of such corporations and companies applying for an alcoholic beverage permit pursuant to this Chapter to be fingerprinted. Such fingerprints shall be available for use by the office of state police and for transmittal to the F.B.I. for a national criminal history record check. The information obtained from the national criminal history record check conducted pursuant to this Section may be used by the office of alcohol and tobacco control to determine the applicant's eligibility for an alcoholic beverage permit.

(6) In order to determine the suitability of the spouses of those persons required to submit fingerprints in accordance with this Section, and all other persons required to possess the same qualifications required of the applicant, except for those persons already provided for by this Section, the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall require such persons to provide verification of suitability in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. Fingerprints shall not be required unless the commissioner requests fingerprints based upon credible information that a person may not meet the qualifications of an applicant.

I. All licensees and persons required to be qualified pursuant to the provision of this Chapter shall have a continuing duty to inform the commissioner of any action which they believe would constitute a violation of this Chapter. No person who so informs the commissioner shall be discriminated against by an applicant or licensee because of supplying such information.

J. All licensees and any other persons who have been found suitable in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall maintain suitability throughout the term of the license.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 123, §3; Acts 1960, No. 14, §1; Acts 1962, No. 400, §1; Acts 1972, No. 768, §10; Acts 1983, No. 457, §2; Acts 1985, No. 508, §1, eff. July 12, 1985; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 865, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 130, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §1; Acts 1997, No. 766, §1; Acts 1997, No. 778, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2003, No. 519, §1, eff. June 20, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 629, §1; Acts 2006, No. 484, §1; Acts 2008, No. 844, §1; Acts 2011, No. 334, §1, eff. June 29, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 291, §1; Acts 2012, No. 764, §1; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1; Acts 2022, No. 310, §2, eff. July 1, 2022; Acts 2022, No. 694, §1.

§281. Location of business limited; exception

A. No permit shall be granted under this Chapter in contravention of any municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to the zoning laws of the state.

B. No permit shall be issued by the commissioner or local authorities to authorize the conduct of business in any subdivision of the state wherein that business has been prohibited by referendum vote.

C.(1)(a) When prohibited by municipal or parish ordinance, no permit shall be granted for any premises situated within three hundred feet or less, as fixed by the ordinance, of a public playground, of a building used exclusively as a church or synagogue, public library, school, or full-time day care center as defined in R.S. 17:405(A)(4), or correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house. In municipalities and in unincorporated areas which are divided into subdivisions with streets, blocks, sidewalks, etc., subject to the adoption of the alternate method of measurement as provided for in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, this distance shall be measured as a person walks using the sidewalk from the nearest point of the property line of the church or synagogue, public library, public playground, school, full-time day care center, or a correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house to the nearest point of the premises to be licensed.

(b) A municipality may adopt an ordinance establishing an alternate method of measurement of the three hundred foot limitation by measuring in a straight line from the nearest point of the property line of the church or synagogue, public library, school, or full-time day care center to the nearest point of the premises to be licensed. Such alternate method of measurement shall only apply prospectively to the issuance of a new alcohol permit issued on or after the date the ordinance has been adopted.

(2) The commissioner shall not deny any applicant located outside a municipality a permit based on the distance requirements of this Subsection, if the parish governing authority and the organization that operates the public playground or owns the building used exclusively as a church or synagogue, public library, school, full-time day care center, or the correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house waive opposition to the applicant's permit. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and St. Bernard.

D. Police juries may enact ordinances extending the distances between licensed premises and the property line of churches, synagogues, public libraries, public playgrounds, schools, full-time day care centers, and correctional facilities housing inmates, including but not limited to halfway houses to five hundred feet.

E. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to registered pharmacists or licensed drug stores, licensed under the laws of the state of Louisiana who are permitted to sell alcoholic beverages by prescription only, either of high or low alcoholic content under Chapter 1 or Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

F. Should any premises licensed to deal in beverages of low alcoholic content be located within a distance less than that provided by a municipal or parish ordinance pursuant to this Section from property which is purchased or acquired after the license was obtained for the construction, erection, movement, or development of a public playground or a building used exclusively as a church or synagogue, public library, school, full-time day care center, or correctional facility housing inmates, including but not limited to a halfway house, such subsequent purchase or acquisition shall not be grounds for the revocation, withholding, denial, or refusal to renew the permit on said premises either by state or local authorities.

G. In undeveloped rural areas, the distance shall be measured in a straight line from the nearest point to the nearest point of the respective premises.

H. The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to municipalities with over four hundred thousand population.

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section or any other law to the contrary, the sale of six percent alcohol by volume shall be allowed in any political subdivision which has approved the sale of three and two-tenths percent alcohol by weight until such time as prohibited by a referendum vote of the qualified electors within that political subdivision.

J. For the purposes of this Section, "public library" shall mean a public library which is located in a permanent structure and is open to the public for three or more days per week.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 400, §1; Acts 1968, No. 427, §1; Acts 1969, No. 144, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 819, §1; Acts 1989, No. 585, §2; Acts 1999, No. 1010, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1173, §2; Acts 2005, No. 508, §1, eff. July 13, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 671, §1.

§281.1. Limitation on issuance of permits

A. Beginning on August 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2026, no permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages under this Chapter shall be granted within the boundaries of District 3 of the Louisiana House of Representatives.

B. The provisions of this Section shall apply only to a licensed premises of a Class B or Class C permit that contains less than five thousand square feet of public habitable floor area.

C. Any valid permits existing on August 1, 2025, may continue and be renewed if the permit holder remains in compliance with all other provisions of law and local ordinances. A permit holder shall not be issued permits for additional locations within the boundaries of District 3 of the Louisiana House of Representatives. However, if any such permit holder ceases to operate as a business or if any such permit holder fails to maintain a valid permit for any reason and for any period of time, the permit holder shall not be entitled to a renewal of the permit.

Acts 2025, No. 503, §1.

§282. Misstatement or suppression of fact in application

Any misstatement or suppression of fact in an application or accompanying affidavit is a ground for the denial, withholding or suspension of a permit in the manner provided in this Chapter.

§283. Authority of commissioner and local authorities to withhold permits

The commissioner with respect to state permits and municipal authorities or parish governing authorities with respect to local permits may withhold the issuance of permits in the manner and under the terms and conditions specified in this Chapter.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1, Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 2015, No. 382, §1.

§284. Procedure for determination to issue or withhold permit

The right to determine what persons shall or shall not be licensed under this Chapter shall be exercised in the following manner:

A. Municipal authorities and parish governing authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, shall investigate all applications filed with them for local permits and shall withhold the issuance of a permit where that action is justified under the provisions of this Chapter. This action may be taken without a prior hearing. The decision to withhold a local permit shall be made within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of an application. Within that period, the withholding authority shall notify the commissioner in writing that it is withholding the permit and shall give the reasons therefor. Upon receipt of this notice, supported by reasons enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter, the commissioner shall withhold the issuance of the applicant's state permit. Within five calendar days after the receipt of this notice from the local authorities, the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the withholding of the permits and shall assign reasons therefor. Such notice shall be either delivered to the applicant in person or sent to him by registered mail at the address given in his last application for a state permit. When so addressed and mailed, it shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant.

B. The commissioner shall investigate all applications for state permits and shall withhold the issuance of a permit where that action is justified under the provisions of this Chapter. This action may be taken without a prior hearing except as provided in R.S. 26:80(F) and 280(F). The decision to withhold a state permit shall be made within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of an application. Within that period of time, the commissioner shall notify in writing the municipal authorities or parish governing authority, as the case may be, where the applicant has or was to have his place of business and shall specify the reasons for withholding the issuance of the state permit. Upon receipt of this notice, the municipal authorities or the parish governing authority shall withhold the issuance of the local permit. Within five calendar days of mailing the notice of withholding to the local authorities, the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the withholding of the permit and shall assign reasons therefor. Such notice shall be either delivered to the applicant in person or sent to him by certified mail at the mailing address given in his last application for a state permit. When so addressed and mailed, it shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant.

C. Any citizen who has, for at least six months prior thereto, resided in the parish wherein the proposed place of business of an applicant for a permit is situated, or any public official or state or local law enforcement officer may oppose the issuance of permits by filing with the proper local authorities or with the commissioner a sworn petition of opposition. If this petition is filed, the local authorities, within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of the application for a local permit, shall withhold the issuance of the local permit and immediately notify the commissioner of the action, enclosing the petition of opposition and any supporting documents. Upon receipt of this notice, the commissioner shall withhold the issuance of the state permit. If the petition is filed with the

commissioner, he shall withhold the issuance of the state permit and immediately notify the proper local authority. The local authority thus notified shall withhold issuance of the local permit. The commissioner shall hold a hearing on the petition and determine the issue in the manner provided in this Part.

D. Any trade organization consisting of brewers and distributors of beverages of low alcoholic content, through its authorized representative, may oppose the issuance of permits by filing with the proper local authorities or with the commissioner a sworn petition of opposition. If this petition is filed the local authorities, within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of the application for a local permit, shall withhold the issuance of the local permit and immediately notify the commissioner of the action, enclosing the petition of opposition and any supporting documents. Upon receipt of this notice, the commissioner shall withhold the issuance of the state permit. If the petition is filed with the commissioner, he shall withhold the issuance of the state permit and immediately notify the proper local authority. The local authority thus notified shall withhold issuance of the local permit. The commissioner shall hold a hearing on the petition and determine the issue in the manner provided in this Part.

E. No petition of opposition shall be acted upon by the commissioner or the local authorities unless it is sworn to by the petitioner in an affidavit which also affirms that the petitioner together with witnesses, if any, will appear at the hearing to establish the allegations of the petition and unless the petitioner sets forth facts constituting a cause or causes enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter for the withholding of a permit.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 61, §1; Acts 1985, No. 508, §1, eff. July 12, 1985; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 69, §1, eff. May 16, 2014.

§285. Renewal of permit

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, persons holding permits under this Chapter, whether state or local, shall file applications for renewal thereof for the ensuing year in the manner provided with the commissioner. Anyone filing his renewal application after the date set shall be charged a delinquency penalty of twenty-five percent over and above the regular fee. If a permittee fails to make his application for renewal by the end of the term, his application may be denied and the commissioner may, without notice or hearing, suspend his right to do business.

B. Any applicant who makes his application for renewal before the end of the permit period shall continue business under his old permit unless it has been suspended or revoked or the new permit withheld or denied.

C. Renewal permits may be withheld or denied on the same grounds and in the same manner as an original permit.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 173, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1.

§286. Acts prohibited on licensed premises; suspension or revocation of permits

A. No person holding a retail dealer's permit, and no person permitted to sell alcoholic beverages at retail to consumers, and no servant, agent, or employee of the permittee shall do any of the following acts upon the licensed premises:

(1)(a) Sell or serve beverages of low-alcoholic content to any person under the age of twenty-one years, unless such person submits any one of the following means of identification or a similar means of verification provided through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner:

(i) A valid, current, Louisiana driver's license which contains a photograph of the person presenting the driver's license.

(ii) A valid, current, driver's license of another state which contains a photograph of the person and birth date of the person submitting the driver's license.

(iii) A valid, current, special identification card issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 containing a photograph of the person submitting the identification card.

(iv) A valid, current, passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country or nation, that contains a permanently attached photograph of the person and the date of birth of the person submitting the passport or visa.

(v) A valid, current, military or federal identification card issued by the federal government containing a photograph of the person and date of birth of the person submitting the identification card.

(vi) A valid, current, special identification card of another state which contains a photograph of the person and birth date of the person submitting the identification card.

(b) Each form of identification listed above must on its face establish the age of the person as twenty-one years or older, and there must be no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification. No form of identification mentioned above shall be accepted as proof of age if it is expired, defaced, mutilated, or altered. If the state identification card or lawful identification submitted is a duplicate, the person shall submit additional information which contains the name, date of birth, and picture of the person. A duplicate driver's license shall be considered lawful identification for the purposes of this Paragraph, and a person shall not be required to submit additional information containing the name, date of birth, and picture of the person. In addition, an educational institution identification card, check cashing identification card, or employee identification card shall not be considered as lawful identification for the purposes of this Paragraph.

(2) Sell or serve beverages of low alcoholic content to any intoxicated person.

(3)(a) Intentionally entice, aid, or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages or beer are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away. However, the provisions of this Section shall in no way prohibit the presence of any person under the age of eighteen years on or about a licensed premises for any function sponsored by a religious or charitable organization with tax exempt status under Section 501(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, or by a fraternal beneficiary society with tax exempt status under 501(8) of the said code, and no alcoholic beverages are sold, handled, given away, or accessible during the presence of any such person.

(b) Permit any person under eighteen years of age to work in any capacity unless that person is a musician performing in a band on the premises under written contract for a specified period of time by the permittee, and the musician is under direct supervision of his parent or legal guardian.

(4) Permit any prostitute to frequent the licensed premises, or to solicit patrons for prostitution on the licensed premises.

(5) Sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on the licensed premises of any kind or type of alcoholic beverages, the sale, or possession of which is not authorized under his permit, except as provided for in R.S. 26:793(A)(5).

(6) Intentionally conduct illegal gambling, as defined by law, on the premises described in the application for the permit.

(7) Employ or permit persons, commonly known as B drinkers, to solicit patrons for drinks and to accept drinks from patrons and receive therefor any commission or any remuneration in any other way.

(8)(a) Employ anyone under the age of eighteen in any capacity in an establishment where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business unless the minor is a musician performing in a band on the premises under written contract with the permittee for a specified time period and is under the direct supervision of his parent or guardian during such time. If the sale of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the main business of the establishment, anyone under the age of eighteen may be employed as long as the minor's employment does not involve the sale, mixing, dispensing, or serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.

(b) If the sale or handling of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the main business and alcoholic beverages are not sold for consumption on the premises, an employee under the age of eighteen years may be permitted to participate in the sale of packaged alcoholic beverages to collect the price and taxes and issue receipts therefor, or may be permitted to bag packaged alcoholic beverages, or both, where immediate supervision is provided.

(9) Allow the sale, dispensing, or distribution of beverages of low alcoholic content in any type of automatic mechanical vending machine activated by the use of a coin, token, or similar instrument, except in Class A establishments in accordance with rules promulgated pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. Such rules shall include procedures for the prevention of access to the machines by underage or intoxicated persons. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to establishments exempt from holding permits under this Chapter.

(10) Permit the playing of pool or billiards by any person under eighteen years of age, or permit such a person to frequent the licensed premises operating a pool or billiard hall, except in a structure where the position of the pool or billiards playing area is separate and distinct from the area where alcoholic beverages are dispensed to patrons.

(11) Illegally sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on or about the licensed premises of any kind or type of controlled dangerous substances or other illegal substances.

(12) Accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program "SNAP" electronic benefit transfer cards as payment for alcoholic beverages in violation of the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., and any federal regulation issued pursuant thereto.

(13) Permit any disturbance of the peace or obscenity, or any lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment, conduct, or practices on the licensed premises.

(14)(a) Play live or recorded music which is so unreasonably intrusive or offensive as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of the property of a person residing within two hundred feet of the premises. This prohibition shall not apply to any licensed premises which are not located within two hundred feet of a residence or which were not located within two hundred feet of a residence on the date that the first permit was granted for the premises or to any licensed premises which are not located in an unzoned unincorporated area. This prohibition shall not apply to any premises which provide an entry area with two separate doors or sets of doors separating the exterior of the entrance from the area where music is played. Any licensed premises which are not, on the effective date of this Paragraph, in compliance with the provisions of this Paragraph, shall have a reasonable time either to modify the premises to comply with this Paragraph or to cease the playing of music as described herein.

(b) Any person residing within two hundred feet of licensed premises on which is played live or recorded music which is so unreasonably intrusive or offensive as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of his property shall have a cause of action for damages and may obtain injunctive relief if the premises are not in compliance with the provisions of this Paragraph.

(15) Sell or serve any alcoholic beverages at a price fixed on an "all you can drink" basis after the hour of 10:00 p.m.

(16)(a) Sell, deliver, or give away any alcoholic beverage for dispensation by means of an alcoholic beverage vaporizer.

(b) Purchase, possess, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer on the licensed premises or any area related to the licensed business over which the licensee exercises control or for which the licensee is responsible.

(c) Allow or permit any customer or person to bring, keep, maintain, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer on the licensed premises or any area related to the licensed business over which the licensee exercises control or for which the licensee is responsible.

B. The following acts or conduct on licensed premises are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of low alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct or acts are permitted:

(1) Employment or use of any person in the sale or service of alcoholic 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 (1) of this Subsection.

(3) Encouraging or permitting any person on the licensed premises to touch, caress, or fondle the breasts, buttocks, anus, or genitals of any other person.

(4) Permitting any employee or person to wear or use any device or covering, exposed to view, which simulates the breast, genitals, anus, pubic hair, or any portion thereof.

C. Acts or conduct on licensed premises in violation of this Section are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of low alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct and acts are permitted.

D. Live entertainment is permitted on any licensed premises, except that no permittee shall permit any person to perform acts of or acts which simulate:

(1) Sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, bestiality, oral copulation, flagellation, or any sexual acts which are prohibited by law.

(2) The touching, caressing, or fondling of the breast, buttocks, anus, or genitals.

(3) The displaying of the pubic hair, anus, vulva, genitals, or nipple of the female breast.

E. Subject to the provisions of Subsection D of this Section, entertainers whose breasts or buttocks are exposed to view shall perform only upon a stage at least eighteen inches above the immediate floor level and removed at least three feet from the nearest patron and shall be twenty-one years of age or older.

F. No permittee shall permit any person to use artificial devices or inanimate objects to depict any of the prohibited activities described above.

G. The following acts or conduct on licensed premises are deemed to constitute lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment as prohibited by this Section and therefore no on-sale permit for beverages of low alcoholic content shall be held at any premises where such conduct or acts are permitted: including 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 breast, 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.

H. Violation of this Section by a retail dealer's agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant shall be considered the retail dealer's act for purposes of suspension or revocation of the permit.

I. Violation of this Section is punishable as provided in R.S. 26:521 and is also sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a permit.

J. Notwithstanding the issuance of a permit by way of renewal, the commissioner may revoke or suspend such permit, as prescribed by this Chapter, for violations of this Section occurring during the permit period immediately preceding the issuance of such permit.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 123, §4; Acts 1970, No. 396, §1; Acts 1972, No. 156, §1; Acts 1974, No. 279, §1; Acts 1974, No. 451, §1; Acts 1981, No. 130, §1; Acts 1982, No. 82, §1; Acts 1985, No. 243, §1; Acts 1985, No. 412, §1, eff. July 10, 1985; Acts 1986, No. 376, §1; Acts 1986, No. 1007, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 168, §1; Acts 1991, No. 985, §1; Acts 1992, No. 96, §1; Acts 1992, No. 602, §1; Acts 1992, No. 683, §1; Acts 1993, No. 623, §2; Acts 1995, No. 639, §2; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §2; Acts 2005, No. 83, §1; Acts 2006, No. 147, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 28, §1; Acts 2012, No. 764, §1; Acts 2014, No. 357, §1; Acts 2016, No. 395, §1; Acts 2018, No. 170, §1; Acts 2019, No. 303, §1.

§287. Additional causes for suspension or revocation of permits

A. In addition to any other causes enumerated in this Chapter, the commissioner may suspend or revoke any permit for any of the following causes:

(1)(a) If there was any misstatement or suppression of fact in the application for the permit or if applicant, licensee, or any other person required to meet the qualifications of an applicant, with the intent to misstate or suppress, fails to provide information and documentation, known of at the time of application or learned of at any time after the issuance of a permit, that may reveal any fact material to a suitability determination or knowingly supplies information, during the initial application or following the issuance of a permit, which is untrue or misleading as to a material fact pertaining to the provisions of R.S. 26:280.

(b) If the tap marker misrepresents the brand of low alcoholic beverage being drawn from the container as filled by the manufacturer.

(2) If the permit was granted to any person who is or has been engaged in the business of dealing in beverages of low alcoholic content with a person whose application for a permit has been denied or whose permit has been revoked, in the relationship of spouse, agent, partner, employer, employee, or interposed person.

(3) If the permittee has been found guilty by the mayor, municipal or city court, justice of the peace court, or district court, as the case may be, of any of the following offenses:

(a) Violation of the Sunday closing law.

(b) Violation of any municipal or parish or other ordinance providing for Sunday closing hours.

(c) Violation of any municipal or parish ordinance relating to beverages of low alcoholic content enacted pursuant to R.S. 26:493, if the ordinance provides for revocation of the permit for its violation.

(4) If any retail dealer fails to pay any excise taxes due by any regulated business to any parish or municipality.

(5) If after ten days of being issued a wholesale dealer's permit, the permittee fails to meet all of the qualifications and requirements of a wholesale dealer as defined in R.S. 26:241(16).

(6) If a wholesale dealer fails to comply with R.S. 26:359.

(7) If a wholesale dealer sells to a person, firm, or corporation other than a licensed retail dealer or licensed wholesaler, or for delivery beyond the borders of the state to a licensed dealer in that state.

(8) If the applicant or any of the persons who must possess the same qualifications failed to possess the qualifications required in R.S. 26:280 at the time of application or fails to maintain such qualifications during the licensed year.

(9) If any person engaged in business as a brewer, manufacturer, or other producer, or as an importer or wholesaler of malt beverages or malt liquors, directly or indirectly or through an affiliate:

(a) Requires, by agreement or otherwise, that any retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors, purchase any such products from such persons to the exclusion in whole or in part of competing brands of malt beverages or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons; or

(b) Induces, through any of the following means, any retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors, to purchase any such products from such person to the exclusion in whole or in part of malt beverages or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons:

(i) By acquiring or holding, after the expiration of any existing license, any interest in any license with respect to the premises of the retail dealer;

(ii) By acquiring any interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the retail dealer in the conduct of his business;

(iii) By furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling to the retail dealer, any equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services, or other thing of value, subject to such exceptions as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe, having due regard for public health, the quantity and value of articles involved, established trade customs not contrary to the public interest and the purposes of this Subsection;

(iv) By paying or crediting the retail dealers for any advertising, display, or distribution service;

(v) By guaranteeing any loan or the repayment of any financial obligation of the retail dealer;

(vi) By extending to the retail dealer credit; or

(vii) By requiring the retail dealer to take and dispose of a certain quota of any of such products.

(c) Requires, by agreement or otherwise, that any wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors sell any such products to the retail dealer to the exclusion in whole or in part of any other retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors.

(d) Induces, through any one of the following means, any wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors to sell any such products to the retail dealer to the exclusion in whole or in part of any other retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors:

(i) By acquiring or holding, after the expiration of any existing license, any interest in any license with respect to the operation of the wholesale dealer; or

(ii) By acquiring any interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the wholesale dealer in the conduct of his business.

(e) Requires a wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors to purchase merchandise, supplies, or any other thing of value from the retail dealer as a condition for the retail dealer to purchase malt beverages or malt liquor from the wholesale dealer for sale at retail.

(f) Requires a wholesale dealer to furnish equipment, fixtures, signs, other promotional material, samples, supplies, services, or other things of value as a condition for the retail dealer to purchase malt beverages or malt liquor from the wholesale dealer to offer for sale at retail.

(g) The commissioner may promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions contained in Subparagraphs (a) through (f) of this Paragraph, including, but not limited to, the authority to provide for exceptions if determined to be in the public interest and to be necessary to further the purposes provided for in this Chapter.

(10) If any person engaged in business as a retail dealer of malt beverages or malt liquors, directly or indirectly or through an affiliate:

(a) Is involved in or in any way consents to engage in the purchase of malt beverages or malt liquors and sell any such products to the exclusion in whole or in part of malt beverages or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons; or

(b) Accepts or gives any inducement through any of the following means from or to any person engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors, to purchase or sell any such products from or to such persons to the exclusion in whole or part of malt beverages or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons by agreeing to allow a brewer, manufacturer, or other producer or importer, or wholesaler of malt beverages or malt liquors, directly or indirectly or through an affiliate:

(i) To acquire or hold, after the expiration of any existing license, any interest in any license with respect to the premises of the retail dealer;

(ii) To acquire any interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the retail dealer in the conduct of his business;

(iii) To furnish, give, rent, lend, or sell to the retail dealer, any equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services, or other thing of value, subject to such exceptions as the commissioner shall by regulation prescribe,

having due regard for public health, the quantity and value of articles involved, established trade customs not contrary to the public interest, and the purposes of this Paragraph;

- (iv) To pay or credit the retail dealer for any advertising, display, or distribution service;
- (v) To guarantee any loan or the repayment of any financial obligation of the retail dealer;
- (vi) To extend to the retail dealer credit; or
- (vii) To require the retail dealer to take and dispose of a certain quota of any of such products.

(c) Requires, by agreement or otherwise, that any wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors sell any such products to the retail dealer to the exclusion in whole or in part of any other retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors.

(d) Induces, through any of the following means, any wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors to sell any such products to the retail dealer to the exclusion in whole or in part of any other retail dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors:

(i) By acquiring or holding, after the expiration of any existing license, any interest in any license with respect to the operation of the wholesale dealer,

(ii) By acquiring any interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the wholesale dealer in the conduct of his business.

(e) Requires a wholesale dealer engaged in the sale of malt beverages or malt liquors to purchase merchandise, supplies, or any other thing of value from the retail dealer as a condition for the retail dealer to purchase malt beverages or malt liquor from the wholesale dealer for sale at retail.

(f) Requires a wholesale dealer to furnish equipment, fixtures, signs, other promotional material, samples, supplies, services, or other things of value as a condition for the retail dealer to purchase malt beverages or malt liquor from the wholesale dealer to offer for sale at retail.

(g) The commissioner may promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions contained in Subparagraphs (a) through (f) of this Paragraph, including, but not limited to, the authority to provide for exceptions if determined to be in the public interest and to be necessary to further the purposes provided for in this Chapter.

(11) If the permittee, or his agent or employee, allows the placement, operations, or play of a video draw poker device upon the licensed premises in violation of provisions of Part V-B of Chapter 14 of Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(12) If any wholesaler participates in any marketing or catalog program offering prizes or credits or anything of value to a retail dealer based on volume of purchases from the wholesale dealer or volume of sales to the public. Nothing in this Paragraph shall be construed to prohibit those marketing or catalog programs sponsored by breweries through retail dealers offering prizes or credits or anything of value to the public nor those price promotional sales conducted as a business incentive.

(13)(a) If any permittee, or his agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant substitutes one brand of alcoholic beverage for a brand that has been specifically requested by a customer without the consent of the customer for the substitution.

(b) For the purposes of this Paragraph "brand" means a kind, grade, make, or class of alcoholic beverage identified as being the product of a single manufacturer by a stamp, trademark, logo, or name.

(c) In addition to the penalties set forth in this Chapter, the permittee may be liable in civil suit to the customer and to the wholesale dealer and manufacturer or brewer of the requested alcoholic beverage for damages which result from the substitution. The court shall award the prevailing party in such an action reasonable attorney fees and costs.

B. In addition to any other causes enumerated in this Chapter, the commissioner shall suspend or revoke any permit of any dealer that fails to pay any sales taxes, withholding taxes, Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District hotel occupancy taxes, Ernest N. Morial New Orleans Exhibition Hall Authority taxes, or taxes due to the state for the sale of beverages of high alcoholic content, beverages of low alcoholic content, or tobacco.

C. No retail dealer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates shall require a wholesaler of such beverages to obtain a license or permit, whether or not accompanied by a fee, from a retailer or any person or entity which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any premises on which a retail dealer operates for the privilege of soliciting for sale or selling alcoholic beverages to the retailer. For purposes of this Subsection, fees shall not mean allowances, incentives, or any other recognized market practices.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 123, §5; Acts 1962, No. 176, §1; Acts 1966, No. 80, §1; Acts 1968, No. 174, §6; Acts 1974, No. 450, §1; Acts 1979, No. 518, §1; Acts 1979, No. 520, §1; Acts 1985, No. 261, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 828, §1; Acts 1991, No. 1062, §2, eff. July 30, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 920, §1; Acts 1995, No. 691, §1, eff. June 22, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 738, §1, eff. June 22, 1995; Acts 2012, No. 27, §1; Acts 2021, No. 380, §1.

§288. Withholding or denying of permits; causes

All causes enumerated in this Chapter as sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a permit shall also be sufficient cause for the commissioner to withhold or deny a permit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§289. Proper petitioners in action to suspend or revoke permit

The commissioner, secretary of the Department of Revenue, municipal authorities, parish governing authorities, sheriffs, law enforcing authorities, citizens, and any trade organization consisting of brewers and distributors of beverages of low alcoholic content through its authorized representative have the right to have a permittee cited by the commissioner to show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 61, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 805, §1, eff. June 27, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2.

§290. Procedure for suspending or revoking permit

The suspension or revocation of a permit shall be brought about in the following manner:

A. The commissioner shall have periodic investigations made of the businesses of all persons holding state permits under this Chapter. The secretary of the Department of Revenue, municipal authorities, and sheriffs shall periodically investigate the businesses of all permittees within their respective jurisdictions. When violations of provisions of this Chapter are observed which are sufficient cause for suspension or revocation of the permit, the commissioner, the secretary of the Department of Revenue, or the local authority, as the case may be, shall file

an affidavit setting forth the facts and circumstances of the violations. The commissioner shall cite the permittee to appear for a hearing to show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

B. Any citizen who has for at least six months prior thereto resided in the parish where the licensed premises are located may file with the commissioner, municipal authorities, sheriffs, or parish governing authorities a sworn petition requesting that a permit be suspended or revoked. If the petition is filed with the municipal officers, sheriffs, or parish governing authorities, these officials shall immediately transmit it to the commissioner. When such a petition is received by the commissioner, he shall hold a hearing on the petition.

C. Any trade organization consisting of brewers and distributors of beverages of low alcoholic content, through its authorized representative, may file with the commissioner, municipal authorities, sheriffs, or parish governing authorities a sworn petition requesting that a permit be suspended or revoked. If the petition is filed with the municipal officers, sheriffs, or parish governing authorities, these officials shall immediately transmit it to the commissioner. When such a petition is received by the commissioner, he shall hold a hearing on the petition.

D. No such petition shall be considered by the commissioner unless sworn to by the petitioner in an affidavit which also affirms that the petitioner, together with witnesses, if any, will appear at the hearing to establish the allegations of the petition and unless the petition sets forth facts constituting a cause or causes enumerated in or authorized by this Chapter for the suspension or revocation of a permit.

E. In accordance with the provisions of R.S. 49:977.3(C), the commissioner may order a summary suspension of a permit.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 61, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 976, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2011, No. 211, §1.

§291. Cause necessary to withholding, suspending, or revoking of permit

No permit shall be withheld, suspended, or revoked except for causes specified in this Chapter. If a person holds more than one permit and any one of them is suspended or revoked, the commissioner may suspend or revoke all of his permits.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§292. Revocations and suspensions not exclusive penalty

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, the commissioner may, in lieu of or in addition to revocation or suspension of a permit issued under the authority of this Chapter, impose the following schedule of fines to be paid into the state treasury for:

(1) The first offense, not less than \$50 but not more than \$500.

(2) The second offense, which occurs within three years of first offense, not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000; and

(3) The third offense, which occurs within three years of the first offense, not less than \$500 but not more than \$2,500.

B. The fines imposed upon any permittee or the revocation or suspension of a permit is in addition to and is not in lieu of or a limitation upon any other penalty imposed by law and not contained in this Chapter.

Amended by Acts 1979, No. 517, §2; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§293. Status of premises after revocation of permit

When a permit is revoked for any legal cause, the commissioner may, at the same time, order that no state or local permit shall be issued covering the same premises until one year after the date of revocation.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 247, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§294. Enforcement of permit requirements

Municipal authorities and parish governing authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the qualifications of applicants for local permits. The commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the qualifications of applicants for state permits. The commissioner, municipal officers, and sheriffs shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the operation of retail permittees.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§295. Notice of hearing by commissioner

Whenever the commissioner is to hold a hearing pursuant to the provisions of this Part, he shall issue a written summons or notice thereof to the applicant or permittee, directing him to show cause why his application should not be refused or why his permit should not be suspended or revoked. The notice or summons shall state the time, place, and hour of the hearing, which shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty calendar days from the date of the notice. The notice or summons shall enumerate the cause or causes alleged for refusing the application or for suspending or revoking the permit. When a petition has been filed opposing the issuance of the permit or asking for its suspension or revocation, a copy of the petition shall accompany the notice or summons. All notices or summonses shall be either delivered to the applicant or permittee in person or sent by certified mail to the applicant or permittee and directed to him at the mailing address as given in his last application for the permit. When so addressed and mailed, notices or summonses shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the applicant or permittee.

Acts 1988, No. 845, §1; Acts 2014, No. 69, §1, eff. May 16, 2014.

§296. Place of hearing

Hearings by the commissioner shall, at the discretion of the commissioner, be held either at the state capital or in the parish in which the licensed premises in question are located.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 246, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1

§296.1. Participation in hearing by video conference

To the extent practicable, the commissioner may authorize the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing as authorized by this Chapter. Prior to utilizing such technology, the commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the methods and requirements of utilizing teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for conducting any hearings authorized by the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 2011, No. 86, §1.

§297. By whom conducted; record; briefs

Hearings by the commissioner pursuant to this Part may be held by the commissioner or by any person designated by the commissioner. If the hearing is to be held by a person designated by the commissioner, that person shall take an oath for the faithful performance of his duties. The oath may be administered by anyone qualified by law to administer oaths in this state. The commissioner or the person designated to hold the hearing may administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, and documents, and examine witnesses and receive testimony at the hearing. Whenever a hearing is conducted by a person designated by the commissioner to hold the hearing, the testimony received shall be reduced to writing and a transcript thereof, together with all documentary evidence, if any, and all written arguments or briefs submitted, shall be made and certified by the hearing examiner to the commissioner for his consideration and decision.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§298. Contempt at hearings; penalty

If any person fails to comply with a subpoena issued by the commissioner or by any duly authorized person holding the hearing or if a witness refuses to testify in any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the person conducting the hearing shall adjudge him guilty of contempt and may fine him not more than one hundred dollars or imprison him for not more than thirty days, or both. The sheriff of the parish in which the hearing is held shall execute the judgment of contempt.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§299. Procedure when permittee or applicant fails to appear at hearing

If a permittee or applicant who has been notified of a hearing does not appear, the hearing may proceed without him and the commissioner shall consider and dispose of the case.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§300. Basis for determination by commissioner to suspend or to revoke permit

In determining cases involving the suspension or revocation of permits, if the commissioner finds that the permittee has not previously violated any of the provisions of this Chapter or has not had a permit previously suspended or revoked and if it satisfactorily appears that there are reasonable grounds to expect that the permittee will not again violate any of the provisions of this Chapter, the commissioner may suspend the permit for such time as he thinks proper. If the permittee has previously had his permit suspended or revoked or if the violations are of a very aggravated and serious nature, the commissioner shall order the permit or permits revoked and the commissioner and the local authorities shall execute its order.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§301. Costs of hearings

In hearings of the commissioner which finally result in withholding the issuance of a permit or in suspending or revoking a permit, the commissioner shall assess the costs of the hearing to the applicant or permittee. This assessment has the same force and effect as a judgment for costs of a district court in the trial of a civil case and shall be collected in the same manner.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§302. Decisions to withhold, suspend, or revoke permits final unless appealed and reversed

Decisions of the commissioner in withholding, suspending, or revoking permits and of the local authorities in withholding permits are final and binding on all parties unless appealed in the manner provided in R.S. 26:303 and finally reversed by the courts.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§303. Appeals to courts

A. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner to withhold, suspend, or revoke a permit or of the local authorities to withhold a permit may, within ten days of the notification of the decision, take a devolutive appeal to the district court having jurisdiction of the applicant's or permittee's place of business, proposed or actual, as the case may be. Such appeals shall be granted by the clerk of court on written petition together with a bond for costs. The appeals shall be tried de novo. Either party may amend and supplement his pleadings and additional witnesses may be called and heard.

B. Within ten calendar days of the signing of the judgment by the district court in any such appeal cases, any aggrieved party may devolutively appeal the judgment to the appellate court of proper jurisdiction. These appeals shall be perfected in the manner provided for in civil cases but shall be devolutive in their nature and effect.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§304. Summary proceedings on appeal

All proceedings in the district and appellate courts arising under this Part are civil in nature and shall be heard summarily by the court, without a jury, shall take precedence over other civil cases, and shall be tried in chambers or in open court, and in or out of term.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§305. Interference by courts prohibited

In cases involving the withholding, suspending, or revoking of a permit under the provisions of this Part, the courts of this state have no jurisdiction to interfere in any manner or to issue restraining orders and writs of injunction restraining the commissioner, the local authorities, or the commissioner from proceeding under the provisions of this Part. The action of the commissioner or the local authorities in such cases shall not be enjoined or superseded by any court nor suspended or stayed during the pendency of appeals to the courts.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§306. Sale of malt beverages in keg; tracking; forms

A. As used in this Section, "keg" means any container of malt beverage having a liquid capacity of four or more gallons.

B. Every keg of malt beverage sold for consumption off the premises of the retail dealer shall be marked with a unique identification number.

C. The retail dealer shall maintain the following information on every keg sold for consumption off its premises on forms provided by the office of alcohol and tobacco control:

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the purchaser.

(2) The number of a photo identification card issued to the purchaser by a local, state, or federal government agency.

(3) The identification number of the keg.

(4) The date and time of purchase.

(5) The manner in which the deposit was paid (if applicable), and the date of return.

(6) The name of the retail dealer selling the keg.

(7) A declaration signed by the retail purchaser which shall be as follows:

"I, _____, am of legal age to purchase and possess this keg of alcoholic beverage identified above and will not knowingly allow any person under the age of 21 years to illegally consume this beverage. I will not obliterate or allow to be removed the identification number required on this keg.

Signature of Purchaser"

D. Prior to the sale of any malt beverage in a keg for consumption off premises, the retail dealer or his employee or agent shall:

(1) Require the purchaser to provide a photo identification card issued to the purchaser by a local, state or federal government agency.

(2) Fill out all the information required in Subsection C of this Section on the form provided by the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(3) Require the purchaser to sign the declaration as required in Paragraph (C)(7) of this Section.

(4) Provide one copy of the completed form to the purchaser and maintain one copy in his records for not less than six months after the date the keg is returned to the retail dealer.

E. The retail dealer, his employee or agent shall record the date the keg is returned by the purchaser on the form provided by the office of alcohol and tobacco control in the Department of Revenue.

F. The regulation of keg registration is preempted by this Section. The governing authority of a political subdivision of the state shall not adopt any ordinance in any way affecting the registration of a keg or the payment of a fee related to the registration of a keg.

G. The commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

Acts 2003, No. 191, §1.

§307. Delivery of alcoholic beverages; certain retailers, third parties; requirements; limitations

A. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:271(A)(3) or any retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption may deliver, either on the licensed premises itself or at a residential or commercial address designated by the consumer, products lawfully sold to and purchased by such consumer, provided that:

(1) The liquor retailer possesses a Class B permit as defined in R.S. 26:241 or possesses a permit that allows the retailer to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption.

(2) The liquor retailer or an employee of the liquor retailer processes at the Class B premises or at the premises permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption all payments initiated by a consumer that is transacting the purchase with the liquor retailer.

(3) The Class B liquor retailer or any retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of the retailer, assembles, packages, and fulfills each order at the permitted premises where the order was processed using inventory located at that premises that was purchased from a permitted wholesale dealer.

(4) Deliveries to consumers are made only by the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, and only to consumers at a residential or commercial address in this state.

(5) The alcoholic beverages delivered are for personal consumption, not intended for resale, and are in a container sealed by the manufacturer of the alcoholic beverage. The delivery of an "open alcoholic beverage container" as defined in R.S. 32:300 is prohibited.

(6) Delivery of alcoholic beverages is permitted only in those areas where the retail sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted. Delivery shall be prohibited in any area where it is prohibited by the local governing authority. The delivery radius of a retailer shall not extend past the boundaries of the parish where the retailer's permitted establishment is located.

(7) Alcoholic beverages are not delivered to an address on a campus of any state college, university, or technical college or institute, any independent college or university, or any elementary or secondary school located in this state.

(8) Delivery is permitted only during the hours that the authorized retailer's permitted establishment is open to the public.

(9) At the time of delivery, the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, verifies that the recipient of the alcoholic beverage or beverages is not visibly intoxicated.

(10) At the time of delivery, the Class B liquor retailer or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, or an employee of such retailer, verifies the identity and age of the person accepting delivery of the order by validating a state-issued photo identification of the person or through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner. Additionally, a signature of the person receiving the delivery acknowledging receipt of the delivery and verifying their age shall be obtained.

(11) The retail dealer keeps a record of all deliveries of alcoholic beverages and retains such records for two years from the date of the delivery. The retail dealer shall make such records available to the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control upon request for the purpose of investigating and enforcing the provisions of this Title. The record of each delivery shall include:

- (a) The retail dealer's name, address, and permit number.
- (b) The name of the person who placed the order and the date, time, and method of the order.
- (c) The name of the employee making the delivery and the date, time, and address of the delivery.
- (d) The type, brand, and quantity of each alcoholic beverage delivered.

(e) The name, date of birth, and signature of the person that received the delivery.

B. Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, any liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:271(A)(3) or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption, that sells alcoholic beverages at retail to consumers for consumption off the premises may use electronic means to do the following:

(1) Market the alcohol products it is licensed to sell.

(2) Receive and process purchase orders placed by a consumer of legal drinking age, which orders may then be delivered to such consumer on the licensed premises itself or at a residential or commercial address in this state designated by the consumer in accordance with Paragraph (A)(4) of this Section.

C. A Class B liquor retailer permitted pursuant to R.S. 26:271(A)(3) or a retailer permitted to sell alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption may market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products under this Section using electronic means owned, operated, and maintained by a third party, provided that:

(1) The permittee maintains ultimate control and responsibility over the sales transaction and transfer of physical possession of the alcoholic beverages.

(2) The permittee retains the sole discretion to determine whether to accept and complete an order or reject it, and the permittee or an employee of the permittee reviews and accepts or rejects each order.

(3) The permittee retains the independence to determine which alcoholic beverages are made available through electronic means, which alcoholic beverages are made available for delivery to the consumer at the licensed premises itself or at another address designated by the consumer, and the permittee shall independently set the price of such products.

(4) The purchase transaction takes place between the consumer and the permittee and the permittee appears as the retail dealer.

(5) Any credit or debit card information provided by a consumer to the third party for the purpose of transacting a purchase with a permittee is automatically directed to the permittee such that the permittee appears as the retail dealer at the time of purchase and on the receipt.

(6) The permittee, or an employee of the permittee, processes, at the premises that accepts the order, all payments initiated by a consumer that is transacting a purchase with the permittee.

(7) The alcoholic beverages are in the possession of the permittee prior to the permittee's processing of payment of such products.

(8) The permittee, or an employee of the permittee, assembles, packages, and fulfills each order at the premises that accepted the order.

(9) Deliveries to consumers are made by the permittee, or by an employee of the permittee.

(10) At the time of delivery, the permittee, or an employee of the permittee, verifies the identity and age of the person accepting delivery of the order by validating a state-issued photo identification of the person or through use of a real-time age verification system authorized by the commissioner. Additionally, a signature of the person receiving the delivery acknowledging receipt of the delivery and verifying their age shall be obtained.

D. The relationship between the permittee and the third party pursuant to Subsection C of this Section shall be one of independent contractors, and neither party shall be deemed the employee, agent, or joint venturer of the other party under any circumstances or for any purposes.

E. The commissioner may promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act related to the requirements and qualifications for delivery.

F. If any provision of this Section, or its application to any person or circumstance, is determined by a court to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall be construed in accordance with the intent of the legislature to further limit rather than expand commerce in alcoholic beverages and to enhance strict regulatory control over taxation, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages through the three-tier regulatory system imposed by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law upon all alcoholic beverages.

Acts 2019, No. 436, §1, eff. June 22, 2019.

§308. Alcoholic beverages delivery agreements; requirements; limitations

A. For purposes of this Section only, a third-party delivery company shall be defined as a third-party delivery service that is licensed to do business in the state of Louisiana, permitted with the office of alcohol and tobacco control, and uses their own employees or agents for which the third-party delivery company or the third-party platform is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099 for delivery. For all other alcohol delivery provisions of this Chapter, third party shall be the definition provided in R.S. 26:2 and 241.

B.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a retail dealer possessing a valid Class A-General retail permit as provided in R.S. 26:271.2, a Class "R" restaurant permit as provided in R.S. 26:272, or a package house-Class B, as defined in R.S. 26:241, permit as provided in this Chapter may enter into a written agreement with a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform for the use of an internet or mobile application or similar technology platform to facilitate the sale of alcoholic beverages for delivery to consumers for personal consumption within this state and the third-party delivery company or the third-party platform may deliver alcoholic beverages to the consumer.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a retail dealer possessing a valid Class A-General retail permit as provided in R.S. 26:271.2, a Class "R" restaurant permit as provided in R.S. 26:272, or a package house-Class B, as defined in R.S. 26:241, permit as provided in this Chapter may enter into a written agreement with a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform for the use of an internet or mobile application or similar technology platform to facilitate the sale of alcoholic beverages for curbside pickup by consumers within this state for personal consumption. Any alcoholic beverage sold and delivered pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph shall be limited to alcoholic beverages in a manufacturer sealed container.

C. An alcoholic beverage delivery agreement between a retail dealer and a third party shall require all of the following:

(1) Only alcoholic beverages purchased from a wholesale dealer licensed pursuant to this Title are offered for delivery.

(2)(a) Only alcoholic beverages as defined in R.S. 26:2, and R.S. 26:241(1)(a) are offered for delivery from the licensed premises of a package house-Class B permit holder.

(b) Only malt beverages, ready-to-drink beverages, sparkling wine, and still wine, as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241 are offered for delivery from the licensed premises of a restaurant permit holder.

(3) Only alcoholic beverages intended for personal consumption and delivered in a manufacturer sealed container are offered for delivery. "Manufacturer sealed container" as used in this Paragraph shall mean the original sealed container that is filled with the alcoholic beverage at the permitted facility by the manufacturer as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241.

(4) Alcoholic beverages are delivered only on the days and during the hours the retail dealer is authorized to sell or serve alcoholic beverages.

(5) Alcoholic beverages are delivered only in those areas where the sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted. Delivery of alcoholic beverages in an area where the sale of alcoholic beverages has been prohibited by a referendum vote is prohibited.

(6) No alcoholic beverages shall be delivered to a state college, university, or technical college or institute or an independent college or university located in this state.

(7) No alcoholic beverages shall be delivered to any public playground or building used primarily as a church, synagogue, public library, or school.

(8) No alcoholic beverages shall be delivered more than twenty miles from the place of purchase.

(9) All orders for the delivery of alcoholic beverages shall also contain food. (10) The alcoholic beverages of all deliveries which are refused by a third party shall be returned to the place of purchase.

(11) Alcoholic beverages are delivered only by a person that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The person is eighteen years of age or older.

(b) The person is an employee or agent for which the third-party delivery company or the third-party platform shall be required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099.

(c) The person possesses a valid server permit as provided in R.S. 26:931 et seq.

(12) The retail dealer shall manage and control the sale of alcoholic beverages including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) Determining the alcoholic beverages to be offered for sale through a third party's internet or mobile application platform or similar technology.

(b) Determining the price at which alcoholic beverages are offered for sale or sold through a third party's internet or mobile application platform or similar technology. The retail dealer shall notify the third party in writing or through electronic means prior to any change in the sale price by the retail dealer of any alcoholic beverage offered for sale by the retail dealer at its licensed premises that is also offered for sale through the third party pursuant to the alcohol beverage delivery agreement between the parties.

(c) Accepting or rejecting all orders placed for alcoholic beverages through a third party's internet or mobile application platform or similar technology.

(d) Collecting and remitting all applicable state and local taxes.

D. A retail dealer shall enter into an alcoholic beverage delivery agreement with a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform only when the third party meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform is properly registered and authorized to conduct business in Louisiana.

(2) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform holds a valid Louisiana alcoholic beverage permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:271.2(1)(j).

(3) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform shall maintain a general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability endorsement in an amount no less than one million dollars per occurrence for the duration of the agreement with the retail dealer and shall provide proof of coverage to the retail dealer.

(4) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform is able to monitor the routes of its employees or agents during alcoholic beverage deliveries.

(5) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform conducts a screening and a background check of all persons that will deliver alcoholic beverages.

E. A retail dealer may pay a third-party delivery company or a third-party platform a fee for its services and a third party may charge a reasonable delivery fee for orders delivered by the third party delivery company or the third-party platform. A third-party delivery company properly licensed pursuant to this Section or its authorized agent may act as an agent of a retail dealer in the collection of payments from the sale of alcoholic beverages, but the full amount of each order must be handled in a manner that gives the retail dealer control over the ultimate receipt of the payment from the consumer. A third-party delivery company or a third-party platform properly licensed pursuant to this Section or its authorized agent may also act as an agent of a retail dealer for the purposes of processing, assembling, packaging, and fulfilling alcoholic beverage orders for delivery from the retailer's licensed premises. No additional permit shall be required of a retail dealer who has contracted with a third-party delivery company properly licensed pursuant to this Section for the purpose of processing, assembling, packaging, and fulfilling alcoholic beverage orders for delivery from the retailer's licensed premises.

F.(1) The third-party delivery company or the third-party platform may receive orders and accept payment via the internet or through a mobile application or similar technology.

(2) At the time of delivery of alcoholic beverages, the third party's delivery agent shall obtain the recipient's signature and verify the age of the recipient through the use of an electronic age verification device that shall be approved by the commissioner. Such device shall be capable of all of the following:

(a) Verifying proof of age through technology of a magnetic card reader or an alternative technology capable of verifying proof of age.

(b) Reading a valid state-issued driver's license, a valid state issued identification card, a valid military identification card, or a valid passport.

(c) Storing the recipient's name, age, date of birth, the expiration date of the identification, and the date and time that the identification was scanned.

(3) The third party's delivery agent shall refuse delivery and return the alcoholic beverages to the place of purchase if:

(a) The recipient does not produce a valid and current form of identification as provided in R.S. 26:286(A)(1).

(b) The recipient is intoxicated.

(c) There is reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the recipient's identification.

(d) The recipient refuses to sign for the receipt of the delivery.

(4) A third-party delivery agent who delivers alcoholic beverages, but fails to comply with the provisions of Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Subsection and administrative rules promulgated pursuant to this Section, shall be vicariously liable for damages incurred as a result of the failure to comply.

G. A record of each delivery of alcoholic beverages shall be retained for three years from the date of delivery and made available to the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control upon request for the purpose of investigating and enforcing the provisions of this Title. The record of each delivery shall include:

- (1) The retail dealer's name, address, and permit number.
- (2) The name of the person who placed the order and the date, time, and method of the order.
- (3) The name of the delivery agent and the date, time, and address of the delivery.
- (4) The type, brand, and quantity of each alcoholic beverage delivered.
- (5) The name, date of birth, and signature of the person who received the delivery.

H. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the transportation or delivery of sparkling wine or still wine made by a carrier in accordance with R.S. 26:359.

I. The commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control may promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to effectuate the provisions of this Section.

J. Any permittee who violates the provisions of this Section may be subject to revocation of the permit by the commissioner and be subject to penalties as provided by R.S. 26:292.

Acts 2019, No. 433, §1, eff. June 22, 2019; Acts 2020, No. 115, §1, eff. June 9, 2020; Acts 2021, No. 71, §1; Acts 2022, No. 482, §1; Acts 2022, No. 514, §1.

§309. Licensed manufacturers or brewers; contracted private events

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a manufacturer or brewer as defined in R.S. 26:241 may lease its facility to a person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter for no more than twelve contracted private events per year during which food and alcoholic beverages not produced at that licensed facility may be served to guests of the contracted private event by a caterer holding a permit issued pursuant to this Title if a copy of the lease is provided to the commissioner at least ten days prior to the event.

B. The manufacturer or brewer may charge a reasonable rental fee to the person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter for the contracted private event.

C. The manufacturer or brewer may serve to guests beer manufactured at that licensed facility. The brewer shall not charge the person not licensed pursuant to this Chapter more than its standard prices for such products.

Acts 2022, No. 570, §1, eff. June 17, 2022.

Part II-A. Native Wines

§321. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§322. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§323. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§324. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§325. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§326. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

§327. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

Part III. Gallonage Tax

§341. Tax on beverages of high and low alcoholic content; importers of wine

A. The following excise taxes are levied on all beverages of high alcoholic content handled in Louisiana:

(1) Liquors; at the rate of eighty cents per liter.

(2) Sparkling wines; fifty-five cents per liter.

(3) Still wines:

(a) Of an alcoholic content of not more than fourteen percent by volume--at the rate of twenty cents per liter.

(b) Of an alcoholic content of more than fourteen percent by volume but no more than twenty-four percent by volume--at the rate of thirty-five cents per liter.

(c) Of an alcoholic content of more than twenty-four percent by volume--at the rate of fifty-five cents per liter.

(4) Malt beverages; at the rate of twelve dollars and fifty cents per barrel containing not more than thirty-one standard gallons and at a like rate for fractional parts of a barrel.

(5) Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

B. Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 152, §1; Acts 1970, No. 272, §1; Acts 1978, No. 441, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1979; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 736, §1; Acts 1998, No. 71, §1, eff. June 25, 1998; Acts 2006, No. 808, §2, eff. June 30, 2006; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 13, §1, eff. April 1, 2016; Acts 2017, No. 212, §1, eff. June 14, 2017.

§342. Tax on beverages of low alcoholic content

There is levied and imposed on all beverages of low alcoholic content handled in Louisiana an excise tax of twelve dollars and fifty cents per barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for fractional parts of a barrel.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 592, §1; Acts 1979, No. 442, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2016, No. 13, §1, eff. April 1, 2016.

§343. Taxes on beverages of high alcoholic content in lieu of other state excise taxes

The taxes on beverages of high alcoholic content are in lieu of and exclusive of all other such state excise or license taxes.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§344. Taxes collected from dealer

Except as provided for in R.S. 26:341(B) and 359(B)(2), (C), and (D), the taxes levied by R.S. 26:341 and 342 shall be collected, as far as practicable, from the dealer who first handles the alcoholic beverages in Louisiana. If for any reason the dealer who first handled the taxable alcoholic beverages has escaped payment of the taxes, those taxes shall be collected from any person in whose hands the taxable beverages are found. In no case, however, shall there be a duplication of taxation.

Amended by Acts 1972, No. 537, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1998, No. 71, §1, eff. June 25, 1998.

§345. Discount on taxes on beverages of low alcoholic content

For accurately reporting and timely remitting the taxes due under the provisions of R.S. 26:342, all taxpayers shall be allowed a discount of one and one-half percent of the amount of the tax otherwise due.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2002, No. 14, §1, eff. July 1, 2002; Acts 2016, No. 7, 1st Ex. Sess., §1, eff. April 1, 2016.

§346. Wholesale dealers to file returns and pay tax monthly on beverages of low alcoholic content

A. Every wholesale dealer handling beverages of low alcoholic content in Louisiana upon which the tax has not been previously paid shall, within twenty days after the expiration of each calendar month, provide the secretary a signed statement, under oath, of the total amount of such beverages handled and the total amount sold during the preceding calendar month and shall pay the taxes due thereon. This statement shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary and shall show such other information as the secretary may require so that the taxes levied in R.S. 26:342 can be reported and computed.

B. Every wholesale dealer handling beverages of low alcoholic content in Louisiana shall provide, within twenty days after the expiration of each calendar month, a statement, on a form provided for this purpose by the secretary, showing the amount of beverages of low alcoholic content sold during the preceding month according to brand, packaging, and size of container. Such information shall be made available by the secretary to any municipal or parish governing authority, or trade organization consisting of wholesale dealers licensed by the state.

Amended by Acts 1982, No. 72, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10.

§347. Refunds

The secretary may make refunds or allow a tax credit to wholesale dealers on account of taxes paid on beverages of high and low alcoholic content which, being damaged and unfit for sale, are destroyed by the dealer or returned to the manufacturer or jobber. No refund or credit shall be allowed for breakage.

Amended by Acts 1964, No. 384, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2002, No. 14, §1, eff. July 1, 2002.

§348. Manufacturers or wholesalers to furnish a bond; failure

A.(1) Every manufacturer or wholesaler of alcoholic beverages shall furnish to the secretary a bond in the minimum amount of ten thousand dollars for each type of permit held guaranteeing the payment of all taxes and penalties levied by this Chapter. The bond required by this Section for manufacturers or wholesalers of native wines shall be in the amount of five thousand dollars.

(2) This bond shall be executed by a surety company qualified to do business in this state or may be in the form of a certificate of deposit or a letter of credit with a bank located in the state of Louisiana. The certificate of deposit or a letter of credit shall be irrevocably assigned to the secretary and the assignment can only be

cancelled by the secretary. Such cancellations shall be evidenced by written notice to the bank or surety company. All interest earned on the certificate of deposit shall be the property of the manufacturer or wholesaler. The tenor, solvency, and maximum amount of the bond shall be satisfactory to the secretary. The maximum amount of the bond will depend upon the volume of business of the dealer and shall be sufficient, in the discretion of the secretary, to guarantee the state against any and all losses of taxes and penalties levied.

B.(1) The failure of a wholesaler of alcoholic beverages to furnish bond shall ipso facto make the taxes, penalties, and costs levied in this Chapter delinquent and shall be construed as an attempt to avoid the payment thereof, which shall be sufficient grounds for the attachment of the beverages wherever found, whether the delinquent dealer is a resident or a nonresident of this state and whether the beverages are in the possession of the delinquent dealer or other persons. It is the intention of this Chapter to make such beverages responsible for the payment of the taxes levied, together with penalties and costs. Authority to attach is specifically granted to the secretary. The procedure prescribed by law for obtaining ordinary attachments shall be followed except that no bond shall be required of the state.

(2) Should the dealer fail to furnish bond as provided herein, the secretary may rule the dealer into court to show cause why he should not be ordered to cease business as a dealer. Such rule may be tried out of term and in chambers and shall always be tried by preference in not less than two nor more than ten days, exclusive of holidays, after the service thereof.

C.(1) The secretary may waive the requirement for a surety bond for any manufacturer or wholesaler who:

(a) Possesses and agrees to maintain fixed assets in Louisiana with a net value not less than one and one-fourth times the amount of the bond which would otherwise be required.

(b) Has had a bond on file with the department for a period of not less than three years.

(c) Furnished the secretary with audited financial statements with his waiver request and at such other times as the secretary may require.

(d) Has not been delinquent in remitting taxes under the provisions of this Part during a three-year period immediately preceding application for waiver of the bond.

(2) If any manufacturer or wholesaler whose bond has been waived by the secretary becomes delinquent in remitting taxes due, the secretary may remove the waiver and require that the manufacturer or wholesaler furnish a bond in the amount required by this Section. Any manufacturer or wholesaler who has had his waiver removed shall not be eligible for another waiver for a period of three years thereafter.

Amended by Acts 1977, No. 230, §1. Acts 1984, No. 142, §1, eff. September 1, 1984; Acts 1985, No. 48, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1986; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 736, §1.

§349. Handling beverages of low alcoholic content without furnishing bond; penalty

No person shall import for handling in this state or handle herein any beverages of low alcoholic content without having furnished a bond as provided in R.S. 26:348. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§350. Maximum stock of beverages of high alcoholic content in dealer's bonded stockroom

Every manufacturer or wholesaler may carry in his bonded stockroom or warehouse beverages of high alcoholic content with a taxable value not in excess of his surety bond.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§351. Limitation on size of containers of beverages of high alcoholic content; standards of fill

Except for wines, no manufacturer or wholesaler in this state shall have in his possession any beverages of high alcoholic content outside of his bonded stockroom unless they are in containers of no greater capacity than one and seventy-five one hundredths liters. The standards of fill shall be the following:

(1)(a) All distilled spirits sold in or shipped into this state shall be in the following containers: One and seventy-five hundredths liters, one liter, seven hundred fifty milliliters, seven hundred milliliters, five hundred milliliters, three hundred seventy-five milliliters, two hundred milliliters, and fifty milliliters.

(b) If any supplier ships a particular brand of a distilled spirit into this state in a three hundred seventy-five milliliter container, he shall thereafter be prohibited from shipping that brand of beverage into the state in a five hundred milliliter container.

(c) If any supplier offers for sale in this state a particular product of a distilled spirit in a seven hundred fifty milliliter container, the particular product of distilled spirit shall not also be offered for sale in a seven hundred milliliter container at the same time, provided the supplier is given time to fully transition.

(2)(a) All wine, sold in or shipped into this state shall be in the following containers: twenty liters, nineteen and five-tenths liters, eighteen liters, seventeen liters, sixteen liters, fifteen liters, fourteen liters, thirteen liters, twelve liters, eleven liters, ten liters, nine liters, eight liters, seven liters, six liters, five liters, four liters, three liters, one and five-tenths liters, one liter, seven hundred fifty milliliters, five hundred milliliters, three hundred seventy-five milliliters, three hundred fifty-five milliliters, two hundred fifty milliliters, and one hundred eighty-seven milliliters.

(b) "Vintage wines"--wines bottled prior to December 31, 1978 may be shipped into the state in containers not less than the equivalent of one hundred eighty-seven milliliters provided the proper proof of bottling dates is furnished in writing to the secretary in advance of the shipment and provided the secretary authorizes in writing that this merchandise may be shipped into the state.

(c) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the imported alcohol beverage "Sake".

(3)(a) Distilled spirits, whether domestically bottled or imported, subject to the metric standard of fill prescribed in Paragraph (1) of this Section shall be packed with the following number of containers per shipping case or container:

Container sizes	Containers per case
1.75 liters	6
1.00 liters	not more than 12
750 milliliters	not more than 12
700 milliliters	not more than 12
375 milliliters	not more than 24

355 milliliters	24
200 milliliters	not more than 48
100 milliliters	not more than 48
50 milliliters	60
50 milliliters	120

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, "container" shall mean any receptacle produced and manufactured with any substance used to package distilled spirits for delivery to the public.

(c) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to package spirit-based beverages with an alcohol content below six percent.

(4)(a) Wines bottled subject to the standards of fill prescribed in Paragraph (2) of this Section shall be packed with the following number of containers per shipping case or shipping container:

Container sizes	Containers per case
5 through 20 liters	1
4 liters	4
3 liters	not more than 6
1.5 liters	not more than 6
1 liters	not more than 12
750 milliliters	not more than 12
500 milliliters	12
375 milliliters	24
355 milliliters	24
250 milliliters	24
200 milliliters	not more than 48
187 milliliters	48

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, "container" shall mean any receptacle produced and manufactured with any substance used to package wine for delivery to the public.

(5) Upon application, in duplicate, approved by the secretary, the bottles per case requirements set forth in Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section may be waived if good cause can be shown by the bottler or importer.

(6) Any standard of fill as to size of containers for beverages of high alcoholic content approved by the United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Tax and Firearms may be shipped into the state of Louisiana for the purposes of storage for shipment beyond the borders of the state of Louisiana. Only those sizes listed in Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this Section may be sold under the provisions of these Paragraphs to licensed retail dealers or to licensed wholesale dealers who are licensed in the state of Louisiana.

(7) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 319, §2.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or any other provisions of law to the contrary, the secretary may, for good cause shown, after proper application by a bottler or importer and an official hearing, waive the container limitations for a period not to exceed seven consecutive days. Only standards of fill as to size of containers for beverages of high alcoholic content approved by the United States Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms may be allowed, provided these fill allowables are not in conflict with this Section.

(9) The container restrictions provided for in this Section shall not apply to cider products.

(10) No container sold in or shipped into this state shall include powdered alcohol.

Amended by Acts 1964, No. 384, §1; Acts 1972, No. 73, §1; Acts 1974, No. 350, §1; Acts 1975, No. 252, §1; Acts 1976, No. 297, §1; Acts 1978, No. 441, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 358, §1; Acts 1981, No. 504, §1; Acts 1983, No. 457, §1; Acts 1984, No. 268, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 526, §1, eff. July 1, 1988; Acts 1990, No. 285, §1; Acts 1993, No. 1011, §1; Acts 1995, No. 408, §1; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 31, §1; Acts 2014, No. 18, §1; Acts 2014, No. 688, §1, eff. June 18, 2014; Acts 2017, No. 95, §1; Acts 2020, No. 319, §§1, 2; Acts 2023, No. 365, §1, eff. June 14, 2023; Acts 2024, No. 382, §1; Acts 2025, No. 310, §1.

§352. Donated alcoholic beverages of high and low alcoholic content taxable

Any person or any dealer may donate alcoholic beverages of high and low alcoholic content to a licensed Type A special event or to an unlicensed civic, religious, or charitable organization subject to the payment of any applicable excise taxes.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 835, §1, eff. June 23, 2014; Acts 2017, No. 212, §1, eff. June 14, 2017.

§353. Presumption of taxability of beverages of low alcoholic content

For purposes of enforcing the provisions of this Chapter and the collection of the tax levied herein, it is presumed that all beverages of low alcoholic content produced or manufactured or shipped into this state are to be handled in this state and are subject to the tax levied herein. This presumption is prima facie only and subject to proof furnished the secretary.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 175, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§354. Payment and reporting of taxes; discounts; rules and regulations; enforcement; forfeitures and penalties; redemption of tax stamps

A.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, every manufacturer or wholesaler of beverages of high alcoholic content shall file with the secretary a monthly report on or before the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the period covered by the report. The report shall show sales or other handling of beverages of high alcoholic content and such other information as the secretary may require by regulation.

(2) Every wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer who sells and ships wine directly to a consumer in Louisiana as provided in R.S. 26:359(B) shall report and pay all applicable taxes as provided in R.S. 26:359(D).

B. The taxes levied in R.S. 26:341 shall be due and paid by the dealer with the liter tax report referred to in Subsection A of this Section and shall be computed upon the basis of the number of liters sold or otherwise disposed of by the dealer during the preceding calendar month. Liters sold or disposed of shall be deemed conclusively to be liters on hand at the beginning of the calendar month plus purchases during the calendar month less liters on hand at the end of the calendar month, less any exempt sales.

C.(1) The monthly liter tax report required by this Section shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary and shall include such information as the secretary may by rule require. Reports shall be

accompanied by the taxpayer's remittance in full of the correct amount of taxes due and owing for the period covered by the report.

(2) Every wholesale dealer handling beverages of high alcoholic content in Louisiana shall file, within twenty days after the expiration of each calendar month, a statement, on a form provided for this purpose by the Department of Revenue, showing the amount of beverages of high alcoholic content sold during the preceding month according to brand, packaging, and size of container. Such information shall be made available by the Department of Revenue to any municipal or parish governing authority, or trade organization consisting of wholesale dealers licensed by the state.

D. For accurately reporting and timely remitting the taxes all taxpayers shall be allowed a discount of two and one-half percent of the amount of the tax otherwise due. When a check or other instrument given in payment of taxes is returned unpaid, the discount is forfeited.

E. If the dealer in beverages of high alcoholic content fails to file a return and pay the tax due on the beverages within the time provided in Subsection A of this Section, he shall be subject to a penalty of five percent on the amount of the tax if the period of delinquency is ten days or less or twenty percent on the amount of the tax if the period of delinquency is greater than ten days. If an attorney is called on to assist in collection, there shall be an additional sum due equal to ten percent of both the amount of the penalties and tax due.

F. The secretary is authorized to make, adopt, and publish rules and regulations, which shall have the effect of law, for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this Section. Notice of such regulations shall be as provided in R.S. 47:1511.

G. The secretary may require every manufacturer and wholesaler to cease business twice each year for the purpose of making physical inventories of all alcoholic beverages on hand. The dates of said inventories shall be fixed by the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

H. Any dealer who fails to file reports and pay the taxes due, in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the rules and regulations of the secretary, shall automatically be suspended from doing business and shall ipso facto forfeit his bond furnished as required in R.S. 26:348. Any bond forfeited under this Chapter may be collected as is provided for the collection of taxes. The secretary may confirm the suspension by serving the dealer with an order to cease business. Enforcement of any suspension by the secretary shall not be dependent upon the service of such an order. The permit of any dealer who conducts business after being suspended under this Section shall be revoked. The secretary may reinstate a suspended dealer upon his payment of the taxes due, and a mandatory penalty of twenty percent of the taxes due, and his furnishing a new bond and complying with such other conditions as the secretary may prescribe to assure compliance in the future. The sanctions, penalty, and forfeiture provided herein shall be in addition to any other fines, forfeitures, and civil or criminal penalties which may be imposed under other provisions of this Section and Chapter, and the failure of the dealer to remove the delinquency within thirty days shall be additional cause for revocation of his permit.

I. With respect to the twenty percent penalty provided in this Section, the wholesale dealer shall have the right to send a signed application for a waiver of the penalty, which application shall be provided in the form of an affidavit setting forth the reasons for the failure to pay the taxes within the specified time. If the failure to pay the tax when due is explained to the satisfaction of the secretary, he may remit or waive payment of the whole or any part of any penalty due under the provisions of this Chapter.

J. The revocation provided for in Subsection H of this Section may be enforced by the secretary in summary proceedings instituted against the dealer in any parish in which he is domiciled or has a place of business.

K. Whoever willfully fails to file any report or to pay timely the tax due, keep any records, furnish any information, or pay any tax provided for in this Part, or willfully falsifies any record, document, or report, or files any false report or furnishes any false information to the secretary with intent to evade or defeat the payment of any tax levied in this Part shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than four years. Corporations may be prosecuted under this Subsection and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.

Amended by Acts 1964, No. 384, §1; Acts 1970, No. 565, §1; Acts 1972, No. 532, §3; Acts 1978, No. 441, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1979; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10; Acts 2011, No. 327, §1, eff. June 29, 2011; Acts 2014, No. 329, §1, eff. July 1, 2014; Acts 2016, No. 7, 1st Ex. Sess., §1, eff. April 1, 2016.

§355. Invoices and records of dealers in beverages of high alcoholic content

A. Every manufacturer and every wholesaler of beverages of high alcoholic content shall, at the time of shipping or delivering such beverages, make a true duplicate invoice thereof, showing full and complete details of the sale or delivery of the beverages. They shall also keep a record of the manufacture or purchase of such beverages and shall hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the manufacture and purchase of these beverages subject to the inspection of the secretary or his authorized representative. All records and documents required under this Subsection shall be retained for the inspection and use of the secretary or his authorized representative until the taxes to which they relate have prescribed.

B. All purchases of beverages of high alcoholic content by any retail dealer shall be evidenced by an invoice from the vendor correctly showing the date of the purchase and the quantity of each article bought. Retail dealers in beverages of high alcoholic content shall keep a record of all such beverages purchased by them and shall hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the purchase and sale of these beverages open to the inspection of the secretary or his agents. Retail dealers in beverages of high alcoholic content, or their agents or employees, shall produce, on demand of the secretary, all invoices of such beverages bought by them or received at their places of business within six months prior to the demand, unless he can show, by satisfactory proof, that the non-production of the invoices was due to providential or other causes beyond his control.

C. In lieu of the invoices required herein for manufacturers and wholesalers of beverages of high alcoholic content, a computer-generated record may be used to show the full and complete details of the sale or delivery of the beverages. All records so generated shall be retained for the inspection and use of the secretary or his authorized representative until the taxes to which they relate have prescribed.

D. In lieu of the invoices required herein for retail dealers of beverages of high alcoholic content, a computer-generated record may be used to show the date of purchase and the quantity of each article bought. All records so generated shall be held and shall be produced on demand of the secretary.

Acts 1983, No. 164, §1, eff. June 24, 1983; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1999, No. 202, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10.

§356. False invoices of beverages of high alcoholic content

No person shall make or use, present, or exhibit to the secretary or agent of the secretary any invoice of beverages of high alcoholic content that bears an untrue date or falsely states the nature or quantity of the goods involved.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§357. Examination of dealers' records; computation and collection of unpaid taxes

A. The secretary may require any person handling beverages of low alcoholic content to furnish any information necessary for the purpose of collecting the tax levied thereon. To determine whether or not the taxes levied in this Part have been paid and to aid him in their collection if they have not been paid, the secretary may examine the books, records, and files of all persons handling such beverages and may examine witnesses and conduct hearings. Specifically, the secretary shall make that examination where any person fails to make a required report of the dealer's transactions within the time and in the manner provided in this Part. If any witnesses fail or refuse to appear at the request of the secretary or if any person refuses the secretary access to the books, records, or files, the secretary shall certify the facts and the names of the persons so refusing to the district court having jurisdiction of the party. The court shall issue a summons to the party to appear before the secretary or his assistant at a place designated within the court's jurisdiction on a day fixed by the court, to be continued as the occasion requires, and give such evidence and open for inspection such books and papers as necessary to determine whether or not the return made is true and correct.

B. Whenever it appears to the secretary that a dealer has failed to make a return or has unlawfully made an untrue or incorrect return, the secretary shall compute the tax called for and correct the return, if any, and shall certify that amount as being the amount actually due and owing and shall concurrently notify the dealer of that fact. The secretary shall add to the amount due the cost of examination, this cost to be collected, remitted, and credited as if it were part of the tax imposed.

C. If the dealer does not within five days after the above notification, make a correct return and pay the full amount due, the secretary shall, in the name of the state and without deposit or advance costs, enter suit against him for the full amount due, together with such penalties and attorney's fees as are provided in this Chapter. This suit shall be by rule to show cause within five days why payment should not be made. It shall be tried by preference and may be tried out of term time and in chambers.

D. The secretary may inspect any or all books, records, and memoranda of any dealer in beverages of high alcoholic content to determine whether or not the taxes levied on those beverages by this Chapter have been paid. He shall make periodic audits of all such dealers. Collection of unpaid taxes may be made by any means provided in this Chapter, or by any other means allowed by law for the collection of taxes.

Amended by Acts 1964, No. 384, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§358. Civil penalty on dealers in beverages of low alcoholic content for failure to file return and pay tax

If a dealer in beverages of low alcoholic content fails to file a return and pay the tax due on the beverages within the time provided in R.S. 26:346, he shall be subject to a penalty of five percent on the amount of the tax if the period of delinquency is ten days or less or twenty percent on the amount of the tax if the period of delinquency is greater than ten days. If an attorney is called on to assist in collection, there shall be an additional sum due equal to ten percent of both the amount of the penalties and tax due.

§359. Distribution of alcoholic beverages through wholesalers only

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this Section and R.S. 26:242 and 271.1, no alcoholic beverages as defined in R.S. 26:241 produced or manufactured inside or outside of this state shall be sold or offered for sale in Louisiana, or shipped or transported into or within the state, except to the holder of a wholesaler's permit. Delivery of alcoholic beverages produced or manufactured inside or outside of this state shall be made at the place of business of the wholesaler shown on the wholesaler's permit, and must be received and warehoused by the wholesaler at that place of business, where such alcoholic beverages shall come to rest before delivery is made to any retailer.

B.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, sparkling wine or still wine may be sold and shipped directly to a consumer, not to a retail dealer's location that is permitted by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, in Louisiana by the manufacturer or retailer of such beverage domiciled inside or outside of Louisiana, or by a wine producer domiciled inside or outside of Louisiana, provided both that all taxes levied have been paid in full and that all of the following apply:

(a) The consumer is twenty-one years of age or older.

(b) The sparkling wine or still wine is for that consumer's personal consumption.

(c) The total amount of sparkling wine or still wine shipped does not exceed twelve cases of wine per adult person per household address per calendar year.

(d) The wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer engaging in such direct sales holds a valid wine producer's, manufacturer's, or retailer's license issued by the state of its domicile.

(e) The package in which the sparkling wine or still wine is shipped is prominently labeled as containing beverage alcohol.

(f) The package in which such sparkling wine or still wine is shipped is received by a person twenty-one years of age or older. A person receiving a package of sparkling wine or still wine shall present proof of age as provided in R.S. 26:286 at the time of delivery.

(g) The package contains an invoice indicating the date of the shipment, providing a full and complete description of all items included in the shipment, and stating the price thereof.

(h) The wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer domiciled outside of Louisiana has complied with the provisions of Subsections B, C, and D of this Section.

(i) The seller or shipper who is a wine producer or manufacturer is not a party, directly or indirectly, to any agreement in which a wholesaler licensed by the state of Louisiana has been granted the right to purchase and to sell any sparkling wine or still wine produced by the manufacturer. This prohibition does not include any sale of sparkling wine or still wine if the sale is perfected when the Louisiana consumer is physically present on the premises of the wine producer or manufacturer and completed by shipment to the consumer in Louisiana otherwise made in accordance with the provisions of this Section, or when the sparkling wine or still wine bears a label, properly registered pursuant to R.S. 26:793(D), that is not assigned by the wine producer or manufacturer to a wholesaler licensed in Louisiana for sale by such wholesaler.

(2) In addition to the provisions in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the commissioner may promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act governing the sale and shipment of sparkling wine or still wine directly to a Louisiana consumer.

(3) In addition to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, prior to selling or shipping any sparkling wine or still wine directly to any consumer in Louisiana, a retailer domiciled outside of Louisiana shall apply to the state office of alcohol and tobacco control for a permit to engage in direct shipment of sparkling wine and still wine on an application form promulgated by the commissioner. The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis and updated within thirty days of any change of any information contained on the application form. The annual fee for such permit shall be one thousand dollars.

(4) In addition to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, prior to selling or shipping any sparkling wine or still wine directly to any consumer in Louisiana, a wine producer or manufacturer domiciled outside of Louisiana shall apply to the state office of alcohol and tobacco control for a permit to engage in direct shipment of sparkling wine and still wine on an application form promulgated by the commissioner. The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis and updated within thirty days of any change of any information contained on the application form. The annual fee for such permit shall be two hundred fifty dollars.

C.(1) Any wine producer or manufacturer, domiciled outside of Louisiana, of sparkling wine or still wine engaging in the direct sale and shipment of such beverages under the provisions of this Section shall make an annual application to the secretary of the Department of Revenue for authority to make such shipments and shall pay an annual fee of one hundred fifty dollars to the Department of Revenue prior to selling or shipping any sparkling wine or still wine to a consumer in the state of Louisiana.

(2) Any retailer, domiciled outside of Louisiana, of sparkling wine or still wine engaging in the direct shipment of such beverages under the provisions of this Section shall make an annual application to the secretary of the Department of Revenue for the authority to make such shipments and shall pay an annual fee of one thousand dollars to the Department of Revenue prior to selling or shipping any sparkling wine or still wine into the state of Louisiana.

(3) The annual application for authority to make such shipments shall be in a written form specified by the secretary of the Department of Revenue, and shall include the express agreement of the out-of-state wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer to pay all excise and sales and use taxes assessed by the state of Louisiana on the sparkling wine or still wine sold and shipped pursuant to this Section. A copy of the current out-of-state wine producer's, manufacturer's, or retailer's license issued to such out-of-state wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer by the state in which the wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer is domiciled shall be submitted to the secretary of the Department of Revenue with the application.

D.(1) Any out-of-state wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer who sells and ships directly to a consumer in Louisiana pursuant to this Section shall file a statement monthly indicating the amount of sparkling wine or still wine shipped to the state of Louisiana with the secretary of the Department of Revenue. The statement shall be filed by the twentieth of each month and shall indicate the total number of bottles sold and shipped during the preceding month, the sizes of those bottles, the name brand of each sparkling wine or still wine included in such shipments, the quantities of each sparkling wine or still wine included in such shipments, and the price of each item included in such shipments. All excise and sales and use taxes due to the state of Louisiana on the sparkling wine or still wine sold and shipped pursuant to this Section shall be remitted by company check drawn on an account in the name of the permit holder or by electronic funds transfer at the time of the filing of the required

statement, and copies of all invoices transmitted with each shipment shall be attached to the statement. This statement shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary of the Department of Revenue and shall include such other information as the secretary of the Department of Revenue may require.

(2) Upon the request of the commissioner, the secretary of the Department of Revenue may provide copies of the annual application or monthly statements filed by any out-of-state wine producer or manufacturer or retailer selling or shipping wine directly to a Louisiana consumer.

(3)(a) Any person who transports sparkling wine or still wine for direct shipment into or out of the state in accordance with this Section shall register with the commissioner of the state office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(b) The commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act for transport registrants that shall include regular reporting requirements related to size of containers and quantities of sparkling wine and still wine contained in each shipment and any other reporting requirements deemed necessary by the commissioner. The rules shall include requirements that prevent sales and deliveries to underage persons.

(c) Any person who transports sparkling wine or still wine for direct shipment into or out of the state in violation of this Section or the administrative rules shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to twenty-five thousand dollars or the seizure of any sparkling wine or still wine, or both.

E. The provisions of R.S. 26:85, 142, 143, 348 through 350, 360, 364, and 365 shall not apply to wine producers, manufacturers, and retailers only in connection with direct sales and shipments when authorized to engage in the direct sale and shipment of sparkling wine or still wine under the provisions of this Section.

F. Any out-of-state retailer or wine producer or manufacturer who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. Any out-of-state retailer or wine producer or manufacturer that sells and ships directly to consumers in Louisiana pursuant to this Section shall, on the application for authority to make such shipments filed with the secretary of the Department of Revenue and on the application for a permit filed with the state office of alcohol and tobacco control in accordance with this Section, acknowledge in writing the civil penalty established in this Subsection and shall consent to the imposition thereof upon violation of this Section. The secretary or the commissioner may initiate and maintain a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of this Section and to recover the civil penalty established in this Subsection, together with all costs and attorney fees incurred by the secretary or the commissioner incidental to any such action.

G. Upon determination by the secretary of the Department of Revenue or by the commissioner that an illegal sale or shipment of alcoholic beverages has been made to a consumer in Louisiana by either a wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer of such alcoholic beverages, the secretary or commissioner shall notify both the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury and the licensing authority for the state in which the wine producer, manufacturer, or retailer is domiciled that a state law pertaining to the regulation of alcoholic beverages has been violated and shall request those agencies to take appropriate action.

Amended by Acts 1960, No. 213, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1998, No. 71, §1, eff. June 25, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10; Acts 2005, No. 508, §1, eff. July 13, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 808, §1, eff. June 30, 2006; Acts 2011, No. 327, §1, eff. June 29, 2011; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; Acts 2016, No. 637, §1, eff. July 1, 2016; Acts 2018, No. 606, §1; Acts 2019, No. 181, §1, eff. July 1, 2019; Acts 2022, No. 467, §1.

§360. Report of importers of alcoholic beverages

All persons importing alcoholic beverages from other states shall, within ten days after the close of each calendar month, report to the secretary on forms furnished by him a list of persons, with their post office addresses, from whom shipments were received and, when sold for resale, to whom sold, the dates shipped, the dates received, and the quantity of each of the classes of the beverages received. The reports shall be signed and state whether the alcoholic beverages are to be retained or used in Louisiana or exported to another state or to a foreign country. As an additional means of checking the accuracy of the reports filed, the records, books, and other documents of the persons making them, as well as those of common carriers relative to such shipments, are accessible to the collector.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10.

§361. Transportation within state of non tax-paid* alcoholic beverages by means other than common carrier prohibited

A. No person shall transport, carry, or move alcoholic beverages in which the tax levied in this Chapter has not been paid from point to point within this state by any means of transportation other than a common carrier. The means of transportation used in violation of this Section is subject to seizure by the secretary and to forfeiture and sale in the manner provided in this Part.

B. The provisions of this Section do not apply to duly licensed wholesale dealers and manufacturers who transport or cause to be transported beverages of high alcoholic content from the floor stock of one duly licensed wholesale dealer or manufacturer in this state to another duly licensed wholesale dealer or manufacturer in this state. The transportation of these beverages shall be accomplished strictly within the provisions of rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

*AS APPEARS IN ENROLLED BILL.

§362. Importation of non-tax-paid alcoholic beverages to be by common carrier and private carrier under a permit

A. No dealer or person shall import or carry into this state any alcoholic beverages on which the tax levied by this Chapter has not been paid by any means of transportation other than a common carrier, except as provided under a permit issued by the secretary to properly licensed and bonded Louisiana wholesale alcoholic beverage dealers. Such importation without a permit renders the means of transportation used subject to seizure, forfeiture, and sale in the manner provided in this Part.

B. Properly licensed and bonded Louisiana wholesale alcoholic beverage dealers wishing to obtain an alcoholic beverage import permit to use a privately owned or operated vehicle shall apply therefor to the secretary in accordance with rules and regulations issued by the secretary; any importation of alcoholic beverages under the import permit must be in strict accordance with the conditions described upon the issuance of the permit.

C. The secretary shall promulgate rules and regulations governing the application, issuance and conditions whereby an import permit may be issued.

D. Importations of alcoholic beverages by the use of transportation other than a common carrier subjects the alcoholic beverages imported to seizure, forfeiture and sale in the manner provided in this Part.

§363. Forfeiture and sale of vehicle improperly hauling non-tax-paid alcoholic beverages

A. The secretary may demand the forfeiture and sale, in a summary proceeding, or by an action against the owner or operator, of any means of transportation used in the illegal transportation of alcoholic beverages in violation of the provisions of R.S. 26:361 and 362.

B. Where it appears by affidavit that the residence of the owner of the means of transportation is out of the state or is unknown to the secretary, the court shall appoint an attorney at law to represent the absent owner, against whom the rule shall be tried contradictorily within ten days after its filing. This affidavit may be made by the secretary or one of his assistants or by the attorney representing the secretary when it is inconvenient to obtain the affidavit from the secretary or one of his assistants. The attorney so appointed may waive service and citation of the petition or rule but shall not waive time nor any legal defense.

C. If, upon trial, it is established that the means of transportation was used to illegally transport alcoholic beverages in violation of the provisions of R.S. 26:361 or 362 the court shall render judgment accordingly, declaring the forfeiture of the means of transportation and ordering the sale thereof after ten days notice by advertisement in the official paper of the parish where the seizure is made, by the sheriff of the parish or the civil sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, as the case may be, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, and without appraisal.

D. Payment of the tax due on the alcoholic beverages at the moment of seizure of the means of transportation or thereafter does not prevent, abate, or defeat the forfeiture and sale of the means of transportation.

E. The court shall fix the fee of the attorney appointed by it to represent the owner of the seized property at a nominal sum. In cases involving the transportation of beverages of high alcoholic content, the fee shall not exceed ten percent of the selling price of the means of transportation sold. In cases involving the transportation of beverages of low alcoholic content, the fee shall not exceed ten percent of the total amount of taxes and penalties involved. In either case, this fee shall be taxed as costs and paid out of the proceeds of the sale of property.

F. All funds collected from the sale of property pursuant to this Section shall be paid into the state treasury and credited and disbursed as are taxes on beverages of low alcoholic content.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§364. Receipt of alcoholic beverages to avoid tax prohibited; out-of-state manufacturers and wholesalers to obtain written authority to make shipment and furnish notice of shipment; enforcement

A. No person shall receive in this state any shipment of non-tax-paid alcoholic beverages for the purpose and with the intention of avoiding payment of the tax.

B. Before making shipment of any alcoholic beverages into Louisiana, the shipper shall make application to the secretary for authority to ship alcoholic beverages into the state. The application must be in written form as specified by the secretary. Approval must be written and must show the period of time for which the authority is issued and the condition of issuance. The secretary shall not authorize and approve shipments of any alcoholic beverages into Louisiana except shipments from the distiller, the producer, the owner of the commodity at the time it becomes a marketable product, the bottler, or the exclusive agent of any such distiller, producer, bottler or owner.

C. The shipper shall prepare and submit, in the manner prescribed by the secretary, a notice of shipment to the secretary, and a copy to the Louisiana dealer, not later than the twentieth day of the month following the date of movement from the point of origin. The notice must show information concerning the alcoholic beverages and the means of transportation as may be specified in regulations.

D. The secretary may establish by regulation any other procedure for reporting or identifying shipments into the state as he may deem appropriate.

E. Any shipment into this state of any alcoholic beverage in violation of this Subsection shall render the entire shipment contraband, and it may be seized, forfeited, and sold as provided in this Chapter.

F. Failure by any shipper to abide by the provisions of this Subsection shall also render the shipper ineligible to ship its products into the state of Louisiana, and it shall be a violation of this Chapter for any dealer to handle the product of any person prohibited from shipping into the state. The permit of any dealer who continues to handle the product of a prohibited shipper shall be revoked.

G. Any person or company who sells liquor to any Louisiana liquor dealers shall give the same discounts as are given by them to any liquor dealers in any other state so that Louisiana liquor dealers shall pay the same prices as dealers in all other states.

Amended by Acts 1964, No. 384, §1; Acts 1973, No. 194, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2025, No. 498, §1, eff. July 4, 2025.

§365. Consignee to have permit from secretary to receive imported alcoholic beverages

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this Section, no person, dealer, consignee, or other recipient, including public warehouses, shall receive or accept delivery and no carrier, or agent or employee thereof, shall deliver to the consignee or to any person for the consignee any alcoholic beverages when imported into the state until the consignee thereof has received written permission from the secretary to receive or accept delivery thereof and has surrendered this written permission to the deliverer. Any person, dealer, consignee, or other recipient, including public warehouses, who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to the penalty or penalties provided in R.S. 26:521.

B. Any wholesale dealer that has furnished bond with the secretary under the provisions of R.S. 26:348 and has secured a wholesale permit from the commissioner, is exempt from the provisions of Subsection A of this Section.

Acts 1983, No. 289, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§366. Exported beverages not subject to tax

A. No tax is levied in this Chapter upon beverages of high alcoholic content handled within Louisiana for immediate transportation and delivery beyond the borders of the state if the handling is done in strict accordance with the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the secretary with reference thereto pursuant to R.S. 26:367.

B. No tax is levied in this Chapter upon beverages of low alcoholic content produced or manufactured in or imported into Louisiana for export to a licensed dealer in another state or to a foreign country. Any such beverages sold by a wholesale dealer within this state to a retail permittee herein which are later exported beyond the borders of this state are not liable for the tax levied thereon. If the tax has been collected from the permittee by the dealer at the time of shipment, the permittee may file with the dealer, monthly, a statement showing the quantity exported from the state, properly supported by bills of lading and other authentic evidence satisfactory to the secretary, and

the dealer may refund the amount of the tax to the permittee and deduct that amount in making his next monthly returns to the secretary.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§367. Handling of exported beverages of high alcoholic content regulated by secretary

A. In order to secure to the state the tax levied under the provisions of this Chapter, the handling of beverages of high alcoholic content for transportation beyond the borders of the state shall be in accordance with rules and regulations of the secretary, the United States Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages, and the United States Customs Office.

B. The secretary may promulgate and publish rules and regulations with respect to the handling and transportation of such beverages for delivery beyond the borders of the state. This authority includes requiring any information in the form of reports and statements that may be required to establish that the beverage of high alcoholic content in question was transported beyond the borders of the state; the designation of the method of transportation; the establishment of a system of permits before permitting sales for delivery beyond the borders of this state; and the fixing of the amount to be transported beyond the state's borders in one shipment, except that this amount cannot be fixed at less than fifteen standard gallons when a mode of transportation other than common carrier is designated.

C. The failure to comply with these rules and regulations of the secretary is cause for the revocation of the permit of the dealer violating them and subjects him to the payment of a specific penalty, in addition to other penalties provided in this Chapter in an amount equal to twice the amount of tax that would have been due if the sale of the beverages had been made for consumption in Louisiana.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§368. Highway transporter required to have invoice

A. Any person using the public highways of Louisiana in hauling, transporting, and delivering into or within the state any alcoholic beverage shall have in his possession, during the entire time he is so engaged in hauling or transporting the alcoholic beverages, an invoice or bill of sale showing the true name and address of the seller and of the buyer and the number of gallons or fraction thereof carried.

B. The person so engaged in hauling or transporting the alcoholic beverages shall, at the request of any person authorized by law to inquire into or investigate such matters, produce and offer for inspection the invoice or bill of sale. If he fails to produce the invoice or bill of sale, or if, when produced, the document fails to disclose the required information, there is prima facie evidence of a violation of this Chapter and the person is subject to prosecution therefor.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§369. Carriers to file report showing alcoholic beverages handled

All common or contract carriers doing business or making deliveries within the state shall file with the secretary monthly, on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the period covered by the statement, reports showing in detail the number of gallons of alcoholic beverages shipped or delivered by them at points of ultimate destination, or otherwise, whether in car lots or otherwise, with the date of the delivery and by whom and to whom shipped and delivered.

§370. Examination of records

The secretary may examine, at all reasonable hours, the books, records, and other documents of all manufacturers, distillers, permittees, dealers, transportation companies, agencies, or firms shipping alcoholic beverages into or handling alcoholic beverages in this state. If a manufacturer, distiller, permittee, dealer, transportation company, agency, or firm refuses to permit this examination by the secretary, the secretary may proceed by rule, in or out of term, in open court or in chambers, in any court in the parish where the refusal occurred, requiring the person refusing to show cause why the secretary should not be permitted to examine its books, records and documents. Refusal by a manufacturer, distiller, permittee, dealer, transportation company, agency, or firm to allow the secretary access to its books, records, and documents shall render any alcoholic beverages within this state owned by or in the possession of or in the control of such person or his employer or agent subject to seizure, forfeiture, and sale as provided in this Chapter.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§371. Searches and seizures

A. The secretary may search and examine pursuant to the provisions of this Section, all places of storage except private residences, which may be searched only in the manner provided by law, and all means of transportation whenever there is probable cause to believe that the provisions of this Chapter have been or are being therein violated. Any vehicle or other means of transportation, other than a common carrier, caught or detected transporting any alcoholic beverages without the required tax being paid or a bond furnished to guarantee the payment of the tax may be seized by the secretary in order to secure it as evidence in a trial brought under any provisions of this Chapter.

B. No place, other than such as is open to the public, shall be invaded and searched for alcoholic beverages except by an officer named in a search warrant issued by a competent court having the power of a committing magistrate upon the filing in the court of an affidavit reciting that affiant has reasons to believe and believes that the named place is being utilized as a site for the violation of the provisions of this Chapter together with such additional evidence as the court may require to make out a prima facie case. No house, room, or apartment used as, or which apparently is, a bona fide residence is subject to invasion and search, except by an officer designated in a search warrant issued by a competent court having the powers of a committing magistrate, upon the filing in the court of an affidavit by two reliable persons reciting that they have reasons to believe and do believe that the place of residence is being used as a cloak or cover for a violation of the provisions of this Chapter and setting forth the specific violation being committed therein, together with such additional corroborating evidence as the court may require to establish the probable existence of the alleged violation.

C. The warrant shall be directed to a duly authorized peace officer and the premises described in the warrant shall be searched and all alcoholic beverages, all equipment, and all property used or designed or intended to be used in the keeping for sale or sale, of alcoholic beverages on the premises shall be seized by the peace officer. The keeper of the place or the person to whom the beverages or property belongs shall be apprehended and brought before the court issuing the warrant to abide the further orders of the court. The officer to whom the search warrant is directed shall make proper return thereon of the action taken on it, describing the alcoholic beverages or property seized, if any. The beverages or property so seized shall be held by this officer without anyone having the right to have them released upon writ or claim, except beverages seized in a bona fide dwelling house. These last shall be released to their owner upon his giving bond, with security for their value conditioned

upon their return to the peace officer upon order of the court. The court, after the trial of the accused, shall order all property and beverages of high alcoholic content illegally held by the accused at the time of the seizure to be immediately and publicly destroyed by the sheriff or peace officer designated by the court.

D. The court shall preserve in its records, subject to inspection at any time by the public, the affidavits above referred to. If it should appear that the person or persons making the affidavit did so maliciously or without probable cause, and any house, room, or apartment used as a bona fide residence is searched by reason of the issuance of a search warrant based upon that affidavit, the affiant or affiants making it shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§372. Seizure and forfeiture of beverages of high or low alcoholic content

A. All beverages of high or low alcoholic content on which taxes are imposed by this Part found in the possession or custody or within the control of any person for the purpose of being handled in any way in violation of the provisions of this Chapter may be seized by the secretary, or his agent, in order to secure them for trial and shall be forfeited to the state in the manner provided in this Section. The secretary, or his agent making the seizure, shall appraise the value of the property seized according to his best judgment at its usual and ordinary retail price and shall deliver to the person found in possession thereof, if any, a receipt showing the fact of seizure, from whom seized, the place of seizure, the description of the goods seized, and the appraised value of such goods. A duplicate of the receipt shall be filed in the secretary's office.

B. The proceeding to enforce this forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in the court where the seizure is made. It shall be filed on behalf of the state by the secretary or his assistant and shall be summary process, tried in or out of term time, in open court or in chambers, and always by preference. It shall be directed against the owner of the articles seized, demanding the forfeiture and destruction of the property as a penalty for the violation of this Chapter. Service shall be made upon the owner of the seized articles if he is a resident of this state and his residence is known to the plaintiff in rule. Where it appears by affidavit that the residence of the owner of the seized articles is out of the state or is unknown to the secretary or his assistants, an attorney at law shall be appointed by the court to represent the owner, against whom the rule shall be tried contradictorily within ten days after the date of its filing. This affidavit may be made by the secretary or one of his assistants or by the attorney representing the secretary if it is inconvenient to obtain the affidavit from the secretary or one of his assistants. The attorney so appointed to represent the owner of the seized articles may waive service and citation of the petition or rule, but he shall not waive time nor any legal defense.

C. If at any time it is established that, with respect to the articles under seizure, any provision of this Title has been violated in any cause, the court shall render judgment accordingly, maintaining the seizure, declaring the forfeiture of the seized property, and ordering the destruction thereof and shall dispose of any equipment including but not limited to vending machines, in accordance with the provisions thereof:

(1) If the seized property is contraband, the court shall order the property destroyed if the court determines that its destruction is in the public interest; otherwise, Paragraph (2) of this Subsection shall apply.

(2) If the seized property is contraband, and the court determines that it should not be destroyed, or if the owner of noncontraband property does not claim it within one year after its seizure, the court may order one of the following:

(a) A sale of the property at a nonjudicial public sale or auction if the court concludes that such a sale will probably result in a bid greater than the cost of the sale. The proceeds of the sale shall be placed in the Louisiana Office of Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement Fund (R.S. 26:801) after compliance with the requirement of Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.

(b) A transfer of the property to a public or a nonprofit institution, or may make such other court-ordered disposition as it deems appropriate.

(3) Where the release of seized property is sought by a person claiming to be the owner, it shall be released only upon motion contradictorily with the clerk of the court. In all other cases the court may render an ex parte order for the disposition of the property as herein provided on motion of any interested person, or on its own motion, or the court may require a motion contradictorily with the apparent owner or the person in possession of the property at the time of the seizure.

D. Payment of the tax due on the seized articles at the moment of seizure or thereafter does not prevent, abate, or defeat the forfeiture and destruction of the property.

E. The court shall fix the fee of the attorney appointed by it to represent the owner of the seized articles at a nominal sum, to be taxed as costs and paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1992, No. 821, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1992.

§373. Claims to property seized by secretary

Any person who claims ownership of any property seized under the provisions of this Chapter relating to beverages of high alcoholic content or claims to be entitled to any privilege existing thereon prior to the date of seizure and who did not in any respect participate in the violation of this Chapter which resulted in the seizure may file a signed statement with the secretary that he did not in any way participate in the violation of this Chapter. Thereafter, upon his furnishing to the secretary bond with security in a sum not less than double the appraised value of the goods seized but never less than fifty dollars, the property may be released by the secretary and delivered to him. The bond shall be conditioned to pay the secretary the appraised value of the goods and all costs, if the claimant does not prosecute his claim to successful judgment. If it is not practical to make service upon the claimant to the seized property or if the claimant is a non-resident, the procedure outlined in R.S. 26:372 for the appointment of an attorney to represent an owner may be used in order that the issue may be presented to a court and the claimant afforded a fair opportunity to be heard. If bond has been furnished by the claimant and the property released to him, the judgment of the court, if the contention of the secretary is sustained, shall be directed against both the claimant and the surety on the bond and shall include all costs from the beginning of the seizure up to the final disposition of the case.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §10.

§374. Waiver of forfeiture of beverages of high alcoholic content

The secretary may waive any proceedings for the forfeiture of beverages of high alcoholic content or any part thereof, if he finds that the violation of the law for which the goods were seized was unintentional or without intention to defraud the state of its revenue. However, the offender shall first pay double the amount of tax to which the seized beverages are subject.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§375. Interference with inspection by the secretary prohibited

No person shall refuse to allow, on demand, the secretary or his agent to make a full inspection of any place of business where beverages of high alcoholic content are kept or sold, nor shall any person refuse to allow, on demand, the secretary or his agent to audit the books and records of any business dealing in alcoholic beverages, nor shall any person in any way hinder or prevent such inspection or audit.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part IV. Exemptions

§421. Exempt products

A. The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to the sale of:

- (1) Patent, antiseptic, and toilet preparations.
- (2) Flavoring extracts, syrups, and food products.
- (3) Scientific, chemical, mechanical, and industrial products.

B. Nor does this Chapter apply to the manufacture or sale of alcohol which is for industrial use or purposes, which is not manufactured or sold for beverage purposes, and which is so denatured as to be unfit for human consumption.

C. No one shall knowingly sell any of the above exempt products for beverage purposes or under circumstances from which he may reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for beverage purposes.

D. The provisions of this Chapter do apply to alcohol and alcoholic spirits, including distilled or rectified alcoholic spirits, which are used or may be used in the preparation of any proprietary, medicinal, or pharmaceutical preparation. Therefore, such alcohol and alcoholic spirits are subject to the tax levied in this Chapter. Any person who uses such alcohol or alcoholic spirits in the preparation of proprietary, medicinal, or pharmaceutical preparations and who has paid the tax on them, may obtain a refund of the amount of tax paid upon furnishing proof satisfactory to the secretary that they were so used. Refunds shall be made under rules and regulations promulgated by the secretary.

E. No tax levied in this Chapter applies to or is imposed upon any priest, minister, rabbi, or other clergyman possessing or using wines for religious or sacramental purposes in the regular course of his religious duties. No regulatory provision contained in this Chapter affects or in any way applies to such wines. Any tax collected on such wines shall be refunded by the secretary to those persons.

F.(1)(a) No tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the furnishing of an alcoholic beverage at no charge as a sample in a business-to-business exchange at, or in conjunction with, a conference, convention, exposition, trade show, professional or trade association event, business or professional meeting, corporate event, or exhibition of any kind held in this state.

(b)(i) For purposes of this Subsection, "business-to-business exchange" means the distribution by a business of free samples in a limited quantity with nominal value to another business as part of a genuine effort to sell or market the product being sampled to that business.

(ii) For purposes of this Subparagraph, "nominal value" means a value which is so small or slight that it is not considered real or substantial in comparison with what might reasonably be expected.

(2) The exemption provided for in this Subsection shall terminate on August 1, 2033, and shall have no effect on and after that date.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2023, No. 297, §1.

§422. Exemption in favor of United States

The taxes levied in this Chapter shall apply to sales to the United States or any agency or department thereof except any sales in which the imposition of the tax is prohibited by any federal law. When any tax is paid by the United States, or any agency or department thereof, which imposition of such tax is prohibited by federal law, it shall be refunded by the secretary upon proper showing and authentic proof satisfactory to him that the purchase was bona fide and the tax was paid. This refund shall be paid from the funds in the hands of the secretary which have been collected under this Chapter and not paid over to the state treasurer.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§423. Tax-free withdrawal of alcohol from industrial alcohol plants or bonded warehouse

A. Alcohol produced at any industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may, under regulations, be withdrawn tax-free as provided by law, from the plant or warehouse for transfer to any denaturing plant for denaturation; or may under regulations, be removed before or after denaturing from the plant or warehouse for any lawful tax-free purpose.

B. Alcohol may be withdrawn, under regulations, from any industrial plant or bonded warehouse, tax-free by the United States or any governmental agency thereof, by the several states and territories or any municipal subdivision thereof, by the District of Columbia, or for the use of any university or college of learning or laboratory exclusively in scientific research, or for use in any hospital or sanitarium.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part V. Administration

§451. Secretary to collect taxes

The secretary shall collect, supervise, and enforce the collection of all taxes, penalties, and interest that may be due under the provisions of this Chapter. To that end, he is vested with all the power and authority conferred by this Chapter.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§452. Bond of secretary as to beverages of low alcoholic content

The secretary shall give bond in favor of the governor for ten thousand dollars, conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties under this Chapter pertaining to beverages of low alcoholic content. The premium on this bond shall be paid out of the appropriation made for expenses of his office. The bond shall be approved by the governor and shall be filed in the office of the legislative auditor.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§453. Rules and regulations of the secretary

A. The secretary may make and publish reasonable rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this Chapter and the collection of revenues hereunder. He may not alter, amend, enlarge, or restrict the provisions of this Chapter by such rules or otherwise.

B. A violation of any such rules or regulations pertaining to beverages of high alcoholic content constitutes a violation of this Chapter.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§454. Private counsel

The secretary and commissioner may employ private counsel to represent them in any proceedings under this Chapter, either for specific cases or by the year.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§455. Collection of delinquency penalties

All money penalties, other than criminal penalties, imposed by this Chapter are payable to the secretary and shall be collected, remitted, and credited, as if they were part of the tax imposed.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§456. Concealing violations or hindering enforcement of Chapter

No person shall use any artful device or deceptive practice to conceal any violation of this Chapter or to mislead the secretary or any agent of the secretary in the enforcement of this Chapter or do any other act tending to defraud the state of its revenue.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§457. Special agents of secretary and commissioner

The secretary and commissioner shall commission agents in their departments to carry out the provisions of this Chapter and shall provide them with appropriate credentials and badges of authority. These agents have the powers of peace officers in the performance of their duties.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§458. Compromises by secretary

The secretary may compromise in any civil case involving beverages of high alcoholic content and arising under this Chapter and any collections made by him on the compromise shall be handled in the same manner as his collections of taxes imposed on such beverages under the provisions of this Chapter. The secretary shall keep a complete record of the transaction involved in a compromise on file in his office.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§459. Disposition of proceeds of taxes

A. The secretary shall, within the first ten days of each calendar month after the receipt of the taxes from the taxpayer forward the amount collected by him during the preceding calendar month to the state treasurer. The taxes collected on beverages of low alcoholic content shall be paid to the treasurer.

B. The taxes collected on beverages of high alcoholic content, including sparkling wines and still wines, pursuant to R.S. 26:341, shall be paid to the state treasurer.

C. There is hereby dedicated to the city of New Orleans the sum of \$700,000 per year.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part VI. Local Taxation And Regulation

§491. Local taxes authorized on beverages are exclusive

No tax on the manufacture, distribution, transportation, or importation of alcoholic beverages shall be imposed by way of licenses, excise taxes, or otherwise by any police jury, municipality, or other local taxing authorities despite any special or general law to the contrary, except as expressly authorized by this Chapter.

Acts 1983, No. 41, §1, eff. June 17, 1983; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§492. Local gallonage tax on beverages of low alcoholic content

A. Any parish or municipality, through its local governing body, may impose a tax on beverages of low alcoholic content of not more than one dollar and fifty cents per standard barrel of thirty-one gallons. The tax shall be based on the amount of these beverages sold and consumed within the parish or municipality. Parishes and municipalities imposing this tax shall furnish the secretary a certified copy of the ordinance levying it. The secretary shall collect the tax in the same manner as he collects the state tax and shall make such additional rules as are necessary. He shall remit, each quarter, the amount of tax collected less the cost of collection, to the parishes and municipalities levying the tax. If the failure to pay the tax when due is explained to the satisfaction of the secretary, he may remit or waive payment of the whole or any part of any penalty due under the provisions of this Chapter.

B. All records, tax returns, and other information pertaining to the collection of parish and municipal taxes and the amount of such taxes collected in each parish and municipality by each wholesale dealer shall be made available to any parish or municipal governing authority and trade organization consisting of beer wholesale dealers licensed by the state.

C. For accurately reporting and timely remitting the taxes due under the provisions of this Section, all taxpayers shall be allowed a discount of two percent of the amount of the tax otherwise due.

D. Parishes and municipalities are prohibited from imposing any local tax on beverages of high or low alcohol content other than those imposed herein.

Amended by Acts 1960, No. 443, §1; Acts 1970, No. 272, §4; Acts 1986, No. 376, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2014, No. 329, §1, eff. July 1, 2014.

§493. Local regulatory ordinances

Except as limited by the provisions of this Chapter the various subdivisions of the state may regulate but not prohibit, except by referendum vote as provided by Chapter 3 of this Title or by legally authorized zoning laws of municipalities, the business of wholesaling, retailing, and dealing in alcoholic beverages. No parish or municipality shall, in the exercise of its police power, regulate the business of selling such beverages more than is necessary for the protection of the public health, morals, safety, and peace. Local subdivisions, in adopting these regulatory ordinances, may provide, in addition to the ordinary penalties authorized by law for their violation, provisions which subject the permittee to having his permit suspended or revoked in the manner provided by law for the suspension or revocation of permits.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§493.1. Local regulatory ordinances; bar closing in certain municipalities

In addition to the provisions of R.S. 26:493 the governing authority of any municipality within a parish with a population between fifty-three thousand and sixty thousand persons according to the most recent federal decennial census may enact ordinances to regulate the closing times of bars located within the municipality, subject to approval by a majority of the qualified electors of the municipality voting at an election held for the purpose.

Acts 1992, No. 1012, §1; Acts 2001, No. 728, §1, eff. June 25, 2001; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 31, §1.

§494. Sale of beverages of high alcoholic content in violation of local ordinance

A. No person shall sell any beverages of high alcoholic content in violation of any lawful ordinance or regulation adopted by authority of this Part by any parish or municipality.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, in the town of Winnsboro, a restaurant establishment whose average monthly revenue from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages equals or exceeds eighty percent may sell beverages of high alcoholic content until 11:00 p.m. each day of operation.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2024, No. 197, §1.

§495. Copies of pertinent local ordinances to be furnished commissioner

The governing authority of each parish or municipality adopting, under the authority of this Chapter ordinances pertaining to alcoholic beverages shall furnish, in each instance, a certified copy thereof to the commissioner.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§496. Sale of alcoholic beverages in Washington Parish

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of this Part, Chapter 3 of this Title, or any other law, but subject to the provisions of Chapters 1 and 2 of this Title, the governing authorities of Washington Parish and any municipality within Washington Parish may regulate but shall not prohibit the sale or consumption of high or low alcohol content beverages in Washington Parish.

Acts 2025, No. 308, §1.

Part VII. Penal Provisions

§521. General penalty

Except where a different criminal penalty is specifically provided in this Chapter, whoever violates any provision of this Chapter shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL OPTION

§581. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter, the following words have the following meanings:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages", "beverages of low alcoholic content", and "beverages of high alcoholic content" have the meanings ascribed to them in R.S. 26:241.

(2) "Election district" means a district from which a parochial officer is elected but "election district" does not include a district located entirely within an incorporated municipality.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 10, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1.

§582. Petition for election; separate elections; frequency limited

A.(1) Upon petition of not less than twenty-five percent of the qualified electors residing in any ward, election district, or any incorporated municipality, the governing authority shall order a referendum election to be held to determine whether or not the business of selling alcoholic beverages shall be conducted and licensed therein.

(2) A copy of the petition shall be submitted to the registrar on the date the first signature is affixed on the petition for the purpose of determining the total number of qualified voters residing in each ward, election district, or each incorporated municipality in which such petition will be circulated.

B. In the case of such an election held on a ward, election district, or municipal basis the election shall be separately called and held, and the result separately binding for each incorporated municipality, and for the unincorporated balance of the ward or election district.

C. No such election shall be held for the same subdivision more often than once in every two years.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 41, §1; Acts 1986, No. 958, §1, eff. July 14, 1986; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1; Acts 1997, No. 765, §1.

{{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1986, NO. 958, §2.}}

§583. Effect of merger

A. When a portion of a ward, election district, or municipality is annexed or made a part of another ward, election district, municipality, or city-parish government, the portion annexed or made a part of shall take on the legal sales characteristics, as provided in this Chapter, of the ward, election district, municipality, or city-parish government to which it is annexed or made a part of.

B. The provisions of this Section shall be applicable to any election previously called under this Title or any other local option law and to any territory covered by such election which has subsequently been merged with another ward, election district, incorporated municipality, or portion thereof or whose boundary has been changed, it being the intention of this Chapter that the sale of beverages covered by this Title be permitted or prohibited only in an entire ward, election district, or incorporated municipality and not in any portion thereof.

C.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B of this Section, any package house in existence and operating as such on August 15, 1995, in an area that is subsequently annexed into a ward, election district, municipality, or city-parish government that prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed to continue operation and shall not be subject to the provisions of Subsections A and B of this Section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any parish with a population between forty thousand and fifty thousand, based upon the latest federal decennial census, shall not be subject to the provisions of Subsections A and B of this Section and shall retain the legal sales characteristics as provided for by referendum prior to any annexation or reapportionment.

D.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B of this Section, Ward Two, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish as described in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection that was annexed, reapportioned into, or merged into another ward, election district, municipality, or city-parish government that authorizes the sale of alcoholic beverages shall not be subject to the provisions of Subsections A and B of this Section and shall not take on the legal sales characteristics of the larger area.

(2) Ward Two, Bastrop, Morehouse Parish. From the intersection of the Louisiana-Arkansas state line with the Ouachita River run east on the Louisiana-Arkansas state line to where said line intersects Bayou Chemin-A-Haut; thence down Bayou Chemin-A-Haut to its mouth in Bayou Bartholomew; thence down Bayou Bartholomew to a point where it intersects the township line between Township 21 North and Township 22 North; thence west on said township line and being the northern boundary line of ward one to where said township line intersects the Ouachita River; thence in a northerly direction with the Ouachita River to the point of beginning.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 780, §1; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1; Acts 2006, No. 468, §1; Acts 2009, No. 233, §1; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 31, §1

§584. Form of petition for election

Any qualified elector desiring a referendum election shall sign a petition addressed to the governing authority of the subdivision in which he resides, and in substantially the following form:

"PETITION TO:

The undersigned qualified electors respectfully request that you call an election to submit, in the manner provided by law, to the qualified electors of Ward or Election District _____ of _____ Parish, or of the city, town, or village of _____, the following propositions:"

B. The petition shall then list all of the following five propositions:

"(1) Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume be permitted by package only and not for consumption on the premises?"

"(2) Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume for consumption on the premises be permitted?"

"(3) Shall the sale of beverage alcohol containing one-half of one percent alcohol by volume and above for consumption on the premises be permitted?"

"(4) Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing one-half of one percent alcohol by volume and above by the package only and not for consumption on the premises be permitted?"

"(5) Shall the sale of beverages of high and low alcoholic content be permitted only on the premises of restaurant establishments which have been issued an "R" permit as defined by law?"

C. The petition submitted to a registrar of voters for certification shall be typed, machine printed, or hand printed and shall contain the following information:

(1) The signature of the voter who is signing the petition; however, if a person is unable to write, the incapacitated person shall affix his mark to the petition and the person circulating the petition shall affix the name of the incapacitated person, provided he does so in the presence of two witnesses who shall also sign their names as witnesses to the mark.

(2) The date the voter signed the petition.

(3) The signer's ward or election district and precinct, typed, machine printed, or hand printed.

(4) The residence address of the signer, including municipal number, apartment number, rural route, and box number, typed, machine printed, or hand printed.

(5) The name of the signer, typed, machine printed, or hand printed.

(6) The name of the person who witnessed or obtained the signature.

(7) The date witnessed by the person who witnessed or obtained the signature.

D. Where signatures are made on more than one sheet, each sheet of the petition shall reproduce above the signatures the same matter as is on the first sheet. Each petitioner shall sign his name in his own handwriting and shall write his address, his ward and precinct, and the date on which he signed; otherwise his signature shall be null and void. Every signature on a petition shall be witnessed at the time of signing, either by the person obtaining the signature or by a registered voter of the state of Louisiana. All information required to be on a petition shall be typed or machine printed or hand printed prior to the time the petition is offered to prospective signees, except for the information in Paragraphs (C)(6) and (7) herein.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 41, §1; Acts 1986, No. 958, §1, eff. July 14, 1986; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1988, No. 853, §1, eff. July 18, 1988; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1; Acts 2024, No. 390, §2.

{{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1986, NO. 958, §2.}}

{{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1988, NO. 853, §§4 & 5.}}

§585. Filing of petition with registrar of voters; notice of filing

A. The multiple petitions for each ward or portion thereof, for each election district, or for each incorporated municipality shall be bound together as one petition and shall be filed at one time with the registrar of voters within sixty days from the date the first signature was affixed. If the sixtieth day falls on a holiday or on a Saturday or Sunday, the petition shall be filed not later than the following work day. The petition, when so filed, becomes a public record and cannot be returned to the proponents or signers thereof.

B. Within fifteen days, after the petition is filed, the registrar of voters shall have notice of the filing of the petition published in the official journal of the parish or municipality, as the case may be, at the expense of the governing authority charged with the duty of calling the election. The notice shall contain the preamble of the petition, reproduced only once, and a statement that the entire petition is available for inspection at the office of the registrar of voters during regular business hours. Such inspection shall be permitted until such time as the petition is certified by the registrar.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1.

§586. Verification of petition by registrar; filing with governing authority

A. The registrar of voters shall check the petition and attach thereto his sworn verification showing:

- (1) The date the petition was filed.
- (2) Copy of official journal showing publication of the information required in R.S. 26:585(B).
- (3) The date of the first signature of the petition.

(4) The number of qualified electors of the ward, election district, or of the municipality, as the case may be, on the registration rolls as of the date of the first signature on the petition, which date shall be used by him in ascertaining if the petition contains the required number of signatures.

(5) That he has checked each signature for its genuineness by comparing the signature on the petition with the signature of the same person on the registration rolls.

(6) The total number of genuine signatures of qualified electors on the petition.

(7) The number of signatures not genuine, or not signed and written in the manner required in R.S. 26:584.

B. Within thirty days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, from the date the petition was filed with the registrar of voters, the registrar shall file a true copy of the sworn verification required in Subsection A with the governing authority charged with the duty of calling the election.

C. Any person whose signature appears on a local option petition and who alleges that such signature is not genuine is hereby authorized to execute and file with the registrar of voters, a sworn affidavit, attesting that the affiant did not sign the petition. The registrar of voters, when checking the signatures for genuineness, shall take the affidavit into consideration, but in no instance shall he certify the signature not to be genuine, unless the comparison of the signatures indicates that the signature is indeed not genuine. Affidavits executed pursuant to this Subsection shall be subject to the perjury provisions of Title 14 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 41, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1990, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 330, §1; Acts 1997, No. 765, §1.

§587. Ordering of election; verification of registrar of voters; date of election; notice of election

A. The governing authority with whom the true copy of the verification is filed by the registrar of voters shall attach to it a sworn statement showing the date, month, and year the verification was filed with the governing authority.

B. If the petition conforms to all the provisions of this Chapter, the governing authority shall order the election. The ordinance or resolution of the governing authority ordering the election shall be adopted at the next meeting held after the verification was filed with the governing authority by the registrar of voters.

C. The date fixed for the election shall be the next date on which such an election may be held, as provided for in R.S. 18:402(F). Written notice of the election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state and each clerk of court and registrar of voters in the area affected by the election. If the election is to be held on a primary election date, then such notice shall be received by the secretary of state at least four weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the primary election. If the election is not to be held on a primary election date, then the notice shall be received by the secretary of state on or before the fifty-fourth day prior to the election. The secretary of state shall not accept any revisions to propositions, including but not limited to changes in title, text, or numerical designations, after the last day for submission of the notice to the secretary of state.

§588. Ballot; majority determination of issues; separation of results

A. When such election has been ordered the following propositions requested to be submitted on the approved and verified petition required by this Chapter, and no others shall be plainly printed upon a special ballot to be used for the election, otherwise the election shall be null and void:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| “1. Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume be permitted by package only and not for consumption on the premises to be permitted in _____.” | YES[]
NO [] |
| "2. Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume for consumption on the premises be permitted in _____.” | YES[]
NO [] |
| "3. Shall the sale of beverage alcohol containing one-half of one percent alcohol by volume and above for consumption on the premises be permitted in _____.” | YES[]
NO [] |
| "4. Shall the sale of beverages of alcoholic content containing one-half of one percent alcohol by volume and above by the package only and not for consumption on the premises be permitted in _____.” | YES[]
NO [] |
| “5. Shall the sale of beverages of high and low alcoholic content be permitted only on the premises of restaurant establishments which have been issued an “R” permit as defined by law in _____.” | YES[]
NO [] |

B. If the voter desires to vote "YES" on any or all of these propositions he shall make a mark opposite the word "YES". To vote "NO" he shall make a mark opposite the word "NO". Failure to vote on all the five propositions shall not invalidate the ballot as to those propositions on which a vote was cast.

C. In an election a majority vote cast on each proposition shall separately determine that issue for the ward, the election district, or for the incorporated municipality and in such an election when a ward or election district contains an incorporated municipality, the issue shall be separately determined for the municipality and for the unincorporated balance of the ward or election district.

§589. Conduct of election

The elections shall be conducted in accordance with the Louisiana Election Code.

§590. Action contesting calling of election; action contesting election; time for commencement; applicable provisions

A. If the petition fails to comply with the requirements provided in this Chapter or if the other requirements specified in this Chapter for the calling of the election are not complied with, any elector who is qualified to vote in the election may bring an action objecting to the calling of the election. Such action shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the fourteenth day after calling the election.

B. An action contesting an election provided for in this Chapter shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the thirtieth day after the official promulgation of the results of the election.

C. The provisions of Chapter 9 of the Louisiana Election Code shall be applicable to any suit instituted pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2018, No. 334, §1, eff. May 15, 2018.

§591. Recount of ballots or contest of elections

Recount of ballots or contest of elections shall be conducted in accordance with the Louisiana Election Code.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2018, No. 334, §1, eff. May 15, 20

§592. Repealed by Acts 2018, No. 334, §2, eff. May 15, 2018.

§593. Repealed by Acts 2018, No. 334, §2, eff. May 15, 2018.

§594. Promulgation of election results; proces verbal

A. The governing authority calling the election shall examine and canvass the returns and promulgate the result of the election in accordance with R.S. 18:1292.

B. The governing authority calling the election shall preserve a proces verbal of the canvass in accordance with R.S. 18:1293.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2018, No. 334, §1, eff. May 15, 2018.

§595. Local prohibitory ordinances and penalties authorized

When the majority of qualified electors voting in an election held under the provisions of this Chapter determine that any or all of the businesses described shall not be licensed, the governing authority calling the election may provide for the prohibition by ordinance, and may provide penalties for the violation of the ordinances. The penalties shall not, however, exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§596. Illegal transportation or delivery in prohibition area

A. When the sale of any alcoholic beverage containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume is prohibited in any subdivision of this state, no wholesale or retail dealer or carrier for either of them shall deliver such beverage or cause such beverage to be transported or delivered in such subdivision to any retail or other dealer who participates or has participated in the purchase, barter, or exchange of such beverage, even though the purchase, barter or exchange be transacted outside of such subdivision. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the transportation or delivery of alcohol or alcoholic beverages or substances for use solely in the preparation of medicines or for medicinal purposes by prescription departments of drug stores, hospitals, or other business establishments or persons licensed to compound or dispense medicines.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be punished by the same penalties as are fixed for illegal sales of alcoholic beverages by ordinances adopted by the subdivision wherein the offense occurred in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 26:595.

C. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the transportation from a political subdivision where the sale of alcoholic beverages is legal to another political subdivision where the sale of alcoholic beverages is legal or intrastate transportation of alcoholic beverages in political subdivisions where the sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited under this Chapter.

Added by Acts 1962, No. 366, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§597. Alcoholic beverage sales in restaurants; authorization for propositions to be submitted to voters in certain elections

A.(1) The governing authority of Minden may submit to the voters in any election held in compliance with provisions of either R.S. 18:402(A), (B), or (F) a proposition that would determine whether or not the business of selling alcoholic beverage only in a restaurant may be conducted and licensed therein.

(2) However, any municipality with a population of not less than two thousand five hundred and not more than three thousand five hundred that has issued a license or permit after May 1, 2003, and on or before June 15, 2003, authorizing the sale and service of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises shall not be required to conduct an election notwithstanding any other law to contrary.

B. As used in this Section "restaurant" shall mean any business licensed to sell alcoholic beverages under the provisions of R.S. 26:73, R.S. 26:272, or both.

Acts 2003, No. 1211, §1, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 31, §1.

§598. Alcoholic beverage sales in restaurants; authorization for propositions to be submitted to voters in certain elections

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in the town of Many, the governing authority may submit to the voters in any election held in compliance with provisions of R.S. 18:402, a proposition to determine whether or not the business of selling alcoholic beverages in a restaurant may be conducted and licensed only within the incorporated limits of the municipality.

B. As used in this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout, fruit juices, cider, or wine.

(2) "Beverages of high alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(3) "Beverages of low alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(4) "Restaurant establishment" means an establishment that meets all of these requirements:

(a) Operates a place of business whose average monthly revenue from food and nonalcoholic beverages exceeds fifty percent of its total average monthly revenue from the sale of food, nonalcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages.

(b) Serves food on all days of operation.

(c) Maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages.

(d) Operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(e) Has a public habitable floor area of no less than five hundred square feet.

C.(1) The governing authority of the municipality may order a referendum election to be held within the municipality after an ordinance or resolution of the governing authority is passed authorizing such an election.

(2) The governing authority shall not have to comply with the other provisions required by the provisions of this Chapter such as but not limited to the requirement of filing a petition of not less than twenty-five percent of the qualified electors residing in the incorporated municipality with the registrar of voters.

(3) When such election has been ordered by the governing authority of the municipality, the following proposition, and no other, shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality:

"Shall the sale of beverages of high and low alcoholic content be permitted only on the premises of restaurant establishments which have been issued an "R" permit as defined by law within the corporation limits of the town of _____."

(4) In an election, a majority vote cast on the proposition shall determine the issue for the incorporated municipality and only residents of the incorporated municipality shall be allowed to vote.

(5) The governing authority calling the election shall promulgate the result of the election by resolution or ordinance adopted at its first regular meeting after the election and shall publish it in the official journal of the parish.

D. All other statutory provisions and rules and regulations of the office of alcohol and tobacco, such as but not limited to application procedures, qualifications, and all licensing and permit requirements for a restaurant "R" permit shall apply.

Acts 2010, No. 615, §1; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 31, §1.

§599. Alcoholic beverage sales in restaurants; authorization for certain municipalities to submit propositions to voters in certain elections

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in a municipality established and governed pursuant to Part I of Chapter 2 of Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, having a population of not less than thirteen thousand five hundred and not more than sixteen thousand five hundred according to the latest federal decennial census, the governing authority may submit to the voters in any election held in compliance with provisions of R.S. 18:402, a proposition to determine whether or not the business of selling alcoholic beverages in a restaurant may be conducted and licensed only within the incorporated limits of the municipality.

B. As used in this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout, fruit juices, cider, or wine.

(2) "Beverages of high alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(3) "Beverages of low alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(4) "Restaurant establishment" means an establishment that meets all of these requirements:

(a) Operates a place of business whose average monthly revenue from food and nonalcoholic beverages exceeds fifty percent of its total average monthly revenue from the sale of food, nonalcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages.

(b) Serves food on all days of operation.

(c) Maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages.

(d) Operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(e) Has a public habitable floor area of no less than five hundred square feet.

C.(1) The governing authority of the municipality may order a referendum election to be held within the municipality after an ordinance or resolution of the governing authority is passed authorizing such an election.

(2) The governing authority shall not have to comply with the other provisions of this Chapter such as but not limited to the requirement of filing a petition containing the signatures of not less than twenty-five percent of the qualified electors residing in the incorporated municipality with the registrar of voters.

(3) When such election has been ordered by the governing authority of the municipality, the following proposition, and no other, shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality:

"Shall the sale of beverages of high and low alcoholic content be permitted only on the premises of restaurant establishments which have been issued an "R" permit as defined by law within the corporation limits of the city of _____?"

(4) In an election, a majority vote cast on the proposition shall determine the issue for the incorporated municipality and only residents of the incorporated municipality shall be allowed to vote.

(5) The governing authority calling the election shall promulgate the result of the election by resolution or ordinance adopted at its first regular meeting after the election and shall publish it in the official journal of the municipality.

D. All other statutory provisions and rules and regulations of the office of alcohol and tobacco, such as but not limited to application procedures, qualifications, and all licensing and permit requirements for a restaurant "R" permit shall apply.

Acts 2013, No. 215, §1, eff. June 10, 2013.

§600. Alcoholic beverage sales in restaurants; authorization for propositions to be submitted to voters in certain elections

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in the city of Mansfield, the governing authority may submit to the voters in any election held in compliance with provisions of R.S. 18:402, a proposition to determine whether or not the business of selling alcoholic beverages in a restaurant may be conducted and licensed only within the incorporated limits of the municipality.

B. As used in this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout, fruit juices, cider, or wine.

(2) "Beverages of high alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(3) "Beverages of low alcoholic content" means alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume.

(4) "Restaurant establishment" means an establishment that meets all of these requirements:

(a) Operates a place of business whose average monthly revenue from food and nonalcoholic beverages exceeds fifty percent of its total average monthly revenue from the sale of food, nonalcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages.

(b) Serves food on all days of operation.

(c) Maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages.

(d) Operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked foods for service and consumption of such foods on the premises.

(e) Has a public habitable floor area of no less than that which is required by R.S. 26:73 and 272.

C.(1) The governing authority of the municipality may order a referendum election to be held within the municipality after an ordinance or resolution of the governing authority is passed authorizing such an election.

(2) The governing authority shall not have to comply with the other provisions of this Chapter such as but not limited to the requirement of filing a petition containing the signatures of not less than twenty-five percent of the qualified electors residing in the incorporated municipality with the registrar of voters.

(3) When such election has been ordered by the governing authority of the municipality, the following proposition, and no other, shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality:

"Shall the sale of beverages of high and low alcoholic content be permitted only on the premises of restaurant establishments which have been issued an "R" permit as defined by law within the corporation limits of the city of Mansfield?"

(4) In an election, a majority vote cast on the proposition shall determine the issue for the incorporated municipality and only residents of the incorporated municipality shall be allowed to vote.

(5) The governing authority calling the election shall promulgate the result of the election by resolution or ordinance adopted at its first regular meeting after the election and shall publish it in the official journal of the municipality.

D. All other statutory provisions and rules and regulations of the office of alcohol and tobacco control, such as but not limited to application procedures, qualifications, and all licensing and permit requirements for a restaurant "R" permit shall apply.

Acts 2014, No. 184, §1, eff. May 22, 2014.

CHAPTER 4. MISCELLANEOUS PENAL PROVISIONS

Part I. Definitions

§641. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter, the terms "alcoholic beverages", "beverages of low alcoholic content", and "beverages of high alcoholic content" have the same meanings ascribed to them in R.S. 26:241.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part II. Poisonous Beverages

§651. Manufacture or preparation of poisonous beverages; penalty

A. No person shall manufacture, concoct, or prepare for sale any alcoholic beverage containing lye, nicotine, wood alcohol, india berries, or any other poisonous substance.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not more than five years, with or without hard labor.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§652. Sale of poisonous beverages; penalty

A. No person shall sell or offer for sale any alcoholic beverage containing lye, nicotine, wood alcohol, india berries, or any other poisonous substance.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§653. Analysis of beverages in possession of arrested person

Any officer who has made an arrest and found alcoholic beverages in the possession or control of the party arrested may have a sample of the beverages so found analyzed by the state board of health. The board shall make a report of its findings to the officer who furnished the sample.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part III. Dispensing Alcoholic Beverages To Particular Persons

§681. Providing alcoholic beverages to convict prohibited; penalty

A. No person shall sell, send, or give any alcoholic beverage to, or procure or purchase any such beverage for any person incarcerated in any state, parish, or city prison within the state.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part IV. Offenses In Prohibition Territory

§711. "Blind tiger" defined

A "blind tiger" is any place in those subdivisions of the state in which the sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited where such beverages are kept for sale, barter, or exchange or habitual giving away, whether in connection with a business conducted at the place or not.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§712. Penalty for keeping blind tiger; destruction or sale of beverages

Whoever keeps a blind tiger shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. The court shall order the alcoholic beverages found in the blind tiger destroyed or shall order the sheriff to sell same at public sale in a parish where such sales are not prohibited by law, to the highest bidder after due advertisement for ten days in the official journal of the parish; the net proceeds of such sales shall be turned over by the sheriff to the general fund of the parish in which the beverages were seized and sold.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 299, §1; Acts 1952, No. 138, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§713. Searches and seizures

Any place suspected of being a blind tiger shall be searched by an officer designated in a search warrant and any alcoholic beverages found therein shall be seized and brought before the court issuing the warrant. The warrant may be issued by any court having power of a committing magistrate upon the filing of an affidavit reciting the fact that affiant believes a certain designated place to be a blind tiger, together with such additional evidence as the court may require in order to make out a prima facie case. The officer to whom the search warrant is directed shall make his return thereon within twenty-four hours after it is issued and shall bring into court any alcoholic beverages he may have found together with all persons found in the place where the beverages were found.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§714. Soliciting sale of alcoholic beverages in prohibition area; penalty

A. No person shall seek, solicit, or receive orders from anyone for the purchase of alcoholic beverages within the limits of any municipality, ward, or parish in which the retailing of such beverages is prohibited.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§715. Prescribing beverages of high alcoholic content as medicine to evade prohibition law; penalty

Any physician or practitioner of medicine who prescribed beverages of high alcoholic content for any person with intent to evade, or with intent to assist others to evade, any state law or local ordinance prohibiting the sale and consumption, or either, of beverages of high alcoholic content shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than four months.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

Part V. Cash Sales Of Certain Beverages

§741. Sales of beer and other malt beverages by wholesalers to retailers

A. All sales of beer and other malt beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol by volume made by wholesalers to retailers shall be for cash only.

B. The term "cash" as used in this Section means any consideration consisting of currency, or coin, or check, or certified check, or bank money order, in an amount equalling but not exceeding the purchase price of the beer or other malt beverage delivered. The failure to pay cash upon delivery, or any maneuver, device, or shift of any kind, whereby credit is extended, shall constitute a violation of this Section and subject the license of any violator of this Section to suspension or revocation by the commissioner.

C. The term "check" as used in this Section is an order in writing by a retail beer permittee drawn on, and in accordance with the rules of any bank licensed under the laws of this State, or of the United States of America, ordering said bank to pay a certain sum of money to the beer wholesale permittee making the sale, which check is honored by the bank upon presentation.

D. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations defining terms, specifying conditions by which checks and other cash, as defined in Subsections A and B hereof, may be accepted in payment of beer and other malt beverages and establishing procedures and making requirements to be followed by wholesale dealers in attending hearings, depositing checks, filing reports of checks returned unpaid by the bank, and maintaining records. The violation of such regulations when duly promulgated and enacted may be cause for suspension or revocation of the violator's license by the commissioner. Any action of the commissioner under this Section providing for suspension or revocation of a permit shall be preceded by a notice to the violator and hearing by the commissioner or his agent.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 175, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

CHAPTER 5. COMMISSIONER OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO CONTROL

§791. Commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control; establishment, commissioner, term

There is hereby created and established within the Department of Revenue, as an administrative unit thereof, the office of alcohol and tobacco control, the head of which shall be the commissioner who shall also be the assistant secretary of the office of alcohol and tobacco control, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate of Louisiana to serve at his pleasure. The commissioner shall be a full-time employee and shall receive an appropriate salary as fixed by the governor.

Added by Acts 1972, No. 128, §1, emerg. eff. June 27, 1972, at 1:15 P.M.; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§792. Powers and duties

The commissioner shall have all of the powers and authorities provided in this Title in relation to:

(1) The issuance and renewal of permits required by law for persons engaging in the business of dealing in beverages of high and low alcoholic content, provided that no wholesale permit shall be issued or renewed without the applicant's first furnishing evidence to the commissioner that the bond required under R.S. 26:348 has been secured;

(2) The issuance of orders for the suspension or revocation of permits issued to persons engaging in the business of dealing in beverages of high or low alcoholic content, and all hearings thereon shall be conducted by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 26:98 through R.S. 26:108, appeals from his rulings to be made directly to any court of competent jurisdiction;

(3) All other provisions of law regarding beverages of high or low alcoholic content, except as hereinafter specifically provided.

(4) Investigating and enforcing the provisions of this Title against unlicensed persons engaged in activities which require a permit pursuant to this Title.

Added by Acts 1972, No. 128, §1, emerg. eff. June, 27, 1972, at 1:15 P.M. Amended by Acts 1975, No. 214, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1976; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 2011, No. 96, §1.

§793. Additional powers of the commissioner

A.(1) The commissioner may provide by regulation for the issuance of three-day retail permits to sell, offer for sale, or serve alcoholic beverages at fairs, festivals, civic and fraternal and religious events, Mardi Gras events, and nonprofit functions if the applicant, or any agent, member, officer, or representative thereof, has not had a license or permit to sell or deal in alcoholic beverages, issued by the United States, any state, or by a political subdivision of a state authorized to issue permits or licenses, revoked within two years prior to the application date. The permits shall be for a duration of three consecutive days only and no more than twelve such permits may be issued to any one person within a single calendar year. Fees for the permits shall be as provided by regulation.

(a) There shall be three types of temporary alcoholic beverage permits: Type A, Type B, and Type C.

(b) Type A permits shall be issued only to nonprofit organizations with tax exempt status under the United States Internal Revenue Code, Sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(6), and 501(c)(8), where no transactions exist, whether directly or indirectly, between the licensed tax exempt organizations and any disqualified person as defined by

the United States Internal Revenue Code Section 4958(f) or any similar subsequent provision. To qualify for this permit, applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the regulations promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this Section or upon the request of the commissioner.

(c) Type B permits shall be issued only to nonprofit organizations, which are able to provide written proof of their nonprofit status, but are unable to show written proof of their tax exempt status under the United States Internal Revenue Code, Sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(6), or 501(c)(8) and no transactions, exist, whether directly or indirectly, between the licensed tax exempt organization and any disqualified person as defined by the United States Internal Revenue Code, Section 4958(f) or any similar provision. To qualify for this permit, applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the regulations promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this Section or upon the request of the commissioner.

(d) Type C permits shall be issued to persons holding events where alcoholic beverages are sold or supplied as part of a general admission or other type fee, but who do not meet the requirements for Type A or Type B temporary permits. To qualify for this permit, applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the regulations or upon the request of the commissioner. Such regulations shall be promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act are necessary to implement the provisions of this Subparagraph.

(e) The commissioner shall not issue a three-day temporary retail permit under this Paragraph to any alcoholic beverage manufacturer, wholesale dealer, homebrewer, or to any association with a membership that is primarily comprised of alcoholic beverage manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and/or homebrewers.

(2) The commissioner may also provide by regulation for special designations on the regular Class A permits of persons who wish to service special events as caterers and serve alcoholic beverages at locations other than their licensed premises.

(3) The commissioner shall also provide by rule and regulation for the definition and issuance of a Class A-Caterers Permit for any person who does not otherwise qualify for a retail dealers permit pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:71.1 or R.S. 26:271.2. Any person holding a Class A-Caterers Permit shall not be authorized to sell alcoholic beverages to any wholesale or retail dealer licensed in accordance with this Title. The fees for a Class A-Caterers permit shall not exceed the fees for a Class A-Restaurant Permit set forth in R.S. 26:71(A).

(4) The commissioner shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to effectuate the purpose of this Section. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 26:90(B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) and R.S. 26:286(B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) to the contrary, the commissioner may establish rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act authorizing the types of entertainment and employment allowed on a licensed premises.

(5)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the commissioner shall issue a three-day homebrew permit to any retail dealer qualified for on premise consumption who applies for such permit at no fee authorizing the retail dealer to allow a person to bring homebrew alcoholic beverages on his licensed premises for the purpose of possessing, consuming, and serving such homebrew on his licensed premises in connection with homebrew club meetings, organized affairs, exhibitions, or competitions such as homebrewer's contests, tastings, or judging where no general admission or other type of fee or charge is assessed in connection with the homebrew permit and in accordance with all of the following criteria:

(i) Homebrew shall not be sold or offered for sale and the person who makes the homebrew or any association of persons who make the homebrew shall not receive any compensation or any other thing of value, whether

directly or indirectly, other than trophies, plaques, certificates, ribbons, medals, or similar awards of nominal value, from any club meetings, organized affairs, exhibitions, competitions or other events where the homebrew is sampled in accordance with the sampling provisions promulgated under the authority of R.S. 26:75(C) and 275(B).

(ii) Homebrew shall be served only to those individuals attending the homebrew event and shall not be served to the patrons of the retail establishment or general public.

(iii) All homebrew alcoholic beverages shall be removed from the licensed premises within a reasonable time upon conclusion of the homebrew event.

(iv) The retail dealer shall not be required to obtain a special events permit from the Louisiana Department of Health and shall be exempt from any additional compliance with the state's Sanitary Code but only with regard to the duration and location of the homebrew event.

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, "homebrew" shall mean the brewing of beer, mead, and other alcoholic beverages through fermentation in a residence or other authorized facility by a person of the lawful age to purchase alcoholic beverages on a small scale, not to exceed one hundred gallons per calendar year for a household with one resident of the lawful age to purchase alcoholic beverages or two hundred gallons for a household with two or more residents of the lawful age to purchase alcoholic beverages as a hobby for personal consumption by that person or his or her family, neighbors, guests, and friends, for use at competitions homebrew club meetings, organized affairs, exhibitions, or competitions on the premises of a licensed Class A retail dealer holding a homebrew permit in accordance with this Paragraph, or for any of the other noncommercial reasons as provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection regarding special event licenses where homebrew is served as an incidental part of the event and in accordance with the sampling provisions promulgated under the authority of R.S. 26:75(C) and 275(B). "Homebrew" shall not include any licensed alcoholic beverages manufactured, distributed, or otherwise served for commercial purposes.

B. The provisions of R.S. 26:281(C), (D), (F), and (G) shall not apply to permits issued pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

C.(1) In order to ensure compliance with laws prohibiting the sale or service of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, alternative nicotine, or vapor products to underage persons, the commissioner shall at least once annually conduct random, unannounced inspections at locations where alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or alternative nicotine, or vapor products are sold, served, or distributed. Persons over the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty-one shall be enlisted by employees of the office of alcohol and tobacco control to test compliance, but such persons may be used only if the testing is conducted under the direct supervision of such employees and written parental consent has been provided if the person is under the age of eighteen. Any person under the age of eighteen or twenty-one shall either carry the person's own identification showing the person's correct date of birth or shall carry no identification. A person under the age of twenty-one who carries identification shall, on request, present it to any seller or server of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or alternative nicotine or vapor products. In addition, any person under the age of twenty-one enlisted under this Subsection shall truthfully answer any questions about the person's age. Except where expressly authorized in writing by the commissioner in furtherance of the objectives of this Section, any other use of persons under the age of twenty-one to test compliance with the provisions of this Section or any other prohibition of like or similar import shall be unlawful and the person or persons responsible for such use shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this Title or R.S. 14:91.6, 91.8(H),

92, or 93.11. Unannounced follow-up compliance checks of all noncompliant retailers are required within three months of any violation of this Chapter.

(2) The commissioner shall prepare and submit to the governor a report outlining compliance with the "Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Law", which the governor shall use to prepare and file annually with the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services the report provided for by 42 U.S.C. 300x-26.

D.(1) The commissioner shall provide by rule for the registration, including submission and review of the container label, of all alcoholic beverages prior to being sold in this state.

(2) The commissioner may require the use of an electronic submission system by any person submitting an alcoholic beverage for registration and review.

(3) The submission of a Certificate of Label Approval prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau shall constitute satisfactory compliance for the registration of products and labels pursuant to this Subsection, and the registration shall become effective upon submission of a completed application.

Acts 1991, No. 447, §1, eff. July 15, 1991; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 64, §2; Acts 1997, No. 1010, §2; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §§1, 4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 987, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010; Acts 2014, No. 835, §1, eff. June 23, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 393, §1; Acts 2015, No. 460, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§794. Powers and duties; application and renewal procedures

A. The commissioner, shall have the authority to implement the following application and renewal procedures by establishing rules and regulations therefor:

B.(1) Applications for original permits or for renewal permits authorized under the provisions of this Title may be made at the same time and on one application form.

(2) Permits authorized under this Title may be issued or renewed once for a period not to exceed eighteen months, in order that a program of staggered renewal of applications may be implemented. The fee charged for permits issued for longer than twelve months shall be increased in a manner so that the permit fee on an annual basis equals the fee charged for the permit under the provisions of this Title.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§794.1. Permit exception for hotel and lodging establishments

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, an applicant that meets the requirements set forth in R.S. 26:80 and 280 may be issued a permit exception for hotel and lodging establishments, hereinafter referred to as the "permit", for any establishment which consists of sleeping rooms, cottages, or cabins.

B.(1) An applicant for the permit shall do all of the following:

(a) Meet all requirements of R.S. 26:80, 81, 280, and 281.

(b) Pay all fees for a Class A-General permit as required by R.S. 26:71 and 271.

(c) Comply with the provisions of R.S. 26:77 and 277.

(d) Prior to operation, acquire any local alcoholic beverage permit as required by R.S. 26:74 and 274.

(2) The establishment's location shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) The location shall have a public habitable floor area of no less than five hundred square feet dedicated to the exclusive use of the applicant's business.

(b) If the establishment operates a restaurant or dining area, the restaurant or the dining area's primary function is to serve and take orders for food, food items, and alcoholic beverages which may be served in conjunction with meals for on-premise consumption.

(c) If the establishment operates a bar, the bar area shall have a permanent wet bar equipped with a nonmovable sink and a backbar or similar equipment for public display and to inform the public of brands and flavors offered for sale.

(d) The location shall comply with all state and local building, fire, health, and other applicable laws and ordinances.

(3) The applicant shall comply with all of the following with respect to its operations:

(a) The applicant shall prohibit any person under eighteen years of age from sitting or loitering at any bar on the premises.

(b) The applicant may sell and offer for sale only packaged alcoholic beverages from the designated area, as indicated in its application. The applicant may offer complimentary alcoholic beverages to anyone over the age of twenty-one that is occupying its sleeping rooms, cottages, or cabins.

(c) The applicant shall solely control all alcohol sold and served.

(d) The applicant shall maintain control of the sale and service of all alcoholic beverages under its permit and the proceeds from the sale of alcohol may not be shared, whether directly or indirectly, with any third person not listed on the application filed with the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(e) If the applicant fails to purchase alcoholic beverages for more than six consecutive months for a location, the applicant shall be required to surrender any and all state alcoholic beverage permits issued for that location by the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(f) Samplings may be conducted in accordance with the site sampling regulations.

(g) Prior to being employed by the location, all employees who sell or serve alcohol shall be certified in accordance with the Louisiana Responsible Vendor Program, R.S. 26:931 et seq.

(h) The applicant shall fully review and comply with all other provisions of this Title and Title 55 of the Louisiana Administrative Code.

C. This permit shall not:

(1) Be utilized in lieu of a special event permit.

(2) Exempt the applicant from prior approval for any festivals and public events.

(3) Be used as a prerequisite to apply for video poker machines.

(4) Apply to any change of ownership of the business, including changes to the owner of the applicant, whether in whole or in part. Any such change shall cause this exception permit to be void.

D. The applicant shall submit written attestation, under penalty of perjury of all affiliated partners, members, officers, directors, and shareholders that the provisions of Subsection B of this Section have been met.

§795. Collection of fees and penalties; lists of permittees and establishments; definitions

A. All fees and penalties authorized by Chapter 1 and Parts I and II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, shall be collected by the commissioner.

B. The commissioner shall prepare and keep current a list or lists, by classes, of all licensed dealers in regulated alcoholic beverages in the state. These lists shall show the name and address of the permittee, the number and class of permits, the name and address of each establishment, and any other information thought pertinent by the commissioner. The lists are public records and shall be made available for public inspection as otherwise provided by law.

C. To assist wholesale dealers in assuring that they sell alcoholic beverages only to retail dealers who possess valid and current permits, the commissioner shall furnish wholesalers with periodic reports of expired retail permits at no charge to the wholesalers.

D. For purposes of this Section, the following terms have the respective meaning ascribed to them in this Subsection, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Alcoholic beverages" means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout, fruit juices, cider, or wine.

(2) "Dealer" means any person who, as a business, manufactures, blends, rectifies, distills, processes, imports, stores, uses, handles, holds, sells, offers for sale, distributes, delivers, serves, or transports any alcoholic beverage in the state or engages herein in any business transaction relating to any such beverage.

Added by Acts 1972, No. 128, §1, emerg. eff. June 27, 1972 at 1:15 P.M. Amended by Acts 1974, No. 704, §1; Acts 1975, No. 214, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1976; Acts 1985, No. 736, §1; Acts 1987, No. 696, §1.

§796. Employees, commissioned officers

A. The commissioner, subject to the limitation of any civil service law in effect, shall establish positions within his office and make appointments thereto; abolish positions; transfer duties between positions; or assign duties to, direct and control the work of, and transfer, promote, demote, remove, and otherwise change the status of employees subject to his jurisdiction.

B. The commissioner shall appoint and commission officers within his office who shall be P.O.S.T.-certified and shall enforce the laws regarding the regulation and control of alcoholic beverages, may carry weapons concealed or exposed while in the performance of these duties, and shall be vested with the same authority and powers conferred by law upon regular law enforcement officers of this state.

Added by Acts 1972, No. 128, §1, emerg. eff. June 27, 1972, at 1:15 P.M. Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995.

§797. All legal remedies available for enforcement of law; bond unnecessary for commissioner; summary trial

A. The remedies provided by this Chapter for the accomplishment of its purposes are not intended to be exclusive, but, on the contrary, the commissioner and any other person having any duty to perform in the enforcement thereof, may resort to any other remedies, at law or equity, available to litigants generally.

B. The commissioner shall not be required to furnish any bond or pay any costs in any judicial proceeding in the courts of the state. All actions brought by, for, or in the name of the office of alcohol and tobacco control shall be summary and triable by preference in all such courts.

Acts 1987, No. 696, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§798. Licenses; exception

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the licenses or permits required by Title 26 to be issued by the commissioner to engage in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages shall be the only licenses required of a person or entity to conduct any business of dealing in alcoholic beverages except occupational licenses, health permits, fire safety and other safety permits, and permits for dealing in alcoholic beverages required by a parish or municipal governing authority, any fire safety permits required by the state fire marshal, any permit that may be required by the Riverboat Gaming Enforcement Division, office of state police, and any licenses required by federal law or federal regulations.

Acts 1995, No. 691, §1, eff. June 22, 1995.

§799. Microfilm or microfiche records; electronic digitized records

A. The office of alcohol and tobacco control may install and use microfilm or microfiche machinery or electronic digitizing machinery and apparatus in the recordation, filing, and preservation of all records, forms, and documents referred to in this Title, in order to conserve storage space, if the use of such microfilm or microfiche machinery or electronic digitizing machinery and apparatus is not otherwise prohibited by law.

B. Such microfilm, microfiche, or electronic digitized copy shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes, and shall be admissible in evidence in all courts or administrative agencies. A facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy thereof shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of the original.

Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§800. Criminal records access

The commissioner and duly commissioned officers or agents of the office of alcohol and tobacco control are authorized to have direct access by means of computer interfacing to criminal history records maintained by the office of state police for the purpose of granting, denying, or any other action on an application for a permit or for revocation, suspension, or other action on a permit previously issued.

Acts 1995, No. 1188, §2, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 4, 1997.

CHAPTER 6. BUSINESS RELATIONS – WHOLESALERS AND SUPPLIERS OF BEER

§801. Legislative intent and purpose

The legislative intent and purpose of this Chapter are to provide a structure for the business relations between a wholesaler and a supplier of beer. Regulation in this area is considered necessary for the following reasons:

- (1) To maintain stability and healthy competition in the beer industry in this state.
- (2) To promote and maintain a sound, stable, and viable three-tier system of distribution of beer to the public.
- (3) To promote the public health, safety, and welfare.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§802. Definitions

A. The following words or phrases, or the plural thereof, whenever they appear in this Chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

(1) "Agreement" means any agreement between a wholesaler and a supplier, whether oral or written, whereby a wholesaler is granted the right to purchase and sell a brand or brands of beer sold by a supplier.

(2) "Ancillary business" means a business owned by the wholesaler, by a substantial stockholder of a wholesaler, or by a substantial partner of a wholesaler the primary business of which is directly related to the transporting, storing, or marketing of the brand or brands of beer of a supplier with whom the wholesaler has an agreement; or a business owned by a wholesaler, a substantial stockholder of a wholesaler, or a substantial partner of a wholesaler which recycles empty beverage containers of the supplier.

(3) "Beer" means a beverage obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or concoction of barley or other grain, malt, and hops in water.

(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(5) "Designated member" means the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased individual who owned an interest, including a controlling interest, in a wholesaler, or any person who inherits under the deceased individual's will, or under the laws of intestate succession of this state; or any person who or entity which has otherwise, through a valid testamentary device by the deceased individual, succeeded the deceased individual in the wholesaler's business, or has succeeded to the deceased individual's ownership interest in the wholesaler pursuant to a written contract or instrument which has been previously approved by the supplier; and also includes the appointed and qualified personal representative and the testamentary trustee of a deceased individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler. Designated member also includes the person appointed by a court as the curator or conservator of the property of an incapacitated individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler.

(6) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade.

(7) "Reasonable qualifications" means the standard of the reasonable criteria established and consistently used by the respective supplier for similarly situated wholesalers that entered into, continued, or renewed an agreement with the supplier during a period of twenty-four months prior to the proposed transfer of the wholesaler's business, or for similarly situated wholesalers who have changed managers or designated managers during a period of

twenty-four months prior to the proposed change in the manager or successor manager of the wholesaler's business.

(8) "Retaliatory action" means the refusal to continue an agreement, or a material reduction in the quality of service or quantity of products available to a wholesaler under an agreement, which refusal or reduction is not made in good faith.

(9) "Sales territory" means an area of exclusive sales responsibility for the brand or brands of beer sold by a supplier as designated by an agreement.

(10) "Similarly situated wholesalers" means wholesalers of a supplier that are of a generally comparable size, and operate in markets with similar demographic characteristics, including population size, density, distribution, and vital statistics, as well as reasonably similar economic and geographic conditions.

(11) "Substantial stockholder or substantial partner" means a stockholder of or partner in the wholesaler who owns an interest of ten percent or more of the partnership or of the capital stock of a corporate wholesaler.

(12) "Successor" means a person who replaces a supplier, importer, broker, or wholesaler with regard to the right to manufacture, sell, distribute, broker, or import a brand or brands of beer or light wine.

(13) "Supplier" means a manufacturer or importer of beer and light wine brands as registered with the commissioner.

(14) "Transfer of wholesaler's business" means the voluntary sale, assignment, or other transfer of ten percent or more or control of the business or all or substantially all of the assets of the wholesaler, or ten percent or more or control of the capital stock of the wholesaler, including without limitation the sale or other transfer of capital stock or assets by merger, consolidation, or dissolution, or of the capital stock of the parent corporation, or of the capital stock or beneficial ownership of any other entity owning or controlling the wholesaler.

(15) "Wholesaler" means a wholesaler of beer and light wine as licensed under this Title.

B. Other words and phrases used in this Chapter shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Title, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993; Acts 2016, No. 386, §1.

§803. Prohibited acts by supplier

A supplier shall not do the following:

(1) Fail to provide each wholesaler of the supplier's brand or brands with a written agreement which contains in total the supplier's agreement with each wholesaler and designates a specific exclusive sales territory. Any agreement which is in existence on May 26, 1993, shall be renewed consistent with this Chapter, provided that this Chapter may be incorporated by reference in the agreement. However, nothing contained herein shall prevent a supplier from appointing, one time for a period not to exceed ninety days, a wholesaler to temporarily service a sales territory not designated to another wholesaler, until such time as a wholesaler is appointed by the supplier. A wholesaler who is designated to service the sales territory during this period of temporary service shall not be in violation of this Chapter and, with respect to the temporary service territory, shall not have any of the rights provided under R.S. 26:805 and 807.

(2) Fix, maintain, or establish the price at which a wholesaler shall sell any beer.

(3) Enter into an additional agreement with any other wholesaler for, or to sell to any other wholesaler, the same brand or brands of beer in the same territory or any portion thereof, or to sell directly to any retailer in this state.

(4) Require any wholesaler to accept delivery of any beer or other commodity which has not been ordered by the wholesaler. However, a supplier may impose reasonable inventory requirements upon a wholesaler if the requirements are made in good faith and are generally applied to other similarly situated wholesalers who have an agreement with the supplier.

(5) Require any wholesaler to accept delivery of any beer or other commodity ordered by a wholesaler if the order was properly cancelled by the wholesaler in accordance with the supplier's procedures.

(6) Require any wholesaler to do any illegal act or to violate any law or regulation by threatening to amend, modify, cancel, terminate, or refuse to renew any agreement existing between the supplier and wholesaler.

(7) Require a wholesaler to assent to any condition, stipulation, or provision limiting the wholesaler's right to sell the brand or brands of beer of any other supplier unless the acquisition of the brand or brands of another supplier would materially impair or adversely affect the wholesaler's quality of service, sales, or ability to compete effectively in representing the brand or brands of the supplier presently being sold by the wholesaler. However, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that such acquisition of such other brand or brands would have such effect.

(8) Require a wholesaler to purchase one or more brands of beer products in order for the wholesaler to purchase another brand or brands of beer for any reason. However, a wholesaler that has agreed to distribute a brand or brands before May 26, 1993, shall continue to distribute the brand or brands in conformance with this Chapter.

(9) Require a wholesaler to submit audited profit and loss statements, balance sheets, or financial records as a condition of renewal or continuation of an agreement.

(10) Withhold delivery of beer ordered by wholesaler, or change a wholesaler's quota of a brand or brands if the withholding or change is not made in good faith.

(11) Require a wholesaler by any means directly to participate in or contribute to any local or national advertising fund controlled directly or indirectly by a supplier.

(12) Take any retaliatory action against a wholesaler that files a complaint in good faith regarding an alleged violation by the supplier of federal, state, or local law or an administrative rule as a result of that complaint.

(13) Require or prohibit any change in the manager or successor of any wholesaler who has been approved by the supplier as of or subsequent to May 26, 1993, unless the supplier acts in good faith. Should a wholesaler change an approved manager or successor manager, a supplier shall not require or prohibit the change unless the person selected by the wholesaler fails to meet the nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable standards and qualifications for managers consistently applied to similarly situated wholesalers by the supplier. However, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that such person fails to meet such standards and qualifications.

(14) Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business, interfere with, prevent, or unreasonably delay, not to exceed thirty days, the transfer of the wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee is a designated member.

(15) Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business other than to a designated member, withhold consent to or approval of, or unreasonably delay, not to exceed thirty days after receipt of all material information reasonably requested, a response to a request by the wholesaler for any transfer of a wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee meets the nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier for similarly situated wholesalers.

(16) Restrict or inhibit the right of free association among wholesalers for any lawful purpose.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§804. Prohibited acts by wholesaler

A wholesaler shall not do any of the following:

(1) Fail to devote such efforts and resources to the sale and distribution of all the supplier's brands of beer which the wholesaler has been granted the right to sell or distribute as are required in the wholesaler's agreement with the supplier.

(2) Sell or deliver beer to a retail licensee located outside the sales territory designated to the wholesaler by the supplier of a particular brand or brands of beer. However, during periods of temporary service interruptions impacting a particular sales territory, a supplier may appoint another wholesaler to service the sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption. A wholesaler who is designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption shall not be in violation of this Chapter, and shall not have any of the rights provided under R.S. 26:805 and 807 with respect to the temporary service territory.

(3) Transfer the wholesaler's business without giving the supplier written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business and, when required by this Chapter, receiving the supplier's approval for the proposed transfer. Consent or approval of the supplier shall not be required of any transfer of the wholesaler's business to a designated member, or of any transfer of less than ten percent of the wholesaler's business unless such transfer results in a change in control. However, the wholesaler shall give the supplier written notice of any change in ownership of the wholesaler.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§805. Conditions of amendment, modification, resignation, cancellation, termination, failure to renew, or refusal to continue agreement

A. Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided for in this Chapter, a supplier shall not: amend or modify an agreement; cause a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or cancel, terminate, fail to renew, or refuse to continue under an agreement, unless the supplier has complied with all of the following:

(1) Has satisfied the applicable notice requirements of this Section.

(2) Has acted in good faith.

(3) Has good cause for the amendment, modification, cancellation, termination, nonrenewal, discontinuance, or forced resignation.

B. For each amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that it has acted in good faith, that the notice requirements under this Section have been complied with, and that there was good cause for the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

C. Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided in this Section, and in addition to the time limits set forth in Paragraph D(4) of this Section, the supplier shall furnish written notice of the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance of an agreement to the wholesaler not less than thirty days before the effective date of the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance. The notice shall be by certified mail and shall contain all of the following:

(1) A statement of intention to amend, modify, terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue the agreement.

(2) A statement of the reason for the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

(3) The date on which the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance takes effect.

D. Notwithstanding any agreement, good cause shall exist for the purposes of a termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance under Paragraph A(3) of this Section when all of the following occur:

(1) There is a failure by the wholesaler to comply with a provision of the agreement which is both reasonable and of material significance to the business relationship between the wholesaler and the supplier.

(2) The supplier first acquired knowledge of the failure described in Paragraph (1) not more than twenty-four months before the date notification was given pursuant to Subsection C of this Section.

(3) The wholesaler was given notice by the supplier of failure to comply with the agreement.

(4) The wholesaler has been afforded thirty days in which to submit a plan of corrective action to comply with the agreement and an additional ninety days to cure such noncompliance in accordance with the plan.

E. Notwithstanding Subsections A and C of this Section, a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement immediately upon written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by Subsection C of this Section if any of the following occurs:

(1) Insolvency of the wholesaler, the filing of any petition by or against the wholesaler under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or the assignment for the benefit of creditors or dissolution or liquidation of the wholesaler which materially affects the wholesaler's ability to remain in business.

(2) Revocation or suspension of the wholesaler's state or federal license by the appropriate regulatory agency whereby the wholesaler cannot service the wholesaler's sales territory for more than thirty-one days.

(3) The wholesaler, or a partner or an individual who owns ten percent or more of the partnership or stock of a corporate wholesaler, has been convicted of a felony under the United States Code or the laws of any state which reasonably may adversely affect the goodwill or interest of the wholesaler or supplier. However, an existing stockholder or stockholders, or partner or partners, or a designated member or members, shall have, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the right to purchase the partnership interest or the stock of the offending partner or stockholder prior to the conviction of the offending partner or stockholder, and if the sale is completed prior to conviction the provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply.

(4) There was fraudulent conduct relating to a material matter on the part of the wholesaler in dealings with the supplier or its product. However, the supplier shall have the burden of proving fraudulent conduct relating to a material matter on the part of the wholesaler in any legal action challenging such termination.

(5) The wholesaler failed to confine to the designated sales territory its sales of a brand or brands to retailers, provided this Paragraph does not apply if there is a dispute between two or more wholesalers as to the boundaries of the assigned territory, and the boundaries cannot be determined by a reading of the description contained in the agreements between the supplier and the wholesalers.

(6) A wholesaler has failed to pay for beer ordered and delivered in accordance with established terms and the wholesaler fails to make full payment within two business days after receipt of written notice of the delinquency and demand for immediate payment from the supplier.

(7) A wholesaler intentionally has made a transfer of the wholesaler's business, other than a transfer to a designated member, without prior written notice to the supplier, and has failed, within thirty days from the receipt of written notice from the supplier of its intent to terminate on the ground of such transfer, to reverse the transfer of wholesaler's business.

(8) A wholesaler intentionally has made a transfer of the wholesaler's business, other than a transfer to a designated member, although the wholesaler has prior to the transfer received from the supplier a timely notice of disapproval of the transfer in accordance with this Chapter.

(9) The wholesaler intentionally ceases to carry on business with respect to any of the supplier's brand or brands previously serviced by the wholesaler in its territory designated by the supplier, unless such cessation is due to force majeure or to labor dispute and the wholesaler has made good faith efforts to overcome such events. However, this shall affect only that brand or brands with respect to which the wholesaler ceased to carry on business.

F. Notwithstanding Subsections A, C, and E of this Section, a supplier may terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue an agreement upon not less than thirty days prior written notice if the supplier discontinues production or discontinues distribution in this state of all the brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler, provided the supplier does not resume production or distribution of one or more of such brands in this state within twenty-four months of the date production or distribution was discontinued. However, nothing in this Section shall prohibit a supplier from:

(1) Upon not less than thirty days notice, discontinuing the distribution of any particular brand or package of beer, provided the supplier does not resume distribution of the particular brand or package of beer in this state within twenty-four months of the date distribution was discontinued.

(2) Conducting test marketing of a new brand of beer which is not currently being sold in this state, provided that the supplier has notified the commissioner in writing of its plans to test market, which notice shall describe:

- (a) The market area in which the test shall be conducted.
- (b) The name or names of the wholesaler or wholesalers who will be selling the beer.
- (c) The name or names of the brand of beer being tested.
- (d) The period of time, not to exceed eighteen months, during which the testing will take place.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993; Acts 2009, No. 102, §1.

§806. Transfer of wholesaler's business; interference prohibited

A. Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business, any individual owning or deceased individual who owned an interest in a wholesaler may transfer the wholesaler's business to a designated member,

or to any other person who meets the nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier for similarly situated wholesalers. The consent or approval of the supplier shall not be required for any transfer of the wholesaler's business, including the assignment of the wholesaler's rights under the agreement, to a designated member or shall not be withheld or unreasonably delayed to a proposed transferee who meets such nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards. A designated member or transferee shall in no event be qualified as a transferee, without the written approval or consent of the supplier, when such proposed transferee has been involved in any of the following:

(1) Insolvency, filing of any voluntary or involuntary petition under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or execution of an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

(2) Revocation or suspension of an alcoholic beverage license by the regulatory agency of the United States or any state, whereby service was interrupted for more than thirty-one days.

(3) Conviction of the proposed transferee or any owner thereof of a felony under the United States Code or the laws of any state which reasonably may adversely affect the goodwill or interest of the wholesaler or supplier.

(4) Had an agreement involuntarily terminated, cancelled, not renewed, or discontinued by a supplier for good cause.

B. The supplier shall not interfere with, prevent, or unreasonably delay the transfer of the wholesaler's business, including an assignment of wholesaler's rights under the agreement, if the proposed transferee is a designated member or if the transferee other than a designated member meets such nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier for similarly situated wholesalers. If the transferee is other than a designated member, the supplier may in good faith and for good cause related to the reasonable qualifications refuse to accept the transfer of the wholesaler's business or the assignment of the wholesaler's rights under the agreement.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§807. Reasonable compensation upon supplier's violation; arbitration

A. Except as provided for in this Chapter, a supplier that has amended, modified, cancelled, terminated, or refused to renew any agreement; or has caused a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or has interfered with, prevented, or unreasonably delayed, or, when required by this Chapter, withheld or unreasonably delayed consent to or approval of any assignment or transfer of a wholesaler's business, shall pay the wholesaler reasonable compensation for the diminished value of the wholesaler's business including any ancillary business which has been negatively affected by the act of the supplier. The value of the wholesaler's business or ancillary business shall include but not be limited to its goodwill. However, nothing contained in this Chapter shall give rise to a claim against the supplier or wholesaler by any proposed purchaser of the wholesaler's business.

B. Should either party at any time determine that mutual agreement on the amount of reasonable compensation cannot be reached, the supplier or the wholesaler may send by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice to the other party declaring its intention to proceed with arbitration. Arbitration shall proceed only by mutual agreement of both parties.

C. Not more than ten business days after the notice to enter into arbitration has been delivered, the other party shall send written notice to the requesting party declaring its intention either to proceed or not to proceed with

arbitration. Should the other party fail to respond within ten business days, it shall be conclusively presumed that said party shall have agreed to arbitration.

D. The matter of determining the amount of compensation may, by agreement of the parties, be submitted to a three-member arbitration panel consisting of one representative selected by the supplier but unassociated with the affected supplier; one wholesaler representative selected by the wholesaler but unassociated with the wholesaler; and an impartial arbitrator.

E. Not more than ten business days after mutual agreement of both parties has been reached to arbitrate, each party shall designate in writing its one arbitrator representative, and the party initiating arbitration shall request in writing a list of five arbitrators from the American Arbitration Association or its successor and request that the list be mailed to each party by certified mail, return receipt requested. Not more than ten business days after the receipt of the list of five choices, the wholesaler arbitrator and the supplier arbitrator shall strike and disqualify up to two names each from the list. Should either party fail to respond within the ten business days or should more than one name remain after the strikes, the American Arbitration Association shall make the selection of the impartial arbitrator from the names not stricken from the list.

F. Not more than thirty days after the final selection of the arbitration panel is made, the arbitration panel shall convene to decide the dispute. The panel shall conclude the arbitration within twenty days after it convenes and shall render a decision by majority vote of the arbitrators within twenty days from the conclusion of the arbitration. The award of the arbitration panel shall be final and binding on the parties as to the amount of compensation for the diminished value.

G. The cost of the impartial arbitrator, the stenographer, and the meeting site shall be equally divided between the wholesaler and the supplier. All other costs shall be paid by the party incurring them.

H. After both parties have agreed to arbitrate, should either party, except by mutual agreement, fail to abide by the time limitations as prescribed in Subsections C, E, and F of this Section, or fail or refuse to make the selection of any arbitrators, or fail to participate in the arbitration hearings, the other party shall make the selection of its arbitrators and proceed to arbitration. The party who has failed or refused to comply as prescribed in this Section shall be considered to be in default. Any party considered to be in default pursuant to this Subsection waives thereby any and all rights the party would have had in the arbitration and shall be considered to have consented to the determination of the arbitration panel.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§808. Wholesaler may not waive rights; agreement to waive void

A wholesaler may not waive any of the rights granted in any provision of this Chapter and the provisions of any agreement which would have such an effect shall be null and void. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to limit or prohibit good faith dispute settlements voluntarily entered into by the parties.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§809. Application to future agreements; transferee continues under agreement

A. This Chapter shall apply to agreements entered into or renewed after May 26, 1993.

B. A transferee of a wholesaler that continues in business as a wholesaler shall have the benefit of and be bound by all terms and conditions of the agreement with the supplier in effect on the date of the transfer. However,

a transfer of a wholesaler's business which requires the supplier's consent or approval but is disapproved by the supplier shall be null and void.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§810. Civil action for violations; damages; venue

A. If a supplier or wholesaler engages in conduct prohibited under this Chapter, a wholesaler with which the supplier has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the supplier to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct.

B. A supplier or wholesaler that violates any provision of this Chapter shall be liable for all actual damages and all court costs and, in the court's discretion, reasonable attorney fees incurred by a wholesaler as a result of that violation.

C. A supplier or wholesaler may bring an action for declaratory judgment for determination of any controversy arising pursuant to this Chapter.

D. Upon proper application to the court, a supplier or wholesaler may obtain injunctive relief against any violation of this Chapter.

E. Any legal action taken under this Chapter or in a dispute over the provisions of an agreement shall be filed in a court, state or federal, located in Louisiana, which state court is located in, or which federal court has jurisdiction and venue of, the parish in which the wholesaler maintains its principal place of business in this state.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§811. Nonwaiver

No right or cause of action authorized by Louisiana law shall be waived by the supplier or wholesaler unless specifically waived in this* agreement.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

*As appears in enrolled bill.

§812. Cumulative

This Chapter is cumulative and supplements and is in addition to other laws of this state.

Acts 1993, No. 132, §1, eff. May 26, 1993.

§813. Obligations of successor

A successor shall become obligated to all the terms and conditions of the agreement in effect on the date of succession. This Section shall be applicable regardless of the character or form of the succession. A successor has the right to contractually require its wholesalers to comply with standards of performance, if standards are uniformly established and enforced for all of the successor's similarly situated wholesalers and conform to the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 2016, No. 386, §1.

CHAPTER 7. TOBACCO PRODUCTS

§901. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Chapter, the following terms have the meaning ascribed to them in this Section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Alternative nicotine product" means any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include any of the following:

- (a) Tobacco product.
- (b) Vapor product.
- (c) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).
- (d) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).
- (e) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

(2) "Brand family" has the meaning as set forth in R.S. 13:5072.

(3) "Cigar" includes any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredients, where such roll has a wrapper made chiefly of tobacco.

(4) "Cigarette" includes any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper, or any other material except where such wrapper is wholly or in greater part made of tobacco.

(5) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control.

(6) "Dealer" includes every person who manufactures or purchases cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products for distribution or resale in this state. The term also means any person who imports cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products from any state or foreign country for distribution, sale, or consumption in this state.

(7) "E-liquid" means a substance that does not include cannabis or CBD as defined under the laws of this state and the laws of the United States and which meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) May or may not contain nicotine.
- (b) Is intended to be vaporized and inhaled using a vapor product.
- (c) Is a legal substance under the laws of this state and the laws of the United States.

(8) "Exporter license" means the stamping agent designation as set forth in R.S. 26:902(2)(a).

(9) "Facility" means a part or portion of an establishment which is designed so as to impede a minor's access to a vending machine by walls or other separation in combination with signs designed to notify the public that persons under the age of eighteen are prohibited from the area.

(10) A "knowing violation or failure" is a knowing or intentional engaging in conduct without a good faith belief that the conduct was consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

(11) "Manufacturer" means anyone engaged in the manufacture, production, or foreign importation of tobacco products who sells to wholesalers.

(12) "Person" means any natural person, trustee, company, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity.

(13) "Place of business" means the place where the tobacco orders, alternative nicotine products orders, or vapor products orders are received, or where the taxable tobacco articles are sold, or if sold by a retail dealer upon a railroad train or on or from any other vehicle, the vehicle on which or from which the taxable articles or alternative nicotine products or vapor products are sold by the retail dealer. It also includes the establishment where vending machines are located.

(14) "Purchase" means acquisition in any manner, for any consideration. The term shall include transporting or receiving product in connection with a purchase.

(15) "Rebate or coupon" means any value-added promotion, preferred customer promotion, periodic promotion, off-invoice allowance, specially marked one-packed deals, special price promotions, market leader promotions, value leader promotions, or any other program or incentive whereby a wholesaler or retailer is required, either directly or indirectly, to pass an incentive on to a consumer and is reimbursed, either directly or indirectly, by a manufacturer, importer, or sales entity affiliate.

(16) "Replacement cost" means the cost per unit at which the merchandise sold or offered for sale could have been bought by the seller at any time within thirty days prior to the date of sale or the date upon which it is offered for sale by the seller if bought in the same quantity as the seller's last purchase of the merchandise.

(17) "Retail dealer" includes every dealer other than a wholesale dealer, or manufacturer who sells or offers for sale cigars, cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products, irrespective of quantity or the number of sales. If any person is engaged in the business of making sales both at retail and wholesale, "retailer" shall apply only to the retail portion of the business.

(18) "Sale" or "sell" means any transfer, exchange, or barter in any manner or by any means for any consideration. The term shall include distributing or shipping product in connection with a sale. References to a sale "in" or "into" a state refer to the state of the destination point of the product in the sale, without regard to where title was transferred. References to sale "from" a state refer to the sale of cigarettes that are located in that state to the destination in question without regard to where title was transferred.

(19) "Sales entity affiliate" means an entity that sells cigarettes that it acquires directly from a manufacturer or importer and is affiliated with that manufacturer or importer as established by documentation received directly from that manufacturer or importer to the satisfaction of the attorney general. Entities are affiliated with each other if one, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the other.

(20) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Revenue and includes any of his duly authorized assistants.

(21) "Self-service display" means any display that contains tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products, and is located in an area openly accessible to the retail dealer's customers and from which such customers can readily access tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products without the assistance of a salesperson. A display case that holds tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products behind locked doors does not constitute a self-service display for purposes of this Chapter.

(22) "Sell at retail", "sales at retail", and "retail sale" means any transfer for valuable consideration, made in the ordinary course of trade or in the usual conduct of the seller's business, of title to tangible movable property to the purchaser.

(23) "Sell at wholesale", "sales at wholesale", and "wholesale sales" mean any transfer for valuable consideration, made in the ordinary course of trade or the usual conduct of the seller's business, of title to tangible movable property to the purchaser for purposes of resale.

(24) "Smokeless tobacco" means any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.

(25) "Smoking tobacco" includes granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and any other kind and form of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for smoking in pipe or cigarette.

(26) "Stamp" means the impression, device, stamp, label, or print manufactured or printed as prescribed by the secretary by the use of which the tax levied hereunder is paid. By way of extension, and not limitation, the term "stamp" means any impression or character affixed to or which shall be stamped upon commodities by metered stamping machine or device by use of which the tax levied hereunder is paid.

(27) "Stamping agent" means a dealer that is authorized to affix tax stamps to packages or other containers of cigarettes under R.S. 47:843 et seq. or any dealer that is required to pay the excise tax or tobacco tax imposed pursuant to R.S. 47:841 et seq. on cigarettes.

(28) "State directory" or "directory" means the directory compiled by the attorney general under R.S. 13:5073, or, in the case of reference to another state's directory, the directory compiled under the similar law in that other state.

(29) "Tobacconist" means any bona fide tobacco retailer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

(30) "Tobacco product" means any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or smoking tobacco.

(31) "Trade discount" means any discount immediately recognized by a wholesale dealer from the manufacturer, importer, or sales entity affiliate or by a retail dealer from a manufacturer, importer, sales entity affiliate, or wholesale dealer. Trade discount does not include any off-invoice allowances that a wholesale dealer is required, either directly or indirectly, to pass on to a retail dealer or any rebates or coupons as defined in this Chapter that a wholesale or retail dealer is required to offer to the end consumer, but is reimbursed for, either directly or indirectly, by either the manufacturer, importer, sales entity affiliate, or wholesale dealer.

(32) "Vapor product" means any non combustible product containing nicotine or other substances that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine or other substances. "Vapor product" includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. "Vapor product" does not include any of the following:

(a) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).

(b) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).

(c) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

(33) "Vending machine" means any mechanical, electric, or electronic self-service device which, upon insertion of money, tokens, or any other form of payment, automatically dispenses tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products.

(34) "Vending machine operator" means any person who controls the use of one or more vending machines as to the supply of cigarettes or any tobacco products in the machine or the receipts from cigarettes vended through such machines.

(35) "Wholesale dealer" means a dealer whose principal business is that of a wholesaler, who sells cigarettes, cigars, other tobacco products, vapor products, or alternative nicotine products to retail dealers for the purpose of resale, who is a bona fide wholesaler, and fifty percent of whose total tobacco, vapor, and alternative nicotine sales are to retail stores other than its own or those of its subsidiaries or parent companies within Louisiana. Wholesale dealer shall include any person in the state who acquires cigarettes solely for the purpose of resale in vending machines, provided such person services fifty or more cigarette vending machines in Louisiana other than his own, and a Louisiana dealer who was affixing cigarette and tobacco stamps as of January 1, 1974. If any person is engaged in the business of making sales at both wholesale and retail, "wholesaler" shall apply only to the wholesale portion of the business.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2006, No. 108, §1, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 162, §1; Acts 2010, No. 412, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 406, §1; Acts 2016, No. 380, §1, eff. June 5, 2016; Acts 2018, No. 683, §1, eff. May 30, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 424, §1, eff. June 20, 2019.

§901.1. Facts and findings

A. The federal Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-94) raised the federal minimum age for sale of tobacco products from eighteen years old to twenty-one years old. The Section of that Act providing for this change became known as "Tobacco 21" or "T21". The new federal minimum age of sale of tobacco and tobacco products was effective immediately and applies to all retail establishments and persons with no exceptions.

B.(1) Federal enforcement of the federal change in age is through the federal block grant program for mental health and substance abuse. In 1992, Congress enacted the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act (P.L. 102-321), which included an amendment (Section 1926 known as the Synar Amendment) aimed at decreasing youth access to tobacco. This amendment requires states to enact and enforce laws regarding tobacco and tobacco product sales in compliance with federal law in order to receive their full Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) award.

(2) T21 contained a transition period of three years from the date of enactment before monies may be withheld from a SABG award to a state for noncompliance. The Act requires states to document and report to the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services efforts made to come into compliance with federal law.

(3) T21 provides for the United States Food and Drug Administration to continue to conduct random and unannounced compliance check inspections on tobacco product retailers to determine a retailer's compliance with federal law and regulations. While T21 did not provide for a grace period or transition period for tobacco retailers, the United States Food and Drug Administration has agreed to continue to use minors under the age of eighteen for undercover buy inspections in its compliance check program.

C.(1) In addition to the federal mandate, there is a growing body of evidence about health problems related to tobacco and vapor use by youth.

(2) In 2016, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration conducted a national survey on drug use and health which showed that about ninety-five percent of adult smokers began smoking before turning twenty-one years of age and nearly eighty percent of them were daily smokers by the age of twenty-one. This is significant because in 2014 the Surgeon General released a report entitled *The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress* which recognized that adolescence and young adulthood are critical periods of growth and exposure to nicotine can have lasting, negative consequences on brain development.

(3) Both the United States Food and Drug Administration and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are working to investigate the distressing incidents of severe respiratory illness and deaths associated with use of vaping products and have issued consumer warnings and alerts on the matter. The warnings and alerts include a recommendation that vaping products should never be used by youth.

Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§902. Permits

The commissioner shall issue as authorized by this Section the following types of permits and shall adopt rules and regulations that specify the identifying information that is required to appear on the face of each type of permit:

(1) **Retail Dealer Permit.** A retail dealer permit shall be issued to a dealer other than a wholesale dealer or vending machine operator for each retail outlet where cigars, cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products are offered for sale either over the counter or by vending machine.

(2)(a) **Stamping Agent Designation.** A stamping agent designation shall be issued to a dealer that engages in the business of purchasing unstamped or non-tax paid cigarettes that meets all requirements of a wholesale dealer as defined by this Chapter, the provision of R.S. 26:906(H), and any rules or regulations issued in connection therewith.

(b) The holder of a valid stamping agent designation that engages in interstate business or affixes tax stamps of another state shall first apply for an exporter license allowing it to purchase or possess unstamped or non-tax paid cigarettes.

(3) **Vending Machine Operator Permit.** A vending machine operator permit shall be issued to a vending machine operator operating one or more vending machines. Licensed wholesale dealers who operate vending machines shall not be required to obtain a vending machine operator permit.

(4) **Vending Machine Permit.** A vending machine permit shall be issued to the vending machine operator or wholesale dealer for each vending machine he operates and such permit shall be affixed to the front surface of the vending machine in a location as designated by the commissioner.

(5) **Wholesale Dealer Permit.** A wholesale dealer permit shall be issued to a wholesale dealer for each wholesale place of business operated by the wholesale dealer.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014.

§903. Permit fees

The fees for each permit shall not exceed amounts provided for in the following schedule and in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act:

- (1) Retail dealer permit - \$ 25.00 per year or any portion thereof.
- (2) Vending machine operator - \$75.00 per year or any portion thereof.
- (3) Vending machine - \$5.00 per machine per year or any portion thereof.
- (4) Wholesale dealer - \$75.00 per year or any portion thereof.

(5) Tobacconist - The commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control shall promulgate rules to issue a single permit for bona fide Louisiana tobacconists. Such single permit shall allow any bona fide Louisiana tobacconist to operate as a retail tobacco dealer and as a wholesale tobacco dealer. Any fee assessed for such single tobacconist permit shall be one hundred dollars.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2010, No. 412, §1; Acts 2012, No. 26, §1; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1.

§904. Permit terms

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, each permit shall be valid for the designated time period unless suspended or revoked. The commissioner may issue permits which are valid for two years to applicants in good standing with the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

B. To provide for the even distribution of the expiration and renewal of tobacco product permits, the commissioner may establish by administrative rule a system by which the expiration dates of the permits are staggered throughout the year. Permits issued may vary in length from six months to twenty-four months. The fee for the permits shall be apportioned to comply with the yearly fee established in this Chapter.

C. Prior to issuing any permits valid for more than one year, the commissioner shall promulgate rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to provide the requirements, qualifications, and conduct which constitutes "good standing" for purposes of qualifying for a two-year permit.

D. An exporter license issued pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2)(b) shall remain in effect for a period of one year.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2.

§905. Renewal of a permit

A. Persons holding permits under this Chapter shall annually file application for renewal for the ensuing year and pay the permit fees in accordance with this Chapter. If the commissioner has authorized permits which are valid for two years as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 26:904, the person holding the permit shall file for renewal and pay fees in accordance with this Chapter and as authorized by rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

B. If a dealer fails to file an application and pay the permit fees by the date established by the commissioner, there shall be added to the fee, in addition to other penalties provided in this Chapter, a delinquency penalty of twenty-five percent if the failure is not more than thirty days, with an additional twenty-five percent for each additional thirty days or fraction thereof during which the failure continues. If the dealer fails to make his application by the date established by the commissioner, the commissioner may, without notice or hearing, suspend his right to possess or sell tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, and vapor products.

C. Renewal permits may be withheld or denied on the same grounds and in the same manner as an original permit.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2011, No. 259, §1; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014.

§906. General requirements

A. Every person who sells or is about to engage in the business of selling at retail, at wholesale, or by vending machine, or is about to engage in the business of receiving unstamped and/or non-tax paid tobacco products, vapor products, or alternative nicotine products or who is engaged in the business of receiving stamped cigarettes at wholesale or any or all of the articles taxed in accordance with Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, shall first apply to and obtain from the office a permit for each place of business and each vending machine.

B. Application for permits shall be on forms provided by the commissioner. The application shall be signed by each person owning the business or having ownership interest therein. If the applicant is a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, or limited liability company, a duly authorized agent, partner, or officer shall sign the application.

C. The application shall be accompanied by the fees prescribed herein which fees shall be retained by the office to help defray the cost of printing, processing, and issuing the permits, providing server or seller training, and enforcement expenses of the office of alcohol and tobacco control. The office shall not require that annual renewal fees be paid by certified check or money order. A personal check or business check shall be sufficient for payment of the annual renewal fee to obtain a permit by a dealer or vending machine operator. If the personal or business check is denied by the bank for any reason that makes it a nonnegotiable instrument, then the permit that was issued shall be considered revoked until such time as proper payment is made with cash, certified funds, money order, or cashier's check. The maker shall lose the privilege of tendering personal or business checks for renewal of tobacco permits.

D. The application shall be made on forms secured from the office, and shall, in addition to such other information as the commissioner may require, show the true and correct name of such dealer, the dealer's post office address, the nature of the operation for which the permit is sought, the location of the place of business as to which the permit shall apply and the trade name of the business, if any.

E. All applications for permits shall be mailed or delivered to the commissioner in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Upon receipt of an application, the commissioner shall stamp the day, month, and year received.

F. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to commissaries, canteens, or snack bars located in a correctional facility owned and operated by the state or a parish or municipality.

G. In the implementation and enforcement of this Chapter the commissioner shall not require an applicant, registrant, or permittee to make public any trade negotiated contract information or business information otherwise protected by law.

H. Applicants for a stamping agent designation shall certify on a form provided by the commissioner that they will do the following:

(1) Affix stamps as set forth in R.S. 47:843(D).

(2) Pay to the state all taxes applicable under R.S. 47:841 et seq. on cigarettes it sells or present documentation demonstrating that such taxes were paid prior to the sale.

(3) Provide complete and accurate reports as required by this Chapter, R.S. 13:5071 et seq., or R.S. 47:841 et seq. and certify monthly that it has complied with all requirements therein.

(4) Comply generally with all other provisions set forth in R.S. 47:841 et seq.

(5) Consent to the jurisdiction of the state to enforce the requirements of this Chapter and waive any claim of sovereign immunity to the contrary.

(6) Waive all confidentiality laws as necessary to permit the commissioner to create and make available the list described in R.S. 26:921(B) and to share information reported under this Chapter with the taxing or law enforcement authorities of other states.

I. Applicants for a stamping agent designation located outside of the state shall appoint an agent in the state for service of process in connection with enforcement of the provisions of this Chapter and the provisions of R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and R.S. 47:841 et seq.

J. An exporter license shall be issued upon the applicant's meeting the following requirements:

(1) Demonstrates that it holds a valid stamping agent designation.

(2) Certifies on a form provided by the commissioner that any cigarettes of a manufacturer or brand family not listed on the state directory will be purchased or possessed solely for sale or transfer into another state as permitted by R.S. 47:849.

(3) Maintains such cigarette inventory pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, in a separate and distinct area within its warehouse.

(4) Waives any confidentiality laws as necessary to permit the commissioner to create and make available a list as provided in R.S. 26:921(C).

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2003, No. 936, §1; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2; Acts 2019, No. 424, §1, eff. June 20, 2019.

§907. *Repealed by Acts 2012, No. 143, §2.*

§907.1. Commissioner's examination of records

The commissioner shall have the authority to examine invoices and sales and tax records of the holder of any permit issued under this Chapter. Such examination shall be conducted for the purpose of determining whether the permittee is a bona fide wholesale dealer or retail dealer who is operating in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter. The invoices and records examined shall be held confidential and shall not be made public by the commissioner unless it is necessary for them to be used in a judicial or administrative action to determine such matter.

Acts 2006, No. 108, §1, eff. July 1, 2006.

§908. Issuance of permit

A. The commissioner may issue the permits immediately upon receipt of the application unless the application fails to comply with R.S. 26:906. For a period of thirty-five days after issuance, during which time the commissioner shall conduct a proper investigation, the permittee shall operate on a probationary basis subject to final action on or withholding of the permits as hereinafter provided.

B. The commissioner shall investigate all applications for permits and shall withhold the issuance of the permit where that action is justified under this Chapter. The decision to withhold the permit shall be made within thirty-five calendar days of the filing of the application. Any intentional misstatement or suppression of a material fact in an application shall constitute grounds for denial of the permit.

C. Within five calendar days of the decision to withhold the permit, the commissioner shall notify the applicant in writing of the withholding of the permit and shall assign the reasons therefor. Such notice shall be either delivered to the applicant in person or sent to him by registered mail at the business address given in his last application. When so addressed and mailed, the notice shall be presumed to have been received by the applicant.

D. No exporter license may be issued to a person that violated a certification it previously made under R.S. 26:906(J)(2).

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2.

§909. General requirements of eligibility

A. The commissioner may suspend a permit previously issued or may refuse to grant a permit if, after a hearing and by a preponderance of the evidence, it is proven that the permittee, or an employee or agent thereof, or applicant either:

(1) Is not a bona fide dealer as defined in R.S. 26:901.

(2) Has violated the terms and provisions of R.S. 14:91.6 relative to the unlawful distribution of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products.

(3) Has violated the terms and provisions of the "Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Law" under R.S. 14:91.8.

(4) Has violated the provisions of this Chapter or any rules or regulations issued in connection therewith.

(5) Has violated any provision of R.S. 47:841 et seq.

(6) Has failed to pay any sales taxes due to the state.

B.(1) The commissioner may refuse to grant or shall suspend any permit previously granted until such time as the applicant may supply evidence to the contrary, in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Where there is prima facie evidence that the applicant is not a bona fide dealer.

(b) When the applicant has violated the terms and provisions of the Unfair Sales Law as it applies to tobacco products as provided in R.S. 26:924, or has violated the provisions of this Chapter or Chapter 8 of Subtitle II of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or any rules, regulations, or instructions issued in connection therewith.

(2) Information concerning the Unfair Sales Law as it pertains to tobacco products shall be governed by R.S. 26:924.

C. Except as provided in Subsection D of this Section, no permit shall be granted when the applicant or anyone connected with the applicant's business has been previously convicted of any violation of Chapter 8 of Subtitle II of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 or of any felony under the laws of this state or the United States.

D. Where the applicant is an individual, partnership, or domestic or foreign corporation or other business organization and that applicant or a partner, officer, director, or stockholder of that applicant has been convicted of a felony, the commissioner shall determine whether the conviction is related to the applicant's business in Louisiana. If the commissioner finds that the conviction is unrelated to the applicant's business in Louisiana, the permit may be issued. If the commissioner determines that there is reason to believe that the conviction is related to the applicant's business in Louisiana or if he refuses to issue a finding, the applicant shall be entitled to a hearing with the commissioner. If after the hearing the commissioner finds that the conviction is reasonably related to the applicant's business in Louisiana, the commissioner shall deny the permit, suspend the use of the permit for a specified period, or revoke a permit previously granted.

E.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, nothing shall prohibit any tobacconist at a particular retail outlet as defined in this Subsection from purchasing tobacco products for such retail outlet from any manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or other supplier, if such dealer has a valid, unsuspended certificate or permit.

(2) "Tobacconist at a particular retail outlet" for purposes of this Subsection means a bona fide retail dealer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2006, No. 108, §1, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 406, §1.

§909.1. Cash or short-term sales only; notification; penalty for violation

A. No manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall sell, offer to sell, or deliver any tobacco products to any retail dealer in this state, and no retail dealer in tobacco products shall buy or accept delivery for any such product for any consideration other than cash or on terms. If payment is not received when due or payment is returned for insufficient funds, the vendor shall within five business days, notify the commissioner thereof and the commissioner shall promptly notify all manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the state of the default in payment and thereafter no person shall sell any tobacco products to the retailer in default on any other terms than cash delivery, until otherwise authorized by the commissioner. Under penalty of suspension of the permit, the retailer who is in default shall pay his obligation in full within thirty days from the date it became due.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section may have his permit suspended for not more than five days for the first offense and not more than thirty days for any subsequent offense. Each failure of a retail dealer to make payment for any default before the expiration of the period of suspension constitutes a subsequent offense. In addition, the retail dealer may be required to make payment in cash for all tobacco products subsequently sold or delivered to him.

C. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Section.

Acts 2015, No. 335, §1.

§910. Vending machines

In order to prevent persons under twenty-one years of age from purchasing or receiving tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products from vending machines, the sale or delivery of such products through a vending machine is prohibited unless either of the following apply:

(1) The machine is located in an establishment to which persons under the age of twenty-one are denied access.

(2) The machine is located in facilities where the dealer ensures that no person younger than twenty-one years of age is present or permitted to enter at any time and the machine is located within the unobstructed line of sight of a dealer or a dealer's agent or employee who is responsible for preventing persons younger than twenty-one years of age from purchasing tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products through that machine.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§910.1. Self-service displays

A. In order to prevent persons under twenty-one years of age from purchasing or receiving tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products from self-service displays, the sale or delivery of such products through a self-service display is prohibited unless the machine is a vending machine as defined in R.S. 26:910 that complies with the terms and provisions of that Section.

B.(1) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to a tobacconist at a particular outlet or a retail tobacco business.

(2) "Retail tobacco business" for purposes of this Section means a bona fide retail dealer engaged in the sale of tobacco products and accessories for retail sale where fifty percent or more of the total sales for the preceding twelve months, excluding fuel sales, were tobacco products, including cigarettes, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products.

(3) "Tobacconist at a particular outlet" for purposes of this Section means a bona fide retail dealer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products.

Acts 2009, No. 162, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§911. Acts prohibited

A. No person, agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant of any person shall permit any of the following acts to be done on or about any premises which sells or offers for sale tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products:

(1) Sell or serve tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products over-the-counter in a retail establishment to any person under the age of twenty-one. All persons engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products shall check the identification of any tobacco purchaser to establish the age of the purchaser. A person shall verify age by submitting a driver's license, selective service card, or other lawful identification which on its face establishes the age of the person as twenty-one years or older and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification.

(2) Violate the terms and provisions of R.S. 14:91.6 relative to the unlawful distribution of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products.

(3) Violate the terms and provisions of the "Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Law" under R.S. 14:91.8.

(4) Violate the terms and provisions of this Chapter or any rules or regulations promulgated by the office pursuant to this Chapter.

(5) Accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program "SNAP" electronic benefit transfer cards as payment for tobacco products in violation of the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., and any federal regulation issued pursuant thereto.

(6) Illegally sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on or about the licensee's premises of any kind or type of controlled dangerous substance.

B.(1)(a) No retail dealer shall purchase tobacco products for resale except from a wholesale dealer operating with a valid unsuspended wholesale dealer permit, except as provided for in this Chapter.

(b) No vapor retail dealer shall purchase alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or electronic cigarette products for resale except from a wholesale dealer operating with a valid unsuspended Louisiana wholesale dealer permit and a valid stamping agent designation permit pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:902(2)(a), except as provided by this Chapter.

(2) No wholesale dealer shall sell tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products for resale except to a retail dealer operating with either a valid registration certificate or a valid unsuspended permit.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding Paragraphs (B)(1) and (2), any tobacconist at a particular retail outlet as defined in Subparagraph (B)(3)(b) may purchase tobacco products for such retail outlet from any manufacturer, wholesale dealer, if such dealer has a valid, unsuspended certificate or permit, or other supplier.

(b) "Tobacconist at a particular outlet" for purposes of this Paragraph means a retail dealer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

C. No wholesale dealer shall sell to a retail dealer and no retail dealer shall sell to the public single cigarettes. No individual package of cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing fewer than twenty cigarettes. No smoking tobacco intended for use as roll-your-own smoking tobacco for cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing less than six-tenths of one ounce of smoking tobacco. No cigarette or smokeless tobacco product shall be sold to the public except in an unopened package originating with the manufacturer, bearing the health warning required by federal law, and evidencing that the applicable tax under Chapter 8 of Subtitle II of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 has been paid.

D. Manufacturers of vapor products shall not sell vapor products in this state without authorization from the office of alcohol and tobacco control pursuant to rules promulgated by the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control. The request for authorization shall include:

(1) The name, telephone number, and address of the applicant.

(2) The name, telephone number, and address of the manufacturing facility.

(3) The name, telephone number, title, and address of the person responsible for the manufacturing facility.

(4) Verification that the facility will comply with applicable tobacco products good manufacturing practices pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 387f(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(5) Verification that the manufacturer will comply with the applicable ingredient listing required by 21 U.S.C. 387d(a)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

E. No manufacturer shall sell any vapor products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products online to any person under the age of twenty-one.

(1) At the time of any online purchase of vapor products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products, a manufacturer shall obtain and verify the age of the recipient through the use of a real-time electronic age verification platform that shall be approved by the commissioner, and the platform shall be capable of both of the following:

(a) Verifying proof of age through authoritative digitized identification card technology.

(b) Storing the recipient's name, age, date of birth, the expiration date of the identification, and the date and time that the identification was verified.

(2) A manufacturer shall refuse the online purchase of any vapor products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products if either:

(a) The recipient does not produce a valid and current form of identification as provided in this Subsection.

(b) There is reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the recipient's identification.

(3) At the time of any delivery of any vapor products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products purchased online, a third-party delivery agent shall obtain the recipient's signature and verify the age of the recipient through the use of a real-time electronic age verification device that shall be approved by the commissioner, and the device shall be capable of the following:

(a) Verifying proof of age through authoritative digitized identification card technology.

(b) Reading a valid state-issued driver's license, a valid state-issued identification card, a valid military identification card, or a valid passport.

(c) Storing the recipient's name, age, date of birth, the expiration date of the identification, and the date and time that the identification was scanned.

(4) The third party's delivery agent shall refuse delivery and return the vapor products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products to the manufacturer if any of the following occur:

(a) The recipient does not produce a valid and current form of identification as provided in this Section.

(b) There is reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the recipient's identification.

(c) The recipient refuses to sign for the receipt of the delivery.

(5) Any violation of this Subsection shall result in a fine of five hundred dollars per offense.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 84, §1, eff. May 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 1265, §1, eff. July 12, 1999; Acts 2012, No. 28, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2019, No. 424, §1, eff. June 20, 2019; Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1; Acts 2023, No. 414, §2, eff. July 1, 2023; Acts 2024, No. 567, §1, eff. June 10, 2024.

§912. Permits; necessity of display; penalties

A. A permit issued under this Chapter is a personal privilege and cannot be transferred, assigned, or inherited. The permit must be returned to the office of alcohol and tobacco control or surrendered to an agent of

the commissioner within five days of permanently ceasing business operations or when there is a change in ownership. If the permit holder is a corporation or limited liability company, the permit holder shall notify the office of alcohol and tobacco control of any changes in the officers, directors, managers, shareholders, or members within fifteen days of the date of such changes. The notification shall include the suitability documents and information for each new individual required to possess the qualifications of the applicants. If the business is physically relocated during the permit period, the permit holder must notify the commissioner in writing prior to relocating.

B. The permit shall at all times be publicly displayed by the dealer in his principal place of business so as to be easily seen by the public unless the dealer is solely a vending machine operator. The failure of a dealer or vending machine operator to publicly display his permits, as required by this Chapter, shall be grounds for the issuance of a fine or the withholding, suspension, or revocation of the permit.

C. Each permit shall include a unique number assigned by the commissioner.

D. Nothing herein shall prohibit an individual, partnership, or corporation otherwise qualified from obtaining multiple permits.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2014, No. 12, §1, eff. May 7, 2014.

§913. Violation

No person shall perform any action for which a permit is required by this Chapter unless he holds the proper permit. Each day of business which is conducted without such a valid, unsuspended permit shall constitute a separate violation of this Chapter.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1.

§914. Exceptions

Any person not otherwise a dealer coming into possession of any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco product as executor, administrator, trustee, or other fiduciary, as security for or in payment of a debt, or as an insurer, or its transferee or assignee for the salvage or liquidation of an insured casualty or damage or loss, or as an administrator or executor of a succession, may sell the tobacco product in one lot or parcel to a duly licensed wholesale or retail dealer without qualifying as a dealer. Immediately after taking possession of the cigar, cigarette, or smoking tobacco, the person shall register with the secretary and furnish to him a detailed list of the tobacco products and post with the secretary a bond in such amount as the secretary deems sufficient to protect the state from any taxes due on the cigar, cigarette, or tobacco product. The person shall pay to the secretary a registration fee of ten dollars, which fee shall permit the sale of only the cigar, cigarette, or tobacco product detailed in the registration request.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§915. Repealed by Acts 2012, No. 143, §2.

§916. Suspensions or revocations

A. The commissioner, the secretary, governing authorities of municipalities or parishes, sheriffs, law enforcement authorities, and citizens, in accordance with the procedure below, have the right to have a permittee cited by the commissioner to show cause why his permit or permits should not be suspended or revoked.

B. The commissioner shall have periodic examinations made of the businesses of all persons holding permits under this Chapter. If a violation of the Chapter or of any rule or regulation of the commissioner or the secretary is observed, the commissioner may give the permittee a written warning. If the permittee has been previously warned or if the violation is of a sufficiently serious nature, the commissioner may instruct any agent or employee of the commissioner to prepare and file, upon information and belief based upon the facts in hand, a petition for assessing a fine, or suspension or revocation of the permit, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the violation, and shall thereupon summon the permittee to appear and show cause why the permit should not be suspended or revoked or the fine not assessed.

C. The secretary, parish or municipal governing authorities, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers may have periodic investigations made of the businesses of all permittees within their respective jurisdictions. If any violation of any provision of this Chapter or of any rule or regulation adopted by the commissioner is observed, such authorities may give the permittee a written warning. If the permittee has been previously warned or if the violation is of a sufficiently serious nature, the authority shall file an affidavit with the commissioner, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the violation. Thereupon, the commissioner shall summon the permittee to appear and show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

D. Any person may file with the commissioner a sworn petition requesting that a permit be suspended or revoked. When such a petition is received by the commissioner, he shall summon the permittee to appear and show cause why his permit should not be suspended or revoked.

E.(1) No such petition shall be considered by the commissioner unless submitted together with supporting affidavits made on personal knowledge, which shall set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. Sworn or certified copies of all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The commissioner may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to interrogatories, or by further affidavits.

(2) If it appears from the affidavits of the permittee opposing the petition that he cannot present by affidavit facts essential to justify his opposition, the commissioner may suspend or revoke a permit or may order a continuance to permit affidavits to be obtained or depositions to be taken or discovery to be had or may make such other order as is just.

(3) If it appears to the satisfaction of the commissioner at any time that any of the affidavits presented pursuant to this Section are presented in bad faith or solely for the purposes of harassment of a dealer and are without merit, the commissioner may order the party employing them to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable expenses which the filing of the affidavits caused him to incur, including reasonable attorney fees. Any offending party or attorney may be adjudged guilty of contempt.

F. No permit shall be withheld, suspended, or revoked except for cause as specified in this Chapter. If a person holds more than one permit and only one is suspended or revoked, the commissioner may not suspend or revoke any of his other permits, except for cause as specified in this Chapter.

G. Conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction of any violation of this Chapter is not a condition precedent to the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit under this Chapter for a violation of any provision of this Chapter or of any administrative rule. If there has been a previous criminal prosecution for the same or a similar act upon which the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit is being considered, evidence of an acquittal in

a court of competent jurisdiction is admissible in a proceeding before the commissioner. The commissioner may withhold, suspend, or revoke permits for violations of this Chapter, regardless of any prosecution in the court or as the result of any such prosecution.

H. The designation of a stamping agent shall be subject to termination if a permittee does any of the following:

(1) Fails to provide a report or certification as required by this Chapter, R.S. 13:5061 et seq., or R.S. 47:841 et seq.

(2) Knowingly files an incomplete or inaccurate report or certification.

(3) Fails to pay taxes as provided in R.S. 47:841 et seq.

(4) Fails to sell cigarettes in or into the state pursuant to R.S. 47:843 or sells unstamped cigarettes of a manufacturer or brand family that is not at the time listed on the state directory, or sells, offers or possesses for sale in this state, or imports for personal consumption in this state, cigarettes received, imported, or stamped after receiving notice that the manufacturer or brand family is not on the state directory, except as expressly permitted in R.S. 47:841 et seq.

(5) Purchases or sells cigarettes in violation of the provisions of this Chapter or R.S. 47:841 et seq.

I. In the case of a first violation under Paragraphs (1) or (3) of Subsection H of this Section that was not knowing or intentional, the stamping agent may be entitled to cure the failure within thirty days of being notified of the violation. The designation of a stamping agent that fully cures the failure during the prescribed period shall not be terminated on account of that failure.

J. The designation of a stamping agent may be subject to termination if its similar designation is terminated in any other state based on acts or omissions that would be grounds for designation termination under this Section, unless the stamping agent demonstrates that its designation termination in the other state was terminated without due process. A stamping agent whose designation is terminated under this Subsection shall be eligible for reinstatement upon the earlier date specified by Subsection M of this Section for the omission in question or reinstatement of its license by the other state.

K. The commissioner shall promptly remove any stamping agent whose designation is terminated from the list required by R.S. 26:921(B) and shall publish a notice of the termination on its website and send notice of the termination to all wholesale dealers, the attorney general, and the secretary. The attorney general shall send notice of the termination to all persons listed on the state directory.

(1) Beginning five days following the publication and sending of such notice, no person may sell cigarettes nor purchase cigarettes from the stamping agent whose designation has been terminated.

(2) A stamping agent whose designation has been terminated may, within thirty days from the date of the publication, return any unaffixed stamps to the secretary for a refund equal to the current value of each stamp returned. No refunds shall be issued after thirty days from the date of the publication of the termination.

L.(1) A stamping agent whose designation is terminated shall be removed from the list required by R.S. 26:921(B).

(2) Any person that sells cigarettes to or purchases cigarettes from a terminated stamping agent after the stamping agent has been removed from the directory by R.S. 26:921(B), shall be jointly and severally liable for

any taxes applicable to such cigarettes under R.S. 47:841 and for any escrow due on such cigarettes under R.S. 13:5063 during the period of the termination.

M. A stamping agent whose designation is terminated shall be eligible for reinstatement no less than ninety days and no more than three years following date of termination.

N. In addition to any other causes enumerated in this Chapter, the commissioner shall suspend or revoke any permit of any dealer that fails to pay taxes due to the state.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2006, No. 108, §1, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2.

§917. Violations by employee; employer liability

A. Sale of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to a person under twenty-one years of age by a retail dealer's agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant shall be considered an act of the retail dealer for purposes of suspension, revocation, or assessment of civil penalties unless all of the following conditions exist:

(1) The employer requires employees to attend a commissioner-approved seller training program.

(2) The employee actually attends the training program.

(3) The employer does not directly or indirectly encourage the employee to violate the prohibited sales provisions of this Chapter.

B. The commissioner shall establish by administrative rule the minimum requirements for an approved seller training program. Upon submission of an application which establishes the course curriculum the commissioner may approve seller training programs with the minimum requirements. Training courses may be approved which are offered through private seminars or by accredited colleges or universities. The commissioner may charge an application fee in such amount as is necessary to defray the expense of processing the application.

C. The provisions of Subsection A of this Section shall not apply if a retail dealer, or lawful retailer of alternative nicotine products or vapor products, as applicable, within one hundred eighty days from the hiring of an agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant can prove that he has made application to have the employee attend a training program or the retail dealer or lawful retailer, as applicable, has received an extension of time in which to comply from the commissioner because of unavailability of a training program.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2021, No. 403, §2; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§918. Civil penalties

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, the commissioner may, in lieu of or in addition to revocation or suspension of a permit issued under the authority of this Chapter, impose the following schedule of fines to be paid into the state treasury:

(1) For a first offense, not less than fifty dollars but not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) For a second offense, which occurs within two years of the first offense, not less than two hundred fifty dollars but not more than one thousand dollars.

(3) For a third offense, which occurs within two years of the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars but not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

B. In the case of a knowing or intentional first violation of R.S. 26:916(H)(1) through (5), the stamping agent shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars.

C. In the case of a second or subsequent violation of R.S. 26:916(H)(1) through (5), the stamping agent shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars per violation. In the case of a violation of R.S. 26:916(H)(4) or (5), each sale shall constitute a separate offense.

D. Any fine imposed upon any permittee or the revocation or suspension of a permit is in addition to and is not in lieu of or a limitation upon any other penalty imposed by law and not contained in this Chapter.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2.

§919. Administrative hearings

A. When the commissioner holds a hearing pursuant to this Chapter, he shall issue a written summons or notice to the applicant or permittee directing him to show cause why his application should not be refused or why he should not be assessed a penalty or why his permit should not be suspended or revoked. The notice or summons shall state the time, place, and hour of the hearing, which shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty calendar days from the day of the notice. The notice or summons shall enumerate the cause or causes alleged for refusing the application or for assessing the penalty or suspending or revoking the permit. If a petition has been filed opposing the issuance of the permit or asking for its suspension or revocation, a copy of the petition shall accompany the notice or summons. All notices or summonses shall be either delivered to the applicant or permittee in person or sent by certified mail to the applicant or permittee and directed to him at the mailing address as given in his last application for the permit. When so addressed and mailed, notices or summonses shall be presumed to have been received by the applicant or permittee.

B. Hearings by the commissioner shall, in his discretion, be held either in the state capitol or in the parish in which the licensed premises in question is located.

C. Hearings may be held by the commissioner or by any person designated and authorized by the commissioner. If the hearing is to be held by a person designated by the commissioner, that person shall take an oath for the faithful performance of his duties. The oath may be administered by anyone qualified by law to administer oaths in this state. The commissioner, or the persons designated to hold a hearing, may administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, accounts, and documents, and examine witnesses and receive testimony at the hearing. Whenever a hearing is conducted by a person designated by the commissioner to hold the hearing, the testimony received shall be reduced to writing and a transcript thereof, together with all documentary evidence, if any, and all written arguments or briefs submitted shall be made and certified by the hearing examiner to the commissioner for his consideration and decision.

D. If a person fails to comply with a subpoena issued by the commissioner or by any duly authorized person holding the hearing or if a witness refuses to testify in any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the person conducting the hearing shall adjudge him guilty of contempt and may fine him not more than one hundred dollars or imprison him for not more than thirty days, or both. The criminal sheriff of the parish in which the hearing is held shall execute the judgment of contempt.

E. If a permittee or applicant who has been notified of a hearing does not appear, the hearing may proceed without him and the commissioner may consider and dispose of the case, but in all cases the commissioner, upon application or ex proprio motu, may grant continuances from time to time. If the continuance be granted to fix a

future date by written consent or in the presence of the permittee or applicant, or his counsel, no further notice of the hearing date need be given. In all other cases the same notice of hearing as in original hearing shall be given.

F. In hearings of the commissioner which finally result in withholding the issuance of a permit or in suspending or revoking a permit, the commissioner shall assess the costs of the hearing to the applicant or permittee. The costs are recoverable by the commissioner in any appellate proceeding instituted by the applicant or permittee or in any other judicial proceeding where the commissioner is successful.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 143, §1; Acts 2014, No. 69, §1, eff. May 16, 2014.

§919.1. Participation in hearing by video conference

To the extent practicable, the commissioner may authorize the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing as authorized by this Chapter. Prior to utilizing such technology, the commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the methods and requirements of utilizing teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for conducting any hearings authorized by the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 2011, No. 86, §1.

§920. Appeal

A. Decisions of the commissioner in withholding, suspending, or revoking permits are final and binding on all parties unless appealed in the manner provided by this Section and finally reversed by the courts.

B. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner to withhold, suspend, or revoke a permit may, within ten days of the notification of the decision, take a devolutive or suspensive appeal to the district court having jurisdiction of the applicant's or permittee's place of business, proposed or actual as the case may be. Such appeals shall be filed in the district courts in the same manner as original suits are instituted therein. The appeals shall be tried de novo. Either party may amend and supplement his pleadings and additional witnesses may be called and heard. When there has been a previous criminal prosecution for the same or a similar act upon which the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a permit is being considered, evidence of an acquittal, dismissal, or plea of nolo contendere in a court of competent jurisdiction is admissible in the trial of the appeal.

C. Within ten calendar days of the signing of the judgment by the district court in any such appeal case, the commissioner or the applicant for a permit or permittee, as the case may be, may file a devolutive or suspensive appeal of the judgment to the appellate court of proper jurisdiction. These appeals shall be perfected in the manner provided for in civil cases and shall be devolutive or suspensive only. A suspensive appeal granted pursuant to the provisions of this Section that does not result in the reversal of a decision of the commissioner to withhold, suspend, or revoke a permit, may subject the appellant to a fine of up to five thousand dollars upon a finding by the court that the appeal is frivolous. If the district court determines that the decision of the commissioner in withholding, suspending, or revoking the permit was in error, the decision of the commissioner shall not be voided if the commissioner takes an appeal to the court of appeals in the time provided for suspensive appeals.

D. All proceedings in the district and appellate courts arising under this Chapter are civil in nature and shall be heard summarily by the court, without a jury, shall take precedence over other civil cases, and shall be tried in chambers or in open court, in or out of term.

E. The courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue restraining orders and writs of injunction restraining the commissioner as provided in the constitution, but no writ or order shall issue before a decision has been made

by the commissioner either withholding the application for a permit, or suspending or revoking a permit under this Chapter.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2016, No. 477, §1, eff. June 13, 2016.

§921. Public records

A. The commissioner shall maintain a list of all wholesale and retail dealers who hold a permit in this state. Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the commissioner from disclosing to any person upon request the name and address of any dealer who holds a permit, but the commissioner shall not disclose any tax information the disclosure of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

B. The commissioner shall provide on its website the list of all persons licensed as stamping agents pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2)(a).

C. The commissioner shall provide on its website the list of all persons holding an exporter license pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2)(b).

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2013, No. 221, §2.

§922. Powers of commissioner

The commissioner shall only make, alter, amend, and promulgate rules and regulations as authorized by this Chapter necessary to comply with the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§923. Additional powers of the commissioner

The commissioner may provide by regulation for the issuance of three-day permits to sell tobacco products at fairs, festivals, civic and fraternal and religious events, Mardi Gras events, and nonprofit functions. The permits shall be for a duration of three consecutive days only and no more than twelve such permits may be issued to any one person within a single calendar year. Fees for the permits shall be as provided by regulation. The commissioner shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to effectuate the purpose of this Section.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

§924. Issuance of minimum price of cigarettes

A. The commissioner shall post on the website maintained by the office of alcohol and tobacco control the minimum wholesale and retail prices schedule of each cigarette brand within five business days of the effective date of the manufacturer's, importer's, or sales entity affiliate's price change.

B. Every manufacturer, importer, or sales entity affiliate of cigarettes sold within Louisiana shall notify the commissioner, in writing, of any price change to any cigarette brand resulting from trade discounts, rebates, or coupons by the twenty-eighth day of the month preceding the effective date of the price changes resulting from trade discounts, rebates, or coupons and any such price change shall be valid for at least thirty days. Any price change not provided to the commissioner as required herein shall not be included in the commissioner's price schedule and shall not be computed in determining the minimum retail prices for the product. No wholesale or retail dealer shall sell any cigarette brand at any price less than allowed in the minimum pricing schedule provided by the commissioner.

C. The minimum wholesale and retail price of all cigarettes sold within Louisiana shall be computed as follows:

(1) "Cost to the wholesaler" means the invoice cost or the replacement cost of the merchandise to the wholesaler, whichever is lower:

(a) Less all trade discounts except customary discounts for cash and discounts from the state or any governmental agency allowed for the payment of collection of any taxes;

(b) Plus the cost of doing business by the wholesaler, including freight charges and cartage costs presumed to be one percent of the invoice cost of cigarettes, and any fraction of cent shall be rounded to the next highest cent;

(c) Plus any existing tobacco stamp excise tax;

(d) Plus a markup of three percent; and

(e) Less any coupons or rebates, as defined in this Chapter which are required, either directly or indirectly, to be passed on to the retail dealer.

(2) "Cost to the retailer" means the invoice cost or the replacement cost of the merchandise to the retailer, whichever is lower:

(a) Less all trade discounts;

(b) Plus the cost of doing business by the retailer including freight charges and cartage, presumed to be one percent of the invoice cost of cigarettes, and any fraction of cent shall be rounded to the next highest cent;

(c) Plus a markup of six percent; and

(d) Less any coupons, rebates, or other incentives, as defined in this Chapter, which are required, either directly or indirectly, to be passed on to the retail dealer and are ultimately refunded to the retailer by the manufacturer, importer, sales entity affiliate, or wholesale dealer.

(3) In determining "cost to the retailer" in those cases where the retailer buys at wholesale and receives the wholesalers' profits and discounts on merchandise to be sold at retail, both the wholesale markup of three percent and the retail markup of six percent, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be added to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business.

(4) When one or more items are advertised, offered for sale, or sold with one or more other items at a combined price, or are advertised, offered as a gift, or given with the sale of one or more items, each and all of the items shall for the purposes of this Subsection be considered, advertised, offered for sale, or sold, and the price of each item shall be governed by the provisions set forth herein.

(5) "Cost to the retailer" and "cost to the wholesaler" as defined by this Chapter means bona fide costs. Purchases made by retailers and wholesalers at prices which cannot be justified by prevailing market conditions within this state shall not be used in determining "cost to the retailer" and "cost to the wholesaler".

(6) Failure to comply with these provisions may result in penalties up to and including the suspension or revocation of the wholesale or retail dealer's permit.

Acts 1997, No. 1370, §2, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2006, No. 454, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2015, No. 406, §1.

§925. Additional requirements

To the extent that they do not conflict, the provisions of this Chapter that provide for the regulation of tobacco products shall also apply to vapor products and alternative nicotine products. Such provisions shall include but are not limited to provisions governing the responsible vendor program, server liability, and the sale of all such products.

Acts 2019, No. 424, §1, eff. June 20, 2019.

§926. Repealed by Acts 2024, No. 567, §3, eff. June 10, 2024.

§926.1. Vapor product and alternative nicotine product directory

A. Every vapor product manufacturer whose products are sold in this state, whether directly or through a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries, shall execute and deliver on a form prescribed by the commissioner a certification to the commissioner affirming, under penalty of perjury, either of the following:

(1) The product was on the market in the United States as of August 8, 2016, and the manufacturer has applied for a marketing order pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 387j for the vapor product or alternative nicotine product by submitting a premarket tobacco product application on or before September 9, 2020, to the United States Food and Drug Administration, hereinafter referred to in this Section as "FDA", and either of the following is true:

(a) The premarket tobacco product application for the vapor product remains under review by the FDA.

(b) The FDA has issued a no marketing order for the vapor product, but the agency or a federal court has issued a stay order or injunction during the pendency of the manufacturer's appeal of the no marketing order, or the order has been appealed either to the FDA or a challenge to the order filed with a federal court and the appeal or challenge is still pending.

(2) The manufacturer has received a marketing order or other authorization under 21 U.S.C. 387j for the vapor product from the FDA.

B. Every alternative nicotine product manufacturer whose products are sold in this state, whether directly or through a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries, shall execute and deliver on a form prescribed by the commissioner a certification to the commissioner affirming, under penalty of perjury, either of the following:

(1) The product was on the market in the United States as of April 14, 2022, and the manufacturer has applied for a marketing order pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 387j for the vapor product or alternative nicotine product by submitting a premarket tobacco product application on or before May 14, 2022, to the FDA, and either of the following is true:

(a) The premarket tobacco product application for the alternative nicotine product remains under review by the FDA.

(b) The FDA has issued a no marketing order for the alternative nicotine product, but the agency or a federal court has issued a stay order or injunction during the pendency of the manufacturer's appeal of the no marketing order, or the order has been appealed either to the FDA or a challenge to the order filed with a federal court and the appeal or challenge is still pending.

(2) The manufacturer has received a marketing order or other authorization under 21 U.S.C. 387j for the alternative nicotine product from the FDA.

C. In addition to the requirements of Subsections A and B of this Section, each manufacturer shall provide a copy of the cover page of the premarket tobacco application with evidence of receipt of the application by the FDA or a copy of the cover page of the marketing order or other authorization issued pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 387j, whichever is applicable.

D. Any manufacturer submitting a certification pursuant to Subsection A or B of this Section shall notify the commissioner within thirty days of any material change to the certification, including issuance by the FDA of any of the following:

(1) A market order or other authorization pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 387j.

(2) An order requiring a manufacturer to remove a product from the market either temporarily or permanently.

(3) Any notice of action taken by the FDA affecting the ability of the new product to be introduced or delivered into interstate commerce for commercial distribution.

(4) Any change in policy that results in a product no longer being exempt from federal enforcement oversight.

E. The commissioner shall develop and maintain a directory listing all vapor product manufacturers and alternative nicotine product manufacturers that have provided certifications that comply with Subsections A and B of this Section and all products that are listed in those certifications.

F. The commissioner shall do all of the following:

(1) Make the directory available for public inspection on the public website of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

(2) Update the directory as necessary in order to correct mistakes and to add or remove vapor product manufacturers and alternative nicotine product manufacturers or products manufactured by those manufacturers.

(3) Send monthly notifications to each wholesale dealer, retail dealer, and manufacturer of vapor products and manufacturer of alternative nicotine products that has qualified or registered with the commissioner, by electronic communication, containing a list of all changes that have been made to the directory in the previous month. In lieu of sending monthly notifications, the commissioner may make the information available in a prominent place on the public website of the office of alcohol and tobacco control.

G. Notwithstanding Subsections A and B of this Section, if a vapor product manufacturer or alternative nicotine product manufacturer can demonstrate to the commissioner that the FDA has issued a rule, guidance, or any other formal statement that temporarily exempts a vapor product or alternative nicotine product from the federal premarket tobacco application requirements, the vapor product or alternative product may be added to the directory upon request by the manufacturer if the manufacturer provides sufficient evidence that the vapor product or alternative nicotine product is compliant with the federal rule, guidance, or other formal statement, as applicable.

H. Each certifying vapor product manufacturer or alternative nicotine product manufacturer shall pay an initial fee of one hundred dollars per product stock keeping unit or SKU to offset the costs incurred by the commissioner for processing the certifications and operating the directory. The commissioner shall collect an annual renewal fee of one hundred dollars per product stock keeping unit or SKU to offset the costs associated with maintaining

the directory and satisfying the requirements of this Section. The fees received pursuant to this Section by the commissioner shall be used by the office of alcohol and tobacco control exclusively for processing the certifications and operating and maintaining the directory.

I. Beginning on the date that the commissioner makes the directory available for public inspection on the public website of the office of alcohol and tobacco control as provided in Subsection F of this Section, a vapor product manufacturer or alternative nicotine product manufacturer who offers for sale a vapor product or alternative nicotine product not listed on the directory is subject to a one thousand dollar daily fine for each vapor product or alternative nicotine product offered for sale in violation of this Section until the offending product is removed from the market or until the offending product is properly listed on the directory.

J.(1) The sale, possession, or transportation of vapor products or alternative nicotine products not listed on the directory by any person, including a permitted wholesale dealer or retail dealer, shall be subject to provisions of R.S. 47:858, 859, and 860 as if such wholesale dealer or retail dealer did not possess a valid permit.

(2) Each unit of vapor product or alternative nicotine product sold or offered for sale, possessed, or transported shall constitute a separate violation for purposes of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

K. Any other violation of this Section shall result in a fine of five hundred dollars per offense.

L. The commissioner shall adopt rules for the implementation and enforcement of this Section.

Acts 2024, No. 567, §1, eff. June 10, 2024; Acts 2025, No. 274, §1.

CHAPTER 8. RESPONSIBLE VENDOR PROGRAM

§931. Short title

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Louisiana Responsible Vendor Program".

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1.

§932. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter, the following terms have the respective meanings ascribed to them in this Chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Approved provider" means an individual, unincorporated association, partnership, or corporation approved by the program administrator to provide server or security personnel training courses.

(2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control.

(3) "Program administrator" means a committee of seven persons provided for in R.S. 26:933.

(4) "Responsible vendor" means any vendor as defined in Paragraph (10) of this Section who qualifies and maintains certification in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(5) "Security Personnel" includes any person, other than a server, who monitors the entrance and other areas of an establishment for purposes of identifying underage and intoxicated persons, enforcing establishment rules and regulations and otherwise providing security for the establishment and its customers where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodity sold for consumption on the premises. "Security personnel" shall not include persons employed by hotels or motels which consist of sleeping rooms, cottages or cabins unless the person works primarily in an area on the licensed premises of a hotel or motel where the principal commodity sold is alcoholic beverages for consumption on the licensed premises.

(6) "Server" means any employee of a vendor, other than security personnel, who is authorized to sell or serve alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products in the normal course of his or her employment or deals with customers who purchase or consume alcoholic beverages or tobacco products. "Server" shall not include individuals employed on a temporary or casual basis by a bona fide hotel or motel for banquets, catering, or other special events.

(7) "Server permit" means the permit issued to a server or security personnel upon completion of all required server or security personnel training courses and all required refresher courses provided for in this Chapter.

(8) "Tobacco wholesale dealer" means a dealer whose principal business is that of a wholesaler, who sells cigarettes, cigars, or other tobacco products to retail dealers for purpose of resale, who is a bona fide wholesaler, and fifty percent or more of whose total tobacco sales are to retail stores other than its own or its subsidiaries within Louisiana. Wholesale dealer shall include any person in the state who acquires cigarettes solely for the purpose of resale in vending machines, provided such person services fifty or more cigarette vending machines in Louisiana other than his own, and a Louisiana dealer who was affixing cigarette and tobacco stamps as of January 1, 1974.

(9) "Tobacconist" means any bona fide tobacco retailer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

(10) "Vendor" means any holder of a Class "A" General, Class "A" Restaurant, or Class "B" retail permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:71 or 271 or any holder of a Retail Dealer Permit defined by R.S. 26:902. "Vendor" shall not include any holder of a Type A or Type B temporary alcoholic beverage permit issued pursuant to R.S. 26:793(A)(1).

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1370, §4, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; Acts 2003, No. 881, §1; Acts 2010, No. 412, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §2, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2014, No. 835, §1, eff. June 23, 2014.

§933. Establishment of responsible vendor program

A.(1) The program administrator shall be a committee of nine persons, one of whom shall be appointed by the commissioner or his designee. Of the other eight, each of the following groups or associations shall select one person, subject to approval by the commissioner:

- (a) Louisiana Restaurant Association.
- (b) Louisiana Retailer's Association.
- (c) Louisiana Association of Alcoholic Beverage Licensees, Inc.
- (d) Louisiana Oil Marketers Association.
- (e) Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (C.A.D.A.).
- (f) Louisiana Hotel/Motel Association.
- (g) Highway Safety Council.
- (h) Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

(2) Approval by the commissioner shall not be unreasonably withheld and shall be provided within thirty days of receipt of each one of the nominations selected by the respective groups or associations.

B. The program administrator shall approve a Louisiana Responsible Vendor Program, hereafter referred to as "the program", designed to educate vendors and their employees and customers about selling, serving, and consuming alcoholic beverages in a responsible manner and selling and serving tobacco products. The program shall include all of the following:

- (1) Enrollment and certification of the vendor in the program.
- (2) Server or security personnel training courses for servers or security personnel.

(3) Review of the requirements for the issuance and renewal of server permits. Such permits shall be the property of the server and, if not expired, suspended, or revoked, valid in connection with his employment by any vendor in the state of Louisiana.

C. The server training courses shall include but not be limited to the following subject areas:

- (1) Classification of alcohol as a depressant and its effect on the human body, particularly on the ability to drive a motor vehicle.
- (2) Effects of alcohol when taken with commonly used prescription and nonprescription drugs.
- (3) Absorption rate, as well as the rate at which the human body can dispose of alcohol and how food affects the absorption rate.

(4) Methods of identifying and dealing with underage and intoxicated persons, including strategies for delaying and denying sales and service to intoxicated and underage persons.

(5) State laws and regulations regarding the sale and service of alcoholic beverages for consumption on and off premises.

(6) Parish and municipal ordinances and regulations, including but not limited to the hours of operation, noise, litter, and other ordinances that affect the sale and service of alcoholic beverages for consumption on or off premises.

(7) State and federal laws and regulations related to the lawful age to purchase tobacco products and age verification procedures and requirements.

(8) The health risks and consequences associated with the consumption of tobacco products including but not limited to their addictive nature.

D. Security personnel training courses shall include training on the subject matter as required by the provisions of Subsection C of this Section as well as specific curriculum approved by the program administrator including but not limited to handling disruptive customers and customer altercations.

E.(1) The commissioner and the Louisiana Department of Health shall consult with appropriate governmental and nongovernmental agencies statewide in the development and distribution of an informational pamphlet. The commissioner shall include the informational pamphlet in the updated version of the responsible vendor handbook. The informational pamphlet shall include information based upon evidence-based practices and the following subject areas:

(a) Methods of identifying and responding to sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, and sex trafficking.

(b) Definitions of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sex trafficking.

(c) Potential responses of vendors in the event a sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, or sex trafficking occurs on the premises.

(d) Effects of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sex trafficking on primary and secondary victims.

(e) Updated information on the physical appearance of drugs, the effects of drugs, street names for drugs, and methods of delivery as it relates to rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sex trafficking.

(2) Employers who are considered responsible vendors may provide the informational pamphlet to each existing or newly hired bartender, server, or security personnel.

F.(1) A person subject to the provisions of Subsection C or D of this Section is immune from all civil and administrative liability for reporting or failing to report a sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, or sex trafficking incident, and nothing in this Section shall be construed to create any duty, obligation, or mandate for a person subject to the provisions of Subsection C or D of this Section.

(2) The immunity provided by this Subsection shall not extend to any person subject to the provisions of Subsection C or D of this Section in a case when such person is a principal, conspirator, or an accessory after the fact to an offense involving a sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, or sex trafficking incident.

G. The commissioner, upon recommendation of the program administrator, may promulgate rules and regulations to effectuate the program in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, including but not limited to rules and regulations related to the development, establishment, and maintenance of the entire program.

H. The commissioner shall provide a system for vendors to verify the validity of individual server permits.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2003, No. 881, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1; Acts 2018, No. 706, §1.

§934. Requirements for certification

In order to qualify for and maintain certification as a responsible vendor, the vendor shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Enrollment in the program and written verification to the commissioner that the vendor has read and understands a responsible vendor handbook, and any periodic amendments thereto, which handbook shall be developed, published, and distributed by the program administrator and approved by the commissioner.

(2) Successful completion of all required server or security personnel training courses offered by an approved provider by each server or security personnel within forty-five days after commencing employment and the securing and maintaining of a valid server permit. Server permits shall be valid for a period of four years and shall be issued and renewed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner.

(3) Attendance at a refresher course by each server or security personnel at least once every four years as scheduled by any approved provider, which course shall include the dissemination of new information relating to the program subject areas as set forth in R.S. 26:933.

(4) Maintenance of training verification records of its employees.

(5) The posting of signs on the vendor's premises informing customers of the vendor's policy against selling alcoholic beverages to underage or intoxicated persons if required by law or selling tobacco products to underage persons.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2003, No. 881, §1; Acts 2006, No. 482, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1.

§935. Server liability; penalties, fines, suspension or revocation of server permit; vendor's defenses

A. The commissioner may suspend or revoke a server's or security personnel's permit or impose a fine on the server or security personnel for noncompliance with this Chapter or for any violation, attributable to the server or security personnel, of the provisions of R.S. 26:90, 91, 286, 287, or 911 or related tobacco product laws, rules, and regulations. The procedure for the suspension or revocation of a server's or security personnel's permit or for the imposition of fines shall be the same as are otherwise set forth in this Title for the suspension or revocation of permits of, or imposition of fines against, holders of Class "A" General, Class "A" Restaurant, Class "B" permits, or Retail Dealer Registration Certificates or Retail Dealer Permits.

B.(1) The alcoholic beverage or tobacco products permit of a vendor certified as a responsible vendor in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall not be suspended or revoked on the following grounds:

(a) The first illegal sale or service of an alcoholic beverage by any server or security personnel to an underage or intoxicated person or the first illegal sale or service of a tobacco product by any server or security personnel to an underage person in any twelve-month period.

(b) The first citation for consumption by a customer of alcoholic beverages on the premises of a Class "B" vendor in any twelve-month period, unless the vendor had knowledge of the violation, should have known about such violation, or participated in or committed such violation.

(2) No vendor may use as a defense to suspension or revocation the fact that he was absent from the licensed premises at the time a violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law or tobacco products law occurred if the violations are flagrant, persistent, repeated, or recurring.

C. Certification under this Chapter as a responsible vendor shall be considered in mitigation of a vendor's administrative penalties or fines for a server's or security personnel's illegal sale or service of an alcoholic beverage to an underage or intoxicated person, or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a customer on the premises of a Class "B" vendor or for a server's illegal sale or service of a tobacco product to an underage person.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2003, No. 881, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1.

§936. Fees

A. The commissioner may promulgate rules and regulations regarding fees, which fees shall not exceed fifty dollars per licensed establishment, for the costs of developing and administering the program. In no event shall the fees exceed administrative costs of the program.

B. Approved providers may charge fees for the cost of conducting the server or security personnel training courses provided for in this Chapter. Such fees shall be approved by the program administrator and the commissioner. The fee for each server or security personnel training course provided for by this Section shall not exceed fifty dollars.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2006, No. 482, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1.

§937. Preexisting server training programs

Any vendor or server subject to a local ordinance requiring participation by the vendor or its employees in a server or security personnel training or licensing program shall be exempt from local server or security personnel training and licensing regulation if the vendor is certified as a responsible vendor under the provisions of this Chapter. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to apply to any local seller or server licensing requirements in effect on June 1, 1997.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2012, No. 463, §1.

§938. Reports to the commissioner

Beginning January 1, 1999, the program administrator shall provide the commissioner and the legislature with annual reports regarding the program.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1.

§939. Applicability

A. Any vendor may become certified in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter after January 1, 1998. Effective January 1, 2000, all vendors shall participate in the program.

B. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to any tobacco wholesale dealer or tobacconist.

Acts 1997, No. 1054, §1; Acts 2003, No. 881, §1.

LAWBOOK PART III: ATC RULES & REGULATIONS

La. Administrative Code; Title 55: PUBLIC SAFETY

TITLE 55 —LAC - PUBLIC SAFETY

Part VII. Alcohol and Tobacco Control

Subpart 1. Beer And Liquor

CHAPTER 1. BEER CASH REGULATIONS

§101. Definitions

A...For use in these regulations, the following terms are defined.

Beer—(as used in these regulations) beer, porter, ale, or any malt beverage obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion, or concoction of barley, or other grain, malt and hops in water.

Cash Basis Order—the order issued by the commissioner after considering violations of the Beer Cash Law, which requires that a specified retailer must pay cash (currency and/or coin) for beer.

Cash Payment Basis—a retail dealer is required to pay for beer with currency and/or coin.

Cash Sale—(as used in R.S. 26:741 and in this regulation) the sale of beer for a consideration passing simultaneously upon delivery of merchandise, which consideration shall be currency or coin, or check as provided herein, or, bank certified items of cashier's check, certified check, or bank money order.

Cash Sales of Beer Law or Beer Cash Law—the provisions of Act No. 466 of 1948, the current reference being 1950 Louisiana R.S. 26:741.

Certified Payment Basis—bank certified items which a retail dealer may use in payment for beer, as, cashier's check, certified check, or bank money order.

Check—an order in writing by a beer permittee, written in accordance with the rules of the bank on which it is drawn, ordering the bank to pay a certain sum of money from the account of said permittee and to the order of a payee wholesaler.

Commissioner—the Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the State of Louisiana, or his agent.

Documentary Permit—the document issued by the collector of revenue to show that the application to engage in business as a beer dealer is approved, which document will show to whom the permit was issued (the permittee), the address location of the business, kind of permit, the year for which issued and date of issuance.

Hearing—the procedural matter of the commissioner setting and conducting a hearing to determine findings on violations of the Beer Cash Law by retailers and wholesalers.

Hearing Officer—the person in charge of the hearing on violations of the Beer Cash Law for the commissioner.

Notice of Hearing—the commissioner's written notice sent to dealers containing information of a hearing to be held on violations, which notice shall specify place, date and time.

Permit Suspension Order—the order issued by the commissioner suspending the privilege license of doing business as a beer dealer after a hearing.

Retail Dealer or Retailer—every person who sells, offers for sale, exposes for sale, or has in possession for sale and distribution, beer or malt beverages in any quantity to person other than to wholesaler or other retailers.

Uncollected Funds—bank terminology where items are accepted by the bank as a deposit for collection to be credited to the account of the depositor after collection, and which collection has not cleared by the bank.

Wholesale Dealer or Wholesaler—every person who sells, or offers for sale beer to other wholesale dealers, or to retail dealers for resale within the state, or to any person for delivery beyond the borders of the state.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§103. Credit Sale of Beer Prohibited—Retail Dealer Checks

A...The sale of beer by a wholesale dealer to a retail dealer shall be made only for cash. Any maneuver, device, or shift of any kind by either wholesaler or retailer, whereby credit is extended or obtained, is a violation of the Beer Cash Law.

B...Only retail beer dealers operating under a documentary permit, issued to them by the collector of revenue, may give a check for the payment of beer, and then only when such check is given and accepted in accordance with these regulations.

C...A check given by a retail dealer in payment for beer shall be considered a cash consideration only when the following conditions are met.

- 1....The check is drawn on the account of the retail dealer making the purchase.
- 2....The check is given not later than simultaneously upon delivery of the beer.
- 3....The check is dated not later than the date of delivery of beer.
- 4....The check is for an amount not exceeding the total invoice price.
- 5....The check is paid by the drawee bank when first presented for payment.

D...Retail dealer checks accepted by a wholesale dealer may not be surrendered back to the retail dealer for cash before first presenting the check to the bank for payment in accordance with these regulations.

E...An applicant for a retail beer permit commencing a new business, or taking over a going business, may not give a check in payment for beer until the documentary permit has been issued by the Collector of Revenue; the applicant must meet payment with cash, or, with certified payment.

F. ...A check returned unpaid because of being drawn against uncollected funds is a violation of the Beer Cash Law; the dealer issuing the check may not claim the reason for the check being unpaid as a defense for the violation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§105. Wholesalers to Deposit Retailer Checks Currently—Records

A...All checks accepted by the wholesale dealers from retail beer dealers shall be deposited or presented for payment by the wholesale dealer not later than the next banking day following the receipt of the check from the retail dealer.

B...Failure to timely deposit or present for payment any check shall be considered a violation of R.S. 26:741 by the wholesaler. The wholesale dealer shall record the date and the manner in which he presents the check to the bank for payment, whether by a listed deposit, or at the paying teller's window for cash.

C.1. ----- Wholesale beer dealers shall maintain all records pertaining to checks accepted from retail dealers and bank deposits of such checks for a period of two years, and shall hold all books, records and memoranda pertaining to those checks returned unpaid by the bank; such records shall be held for examination and review by the commissioner.

2....Wholesale beer records of collections and banking for the sale of beer shall be designed to show the wholesale beer distributive business separate from any other lines of business.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§107. Reports by Wholesalers

A...Whenever a check accepted by a wholesaler from a retailer is not honored by the drawee bank for any reason whatsoever, the wholesaler shall furnish the commissioner a written notice of this failure on a form prescribed by the commissioner, which notice shall be mailed to the commissioner not later than the next day after receipt of notice that payment of check has been refused

(Form BCL-3).

B...All wholesale dealers shall file with the commissioner a monthly report on forms prescribed by the commissioner of all checks accepted from retailers which were returned unpaid by the drawee bank for any reason; the report is to cover transactions on beer sold during the calendar month, and shall be filed not later than the twentieth day following the close of each month (Form BCL-4).

C...The reports required in §107.A and B shall contain the information on each item as specified in the form supplied by the commissioner, as well as any additional information requested of the wholesaler by the commissioner.

D...Wholesale dealers shall report to the commissioner any incident where a retail dealer defers payment for beer by a means other than the issuance of an insufficient check, such incident shall be submitted to the

commissioner as a written report setting out all information to describe the transaction and the means used by the retail dealer to defer payment for beer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974. §109. Wholesale Dealer Violations—Notices, Hearings and Findings

A...Any of the following when committed by a wholesale dealer shall be considered a violation of R.S. 26:741, the Cash Sales of Beer Law:

1....to use any maneuver, device or shift of any kind whereby credit is extended or payment is delayed for beer sold to a retailer;

2....failure to exact the full cash consideration on the sale of beer not later than at the time of delivery of beer to the retail dealer;

3....the acceptance of a check other than a check of a retail dealer operating under a documentary permit issued by the collector of revenue;

4....failure to exact cash payment or certified payment for beer from an applicant for a retail beer permit whose documentary permit has not been issued;

5....failure to deposit checks of retail dealers as required by §105 of these regulations;

6....failure to file with the commissioner within the prescribed time and in the proper form any reports or notices provided in these regulations;

7....selling of beer other than for cash to a retail dealer who is operating under the commissioner's cash basis order;

8....making a sale of beer to a retail dealer during the period the retail dealer is under the commissioner's permit suspension order;

9....failure to satisfactorily answer notice to appear at hearings on violations, or, failure to furnish requested information at hearing.

B...Whenever the commissioner has reason to believe a violation of R.S. 26:741 or these regulations has been committed by a wholesale dealer, he shall determine, according to the available records, if it is the first violation, or if prior violations have occurred, and proceed according to the following.

1....First Violation. The commissioner shall send a warning notice to the wholesale dealer.

2....Second Violation

a....The commissioner shall send a notice to the wholesale dealer that the records show that since the first violation was found, the wholesaler has committed another violation and that a hearing will be held at a specified time and place.

b....If, at the hearing on the second violation, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then the permit of the violator may be suspended for a period of two

days exclusive of Sundays, election days and legal holidays and the violator may be fined not less than \$50 but not more than \$500.

3....Third Violation

a....The commissioner shall send a notice to the wholesale dealer that the records show that since the second violation was found, the wholesaler has committed another violation and that a hearing will be held at a specified time and place.

b....If, at the hearing on the third violation, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then the violator may be suspended for a period of five days, exclusive of Sundays, election days and legal holidays and the violator may be fined not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000.

4....Fourth Violation

a....The commissioner shall send a notice to the wholesale dealer that the records show that since the third violation was found, the wholesaler has committed another violation and that a hearing will be held at a specified time and place.

b....If, at the hearing on the fourth violation, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then the violator may be suspended for a period of 10 days, exclusive of Sundays, election days and legal holidays and the violator may be fined not less than \$500 but not more than \$2,500.

C...When there are violations found subsequent to the fourth violation, the commissioner will likewise set hearing as in the third and fourth violations, and if, after the hearing, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then the violator may be suspended for a period of 90 days, or the revocation of the permit holder may be ordered, and, in addition to either, the violator may be fined not less than \$3,000 but not more than \$10,000.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:741.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, amended by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 19:1175 (September 1993).

§111. Retail Dealer Violations—Notices, Hearings and Findings

A...Any of the following, when committed by a retail dealer, shall be considered a violation of R.S. 26:741, the Beer Cash Law:

1....failure to pay the full cash consideration for the purchase of beer not later than at the time of delivery of said beer, or, to use any maneuver, device, or shift of any kind whereby credit is obtained;

2....making payment to a wholesaler for beer with a check which does not comply with the requirements of §103 of these regulations;

3....to buy, borrow or otherwise obtain beer by any means while under a permit suspension order;

4....to sell, loan, give or otherwise supply beer on any basis to a retail dealer who is under a permit suspension order;

5....to violate the conditions of a cash basis order, or, to violate conditions of a permit suspension order.

B...Whenever the commissioner has reason to believe that a violation of R.S. 26:741 or these regulations has been committed by a retail dealer, he shall determine, according to available records, if it is the first violation, or, if prior violations have occurred, and, proceed according to the following.

1....First Violation. The commissioner shall send a warning notice to the retailer.

2....Second Violation

a....On the second recorded instance of a violation, after the notice of the first violation to a retail dealer, the commissioner shall review the file and records of violations of the retail dealer to determine a finding.

b....If, after such review, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then, he shall rule that the retail dealer must pay cash for beer for a period of three months, to begin the date so specified in the cash basis order.

c....If the cash basis order is issued on the retailer, the commissioner shall rule to require wholesale dealers to accept only cash from the retailer for the payment of beer sold during the period of the cash basis order.

3....Third Violation

a....The commissioner shall send a notice to the retail dealer that the records show that since the second violation was found, the retailer has committed another violation and that a hearing will be held at a specified time and place.

b....If, at the hearing on the third violation, the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the first violation, then the permit of the violator shall be suspended for a three-day period, exclusive of Sundays, election days and holidays.

c....In addition to the suspension of the permit, the commissioner shall rule that the retail dealer must pay cash for beer for a period of six months, which rule, shall require wholesale dealers to accept only cash from the retailer during the period of the cash basis order.

4....Fourth Violation

a....The commissioner shall send a notice to the retail dealer that the records show that since the third violation was found, the retail dealer has committed another violation and that a hearing will be held at a specified time and place.

b....If at the hearing on the fourth violation the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within two years of the first violation, then the permit of the violator shall be suspended for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

c....In addition to the suspension of the permit, the commissioner shall rule that the retail dealer must pay cash for beer for a period of one year, which rule shall become effective on the finding of the violation; and the commissioner shall rule to require wholesale dealers to accept only cash from retail dealer during the period of the cash basis order.

C...When violators found subsequent to the fourth violation, the commissioner likewise set hearings as in the third and fourth violations, and if after the hearing the commissioner is satisfied that the violation did occur within one year of the last previous violation, then the permit of the retail violator shall be suspended

for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, and shall be required to pay cash for the purchase of beer for one year.

D...If the commissioner determines at the hearing on the fourth violation, or, any subsequent hearing, that an aggravated condition occurred with that violation, an alternative penalty may be invoked by the commissioner to include permit suspension for a period of 90 days, or the revocation of the permit of the violator.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§113. Notice of Violations and Hearings—Retailers and Wholesalers

A...The commissioner's notice to dealers of violations and/or hearings will be directed to the dealer at the address shown on the dealer's permit and may be sent by mail, or, in writing to be delivered to the dealer by the commissioner's agent.

B...The notice shall be marked to show whether it is the first violation, second violation, third violation, or subsequent violation, as the case may be and if there is a hearing, the notice shall contain information pertinent to the hearing, as, place, date and time.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§115. Attendance at Hearings—Retailers and Wholesalers

A...Dealers shall be sent a notice of hearings on violations which involve the suspension of his permit so as to afford the dealer an opportunity to be present and to offer any evidence or argument on his behalf in connection with those violations.

B...If the dealers do not attend the hearing, then the hearing officer shall proceed with the hearing; if his findings affect the status of the permit of the dealer, the hearing officer shall send a written notice of such findings to the dealer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§117. Effect of Suspension of License and Cash Rule

A...The license of any wholesale beer dealer, who continues to engage in the business subject of his beer license while under suspension for violation of the Cash Sales of Beer Law, shall be suspended for a period of 30 days, or may be revoked as a violation of the Beer Cash Law after notice and hearing.

B...The license of any retail beer dealer, who continues to engage in the business subject of his beer license to any extent while under suspension for a violation of the Cash Sales of Beer Law, shall be suspended for a period of 90 days, or, may be revoked as a violation of the Beer Cash Law after notice and hearing.

C...When a retail dealer is a multiple holder of retail beer permits, and said retailer is found to have committed a violation of the Beer Cash Law, and the hearing officer issues the cash payment order, such rule shall apply to all separate places of business operated by the retail dealer as of the date of the cash rule.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§119. Commissioner's Assertion of Intention of These Regulations

A...These regulations are issued to implement R.S. 26:741, the Beer Cash Law, to provide an administrative vehicle by which effective administration may be accomplished so as to give clarity and understanding to those provisions.

B...It is the intention of these regulations to give consideration to the desired effect in the conduct of the beer distributive industry so as to contribute to the orderliness of that industry; to give force and clarity to the necessity of submitting applications for the privilege license as a beer dealer; to further point out the necessity of the documentary permit.

C...Special attention is directed to wholesale dealers from whom state and local beer taxes are collected, to point to their responsibility under these regulations, and that such responsibility may not be disregarded; to point out that where the facts show an apparent disregard for the spirit and purpose of these regulations, that even though is not a specific violation, the dealer will be cited by the commissioner for such condition.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32, R.S. 26:741 and R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

CHAPTER 3. LIQUOR CREDIT REGULATIONS

§301. Regulation I—Liquor Credit Law

A...Every delivery of liquor to retail dealers shall be accompanied by an invoice of sale showing the name of the retail dealer, his trade name and permit number, and the date of the invoice which shall be the date of actual delivery.

B...Manufacturers and wholesale dealers shall on each Monday morning mail to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by him, delinquent reports containing all of the information called for on said report.

C...The dealers required to be reported as delinquent are those whose accounts were delinquent as of 7 p.m. Sunday preceding the date of the report.

D...Delinquent retail dealers who pay their deficiency in full by Monday mornings are not to be included on the delinquent reports of that day.

E...Delinquents are to be reported each Monday morning until their accounts have been paid in full.

F...When collections are made from delinquent retail dealers before the expiration of their credit period, but too late to be processed on the wholesaler's or manufacturer's books and included on their delinquent report, provided an affidavit, on a sample form to be furnished by the commissioners, is executed by the person receiving the payment, which affidavit is to be retained by the wholesaler or manufacturer.

G...Delinquent reports shall name all outlets and package houses owned or operated by the delinquent retail dealer.

H...When manufacturers and wholesale dealers are not open for business on Mondays, reports shall be submitted on the last working day prior thereto, unless notified to the contrary by the commissioner.

I...Triplicate copies of delinquent reports are to be made by manufacturers and wholesale dealers, the original of which is to be sent to the commissioner at Baton Rouge, one to the delinquent retail dealer and one to be retained by the wholesale dealer or manufacturer.

J...No sale of liquor, except for cash (currency or silver), shall be made to a delinquent retail dealer on or after the date a list containing his name has been published by the commissioner.

K...A retail dealer shall remain in default of credit until a list on which his name does not appear has been published by the commissioner, or manufacturers and wholesale dealers are notified to the contrary by the commissioner.

L...Any liquor salesman and/or any wholesale liquor dealer who, either individually or collectively, coerces, or conspires with, any retail liquor dealer to purchase alcoholic beverages on any terms other than those permitted under R.S. 26:159 and these regulations shall subject said liquor salesman, and/or said retail or wholesale liquor dealer to a hearing with possible suspension of permit or permits for violation of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended, and these regulations.

M...Any permittee who remains in default over a period of 30 days, may be called to a hearing by the commissioner to either suspend his permit or be placed on a permanent cash basis, or both; and in the event the commissioner places any permittee on a cash basis, all wholesale dealers shall be notified thereof in

writing, and after the receipt of such notice, no dealer shall sell, offer to sell, or deliver any alcoholic beverages for any consideration other than cash until otherwise advised in writing by the commissioner.

N...Any permittee placed on a permanent cash basis by order of the commissioner may request rescission of the order by petitioning the commissioner in writing for a rehearing and the commissioner may rescind his order upon the permittee satisfying the commissioner of his financial responsibility to carry on his business on a credit basis.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1948, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§303. Regulation II—Adulterated Beverages

A...As set forth in R.S. 26:150(B)(3), no dealer shall adulterate, water, or in any manner change the original contents of any container of regulated beverages nor possess any so adulterated, watered or changed. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to duly licensed manufacturers engaged in the blending or rectifying of regulated beverages under existing regulations or laws.

B...As set forth in R.S. 26:150(B)(4), no dealer shall do any act or thing which, by the laws of this state, is defined or prohibited as an unfair practice. Unfair sales as defined and prohibited in R.S. 51:421 et seq., are hereby deemed to be unfair practices.

C.1. ----- To provide for the Truth in Labeling and Consumer Information Law, the following are required.

a....Any alcoholic beverage, concoction, or premixed alcohol mixed drink sold in a frozen drink machine, slush machine, or other type of dispensing system or device where the identity of the trademarked alcohol brands are lost in preparation, shall have affixed to such machine, dispensing system or device a sign clearly visible to the consumer showing the trademarked alcohol brands contained in such mixture.

b....In casinos, riverboats, and establishments holding Class AG(6) Exception permits, that cannot be accommodated with a back bar, due to their confined space and their method of service for alcoholic beverages, the owner shall prominently display all trademarked alcohol brands and types of alcohol available for consumption on the premises. The display of trademarked alcohol brands and types of alcohol must be obvious and clearly visible to consumers.

2....Any distributor of such alcoholic beverages may provide the signs or displays that are required to be posted by the retail dealer, pursuant to the cost limitations set forth in LAC 55:VII.317.

D...Any violation of these regulations are deemed unfair practices and shall subject the permittee to revocation, suspension, or withholding of his alcoholic beverage permits after a second or subsequent conviction and /or fines after any conviction.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1966, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974, amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 27:1931 (November 2001).

§305. Regulation III—Prohibitive Acts

A...Every dealer engaged in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages shall, upon receipt of the document listing prohibitive acts on licensed premises mailed with all permits, post the same in the premises licensed in a place conspicuous, in full public view, subject to inspection at all times.

B...In connection with R.S. 26:88(5), the following terms are thus defined:

Disturbance of the Peace—those acts as now defined or as may hereafter be defined as such in the criminal laws of this state;

Lewd, Immoral, or Improper Entertainment, Conduct, or Practices—includes, by way of illustration and not limitation, any of the following:

a....lustful, lascivious, or sexually indecent dances;

b....offering one's self for sexual intercourse for hire;

c....crimes against nature as now defined or as may hereafter be defined as such in the criminal laws of this state.

Obscenity—those acts as now defined or as may hereafter be defined as such in the criminal laws of this state.

C...Contest and Game Promotions. Except as otherwise provided by law, contest and game promotions are allowed in accordance with the following restrictions.

1....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may allow, encourage, or otherwise entice any patron to risk the loss of anything of value or require any purchase payment or proof of purchase as a condition of entering or participating in any contest or game promotion or receiving any prize. Each patron allowed, encouraged, enticed, or required to make any purchase as a condition of entering any contest or game prohibited by this Subsection will constitute a separate violation.

2....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may collect an entry fee or cover charge as a condition of entering or participating in any contest or game promotion or receiving any prize. Each patron from whom an entry fee or cover charge is collected in violation of this Subsection will constitute a separate violation.

3....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may collect, hold, redistribute, possess or otherwise handle any prize money on behalf of players in any contest or game. Each patron for or from whom any such prize money is collected, held, or otherwise handled will constitute a separate violation of this Subsection.

4....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may encourage or otherwise entice any patron to participate in poker, blackjack, craps, or any other gambling game conducted on the licensed premises. Encouragement and enticement includes, but is not limited to, advertising in any form, including broadcast, print, indoor or outdoor signage, and word-of-mouth advertising. Advertising in any form will constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this Subsection. Each patron responding to any such encouragement or enticement will constitute a separate violation of this Subsection.

5....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may allow any patron or other third party to conduct, manage, direct, or otherwise organize games, tournaments, or leagues involving multiple tables on their licensed premises. Each patron or other third party conducting, managing, directing, or otherwise organizing such

games will constitute a separate violation of this Subsection. Each patron participating in games, tournaments, or leagues played on multiple tables will constitute a separate violation of this Subsection.

6....No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may maintain or furnish any gambling paraphernalia to any patron for purposes of engaging in a contest prohibited by this Subsection. Gambling paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to, playing cards, poker chips, tokens, markers, buttons, card tables, dice, seating cards, and containers or other means of storage of wagers for safekeeping during any prohibited game. Pool or billiard tables, cues, chalk, racks, and balls; darts, dart boards, and score boards; bowling balls and shoes are not subject to provisions of this Subsection.

7....All prizes awarded must be furnished by the retailer hosting, or the sponsor of, any such contest or game promotion. Any and all prizes awarded in violation of this Subsection will constitute a separate violation.

8....Athletic competitions and games, including but not limited to pool or billiards, darts, golf, bowling, and softball, are not subject to provisions of this Section.

9....Legalized gaming, as provided for in R.S. 27:1 et seq., and charitable gaming, as provided for in R.S. 4:701 et seq., are not subject to provisions of this Section

10..Except as otherwise provided by law, contests based on the score of athletic competitions, or the outcomes or scores of a series of athletic competitions, commonly known as "football boards," "basketball pools," and other similar contests, are not subject to provisions of this Section.

D...No retailer may sell or deliver beer, spirits, wine or any other alcoholic beverage, whether high or low alcoholic content, in a retail establishment to any person through any unattended or self-service checkout counter or mechanical device unless the purchaser submits to a clerk a valid driver's license, selective service card, or other lawful identification which on its face establishes the age of the person as

21 years or older and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity and correctness of the identification prior to approaching the self-checkout counter.

1....Violation of Subsection D by a retail dealer's agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant will be considered the retail dealer's act for purposes of suspension or revocation of a permit.

2....Violation of Subsection D subjects the retail dealer to penalties provided in R.S. 26:96 and/or R.S. 26:292, including but not limited to suspension or revocation of his permit and penalty provisions in R.S. 26:171.

E. ...No retailer may allow the sale, dispensing, or distribution of beverages of high or low alcoholic content in any type of automatic mechanical vending machine activated by the use of a coin, token, or similar instrument except in class A establishments and subject to the following.

1....All state laws regulating retail establishments, including but not limited to, the legal drinking age, service to intoxicated persons, etc. apply and it is the responsibility of the retail dealer to ensure that his business is at all times compliant with all applicable laws and regulations. Violation of any such laws or regulations on the licensed premises will subject the retail dealer to penalties provided in R.S. 26:96 and/or R.S. 26:292, including but not limited to suspension or revocation of his permit and penalty provisions in R.S. 171.

2....All automatic mechanical vending machines are located in a facility where at least one employee is on duty during all hours of operation.

3....All automatic mechanical vending machines are located such that they are within the unobstructed line of sight and within 25 feet of at least one employee during all hours of operation.

4....All patrons must submit to an employee of the retail dealer a valid driver's licenses, selective service card, or other lawful identification which on its face establishes the age of the person as 21 years or older and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity and correctness of the identification prior to approaching any automatic mechanical vending machine containing alcoholic beverages of high or low alcoholic content.

5....All automatic vending machines must be under functioning video surveillance during all hours of operation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:90 and R.S. 26:286.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1968, amended in 1973, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974, amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 31:2034 (August 2005), LR 31:2035 (August 2005), LR 38:2937 (November 2012).

§307. Regulation IV—Definitions and Explanations

A...Definitions

Alcoholic Beverages—[as used in R.S. 26:80(E), (F), (G), and (H)] interpreted as defined in R.S. 26:2(1).

Bona Fide Wholesaler—a dealer who in good faith truly and openly conducts the business of wholesaling alcoholic beverages to retailers in an immediate trade area without any simulation or pretense as to his true classification as a wholesaler.

Immediate Trade Area—(as used in R.S. 26:80) that geographical area in which a wholesale permittee in good faith actually carries on and intends to carry on a bona fide wholesale business by regular sales and deliveries of alcoholic beverages on hand to at least 20 percent of the retail permittees carrying on business in such area with separate sales to said retailers accounting for at least

50 percent of the gallonage handled by said wholesale permittee.

Liquor—[as used in R.S. 26:80(D)] interpreted as defined in R.S. 26:2(2).

B...Every bona fide wholesale dealer must necessarily have an immediate trade area the size of which depends upon the scope and extent of his operation.

C...Every applicant for a wholesale license must define his immediate trade area, as defined above, at the time of application. An applicant's designation must be reasonable and must not contain artificial or unrealistic areas, or areas amounting to a pretense or simulation.

D...No wholesale permit shall be issued to any applicant, or, if issued no wholesale permit shall be held by any permittee unless such applicant or permittee, at all times throughout the license year, meets and maintains, in addition to all other qualifications and requirements provided by law, the applicable standards set forth in R.S. 26:80, and in these regulations.

E...A Schedule B is required by the board of every wholesale permit applicant. This schedule must be filed prior to the issuance or renewal of any wholesale permit and must be answered in anticipation of the coming year's operation.

F...At any time during the license year, the board may require any wholesale dealer to file with the board any pertinent information requested in connection with his classification as a wholesale dealer.

G...At any time during the license year, the board may order an inspection and audit of any wholesale dealer in connection with his classification as a wholesale dealer.

H...All inspections and audits made and all Schedule B's on file shall remain confidential in the board's files, unless and until the same are used in connection with enforcement purposes or any denial, suspension or revocation preceding based upon R.S. 26:80(D), (E), (F), (G), and (H).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1966, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§309. Regulation Number V—Solicitors

A...Applicants for state permits as solicitors shall meet the following qualifications in addition to those provided in R.S. 26:79:

1....is not the owner or manager required to file a Schedule A as the decision maker of a business having Class A, Class B or Class C Retail Liquor Permit;

2....if the spouse of a person who is the owner or manager of a business having a Class A, Class B or Class C Retail Liquor Permit, the solicitor-spouse cannot be the solicitor who calls on the spouse's business, and whatever supplier or wholesale license the solicitor's license is representing must not maintain any tied house or fair trade issues with the permittee;

3....these restrictions shall not apply to persons lawfully holding both retail and wholesale permits under the provisions of R.S. 26:83 (1950).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1950, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974, amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 35:1137 (June 2009).

§311. Regulation VI—Fingerprints Required

A...Except as provided in §311.B, every applicant, or if the applicant is a partnership or corporation, every person listed in §311.B or R.S. 26:79, shall furnish a set of fingerprints to the Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police, Box 66614, Baton Rouge, LA 70896, together with the identification sheet furnished by the board, prior to the filing of the application.

B...Applicants who are not seeking a new permit but only the annual renewal of a current one need not be fingerprinted if sets of fingerprints have been filed within the previous five year period in accordance with §311.A.

C...Every permittee who holds a permit for the year 1972 and who has not been fingerprinted previously shall furnish a set of fingerprints as required by §311.A within 30 days after notification by the board.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1972, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§313. Regulation VII—Records

A...The holders of wholesale liquor permits shall maintain records to reflect clearly information as follows:

1....the dollar value of liquor inventory on hand on the last day of each month;

2....total number of gallons of liquor sold each month;

3....total number of gallons of liquor sold each month to retail outlets in the immediate trade area other than to himself, if he also is a retail dealer;

4....total number of gallons of liquor sold each month to retail outlets owned by himself as the wholesale dealer;

5....a listing of the different retail dealers to whom sales were made each month showing name, address and permit number.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:32.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Adopted by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1973, filed at the Office of the State Register, 1974.

§315. Regulation VIII: Procedures Determined for Issuing Permits

A...Except as otherwise provided for by law and these regulations, all alcoholic beverage permits shall be issued for a period of no more than one year.

B...Notwithstanding Subsection A of this Section, the commissioner may issue alcoholic beverage permits which are valid for two years to applicants in good standing with the office of alcohol and tobacco control. Obtaining a two year permit shall not be mandatory for qualified applicants. Qualified applicants electing not to obtain a two year permit shall make application under the provisions of Subsection B of this Section.

C...For purposes of this Section, good standing shall mean any original or renewal applicant for a retail, wholesale, or manufacturer/brewer alcoholic beverage permit who has not been issued a warning, pled or been found guilty of any violations of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and/or the regulations promulgated thereunder more than once during the two year period preceding the original or renewal application date.

D...Permit fees for the entire permit period shall be due upon submission of an original or renewal application.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:71.1(1)(h) and 271.2(1)(h).

***HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 28:346 (February 2002), amended LR 38:144 (January 2012), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 38:2938 (November 2012).*

§317. Regulation IX—Prohibition of Certain Unfair Business Practices

A...Definitions

Advertisement: includes any written or verbal statement, illustrations, or depiction which is in, or calculated to induce sales in, interstate or foreign commerce, or is disseminated by mail, whether it appears in a newspaper, magazine, trade booklet, menu, wine card, leaflet, circular, mailer, book insert, catalog, promotional material, sales pamphlet, or in any written, printed, graphic, or other matter accompanying the bottle, representations made on cases or in any billboard, sign, other outdoor display, public transit card, other periodical literature, publication, or in a radio or television broadcast, or in any other media; except that such term shall not include:

a....any label affixed to any bottle of distilled spirits or container or wine or malt beverages; or any individual covering carton, or other container of the bottle or container which constitute a part of the labeling under federal law and regulations; or

b....any editorial or other reading material (i.e. news release) in any periodical or publication or newspaper for the publication of which no money or valuable consideration is paid or promised, directly or indirectly, by any permittee, and which is not written by or at the direction of the permittee.

Alcoholic Beverages—any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption, and containing more than 1/2 of 1 percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spiritous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout, fruit juices, cider, or wine.

Beverages of High Alcoholic Content—alcoholic beverages containing more than 6 percent alcohol by volume.

Beverages of Low Alcoholic Content—alcoholic beverages containing not more than 6 percent alcohol by volume.

Brewer—any person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through any agency, engages in the making or production of malt beverages.

Bureau—the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury Department.

Commissioner—the Louisiana Commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

Cost to Industry Members—the invoice cost, or the replacement cost, of the merchandise to the industry member, whichever is lower:

a....less all trade discounts except customary discounts for cash and discounts from the state or any governmental agency allowed for the payment of collection of any taxes;

b....plus, in the following order:

i. ...freight charges not otherwise included in the invoice cost or the replacement cost of the merchandise;

ii. .cartage cost which shall be 3/4 of 1 percent of the cost to the industry member after adding freight charges but before adding cartage, any existing tobacco stamp excise tax, and markup;

iii. .any existing tobacco stamp excise tax;

iv. .a markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business which markup, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be 2 percent of the cost to the industry member after adding freight charges, cartage, and any existing tobacco stamp excise tax.

Enhancer—an item used as part of a display and which may be awarded to a customer who shops in a retail outlet voluntarily participating in a contest, offer, promotion, sweepstakes, or advertising or marketing campaign, the object of which is to award the enhancer to a winner thereof.

Exclusive Outlet—the requirement, by agreement or otherwise, that any retail dealer engaged in the sale of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or malt liquors purchase any such products from such person to the exclusion in whole or in part of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons.

Handle—sell, use, distribute, store, consume, or otherwise handle.

Importer—any dealer who imports alcoholic beverages from any state, territory, possession, or foreign country for handling in Louisiana.

Industry Member—any person engaged in business as a distiller, brewer, rectifier, blender or other producer, or as an importer or wholesaler, of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or malt liquors, or as a bottler, or warehouseman and bottler, of distilled spirits, but shall not include an agency of a state or political subdivision thereof, or an officer or employee of such agency.

Malt Beverages or Malt Liquors—beverage made by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction, or combination of both, in potable brewing water, of malted barley with hops, or their parts, or their products, and with or without other malted cereals, and with or without the addition of unmalted or prepared cereals, other carbohydrates, or products prepared therefrom, and with or without the addition of carbon dioxide, and with or without other wholesome products suitable for human food consumption.

Manufacturer—any person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through any agency, engages in the making, blending, rectifying, or other processing of alcoholic beverages in Louisiana or outside the state for shipments to licensed wholesale dealers within the state.

Person—any individual, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, partnership, firm, or any other entity.

Retail Dealer or Retailer—any person who offers for sale, exposes for sale, has in his possession for sale or distribution, or sells alcoholic beverages in any quantity to persons other than licensed wholesale or retail dealers.

Retailer Trade Association - an association or similar designation with a majority of its members holding a state retail alcoholic beverage permit that is registered and in good standing with the Louisiana secretary of state as a non-profit entity who has applied with and received approval from the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)(6) tax exempt organization in good standing.

Social Media Advertisement - any advertisement disseminated by social network services, video sharing sites, blogs, microblogs, links and quick response codes.

Sweepstakes—any program which employs any enhancer(s) that exceed \$155 in value as part of a retail display for any contest, offer, promotion, or advertising or marketing campaign.

Tied House—when any retail dealer engaged in the sale of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or malt liquors is induced to purchase any such products from such person to the exclusion in whole or in part of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or malt liquors sold or offered for sale by other persons through any of the following means:

a....by acquiring or holding after the expiration of any existing license any interest in any license with respect to the premises of the retail dealer;

b....by acquiring any interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the retail dealer in the conduct of his business;

c....by furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling to the retail dealer, any equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services, or other thing of value, subject to such exceptions as the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control shall by regulation prescribe, having due regard for public health, the quantity and value of articles involved, established trade customs not contrary to the public interest and the purposes of this Section;

d....by paying or crediting the retail dealer for any advertising, display, or distribution service;

e....by guaranteeing any loan or the repayment of any financial obligation of the retail dealer;

f. ...by extending to the retail credit; or

g....by requiring the retail dealer to take and dispose of a certain quota of any of such products.

Wholesale Dealer or Wholesaler—any person who sells alcoholic beverages to licensed wholesale dealers or licensed retail dealers exclusively within the state or to any person for delivery beyond the borders of the state and who conducts a bona fide wholesale business and maintains a warehouse or warehouses for the storage and warehousing of alcoholic beverages in the area where domiciled and licensed by the state, and conducts and maintains systematic and regular solicitations, distribution, deliveries, and sales of the alcoholic beverages to licensed retail dealers located within the boundary of each parish and municipality in which the wholesale dealer makes any sale or delivery.

B...Prohibition against Certain Business Practices in the Alcoholic Beverage Industry

1....The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury prohibits exclusive outlet and tied house arrangements with respect to the marketing and sale of beverages of both high and low alcoholic content as authorized by the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act), 27 U.S.C., §205.

2....The bureau's enforcement of this federal law requires Louisiana to have a similar law that imposes similar requirements for similar transactions.

3....The bureau enforces the provisions of the FAA Act prohibiting exclusive outlets and tied house arrangements in the marketing and sale of alcoholic beverages in Louisiana under the authority of R.S. 51:422,

the Louisiana Unfair Sales Law, and R.S. 26:287.A(9) and (10), which provide for additional causes for suspension and revocation of permits.

4....Prohibitions against exclusive outlets and tied house arrangements with respect to the marketing and sale of alcoholic beverages in Louisiana has stabilized the industry and prevented unlawful and unfair inducements for the retail purchase of alcohol and unlawful coercion, bribery, kickback demands, and other unfair and unlawful business practices.

5....It is in the best interest of the state's citizens that fair business dealings and unfettered competition govern the alcohol beverage industry in Louisiana, that it remain an industry dominated by fairness and integrity, and that it be safeguarded against the threat of corrupt and unfair business practices.

C...Marketing and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Louisiana

1....Exclusive outlet and tied house arrangements are unfair inducements to purchase goods or services by wholesalers or retailers, and it is unlawful for any person engaged in business as a distiller, brewer, rectifier, blender, manufacturer, or other producer, or as an importer or wholesaler of distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages or malt liquors, directly or indirectly or through an affiliate, to have exclusive outlet or tied house arrangements.

2....Exceptions

a....Equipment

i. ...In order to provide proper dispensing of alcoholic beverages by retail dealers, industry members may provide, without charge, coil cleaning service, tap markers which show brand, and tapping equipment such as rods, vents, taps, hoses, washers, couplings, vent tongues, and check valves.

ii. ...Accessories such as carbon dioxide gas tanks, regulators, and other draught equipment accessories with a reasonable open market price of more than \$5 but less than \$200 per item must be sold to retailers at a price no less than the cost to the industry member as defined herein. Such sales shall be made for cash only.

iii. ...Draught equipment accessories with a reasonable open market value of \$200 or more per item are not included under this exception.

b....Inside Signs

i. ...An industry member may furnish, give, rent, loan, or sell to a retailer inside signs that bear advertising matter. Inside signs include such things as mechanical devices, illuminated devices, clocks, neon signs, and other devices that are designed for permanent use in a retail account. These items may be furnished to an industry member if the total value of each sign in use at any one time does not exceed \$350 to any one retail establishment, including all expenses incurred directly or indirectly by any industry member in connection with the purchase, manufacture, transportation, and assembly of such items and accessories. The industry member shall not directly or indirectly pay or credit the retailer for displaying such material or any expense incidental to their operation. In determining the value of these items for purposes of the limitation, value shall be the cost attributable to them at the time of their installation in the retail establishment. No retail establishment shall exclusively display inside signs from the same industry member.

ii. ...Display stackers, pricing cards, shelf talkers, rail strips, posters, and other such items constructed of paper, cardboard, and similar materials and which are designed and installed as point-of-sale material for

temporary use in a retail account are not included under this Section and may be provided without limitation. Prior approval of point-of-sale material is not required and will not be given.

iii. .Product displays may be furnished by an industry member to a retailer, provided that the total value of all product displays furnished by an industry member may not exceed \$155 per brand in use at any one time in any one retail establishment. Product display are racks, bins, barrels, casks, shelving, and the like from which alcoholic beverages are displayed or sold. Product display also includes refrigerated coolers which serve as only a temperature-controlled product display for exclusively spirits or liquor. Product displays shall bear conspicuous, substantial, and permanently inscribed or securely affixed advertising matter.

c....Outside Signs. The furnishing of outside signs by an industry member to licensed retail dealers is prohibited. It is unlawful for an industry member to, directly or indirectly, give, rent, loan, sell or in any other manner provide a retail dealer with any form of outside signage except as expressly allowed by the alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations.

i. ...This prohibition shall not be construed to apply to any advertising, branding or labeling artwork that is smaller than, proportionate in size and affixed to any equipment supplied to the holder of a type A, B, or C special event permit holder in accordance with Subsection F of Section 323 of this Chapter.

d....Advertising Specialties, Utility Items, Merchandise, and Supplies

i. ...Trays, coasters, paper napkins, clothing, groceries, snack foods, paper and plastic bags, cups, pitchers, glasses, menu covers, menu sheets, meal checks, match books, ash trays, ice, and other items that are primarily of utility value to a retailer cannot be given away but may be sold to retailers by industry members and the price charged for such items must be no less than the cost to the industry member as defined herein.

ii. ..Other retailer advertising specialties and novelty items, such as foam scrapers, thermometers, litter bags, pencils, bottle openers, balloons, lapel pins, and key rings that bear advertising matter, and are primarily valuable to the retailer as point-of-sale advertising media but have no utility value to the retailer, may be furnished, given, or sold to a retailer if the total cost to any industry member of the retailer advertising specialties furnished, given, or sold in connection with any one retail establishment in any one calendar year does not exceed \$50.

iii. .After the delivery of the retailer advertising specialties with a total cost to an industry member of \$50 has been made by the industry member to a retail establishment during any one calendar year, any future deliveries of such items to that particular retail establishment by such respective industry member during the remainder of the calendar year must be effected only by the sale of the items at their reasonable open market price in the locality where sold. Any items sold, furnished, or given away under this Section must be itemized separately on the industry member's invoice and other records.

iv. .Carbon dioxide gas or ice may be sold to a retailer only if sold at a reasonable open market price in the locality where sold.

e....Sponsorships

i. ...Wholesalers and manufacturers may sponsor events relating to or on the premises of retail dealers if nothing of value is given to retail dealers except as allowed elsewhere in this Section.

ii. ..T-shirts, caps, and similar items may be given to event contestants or patrons of the retail establishment but the total cost of these items may not exceed \$250 per event.

iii. .An industry member shall not sponsor an event on the premises of a retail dealer within 60 days of their last sponsored event.

iv. .Alcoholic beverage sales must be incidental to the event being sponsored.

v....Industry members shall not directly or indirectly require that the sponsor's product be the exclusive product offered for sale at the event.

vi. .A manufacturer or wholesaler may donate alcohol and trophies of nominal value to unlicensed civic, religious, or charitable organizations.

vii. In conjunction with events held on regular licensed retail premises, all restrictions on advertising and signage will remain in full force and effect, except that temporary paper signs and posters may be used inside the premises to advertise the event for not more than 31 days prior to the event. A wholesaler or manufacturer may list the name and address of one or more retail dealers and the date and time of one or more events in a social media advertisement for not more than 31 days prior to the event provided that:

(a). the social media advertisement does not also contain the retail price for any product;

(b). the retail dealer shall not provide the industry member with anything of value as a condition to having its business listed in the social media advertisement; and

(c). the wholesaler or manufacturer does not directly or indirectly, incur any cost or expend anything of value in connection with the social media advertisement.

f. ...Trade Calls

i. ...Bar spending during trade calls, where the alcohol purchased by a manufacturer or wholesaler for a consumer is consumed on retail licensed premises in the presence of the giver, shall be lawful so long as the state's laws regulating retail establishments such as the legal drinking age, etc., are observed and not more than \$250 is expended during the trade call.

ii. ..No trade calls may occur on college campuses.

iii. .Manufacturers and wholesalers may be accompanied by entertainers, sports figures, and other personalities during trade calls.

iv. .The trade calls may be pre-announced to consumers in the retail account through table tents, posters, and other inside signs.

v....No outside advertising of such events through signs or any media is allowed.

g....Except as otherwise provided by law, the gift of beer, wine or beverage alcohol as a purely social courtesy to unlicensed persons by a manufacturer or wholesaler is not prohibited.

h....Sampling. Beer, wine, or beverage alcohol sampling for the purpose of allowing a customer to taste a brand of beverage alcohol must be conducted on any premises holding a permit as designated in R.S. 26:75.C.(1) and 275.B.(1) in accordance with the following restrictions.

i. ...A retail dealer, wholesaler or manufacturer may furnish the beer, wine, or beverage alcohol to be sampled and the cups to hold the beverages. The wholesaler or manufacturer may also provide and display point-of-sale material in an amount not to exceed \$150 in value. The display materials shall only be placed inside of the facility and shall not block the aisles or other entrances or exits.

ii. ...No retail dealer, wholesaler, or manufacturer shall furnish a sampling of beverage alcohol in a greater quantity than two ounces per brand of beverage alcohol to each individual and no individual shall consume more than two ounces of each brand of beverage alcohol provided at the sampling. The sampling of a beverage alcohol having an alcoholic content of more than 23 percent by volume shall be limited to one-half ounce per serving per individual.

iii. .All samplings shall be limited in duration to one day.

iv. .No more than two samplings per brand of beverage alcohol shall be conducted on the same licensed premises in any month.

v....The retail dealer, wholesaler, or manufacturer shall provide the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control with written notice of the date, time, place, permit number and brand of beverage alcohol to be sampled at least one week prior to the date of the sampling.

vi. .A wholesaler or manufacturer may promote a sampling event by listing the name and address of one or more retail dealers and the date and time of one or more sampling events in a social media advertisement for not more than 31 days prior to the sampling provided that:

(a). the social media advertisement does not also contain the retail price for any product;

(b). the retail dealer shall not provide the industry member with anything of value as a condition to having its business listed in the social media advertisement; and

(c). the wholesaler or manufacturer does not directly or indirectly, incur any cost or expend anything of value in connection with the social media advertisement.

vii. Industry members may use a third-party promotional company to conduct product samplings under the following conditions:

(a). the industry member has a written contractual agreement with the third-party promotional company that clearly defines the scope of the activities to be conducted by the promotional company on behalf of the industry member and the contractual agreement is provided to the office of alcohol and tobacco control prior to any representation by the third-party promotional company on behalf of the licensed industry member;

(b). the third-party promotional company shall comply with all provisions of the alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the provisions of this Section;

(c). violations of the alcoholic beverage control laws or regulations by a third-party promotional company or any of its representatives shall be considered the industry member's act for purposes of penalties or suspension or revocation of the industry member's alcoholic beverage permit;

(d). the third-party promotional company shall not be directly or indirectly owned, created, operated, inappropriately influenced, or controlled by an alcoholic beverage retail dealer licensed by the state of Louisiana or any person holding an interest therein;

(e). the industry member or third-party promotional company shall not give the retail dealer anything of value, unless otherwise allowed in the alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations;

(f)..the name and permit number of the industry member and the name of the third-party promotional company shall be provided on all documents required to be submitted to the office of alcohol and tobacco control by this Section;

(g). the industry member shall ensure that all agents of the third-party promotional company possess valid Louisiana responsible vendor certifications prior to conducting any samplings of alcoholic beverages on the industry member's behalf;

(h). the third-party promotional company shall not offer for sale or solicit any orders for the sale of any alcoholic beverages produced or supplied by the industry member; and

(i)..any sampling conducted by a third-party promotional company on behalf of an industry member shall count as a sampling conducted by the industry member.

i. ...Tubs and Other Single Containers. Tubs, ice chests, and other containers designed to hold single units of product and display them for sale in retail establishments may be furnished by manufacturers and wholesalers, provided that no more than two containers per retail location may be furnished by an industry member and the value of the items furnished shall not exceed \$155.

j. ...Consignment Sales and Returns

i. ...It is unlawful for an industry member to sell, offer for sale, or contract to sell to any retailer, or for any retailer to purchase or contract to purchase any products under the following circumstances:

(a). on consignment;

(b). under conditional sale;

(c). with the privilege of return;

(d). on any basis other than a bona fide sale;

(e). if any part of the sale involves, directly or indirectly, the acquisition of other products from the trade buyer or the agreement to acquire other products from the trade buyer; or

(f)..if the return or exchange of a product is solely because it overstocked or slow-moving.

ii. ..Transactions involving the bona fide return of products for ordinary and usual commercial reasons arising after the product had been sold are not prohibited, but the industry member is under no obligation to accept such returns. "Ordinary and usual commercial reasons" include:

(a). the exchange of product for products that are unmarketable because of product deterioration, leaking containers or damaged labels;

(b). the correction of any discrepancy between products ordered and products delivered within a one-week period; or

(c). products on hand at the time a retail dealer closes a business or terminates business operations, in which case the return may be for cash or credit against outstanding indebtedness. This also includes a

temporary seasonal event or temporary shutdown or slowdown where the industry member is able to show that the products are likely to spoil during the off season.

iii. Out-dated product or product that is within 30 days of date code expiration may be exchanged for other products. Products for which there is only a limited seasonal demand, such as holiday decanters and distinctive containers, may only be exchanged for non-distinctive like products.

k...Coupons and Rebates. Alcoholic Beverages of High Alcoholic Content, excluding Malt Beverages. Except as otherwise provided by law, coupon and rebate offers, promotions or marketing campaign of alcoholic beverages of high alcoholic content, excluding malt beverages, are allowed in accordance with the following restrictions.

i. ...Any coupon or rebate offer, promotion, or marketing campaign must be redeemable directly by the manufacturer or a third-party, including but not limited to, a clearinghouse retained by the manufacturer at its sole expense.

ii. ..No retailer can be required to participate in any offer, promotion, or marketing campaign.

iii. .No retailer can be required to bear any of the costs associated with any offer, promotion, or marketing campaign.

iv. .No one under the legal drinking age during the time of the offer, promotion or marketing campaign may participate in any offer, promotion, or marketing campaign.

v....All coupon or rebate offers, promotions, and marketing campaigns must be for a specified time not to exceed 90 days from the first date on which such offers may be redeemable.

vi. .No coupon or rebate offer, promotion, or marketing campaign may result in any sale of alcoholic beverages for a price of less than 6 percent above the invoice cost.

l. ...Coupons and Rebates: Malt Beverages of Not More than or More than 6 Percent Alcohol by Volume. Except as otherwise provided by law, coupon and rebate offers, promotions or marketing campaigns of malt beverages of not more than or more than 6 percent alcohol by volume are allowed with the following restrictions.

i. ...Instantly Redeemable Coupons (IRCs) shall be prohibited. Coupons and rebates shall only be redeemable by mail.

ii. ..When marketing more than one product, "cross-merchandising" or "cross-promotion", mail-in rebates ("MIRs") shall only be redeemable upon the providing of proof of purchase of all products involved in the coupon or rebate marketing, "cross-merchandising" or "cross-promotion" offer.

iii. .Coupon and rebate values shall be equal to or less than the following:

(a). packages containing no less than 6 and no more than 11 single units, \$1;

(b). packages containing no less that 12 and no more than 17 single units, \$2;

(c). packages containing no less that 18 and no more than 23 single units, \$3;

(d). packages containing no less that 24 or more single units, \$4.

iv. Wholesale or retail dealers of malt beverages shall not incur any cost in connection with any coupon or rebate offers, promotions or marketing campaigns.

m. Enhancers, as defined in this Chapter, may be used as part of a contest, offer, promotion, sweepstakes, or advertising or marketing campaign.

i. ...Items may include ice chests, grills, rafts, and other items not to exceed \$155 in value.

ii. ...Industry members utilizing enhancers must provide either entry forms and a drop box in which all entries must be placed, a mailing address to which entries may be sent, or an Internet or other electronic address where entries may be accepted, and post the date of the official prize drawing.

n....Sweepstakes. Sweepstakes, as defined in this Chapter, may be used as part of a contest, promotion, or advertising or marketing campaign with the following restrictions.

i. ...Enhancers that exceed \$155 in value, such as four-wheel all-terrain vehicles, trips, etc., may be utilized as part of a sweepstakes.

ii. ...Industry members and wholesalers must offer the opportunity to participate in any sweepstakes conducted to the entire retail base which the participating wholesalers serve.

iii. Participation by retailers must be voluntary.

iv. Enhancers cannot be displayed within any retail outlet.

v....Photographs or models of enhancers may only be displayed, provided the photographs or models do not exceed \$155 in value.

vi. Industry members conducting sweepstakes must provide entry forms and a drop box in which all entries must be placed, a mailing address to which entries may be sent, or an Internet or other electronic address where electronic entries may be accepted, and post a date on which the official prize drawing will occur.

vii. Industry members are prohibited from purchasing enhancers from any retail outlet participating in the display or sweepstakes.

viii.----- Retail owners, industry members, and their employees and family members are not eligible to participate in any display or sweepstakes drawing allowed under provisions of this Section.

o....Retail Trade Associations. Industry members may participate in the activities of a retailer-affiliated trade association, as defined in this Section, only in the following ways:

i. ...by advertising in convention publications and/or programs, if the advertising fees are the same rate offered to all other participants at the event;

ii. ...by being an associate member;

iii. ...by renting display booth space if the rental fee is the same as paid by all exhibitors at the event;

iv. ...by purchasing tickets to functions and paying registration fees if the payments or fees are the same as paid by all attendees, participants or exhibitors at the event;

v....by exhibiting their products and offering single serve portions of their products at no cost for immediate consumption on the premises of the exhibition without having to obtain a special event permit;

vi. .all state and parish or municipal excise taxes due shall be paid prior to the provision of any products for consumption at exhibition events;

vii. the industry member shall provide the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control with written notice of the location, date(s) and time(s) it intends to exhibit any product no less than five business days prior to the exhibition; and

viii.----- the industry member's participation with a retailer trade association shall not benefit one or more of the trade association's members to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of the other retail members.

p....Reasonable Retail Entertainment. The furnishing of food and beverages, entertainment and recreation by an industry member to a retail dealer or its owners, officers, members, directors, stockholders, employees, agents, managers, or subsidiaries is prohibited except under all of the following conditions:

i. ...the value of food, beverages, entertainment and recreation shall not exceed \$500 per person on only one occasion per week;

ii. ..the providing industry member must accompany the receiving retail member to the event at which the food, beverages, entertainment and/or recreation are provided;

iii. .in the course of providing food, beverages, entertainment or recreation under this Rule, upper tier industry members may only furnish local transportation;

iv. .food, beverages, recreation and entertainment may also be provided during attendance at a convention, conference, or similar event so long as the primary purpose for the attendance of the retailer at such event is not to receive benefits under this regulation; and

v....each industry member shall keep complete and accurate business records and/or other documents reflecting all expenses incurred for retailer entertainment for two years.

q....Events at Unlicensed Venues. The provisions of R.S. 26:287 and this Section shall not be construed to prohibit an alcoholic beverage manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retail dealer from sponsoring, providing sponsorship signs, promoting or advertising an alcoholic beverage brand or product, or purchasing, displaying, and/or transmitting indoor or outdoor signs or other advertising and marketing products at a premises that does not hold a retail alcoholic beverage permit, or for any event at such premises, by agreement with the owner, operator, promoter, lessee, a party with a right of use, or management company of the unlicensed venue if all alcoholic beverages are sold and/or served at the premises by a person holding a class A-caterer's permit issued in accordance with these regulations and all of the following conditions apply:

i. ...the caterer is engaged to provide food and beverage concession services pursuant to a written agreement with the owner, operator, promoter, lessee or management company of the premises where alcoholic beverages are sold and/or served;

ii. ..the caterer receives no monetary benefit, directly or indirectly by any scheme or device or in any form or degree from the manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer in connection with the provision or purchase of sponsorship, signs, advertising or marketing products from the owner, operator, promoter, lessee, party with a right of use, or management company of the premises. The provision of indoor or outdoor signs or other

advertising or marketing products, including mobile dispensing equipment which display the name, logo, or other branding of an alcoholic beverage manufacturer, or wholesaler pursuant to an advertising or sponsorship agreement with the owner, operator promoter, lessee, a party with a right of use or management company of the premises, and the use of proceeds of a manufacturer's, or wholesaler's, purchase of indoor or outdoor signs or other advertising and marketing products from the owner, operator, promoter, lessee, a party with a right of use or management company of the premises conducting events to enhance or otherwise benefit an event or the venue conducting events shall not be construed to be a direct or indirect monetary benefit to the caterer or any retail dealer located on or around the premises of the event or venue;

iii. .the caterer is not owned, in whole or in part, by the owner, operator, promoter, lessee or management company of the premises, or a subsidiary, agent or manager of the event or premises that is a direct recipient of such monetary benefit as defined in this Subparagraph;

iv. .the owner, operator, promoter, lessee or management company of the premises shall
or in part, by the owner of the premises who is not the direct recipient of such monetary benefit as defined in this Subparagraph; and

v....no part of the cost of an advertisement, sponsorship or promotion authorized by this subparagraph may be charged to or paid by a wholesale dealer unless the wholesaler either contracts directly with the owner, operator, promoter, lessee or management company of the unlicensed premises for the advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion or the wholesaler is a party to the advertising, sponsorship or promotion agreement between the manufacturer and the owner, operator, promoter, lessee or management company of the unlicensed premises.

D...As part of an original and each permit renewal application, every manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer shall certify in writing that the applicant and all persons acting on behalf of the applicant understands and agrees to comply with the market practices regulations provided for by law and these regulations. Specifically, every manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer shall certify in writing that:

1....the applicant understands that manufacturers and/or wholesalers are prohibited from providing a retailer with anything of value unless explicitly enumerated as an exception in the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law or these regulations;

2....manufacturers and wholesalers are prohibited from inducing or otherwise influencing, directly or indirectly, a retailer from selling and/or serving its products to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of products of other manufacturers and/or wholesalers including but not limited to illegally influencing the retailer in any way regarding the quantity or brand of alcoholic beverages bought or sold by a retailer; and retailers are prohibited from accepting or requiring any such inducement or other influence; and

3....if anyone violates the market practices laws and regulations of the state of Louisiana, the United States or any other state, their permit(s) is subject to suspension, revocation and/or assessment of a fine or other penalty provided for by law.

E...Penalty. The commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may seek suspension or revocation of the permit or permits of a violator and may impose such other penalties or administrative remedies against violators as are prescribed by law for violations of the Alcoholic Beverage Code.

AUTHORITY NOTE: *Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:150.*

HISTORICAL NOTE: *Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 4:463 (November 1978), amended LR 5:11 (January 1979), amended by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 17:607 (June 1991), LR 20:671 (June 1994), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 22:116 (February 1996), LR 26:2631 (November 2000), LR 28:1484 (June 2002), LR 31:1344 (June 2005), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 35:89 (January, 2009), LR 38:1286 (May 2012), LR 38:2938 (November 2012), LR 42:66 (January 2016), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 47:1538 (October 2021).*

§319. High Alcoholic Content Beverages—Stocking, Pricing, and Rotating

A...Persons holding valid Louisiana wholesale alcoholic beverage permits, their agents, servants or employees, manufacturers' agents, importers and brokers may price, stock and rotate merchandise at retail premises only to the following extent.

1....Dealers in beverages of more than 6 percent alcohol by volume and in wine coolers containing more than 6 percent alcohol by volume and pre-mixed beverages of any alcoholic content may build and stock displays of their product on the premises of retail dealers. Displays can in no way be part of the dealer's regular shelving. They may restock displays for a maximum period of one month after the initial display has been installed. They may not price the displays. They are prohibited from pricing and stocking shelves on the premises of retail dealers and from affixing security tags. Industry members are granted authority to maintain the quality of their product on retail shelves, provided, that products purchased from other industry members are not altered or disturbed. The act of picking up alcoholic beverages in excess of 6 percent alcohol by volume for credit or exchange from a retail dealer by a wholesale dealer is considered a consignment sale and is therefore specifically prohibited.

2....No wholesale dealer of beverages that are more than 6 percent alcohol by volume shall handle or move any alcoholic beverages delivered to the premises of a retail dealer by a competing wholesale dealer, nor shall a wholesale dealer reset all or any part of the alcoholic beverages situated on the premises of a retail dealer, nor shall a wholesale dealer engage in the initial setting of products into a new store, unless the retail dealer sends notice, by certified mail to the Commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, stating the date, time, and location permit number of the contemplated movement, reset, or initial setting of alcoholic beverages. The addition of new products into the alcoholic beverage section shall not constitute a reset under the provisions of §319. Not less than one week prior to the approved date of such activity, the retail dealer shall mail copies both of the notice and commissioner's written approval, to all wholesale dealers whose products are situated on their premises. The retail dealer shall maintain a list of the names and addresses of the wholesale dealers receiving such notice, and a copy of that list shall be filed with the Commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

3....A wholesale dealer whose products are situated on the premises of a retail dealer must be given the opportunity to participate in any movement or reset of those products, and no retail dealer shall, under any circumstances, exclude a wholesale dealer from such participation. The reset of all or any part of the beverage alcohol situated on the premises of a retail dealer may not occur more than twice during any calendar year. The stocking of cold boxes by a wholesale dealer in a retail dealer's premises is permitted.

4...The spotting of shelves by a wholesale dealer in a retail dealer's premises is prohibited. The act of manually entering delivery or invoice information into the retail dealer's computer system at the time of delivery is prohibited.

5...Except as authorized under §319, employees of a wholesale dealer shall not, in connection with the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages to a retail dealer, provide any services whatsoever to a retail dealer.

B...The Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may seek a suspension or revocation of the permit or permits of a violator and may impose such other penalties or administrative remedies as are prescribed by law for violators of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:287 and R.S. 26:150(A).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 6:734 (December 1980), amended LR 17:609 (June 1991), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 25:311 (February 1999).

§321. Staggering of Expiration Dates

A...In accordance with the authority of R.S. 26:794(B), the expiration dates of retail permits issued by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control shall be staggered in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

B...Purpose. The purpose of this staggering process is to provide for the even distribution of expiration dates of new and existing permits based upon the parish in which the licensed establishment is located. This will allow the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control to concentrate its limited resource to the particular region of the state in which all retail permits are scheduled to expire. The expiration date of retail permits will be easy to determine and thereby assist both state and local enforcement agents, retail and wholesaler dealers in the enforcement of the licensing requirements contained in Title 26. This in turn will reduce the ever-increasing number of delinquent renewal applications filed with this office and eliminate the purchase and resale of alcoholic beverages by unlicensed establishments.

C...New Business Application and Related Fees

1...Beginning February 18, 1998, the expiration date of all retail permits issued pursuant to new-business applications shall have an expiration date to be determined by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control in accordance with Subsection G of this Section.

2...The fee for all such new business permits shall be as set forth in Sections 71 and 271 of Title 26.

D...Renewal of Existing Permits and Related Fees

1...The renewal of an existing permit during this staggering process shall be for a period of not less than seven months nor more than 18 months, which period shall be determined by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control in accordance with Subsection G of this Section.

2...The fee for such a permit shall be determined by a proration of the annual fee as established by Title 26 over the appropriate number of months.

E...Renewal Deadline: Penalties

1....Applications for the renewal of permits issued pursuant to this regulation shall be due in the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control on or before the date of expiration on current permit.

2....The monetary penalties established in Sections 88 and 285 of Title 26 for those permittees who fail to timely file their renewal application shall remain in effect. The permittee shall be charged the delinquency penalty over and above the prorated fee.

F. ..Gross Sales. The payment of an additional permit fee by retailers based on the amount of their gross liquor sales as provided in Section 71 of Title 26 shall continue and shall be assessed on the gross sales made during the preceding calendar year. In renewal permits issued pursuant to this regulation, the additional fee shall be prorated over the appropriate number of months.

G...Expiration Date of Retail Permit. All retail permits issued after February 18, 1998, by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control shall expire in accordance with the following schedule.

Parish Code	Parish Name	Expire Month
1	Acadia	October
2	Allen	March
3	Ascension	January
4	Assumption	November
5	Avoyelles	July
6	Beauregard	March
7	Bienville	September
8	Bossier	September
9	Caddo	September
10	Calcasieu	March
11	Caldwell	December
12	Cameron	March
13	Catahoula	December
14	Claiborne	September
15	Concordia	December
16	DeSoto	September
17	East Baton Rouge	January
18	East Carroll	December
19	East Feliciana	August
20	Evangeline	July
21	Franklin	December
22	Grant	December
23	Iberia	October
24	Iberville	July
25	Jackson	December

26	Jefferson	February
27	Jefferson Davis	March
28	Lafayette	October
29	Lafourche	November
30	LaSalle	December
31	Lincoln	September
32	Livingston	August
33	Madison	December
34	Morehouse	December
35	Natchitoches	December
36	Orleans	May
37	Ouachita	December
38	Plaquemines	April
39	Point Coupee	July
40	Rapides	July
41	Red River	September
42	Richland	December
43	Sabine	September
44	St. Bernard	April
45	St. Charles	April
46	St. Helena	August
47	St. James	April
48	St. John	April
49	St. Landry	July
50	St. Martin	October
51	St. Mary	November
52	St. Tammany	August
53	Tangipahoa	August
54	Tensas	December
55	Terrebonne	November
56	Union	December
57	Vermillion	March
58	Vernon	March
59	Washington	August
60	Webster	September
61	West Baton Rouge	July
62	West Carroll	December
63	West Feliciana	August

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:794.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 12:247 (April 1986), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1318 (July 1998), LR 40:1114 (June 2014).

§323. Regulation XI—Fairs, Festivals and Special Events

A...For purposes of this regulation, special events are defined as events, held at any location, where alcoholic beverages are served as an incidental part of the event for payment rendered or are supplied as a part of a general admission or other type fee.

B...For such events, this office will issue a special temporary retail alcoholic beverage permit. These permits authorize alcoholic beverages to be sold, served and/or supplied at the special event for a maximum duration of three consecutive days only, but wholesalers may deliver alcoholic beverages to the event location up to 2 days prior to the effective date of the permit. No more than 12 such permits shall be issued to any one person, organization or entity within a single calendar year.

1....There shall be three types of temporary alcoholic beverage permits—Type A, Type B and Type C.

a....Type A permits will be issued only to non-profit organizations with tax exempt status under the United States Internal Revenue Code, Sections 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(8). To qualify for this permit, applicants must submit written proof of their tax exempt status, a copy of a local permit or letter from the local governing authority granting their permission to sell alcoholic beverages, a valid lease, contract or written permission of the owner of the property upon which the event is to be held if the property is not owned by the applicant and a completed, notarized application form. Type A permits shall be issued without charge by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

b....Type B permits will be issued only to non-profit organizations which are able to provide some type of written proof of their non-profit status, but are unable to show written proof of their tax exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code sections cited above. To qualify for this permit, applicants must submit the same documentation as for Type A permits, substituting the written proof of non-profit status for the written proof of tax exempt status. Applicants for Type B permits will be assessed a \$10 handling fee to cover the cost of processing the application.

c....Type C permits will be issued to persons holding limited events where alcoholic beverages are sold or supplied as part of a general admission or other type fee, but who do not meet the requirements for Type A or Type B temporary permits. To qualify for a Type C temporary permit, applicants must meet the qualifications required of permit holders under R.S. 26:80 and R.S. 26:280 and must submit a copy of a local permit or letter from the local governing authority granting their permission to sell alcoholic beverages, a valid lease or contract with the owner of the property on which the event is to be held if it is not owned by the applicant and a completed, notarized application form. A \$100 fee will be assessed to cover the cost of handling the Type C permit application.

2....Class A—Caterer's permits shall not be utilized in lieu of Special Event permits.

C...The holders of temporary special event permits may return unused product at the conclusion of the event for cash or credit refund.

D...The provisions of R.S. 26:90 and 26:286 shall apply to all special events for which temporary permits are issued under this regulation, and violations are punishable as provided for under the provisions of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes. The provisions of R.S. 26:81 and 26:281 shall not apply to special event permits.

E...The provisions of R.S. 26:287(9) and Regulation IX dealing with unfair business practices shall not apply to the holders of Type A and Type B special event permits, except as provided in Subsection F below, but shall fully apply to the holders of Type C special event permits.

1...Type A special events held on the premises of a class A, B or C retail alcoholic beverage permit holder shall comply with all of the following conditions:

a...the special event permit is applied for and obtained in the name of the non-profit organization;

b...the non-profit organization is not affiliated, either directly or indirectly, with an alcoholic beverage manufacturer or wholesale dealer;

c...the non-profit organization holding the type A special event permit must return or remove all unused alcoholic beverage products at the conclusion of the event. No alcoholic beverage product purchased or otherwise obtained in the name of the non-profit organization or for the purpose of servicing the special event shall be left on the licensed premises at the conclusion of the event;

d....subject to inspection by the commissioner or his agents, the non-profit organization shall document and maintain record of:

i. ...the total amount of alcoholic beverages purchased for the event;

ii. ...the total amount of alcoholic beverages sold or served during the event; and

iii. .the total amount of alcoholic beverages removed or returned at the conclusion of the event;

e....any and all signage, equipment or other items provided by an alcoholic beverage manufacturer or wholesale dealer in relation to the non-profit special event shall be removed from the premises of the retail dealer immediately upon conclusion of the special event;

f. ...the premise's class A, B, or C alcoholic beverage permit was not issued pursuant to R.S. 26:85.1 and R.S. 26:273C;

g....all proceeds generated by or in connection with the event shall be paid to the holder of the type A special event permit;

h....the holder of the class A, B or C retail alcoholic beverage permit shall receive no proceeds, alcoholic beverage products, sponsorship dollars, promotional items or other items of value other than a reasonable rental fee at fair market value; and

i. ...The provisions of R.S. 26:287(9) and Regulation IX dealing with unfair business practices shall apply with respect to the holder of the class A, B or C retail alcoholic beverage permit holder.

F.1.----- When the holder of a special event permit of any type calls upon an industry member to service an event, the industry member must charge the permit holder for all equipment used and services rendered in an amount at least equal to that listed as follows:

- a....labor—at a rate equal to that required as a minimum wage under the Federal Wage and Hour Law;
- b....self contained electric units in which the beer container is refrigerated within the unit—\$25 per day;
- c....electric unit in which the beer container sits outside the cooling unit—\$25 per day;
- d....picnic pumps—\$10 per day or may be sold to the permit holder in accordance with Subsection j below;
- e....tubs—\$10 per day or may be sold to the permit holder in accordance with subsection j. below;
- f. ...cold plates—\$25 per day;
- g....trucks designed to handle packaged beer without refrigeration—\$30 per day;
- h....refrigerated trucks or mobile units such as trailers or other vehicles designed to handle package or draught beer—\$100 per day;
- i. ...cups, ice, additional CO2 gas, gas picnic pumps, tubs and similar supplies and equipment—cost to industry member;
- j. ...alcoholic beverages—at the price available to all other retail dealers in alcoholic beverage;
- k....stages, including labor to erect—\$200 per day; and
- l. ...tents, including labor to erect:
 - i. ...12' x 12' or smaller—\$30 per day;
 - ii. ...larger than 12' x' 12'—\$50 per day.

2....Equipment such as that listed above may not be furnished to regular licensed retail dealers unless the dealer acquires a temporary special event permit. Equipment may not be provided by a wholesaler for functions where no permit is issued but beer is acquired from a retail dealer, such as private parties or receptions.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 17:606 (June 1991), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 34:1634 (August 2008), LR 40:1112 (June 2014).

§324. Wine Producers; Fairs, Festivals, Farmer's Markets and Similar Venues

A...For purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply.

1....Fair, Festival, Farmer's Market or Other Similar Venue—any non-profit, state or local governmental organizational event being held in a limited duration capacity.

2....Wine Producer—the holder of a valid unsuspended wine producers permit, as defined in R.S. 26:2(21).

B...Wine producers may, with local authority, offer for sale and sell directly to consumers at fairs, festivals, farmer's markets and other similar venues under the following terms and/or conditions.

1....Any and all sales at fairs, festivals, farmer's markets and similar venues shall be limited in duration as provided in LAC 55:VII.323.

2....Notwithstanding Paragraph 1 of Subsection B above, if the site of the fair, festival, farmer's market or similar venue is utilized by a state or local governmental entity for purpose of promoting tourism and/or agribusiness, durational limitations provided in LAC 55:VII.323 shall not apply.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:85 and 793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 33:1685 (August 2007).

§325. Caterer's Permits

1....The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may issue a class A-caterer's permit to persons who meet the qualifications and criteria of either Paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

1....Holders of any Class A, B or C liquor or beer retail permit will be allowed to sell and serve alcoholic beverages, on a temporary basis, limited to three days in duration, at events other than on the premises for which the holder's regular permit is issued.

a....This holder of a Class A—Caterer's permit must use the permit in conjunction with their A, B or C liquor and/or beer permit and shall expire at the same time as the regular A, B or C permit.

b....If the regular Class A, B or C permit ceases to be valid for cause, the caterer's permit ceases to be valid.

2....Class B liquor or beer retail permit holders shall be subject to the following terms and/or conditions.

a....Class A—Caterer's permits shall only be issued to holders of a Class B liquor and/or beer retail permit whose primary purpose is the sale of alcoholic beverages.

b....Class B liquor or beer retail permit holders who applied for and obtained a Class A—Caterer's permit prior to August 20, 2008, shall not be subject to Subparagraph a above.

3....Persons who do not otherwise qualify for a retail dealer permit pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:71.1 or R.S. 26:271.2, but who operate a facility with a fully equipped kitchen where food is prepared for the purpose of catering functions, will be allowed to obtain a Class A—Caterer's permit under the following conditions.

a....This holder of a Class A—Caterer's permit must derive 70 percent of their gross annual revenue from the sale of food or food-related product, and 40 percent of the gross revenue per event must be derived from the sale of food or food-related product.

b....This holder of a Class A—Caterer's permit must maintain separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages.

c....Class A—Caterer's permits shall not be used in lieu of Special Event permits.

4....Persons who do not otherwise qualify for a retail dealer permit pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:71.1 or R.S. 26:271.2, but who hold a written concessions agreement to provide food and beverage concession services at any arena, stadium, race track, amphitheater, auditorium, theater, civic center,

convention center, or similar facility that is primarily designed and used for live artistic, theatrical, cultural, educational, charitable, musical, sporting, nationally sanctioned automobile or horse racing or entertainment events will be allowed to obtain a class A-caterer's permit for the premises under all of the following conditions.

a....The permit holder must have a written concession agreement to provide food and beverages concession services from the owner, operator or lessee of the premises. The written concession agreement shall contain an affirmative provision disavowing the right of any party to engage in conduct prohibited by the alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations.

b....The permit holder must not be owned, in whole or in part, by the owner, operator, lessee, subsidiary, agent, or company managing the premises.

c....The permit holder must not own, in whole or part, or manage the premises.

d....The permit holder shall receive no monetary benefit, directly or indirectly, by any scheme or device or in any form or degree from the alcoholic beverage industry including a benefit in the form of capital improvements, furniture, fixtures, equipment or supplies except as provided in Subsection C of this Section, unless otherwise allowed in the alcoholic beverage control laws and regulations. The provision and use of indoor or outdoor signs, or other advertising or marketing products, including mobile dispensing equipment, logo or other branding of an alcoholic beverage manufacturer or wholesaler pursuant to an advertising or sponsorship agreement with the owner, operator, promoter, lessee party with a right of use or management company of the premises, and the use of proceeds of a manufacturer's or wholesaler's purchase of indoor or outdoor signs or other advertising and marketing products or rights from the owner, operator, promoter, lessee, party with a right of use or management company of the premises, shall not be construed to be a direct or indirect monetary benefit to the permit holder.

e....The permit holder shall not receive any direct monetary benefit from advertising, promotional or sponsorship revenues generated by operation of the premises.

f. ...The owner, operator, lessee, subsidiary, agent or company managing the premises nor any alcoholic beverage manufacturer or wholesaler or agent thereof shall not, directly or indirectly, control the quantity or brand of alcoholic beverages bought, sold or served by the holder of the class A-caterer permit.

g....This class A-caterer's permit shall not be utilized to sell, serve or otherwise engage in business as an alcoholic beverage dealer at any premises where the primary purpose is the sale of food or alcoholic beverages, including, but not limited to, a bar, nightclub, restaurant, hotel, bowling alley, pool hall, or dance hall, or any premises that derives 75 percent or more of its gross revenue from the on-premise sale of alcoholic beverages.

B.1. ----- An application for a Class A—Caterer's permit shall be made on forms prescribed by the Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

2....A Class A—Caterer must display the permit on the premises of the event being catered.

3....A Class A—Caterer must only cater events in an area in which the sale of alcoholic beverages has been authorized by local option election and with permission from the local governing authority.

4....A class A—caterer issued under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Subsection A of this Section must provide the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control with written notice of the date, time, and place of each catered event at least one week prior to the date of the event.

5....All alcoholic beverages at a catered event must be dispensed by the holder of the Class A—Caterer's permit or his employee, agent, or servant.

6....Class A—Caterers must comply with the provisions of the Responsible Vendor Program of R.S. 26:931 et seq.

7....The cost of the Class A—Caterer's permit is \$200 per year or any portion thereof; costs shall not be prorated.

8....Class A—Caterer permits shall be renewed annually in accordance with the provisions relative to all other retail permits, specifically R.S. 26:88 and 285 and LAC 55:VII.321.

C...Holders of a caterer's permit must specifically comply with provisions of R.S. 26:90, 26:91, 26:286 and 26:287 in addition to other provisions not exempted; however, exceptions are: when the holder of caterer's permit calls upon an industry member to serve an event; at events other than upon the premises for which the holder's regular permit is issued, the industry member must charge the holder of the caterer's permit for all equipment used and services rendered in an amount at least equal to that listed as follows:

- 1....labor—at a rate equal to that required as a minimum wage under the Federal Wage and Hour Act;
- 2....self contained electric units in which the beer container is refrigerated with the unit—\$25 per day;
- 3....electric unit in which the beer container sits outside the cooling unit—\$25 per day;
- 4....picnic pumps—\$10 per day or may be sold to the permit holder in accordance with Paragraph 9 below;
- 5....tubs—\$10 per day or may be sold to the permit holder in accordance with Paragraph 9 below;
- 6....cold plates—\$25 per day;
- 7....trucks designed to handle packaged beer without refrigeration—\$30 per day;
- 8....refrigerated trucks designed to handle packaged or draught beer or mobile units such as trailers or other vehicles designed to handle package or draught beer—\$100 per day;
- 9.... cups, ice, additional CO2 gas, gas picnic pumps, tubs and similar supplies and equipment—cost to industry member;
- 10..alcoholic beverages—at the price available to all other retail dealers in alcoholic beverages;
- 11..stages, including labor to erect—\$200 per day; and
- 12..tents, including labor to erect:
 - a....12' x 12' or smaller—\$30 per day;
 - b....larger than 12' x' 12'—\$50 per day.

D...Any violation of these regulations or causes enumerated in Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes shall subject the retailer to revocation, suspension, or withholding of his alcoholic beverage permits.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 19:904 (July 1993), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 26:2631 (November 2000), LR 34:1633 (August 2008), LR 41:2689 (December 2015).

§327. Class C-Package Store Retail Alcoholic Beverage Permits

A...Definitions

Batch—any mixture of ingredients or concoction prepared, blended, mixed, or otherwise combined in the preparation of a regulated or alcoholic beverage, as defined by R.S. 26:2 and 241, to be served to patrons in the form of specialty frozen drinks, commonly known as frozen daiquiris.

Batch Freezer—any refrigeration or cooling unit, machine, device or processor of any kind in which a batch, as defined in this Section, of specialty frozen drinks, commonly known as frozen daiquiris, is placed for purposes of transforming the batch into frozen specialty drinks for service to patrons, regardless of whether the refrigeration or cooling unit, machine, device or processor includes a spigot or other mechanism for pouring the specialty frozen drink into single serving closed containers for service to patrons.

B...In order to qualify for a Class C-package store retail alcoholic beverage permit, the applicant must:

- 1....operate a place of business where the sale and service of alcoholic beverages represents more than 50 percent of the business' total annual retail sales revenue;
- 2....not offer to sell, sell, or otherwise distribute motor fuel anywhere on or about the licensed premises;
- 3....sell and serve alcoholic beverages, including frozen specialty alcoholic beverages, in closed containers prepared for transportation and consumption off the licensed premises only;
- 4....maintain a public habitable floor area of no less than 1,000 square feet;
- 5....not allow any person under the age of 18 years to enter, visit, or loiter in or about the licensed premises;
- 6....not employ anyone under the age of 18 years;
- 7....not allow the consumption of any alcoholic beverage for any purpose of reason on or about the licensed premises;
- 8....not permit the mixing, sale, or service of mixed alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises;
- 9....notwithstanding Paragraph 8 above, a Class

C-package store license holder may combine non-alcoholic frozen specialty mixes with factory sealed and packaged alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises for the sole purpose of preparing a batch, as defined in Subsection A of this Section, which batch is placed in a batch freezer, as defined in Subsection A of this Section designed for the dispensing of frozen specialty alcoholic beverages, provided the license holder complies with the following at all times:

- a....the mixing of a batch, as defined in Subsection A above, shall at all times be conducted out of the view of the public;

b....open bottles of manufacturer-packaged alcoholic beverage or any other open alcoholic beverage shall be kept out of view of the public;

c....all frozen specialty drinks shall be dispensed from batch freezer machines into containers affixed with a lid for transportation and consumption by the customer off of the licensed establishment's premises. The use of blenders or similar devices is prohibited;

d....no additional alcoholic beverage shall be added to the batch after the batch is placed into the batch freezer machine. The sale and service of additional "shots" or any other portion of any alcoholic beverage or the introduction of any additional alcohol into a container used for the sale or service of frozen specialty drinks to the public is prohibited;

e....the preparation and/or sale of one or more drinks commonly known as "highballs," "cocktails," or any type of "mixed drink" other than frozen specialty alcoholic beverages, as described and/or defined in this Section, is expressly prohibited on or about the licensed premises.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:71.2B.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 33:1684 (August 2007).

§329. Regulation XII: Participation in Hearing by Video Conference

A...To the extent practicable and if the parties do not object, the commissioner may authorize the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct all or any portion of any hearing authorized by the provisions of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and the regulations promulgated thereunder; unless prohibited by law.

B...Prior to authorizing the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing, the commissioner shall provide the permittee with written notice of his intent to do so. The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the permittee at the address of his place of business as given in his application for the permit and shall be sent not less than ten nor more than thirty calendar days from the scheduled hearing date. When so addressed and mailed, the notice shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the permittee.

C...Any party objecting to the commissioner's authorization of the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct all or any portion of any authorized hearing shall provide the commissioner with written notification of the objection at least five days prior to the scheduled hearing date. Upon receipt of any objection, the commissioner shall not allow the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct any portion of the hearing for which a proper objection was raised. Failure of a permittee to object in writing within at least five calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing date shall conclusively constitute a waiver of any objections.

D...Any use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing shall be done in real-time.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 99.1, 296.1, and 919.1 and Act 88 of the 2011 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 38:1285 (May 2012).

§331. Regulation XIII: Posting of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline

A...All establishments listed in R.S. 15:541.1(A) shall prominently display a poster furnished by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control containing information regarding the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline in all male and female public restrooms located within the premises.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 15:541.1.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 40:1113 (June 2014).

§333. Regulation XIV—Alcoholic Beverage Container Label Registration

A...The purpose of this regulation is to promote the safety and welfare of Louisiana consumers and commerce by prohibiting alcoholic beverage labels that are deceptive or likely to mislead the consumer with regards to the nature of the product or quantity thereof; to ensure that the consumer is provided with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the products, the alcoholic content thereof, the net contents of the package, and the manufacturer or bottler or importer of the product; and to prohibit statements on alcoholic beverage labels that are disparaging of a competitor's products or are false, misleading, obscene, or indecent.

B...No alcoholic beverage manufacturer, supplier, or importer shall sell or ship or deliver for sale or shipment, or otherwise introduce in Louisiana commerce, any distilled spirits, wine, cider, mead, malt beverages, or any other product having an alcohol content of more than 1/2 of 1 percent by volume (unless expressly excepted in R.S. 26:3), unless all the following requirements have been met:

1....the alcoholic beverage manufacturer, supplier, or importer holds a valid manufacturer's permit with the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control;

2....each product is packaged in containers that comply with any applicable standard of fill and casing requirements set out in title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes;

3....each product is labeled in conformity with all requirements of the applicable part of title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

4....each product label has been registered in Louisiana via the electronic submission system approved by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control by a manufacturer holding an active Louisiana manufacturer's permit; and

5....if product label registration with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau is not required, each product label has been approved by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

C...All alcoholic beverage product label registrations shall be renewed annually by June 30 via the electronic submission system approved by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

D...The submission of a certificate of label approval prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau shall constitute satisfactory compliance for the registration of products and labels pursuant to this Section, and such registration shall become effective upon submission of a completed application.

E...No manufacturer licensed in Louisiana shall sell or offer for sale to any wholesaler any alcoholic beverage product that does not have a valid and current label registration with the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

F...No person or entity shall alter, destroy, obliterate, or remove any mark, brand, or label upon distilled spirits, wine, cider, mead, malt beverages, or any other product having an alcohol content of more than 1/2 of 1 percent by volume (unless expressly excepted in R.S. 26:3) held for sale in Louisiana commerce or after shipment therein, except as authorized by federal law or except pursuant to federal regulation authorizing relabeling for purposes of compliance with the requirements of federal or state law or regulation and submitted to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control for advance approval.

G...No retail dealer operating in Louisiana shall receive, sell, or offer for sale any alcoholic beverage product that misrepresents the brand, identity, age or origin of the beverage.

H...All alcoholic beverage brands and registered labels sold or offered for sale in Louisiana must be owned by a manufacturer licensed in Louisiana.

I...Violations of this Section may result in:

- 1....reporting to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau;
- 2....the denial of a Louisiana alcoholic beverage permit; and
- 3....the imposition of any penalty permissible under Louisiana law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:793(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 43:1555 (August 2017).

§335. Direct Shipment of Sparkling Wine or Still Wine to Consumers in Louisiana

A...Any manufacturer, wine producer or retailer of sparkling wine or still wine domiciled outside of Louisiana must obtain a permit from the commissioner as required by R.S. 26:359 prior to engaging in the direct shipment of sparkling wine or still wine to any consumer in Louisiana.

B...Access to Records. In order to determine compliance with R.S. 26:359, all manufacturers, wine producers, and retailers that direct ship sparkling wine or still wine to consumers shall make available to the commissioner all books, invoices, and records concerning the direct shipment of wine to consumers in Louisiana immediately upon request. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- 1....all invoices contained on the packages of wine required by R.S. 26:359(B)(1)(g);
- 2....all oral or written agreements with wholesalers licensed by the state of Louisiana;
- 3....all invoices and other records revealing the labels and brands sold to wholesalers licensed by the state of Louisiana;
- 4....a copy of any and all original applications and renewal applications submitted to the Louisiana Department of Revenue by manufacturers, wine producers and retailers domiciled outside of Louisiana seeking authority to ship sparkling wine or still wine directly to consumers in Louisiana, including any supporting documentation submitted in connection with such applications;

5....a copy of the monthly statements submitted to the Department of Revenue by manufacturers, wine producers and retailers domiciled outside of Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 26:359(D), including any supporting documentation submitted in connection with such monthly statements; and

6....a copy of all records with the transporters of such sparkling wine or still wine pertaining to such shipments to Louisiana consumers.

C...Inspection of Premises. The commissioner may inspect any premise where such sparkling wine or still wine that is sold or shipped directly to consumers in Louisiana are stored, sold or handled. No manufacturer, wine producer, or retailer who ships wine directly to Louisiana consumers may refuse to allow such inspection.

D...Payment of Taxes. Any manufacturer, wine producer, or retailer must timely report and remit all applicable excise and sales and use taxes due to the state of Louisiana. Failure to do so shall subject their permit to penalties as set forth in R.S. 26:96 and R.S. 26:292, including but not limited to suspension or revocation of the permit.

E...Monthly Reports to LDOR. Approved manufacturers, wine producers, or retailers domiciled outside of Louisiana must concurrently provide the commissioner with a copy of the monthly statements submitted to the Department of Revenue pursuant to R.S. 26:359(D), including all supporting documentation.

F...Authorized Recipients/Quantities. Sparkling wine or still wine may only be shipped directly to a consumer 21 years of age or older for their personal consumption. It may not be sold or shipped to a retailer, solicitor, broker, or any other agent of the manufacturer, wine producer, or retailer in the state for resale or distribution. The total amount of sparkling wine or still wine shipped in 750 milliliter bottles shall not exceed 144 per adult person per household address per calendar year.

G...Identification of Shipments. All shipments made by an authorized manufacturer or retailer of sparkling wine or still wines that are shipped directly to any consumer in Louisiana shall be identified as follows.

1....The words “Alcoholic Beverage—Direct Shipment” shall be marked and clearly visible on both the front and back of the package in lettering measuring at least 1/4 inch in height.

2....The words “Unlawful to Sell or Deliver to Anyone under 21 Years of Age” must be clearly visible on the front of the package, in lettering measuring at least 1/4 inch in height.

3....The manufacturer's, wine producer's or retailer's Louisiana ATC permit number and the manufacturer's, wine producer's or retailer's out-of-state license number, if domiciled outside of Louisiana, shall be clearly displayed on the front of the package.

4....All shipments shall have affixed to the exterior packaging a notification to the person making the delivery that a signature of the recipient is required prior to delivery. The notice should be at least 3-inch by 3-inch and contain words similar to the following.

A T T E N T I O N

Courier

(Signature Required)

**Deliver to RECIPIENT address only. No indirect delivery. Disregard any Signature Release.
Recipient MUST be at least 21 years old, and not show signs of intoxication.**

H...Direct Ship Permit Renewals, Penalty. Permits for the direct shipment of wine as required by R.S. 26:359(B)(3) and (4) shall expire every year on December 31. Failure to timely file a renewal permit shall result in the imposition of penalties as provided for by R.S. 26:88 and R.S. 26:285.

I. ...Use of Approved Transporters Only. Approved manufacturers, wine producers, or retailers domiciled outside of Louisiana and manufacturers, wine producers or retailers domiciled inside of Louisiana may only sell or ship wine through transporters who are registered with the commissioner pursuant to R.S. 26:359(D)(3). Approved manufacturers, wine producers, or retailers domiciled outside of Louisiana and manufacturers, wine producers or retailers domiciled inside of Louisiana must notify the commissioner within 30 days of any change of transporters utilized.

J. ...Transporters Reporting Obligations. Every transporter of sparkling or still wine for direct shipment into or out of the state shall make and file a monthly report to the commissioner at its office in Baton Rouge, LA on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the calendar month for which the report is made. The report shall give an accurate account of all sparkling and still wine transported by the transporter during the month for which the report is made. Each report shall contain, at a minimum, the following for every shipment:

- 1....date of shipment;
- 2....name of shipper;
- 3....address of shipper;
- 4....name of recipient;
- 5....address of recipient;
- 6....tracking identification number;
- 7....date of delivery;
- 8....total package weight;
- 9....quantity of each shipment; and
- 10..volume of sparkling or still wine shipped (in milliliters or liters).

K...If no shipments were made by a transporter for a month, the transporter must submit a report to the commissioner stating that no such shipments were made.

L. ..Fulfillment house means any location or facility for any in-state or out-of-state entity that handles logistics, including warehousing, packaging, order fulfillment, or shipping services on behalf of the holder of a direct shipper license issued pursuant to Louisiana law. Any manufacturer or wine producer of sparkling

wine or still wine domiciled outside of Louisiana that authorizes a fulfillment house to ship wine on its behalf shall:

1....disclose the fulfillment house authorized to ship wine on behalf of the direct shipper licensee, and provide a copy of the written appointment of the fulfillment house to the direct shipper licensee to the commissioner as a supplement to the direct shipper permit application or any renewal thereof;

2....the direct shipper permit holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the direct shipper's permit application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a fulfillment house, from the licensee's own production;

3....the following form is required to be submitted as part of the direct shipper's permit application and any renewal thereof.

FULFILLMENT HOUSE APPOINTMENT

a. ... Direct Shipper permit holder acknowledges it is in compliance with LAC 55:VII.335 (Direct Shipment of Sparkling Wine or Still Wine to Consumers in Louisiana).

b. ..Please disclose any fulfillment house authorized to ship wine on your behalf:

NAME ---	ADDRESS
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

c....Please provide a copy of the written appointment of the fulfillment house authorized to ship wine on your behalf.

d....The undersigned affirms, under penalty of perjury, that your company only ships wine directly or indirectly through the appointed fulfillment house.

e....The undersigned affirms, under penalty of perjury, that your company only ships wine directly or indirectly that bears a label, properly registered at <http://atc.la.gov/productlabeling>, that is not assigned by the wine producer or manufacturer to a wholesaler licensed in Louisiana for sale by such wholesaler.

f. ...The undersigned affirms, under penalty of perjury, that your company shall not ship either directly or indirectly any product associated with any agreement in which a wholesaler licensed by the state of Louisiana has been granted the right to purchase and to sell any sparkling wine or still wine produced by the manufacturer.

g....The undersigned acknowledges that by January 15, April 15, July 15, and December 15 of each calendar year your company will require that the appointed fulfillment house submit a statement detailing each shipment made to a Louisiana resident to DTCReports@atc.la.gov.

I swear, under penalty of perjury, that all representations made herein are true and correct and, I understand that any misstatement or suppression of fact in an application or accompanying affidavit is ground for denial, withholding, or suspension of a permit in accordance with R.S. 26:84 and R.S. 26:282.

Print Full Name of Authorized Representative

Signature of Authorized Representative

Date

N...A fulfillment house shipping wine on behalf of a direct shipper permit holder is the agent of the direct shipper permit holder and, as such, a direct shipper permit holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the fulfillment house acting on behalf of the permit holder. A fulfillment house that engages in shipping wine into Louisiana on behalf of a direct shipper permit holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and the State, and shall file quarterly reports detailing each shipment due. These quarterly reports shall be submitted by January 15, April 15, July 15, and December 15 of each calendar year to DTCReports@atc.la.gov.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:359.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 43:1556 (August 2017), amended by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, 48:2159 (August 2022).

§337. Online Grocery Pickup

A...Retail dealers shall not operate an online grocery pickup of alcoholic beverage products except where expressly authorized in writing by the commissioner.

B...A retail dealer shall designate a special area for online grocery pickup whereby orders placed online that includes any alcoholic beverage products shall be placed in a bin located within the designated OGP holding area.

C...All online orders containing alcoholic beverage and non-alcoholic beverage items must be segregated whereby all alcoholic beverage products are to be placed in separate bags distinctly labeled "ALCOHOL."

D...A server who is solely responsible for completing online grocery pick-up shall be 21 years of age or older and shall be required to attend an approved server training course prior to employment. Server shall be designated as a curbside associate.

E...A retail dealer shall provide proper training to any and all curbside associate(s). Such training shall require a curbside associate to verify online orders, retrieve purchased products from the bin located in the OGP designated area, and verify proper identification prior to completion of OGP transaction.

F...Server or curbside associate shall make direct contact with customer and verify the customer's age with the customer's identification card which shall on its face establish the age of the person as 21 years old or older and that there is no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification.

G...Retail dealer shall maintain an ATC-approved handheld identification device that shall be utilized by the server or curbside associate to assist in identifying the customer's proper age prior to completion of all OGP orders.

H...The OGP hours shall be limited only during retail dealer's regular hours of operation. Online ordering and pickup shall only be available between 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

I...OGP orders with alcoholic beverage products shall have a minimum total OGP purchase price of \$30 and shall not be comprised solely of alcoholic beverage products.

J...Holder of a class A or class C permit is prohibited from providing OGP services.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 15:541.1.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 43:1557 (August 2017).

CHAPTER 4. ALCOHOL PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS

§401. Digitized Identification Acceptance and Education

A...LA Wallet digitized identification shall be the only digital identification that may be accepted by alcohol and tobacco retailers.

B...Alcohol and tobacco retailers may choose to accept digitized identification or they may still require a physical identification when checking identification.

C...Retailers whom the agency has required to utilize scanners shall still be required to request and scan a physical identification and may not accept digitized identification.

D...Digitized identification may be accepted by establishments provided that all employees have been properly trained prior to acceptance. Establishments which intend to accept digital identification shall conduct their own employee training and provide the following information to all employees prior to acceptance:

1....Hands-off/No-touch. Digitized identification was designed so that anyone validating or verifying the information on the holder's device may do so without handling the device. All interactive features are to be completed by the holder of the device with the digitized identification application and not by the retailer.

2....Validity of Digitized Identification. The validity of digitized identification may easily be determined by the green or red line across the top of the electronic license. This line will read "VALID" or "INVALID", respectively. If the license has not been suspended, revoked, or been determined invalid for any other reason, the word "VALID" shall be displayed in green.

3....Over 21/Under 21 Orientation. The age of the digitized identification holder may be determined by the orientation of the digital identification. For individuals over the age of 21 years old, the license will be displayed horizontally on the holder's electronic device. For individuals under the age of 21 years old, the license will be displayed vertically on the holder's electronic device.

4....Refresh Button. The digitized identification application shall contain a "refresh" button which acts as an interactive safeguard. This button enables the holder of the device to contact the Department of Motor Vehicles and re-validate the license, usually in less than three seconds. The time of the last update will be displayed next to the license, above the refresh button. Retailers are encouraged to require the holder of the digitized identification to refresh their identification to aid in determining authenticity.

5....Security Seal. If the retailer requires further validation of the digitized identification, the retailer may ask the holder of the digitized identification to press and hold their finger on the identification displayed on their device screen to reveal the security seal. Retailers are encouraged to require the holder of the digitized identification to display the security seal to aid in determining authenticity.

6....View Button. If the retailer needs to view the date of birth more clearly to verify, the digitized identification application is equipped with a "view" button which may be activated by the holder of the digitized identification. When the holder activates the "view" button, the device application will then display a larger print version of the holder's identification number, date of birth, endorsements, and restrictions.

7....All other rules and requirements for physical identification still apply for digitized identification.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:922.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 45:74 (January 2019).

§403. Governmental Entity Special Events

LAC 55:VII.403

A...The commissioner shall have the authority to issue alcohol and tobacco special event permits to governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, quasi-governmental development districts, and their agents and assigns. Special event permits issued to governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, and quasi-governmental development districts, shall be classified as Type B Special Events pursuant to R.S. 26:793(A)(1)(c) and LAC 55:VII.323(B)(1)(b). Special event permits issued to the agents and assigns of governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, and quasi-governmental development district shall be classified as Type C Special Events pursuant to R.S. 26:793(A)(1)(d) and LAC 55:VII.323(B)(1)(c). Special event permits issued to governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, quasi-governmental development districts and their agents and assigns shall not be subject to the twelve special event permit per year limitation imposed on non-governmental entities. The agents and assigns of governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, and quasi-governmental development district shall still be restricted to 12 special events for those events wherein they are not acting as an agent or assign of a governmental entities, quasi-governmental entities, or quasi-governmental development district

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:793(A)(4) and R.S. 26:922.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 45:75 (January 2019).

§420. Low Alcohol Content Beverages, Malt Beverages and Ciders—Handling, Stocking, Pricing, and Rotating

LAC 55:VII.420

A...Persons holding valid Louisiana wholesale beverage alcohol permits, their agents, servants or employees, manufacturers' agents, importers and brokers may price, stock and rotate merchandise at retail premises only to the following extent.

1....Dealers in beverages of not more than 6 percent alcohol by volume, malt beverages or ciders may handle, build and stock displays of their product on the premises of retail dealers.

2....All dealers in beverages of not more than 6 percent alcohol by volume, malt beverages and ciders are prohibited from requiring other dealers to provide services including stocking, rotating, and frequency in delivery of product. Wholesale dealers are prohibited from pricing, and affixing security tags on product at a retail outlet.

3....Except as authorized under this Chapter, employees of a wholesale dealer shall not, in connection with the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages to a retail dealer, provide any services whatsoever to a retail dealer.

B...The commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may seek a suspension or revocation of the permit or permits of a violator and may impose such other penalties or administrative remedies as are prescribed by law for violators of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law.

***AUTHORITY NOTE:** Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:922.*

***HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control LR 45:1083 (August 2019).*

CHAPTER 5. RESPONSIBLE VENDOR PROGRAM

§501. Purpose

A...The Responsible Vendor Program is intended to educate vendors and their employees and customers about selling, serving, and consuming beverage alcohol, tobacco, and tobacco products. Chapter 5 relates to the development, establishment, and maintenance of the program.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:702 (April 1998), amended LR 24:1949 (October 1998).

§503. Definitions

A...For purposes of this Chapter, the following terms are defined.

Approved Provider—an individual, unincorporated association, partnership, or corporation approved by the program administrator to provide server or security personnel training courses.

Commissioner—the commissioner of the state Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

Program Administrator—a committee or board of nine persons that shall develop and administer the Responsible Vendor Program.

Responsible Vendor—any vendor who qualifies and maintains certification in the Responsible Vendor Program.

Responsible Vendor Handbook—the handbook that is developed, published, and distributed by the program administrator and approved by the commissioner.

Server—any employee of a vendor, other than security personnel, who is authorized to sell or serve beverage alcohol, tobacco, and tobacco products in the normal course of his or her employment or deals with customers who purchase or consume beverage alcohol, tobacco or tobacco products.

Server Permit—the permit issued to a server or security personnel upon completion of all required server or security personnel training and all refresher courses.

Security Personnel – any person other than a server who monitors the entrance and other areas of an establishment for purposes of identifying underage and intoxicated persons, enforcing establishment rules and regulations and otherwise providing security for the establishment and its customers where alcoholic beverages are the principle commodity sold for consumption on the premises. “Security Personnel” shall not include persons employed by hotels or motels which consist of sleeping rooms, cottages, or cabins unless the person works primarily in an area on the licensed premises of a hotel or motel where the principle commodity sold is alcoholic beverages for consumption on the licensed premises.

Trainer—an individual employed or authorized by an approved training provider to conduct an alcohol server education course wherein the successful completion of the course by the student will result in the issuance of a server permit.

Vendor—any holder of a state Class A—General, Class A—Restaurant, or Class B—Retail permit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1949 (October 1998), amended LR 31:939 (April 2005), LR 39:1827 (July 2013).

§505. Vendors

A...Certification and Enrollment as a Responsible Vendor

1....The vendor shall review and understand the vendor handbook.

2....The vendor shall provide the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control with a completed "vendor affidavit" for enrollment in the program.

3....The vendor shall require all “servers” and “security personnel” to attend an approved server or security personnel training course within 45 days of the first day of employment.

4....The vendor shall pay an annual fee of \$50 per licensed establishment holding a Class A-General, Class A-Restaurant, or Class B-Retail permit for the purpose of funding development and administration of the Responsible Vendor Program.

a....The fee shall be assessed on all new and renewal applications for retail permits to engage in the business of dealing in alcoholic beverages and/or tobacco and tobacco products.

b....The fee shall not be assessed to those parties seeking a Special Event Permit under the provisions of R.S. 26:793(A).

B...Maintaining Certification

1....The vendor shall keep the vendor handbook current with all updates and periodic amendments distributed by the program administrator.

2....The vendor shall provide new employees already licensed under the Responsible Vendor Program with the rules and regulations applicable in the parish or municipality of the establishment's location.

3....The vendor shall maintain server and security personnel training records, which include the name, date of birth, last four digits of Social Security number, and date of hire for all servers and security personnel. The records shall be kept on the licensed premises at all times for inspection by agents of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control or other peace officers.

4....The vendor shall post signs on the licensed premises informing customers of the vendor's policy against selling alcoholic beverages or tobacco products to underage persons if required by law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1949 (October 1998), amended LR 25:879 (May 1999), LR 31:939 (April 2005), LR 39:1827 (July 2013), LR 40:1113 (June 2014).

§507. Servers and Security Personnel

A...Server and security personnel applicants with special needs, such as an inability to read or write in English, hearing impairment, etc., shall contact the approved training provider at least one week before the

alcohol server or security personnel training course to request specific assistance in completing the course. Notwithstanding any other provisions of Chapter 5, the approved provider and the program administrator shall attempt to provide reasonable accommodation when requested in compliance with the state and federal law.

B...Server and Security Personnel Permit

1....Server and security personnel permits shall be valid for four years from the completion of an approved responsible vendor training course.

2....Whenever a server or security personnel is employed in the service of alcohol, their permit and one legal form of picture identification shall be available on the premises for inspection by agents of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control or other peace officers.

3....A server's or security personnel's refusal or failure to make their permit available on the premises for immediate inspection by authorized agents or peace officers shall be evidence of a violation of this Section.

C...Server or Security Personnel Permit Verification. The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control shall maintain a list of currently certified servers and security personnel by name, permit number, and date of birth, so that vendors can verify the validity of the servers' and security personnel's permits.

D...Permit Expiration, Renewal and Lost Permits

1....Every server and security personnel permit shall expire on the last day of the month, four years after the month that the server or security personnel successfully completed the applicable responsible vendor server or security personnel course.

2....To be eligible for renewal of a server or security personnel permit, the server or security personnel shall attend and successfully pass an approved abbreviated renewal responsible vendor course and examination given by an approved provider.

3....Lost permits shall be canceled and a replacement issued by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control after the server or security personnel submits an affidavit of lost permit and a \$5 fee.

E. ...Illegal Possession of a Permit. Any person who falsifies, keeps, or possesses a server permit contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall be guilty of a violation of this Chapter.

F. ...Server and Security Personnel Liability: Penalties, Fines, Suspension, or Revocation of Server or Security Personnel Permit. Notwithstanding any criminal actions taken, the commissioner may issue administrative violations notices to any holder of a server permit for noncompliance with this Chapter or for any violations, attributable to the server or security personnel, of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1950 (October 1998), amended LR 31:939 (April 2005), LR 39:1827 (July 2013).

§509. Training: Provider and Trainers

A...Trainer Certification. Approved providers shall only contract with trainers that have any combination of a minimum of two years of:

1....verified full-time employment in the fields of training, education, law, law enforcement, certified security services, substance abuse rehabilitation, the hospitality, retail industry that involved the sale or service of alcohol or tobacco products; or

2....post-secondary education in the fields of training, education, law, law enforcement, certified security services, substance abuse rehabilitation, the hospitality or retail industry that involved the sale or service of alcohol or tobacco products.

B...Provider Certification

1....Classroom Training Provider: A person or business entity that applies to become an approved provider for alcohol and tobacco server or security personnel classroom training shall submit the following to the program administrator:

a....a completed application form provided by the program administrator;

b....a copy of the lesson plans, audio, visual, and printed materials provided as part of the alcohol server training course;

c....a copy of the examinations;

d....the names, date of birth, last four digits of Social Security numbers, addresses and phone numbers, and educational and employment backgrounds of all trainers to be used in teaching the course; and

e....notification of any changes within 30 days of hiring, contracting with, or termination of any trainers.

2....Computer-Based Training Provider. A person or business entity that applies to become an approved provider for alcohol and tobacco server computer based education shall submit the following to the program administrator:

a....a completed application forms provided by the program administrator;

b....the names, dates of birth, last four digits of Social Security numbers, addresses and phone numbers, and educational and employment backgrounds of all persons engaged in the development/creation of the online (computer-based) training course;

c....a copy of the complete online (computer-based) alcohol and/or tobacco server training course;

i. ...the presentation and course progress platform used by a computer-based provider must be reviewed and approved by the program administrator to ensure that the course of instruction contains all topics required by the mandatory curriculum;

d....a copy of the examination and item bank;

e....verification that the security measures implemented and maintained by the provider meet state and federal standards for the transmission and protection of personal identification information and financial information of individuals accessing the website;

f. ...a detailed description of the provider's system to verify a student's identity;

g....approved providers for computer-based training shall make a representative available to provide information and/or technical support during standard business hours via the internet, telephone, or other method as approved by the program administrator;

h....approved providers for computer-based training must submit to audits by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control for the purpose of ensuring compliance and to review and examine the following:

i. ...number of server courses that have been issued by the provider;

ii. ...security measures taken in relation to the course examination;

iii. ...procedures used to score the course examination;

iv. ...size of the examination bank to generate examination questions;

v....methodology used to translate the course and examination in multiple languages and the name and qualifications of the translator service provider;

vi. ...integrity of the program data generated and stored by the approved provider;

vii. program's data handling, reporting and archiving capacities, policies and procedures;

viii.----- approved provider's anti-discrimination policy and procedures;

i. ...access to the provider's web address and secured portal must be made available to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and the entire course of instruction offered to servers must be provided free of charge to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control;

j. ...notification within 30 days of any changes in the provider's ownership or system operations;

k....approved classroom training providers shall obtain approval to become a computer-based provider by submitting a separate application and all additional information required in this section;

l. ...computer-based training providers are exempt from the provisions of LAC55:VII.511.K requiring seven days notice of scheduling courses;

m. ...computer-based training providers shall adhere to the provisions of LAC55.VII.509.E.1 requiring submission of class rosters within 10 days of any training course.

3....After the program content or method of presentation has been approved by the program administrator, the provider shall notify and obtain approval of any changes from the program administrator.

C...the alcohol and tobacco server and security personnel permits issued to students who successfully complete the server and security personnel training programs shall be obtained from the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control or its designee.

D...Denial or Recision of Program Approval

1....The program administrator may deny or rescind approval of any program if any of the following is found:

a....the program does not meet the minimum course standards set out in Chapter 5;

b....the Application for Program Certification is not correct or complete;

c....any trainer has been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor related to theft, fraud, or misrepresentation and it has been less than three years since the discharge of the sentence imposed as a result of the conviction; or

d....any trainer has been convicted of operating a vehicle while intoxicated at the time they were employed as a trainer and it has been less than one year since the discharge of the sentence imposed as a result of the conviction.

2....Within 10 days after receipt of the notice that the program approval has been denied or rescinded, the applicant has the right to request a hearing before the program administrator.

3....If the applicant fails to request a hearing, the right to a hearing is waived and the program administrator's decision is final.

4....The notice that the program approval has been denied or rescinded shall be served by either certified mail or personal service at the applicant's main office to any adult agent or employee or to its registered agent.

E. ...Provider and Trainer Records: Rights of Inspection

1....Within 10 days of any training course, the approved provider shall submit to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control a report of the server or security personnel training that includes the following:

a....the name, last four digits of Social Security number, permit number, address, telephone number, and date of birth of each student that completed the training course and passed the required examination;

b....the name of the trainer or training provider that provided the course and the trainer's signature and verification that each student listed has successfully completed the approved course on the date indicated and any other facts as the program administrator or agents or employees of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may require.

2....Copies of the examinations and permits shall be kept for four years from the date of issue at the approved provider's place of business available for inspection and copying by agents or employees of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

3....The approved provider shall maintain for four years from the date the class was conducted, the course information, which includes the class location, date, and time; trainer's name; and the student's names, last four digits of Social Security number and permit number. These records shall be maintained at the approved provider's place of business available for inspection and copying by agents or employees of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

F. ...Approved Provider Minimum Course Standards. To be certified to issue a server or security personnel permit, the provider's course of instruction must include the subject areas specified in R.S. 26:933(C) in accordance with LAC 55:VII.511.

G...Approved Server and Security Personnel Training Course Fees. Approved providers may charge fees for the cost of conducting the approved server or security personnel training courses. The fees for classroom or computer-based instruction and examination shall be approved by the program administrator and the commissioner and may not exceed \$25.

H...Sanctions against Approved Providers and Trainers. Any approved provider or trainer who violates any of the provisions of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes or any of the requirements of Chapter 5 shall:

1....for a first offense receive a notice of intended suspension or revocation of the program administrator's certification or authorization, with 30 days allowed to correct any violations. If the violation is rectified no further action will be taken;

2....if the violation is not rectified or a second violation by the provider or their trainer occurs, the program administrator or their designee shall suspend approval and certification of the provider or trainer for a period not to exceed six months. Before the suspension will be lifted, the provider or trainer shall correct all violations;

3....the program administrator or their designee may increase sanctions based on successive violations within a two-year period. Numerous violations within a two-year period may indicate disregard for the law or failure to provide an acceptable responsible vendor server or security personnel program so as to warrant cancellation of the certification of either the provider or their trainer.

I. ...Approved Provider Responsible for Acts of Trainers. The program administrator may hold a provider responsible for any act or omission of the provider's program, personnel, trainers, or representatives that violate any law or administrative rule pertaining to approved providers' privileges.

J. ...Prohibited Conduct. No approved provider or authorized trainer shall:

1....make any false or misleading statement to induce or prevent the program administrator's actions;

2....falsify, alter or otherwise tamper with responsible vendor server or security personnel permits or records;

3....permit a student to refer to any written material or have a discussion with another person during the exam unless the instructor authorizes the student to use an interpreter;

4....permit any student to drink alcoholic beverages or to be under the influence of intoxicants during the course presentation or examination, including breaks;

5....drink alcoholic beverages or be under the influence of intoxicants during the course presentation or examination, including breaks;

6....prohibit, interfere, or fail to assist the program administrator or their designee with scheduling or attendance of on-site observations.

K...Approved Provider and Trainer Advertising and Promotion Standards

1....Approved provider and trainer advertising related to the responsible vendor server and security personnel training courses shall include:

a....the approved provider's or trainer's telephone number and cancellation policy;

b....the total amount of course time that includes instruction, examination and breaks;

c....a statement that students shall attend the entire course before taking the examination.

2....Advertising shall not suggest that the state of Louisiana, the program administrator, or any state agency endorses or recommends the approved provider's program to the exclusion of any other program.

3....Upon request, the approved provider or trainer shall give the program administrator copies of the program publications, brochures, pamphlets, scripts, etc. or any other representation of advertising materials related to the program.

4....An approved training provider or trainer must have records available to support all advertising claims or representations.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1950 (October 1998), amended LR 31:939 (April 2005), LR 39:1828 (July 2013), LR 40:1114 (June 2014).

§511. Responsible Vendor Program Minimum Course Standards

A...Classroom Instruction

1....Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Classroom Training—must include at least two hours of classroom instruction, exclusive of breaks and examination time, presented in a continuous block of instruction. Classes shall be limited to no more than one 10-minute break per hour.

2....Tobacco Products—must include at least one hour of classroom instruction, exclusive of breaks and examination time, presented in a continuous block of instruction.

B...Computer Based Instruction

1....Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Products Online Training—must include:

a....A secure log in and data transfer process to ensure security:

i. ...a unique log in is required for each server or security personnel that only allows that server or security personnel to access course and exam;

ii. ...server or security personnel shall not be able to modify first name and last name on user profile;

iii. .server or security personnel provides data required by the ATC to issue permits;

iv. .encryption, secure socket layer (SSL) or like, for personal information data transfer between website forms and database;

b....course and exam access information is provided to server or security personnel via email and/or directly after point of purchase;

c....online course shall automatically log users out after a minimum of 30 minutes of inactivity. Server or security personnel must be able to start where they left off;

d....online course shall provide a minimum of two hours of course instruction;

e....linear navigation requires participant to view all modules in course. Each the screen or module must be completed before proceeding to the next;

f. ...servers or security personnel cannot take the exam until the course has been fully completed;

g....a provider shall take extra measures to ensure to deter fraud and verify the identity of each student. Ways to prevent fraudulent course and test taking shall include, but are not limited to:

i. ...obtaining the log-in and log-off times;

ii. ...discontinuing an examination if it stays idle after a minimum period of 10 minutes of inactivity;

iii. ...asking each student personal identifying questions:

a). ...the server or security personnel must be asked a minimum of ten personal identifying questions before starting the exam;

b). ...server or security personnel must answer correctly a minimum of 5 randomly selected personal validation questions throughout the exam;

h....exam must be completed in one sitting. If Server or security personnel logs out, server must start over at the beginning of the exam;

i. ...the time allotted to take the examination shall not exceed 90 minutes;

j. ...if the time limit is exceeded or personal validation questions are answered incorrectly, the exam shall be reset and server must start over at the beginning of the exam;

k....server or security personnel must enter same exam access information to restart exam after exit;

l. ...server or security personnel will be allowed two exits from the exam before being locked out. The provider shall take sufficient measures to allow a student to re-access a previously started exam in the case of inadvertent logout;

m. ...approved providers must rotate the exam questions on a regularly scheduled basis to ensure exam security and validity;

n....the exam must include the 10 required Louisiana responsible vendor questions and then a minimum of 15 questions developed by the provider. The exam provider shall provide a bank from which the provider questions are taken which shall have a minimum of three times the number of items as the number of questions on the exam;

o....a server or security personnel must have adequate access to help desk/customer service during standard business hours to resolve technical issues without delaying the flow of instruction or examination;

p....no provider-based advertisements shall appear during the course of instruction and examination.

C...The approved server or security personnel training course shall be presented in its entirety to each student in a language approved by the program administrator.

D...Each server or security personnel training course must include an examination approved by the program administrator, which is administered by the trainer immediately following the course presentation. Students shall take the examination in writing, unless special circumstances require an oral examination. With the approval of the program administrator, the test may be offered in a language best understood by the student, or bilingual trainers may, in response to direct inquiries, clarify test questions using another language. Each student shall correctly answer at least 70 percent of the examination questions. Students who receive

failing scores may be retested once at a time and place to be determined by the trainer. Otherwise, students must repeat the full course for an additional fee.

E...All training facilities shall meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and shall have adequate lighting, seating, easily accessible restrooms, and comfortable room temperature.

F...At the beginning of each server or security personnel training course, the trainer shall give each student:

1....an enrollment agreement that clearly states the obligations of the trainer and student, refund policies, and procedures to terminate enrollment;

2....a notice that a student must complete the course in order to take the examination;

3....a server training and/or a security personnel training workbook, approved by the program administrator, that is current, complete, and accurate. The workbook shall include an outline of the minimum course curriculum, table of contents, titles, subheadings, and page numbers. Physical specifications must meet the following minimum standards:

a.... minimum dimensions of paper size must be 8 1/2 by 11 inches;

b....paper stock, excluding front and back cover, shall be white or near white, and of a quality and weight suitable for reproduction and note-taking with no ink bleed through;

c....type must be a minimum of 11-point in a type style commonly used for textbooks and periodicals;

d....binding must firmly hold the pages together in correct order and be sufficient for use during the course and as a reference;

e....professional printing and typesetting are not required, but reproductions must be clear, readable, and letter quality;

f. ...for ease of reading and adequate room for note-taking, white space must be a minimum of 30 percent per page with the print or copy to be no more than 70 percent of the page.

g....each student must be provided a copy of the applicable training workbook(s), in either paper or electronic format, that the student retains upon completion of server and/or security personnel training course.

G...No server or security personnel training class shall include more than 100 students and students that arrive more than 15 minutes after the class begins shall not be admitted.

H...The classroom presentation must be consistent with the approved program.

I...Discussions must be pertinent to responsible beverage alcohol or tobacco sales, service, and consumption.

J...The program administrator or their designee may attend any class or computer-based course to evaluate conformance with the program certified by the program administrator.

K...At least seven days in advance, the approved provider or their authorized trainers shall give written notice to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control of the date, time, and location of all courses scheduled. The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control shall be notified by phone or fax of course cancellations prior to

the course date except when cancellation cannot be anticipated, in which case notification shall be within three business days of the scheduled course date.

***AUTHORITY NOTE:** Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:931 et seq.*

***HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 31:940 (April 2005), amended LR 39:1828 (July 2013).*

CHAPTER 7. LIVE ENTERTAINMENT

§701. Prohibited Acts

LAC 55:VII.701

A...Notwithstanding any provisions of R.S. 26:90(D) and (E) and R.S. 26:286(D) and (E) to the contrary, live entertainment shall be permitted on any licensed premises except that no permittee shall permit any person to perform acts of or act which permit or simulate:

1....sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, bestiality, oral copulation, flagellation, or any sexual acts which are prohibited by law;

2....the touching, caressing or fondling of the breasts, buttocks, anus or genitals;

3....the displaying of the pubic hair, anus, vulva or genitals.

B...Such live entertainers whose breasts or buttocks are exposed to view shall perform only upon a movable or immovable stage at least 18 inches above the immediate floor level. Any provisions of R.S. 26:90 and R.S. 26:286 to the contrary are hereby suspended.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:793.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LR 20:671 (June 1994).

CHAPTER 8. DIRECT DELIVERY OF ALCOHOL PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS

§801. General Direct Delivery Requirements

A...Prior to any alcohol retailer or third party alcohol delivery service engaging in the delivery of alcoholic beverages, same shall obtain an alcoholic beverage delivery permit from the commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and shall adhere to the following requirements.

1....Only alcoholic beverages intended for personal consumption and delivered in a manufacturer sealed container may be offered for delivery. Manufacturer sealed container as used in this chapter shall mean the original sealed container that is filled with the alcoholic beverage at the permitted facility by the manufacturer as defined in R.S. 26:2(12) and 241(10). The delivery of an open alcoholic beverage container as defined by R.S. 32:300 is prohibited;

2....Delivery shall be permitted only in those areas where the sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted. Delivery shall be prohibited in any area where it has been prohibited by a referendum vote or the local governing authority.

3....Delivery by a retailer shall not extend past the boundaries of the parish where the retailer's permitted establishment is located and shall be made only to a residential or commercial address. Third party delivery radius shall be determined by the parish population. For any parish having a population of less than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census, no alcoholic beverages shall be delivered more than 25 miles from the place of purchase. For any parish having a population of greater than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census, no alcoholic beverages shall be delivered more than 10 miles from the place of purchase.

4....Orders for alcohol delivery of any type may only be accepted and processed if the permitted premises receiving the order has actual physical possession of the alcoholic beverage being ordered on the physical premises at the time the order is accepted and can fulfilled the order from stock on-hand.

5....The alcoholic beverages of all deliveries which are refused by a third party or incapable of being delivered for any reason shall be returned to the place of purchase.

6....Alcohol beverage delivery permit holders must verify that a consumer placing an order for alcohol delivery is of legal drinking age.

7....Alcoholic beverages shall not be delivered:

a....to an address on the campus of any elementary school, secondary school, university, college, technical college, or institute;

b....to any public playground or building used primarily as a church, synagogue, mosque, or public library;

c....outside of the hour that the retailer's physical premises are open to the public;

d....without verifying that the recipient is not visibly intoxicated;

e....without obtaining the signature of the recipient verifying that the receipt of the delivery of alcohol and their age.

8....Alcoholic beverage delivery permit holders shall keep and retain a record of all deliveries of alcoholic beverages for a period of three years from the date of delivery and shall make such records available to the commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, and her agents and assigns, upon request. The record of each delivery shall include:

a....the retail dealers name, address, and permit number;

b....the name of the person who placed the order and the date, time, and method of order;

c....the name of the employee or delivery agent making the delivery and the date, time, and address of the delivery;

d....the type, brand, and quantity of each alcoholic beverage delivered; and

e....the name, date of birth, and signature of the person that received the delivery.

9....Parishes and municipalities may require and issue local direct delivery of alcohol permits similar to those issued by the Commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

10..All persons delivering alcoholic beverages under an alcoholic beverage permit shall be 21 years of age or older, be the permittee or their employee or agents for which the permittee is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099.

11..Persons delivering alcoholic beverages under an alcoholic beverage delivery permit shall refuse delivery and return the alcoholic beverages to the place of purchase if:

a....the recipient does not produce a valid and current form of identification as identified in Paragraph G.5 of this Section;

b....there is reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the recipient's identification;

c....the recipient refuses to sign for the receipt of the delivery; or

d....the recipient is intoxicated.

12..If an alcohol retailer's alcohol permit is revoked, suspended, or lapsed, then that retailer's alcoholic beverage delivery permit shall also be considered to be revoked, suspended, or lapsed and delivery of alcohol beverages shall immediately cease for that particular retailer until permit is deemed valid and current.

13..Third party delivery company or the third party platform shall maintain a commercial general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability endorsement with a minimum coverage amount of \$1,000,000 for the duration of the alcoholic beverage delivery permit and they shall provide proof of coverage to the retail dealer and commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control upon request.

14..The permittee shall require all delivery drivers to maintain vehicle general liability insurance on any and all vehicles permittee or its agent may use for deliveries as required by state law for the duration of the alcoholic beverage delivery permit and they shall provide proof of coverage to the commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control upon request.

15..Class B or class AR retailers who engage the services of third party alcohol delivery service to deliver alcohol for them, must notify the commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control in writing within 10 days of executing or terminating an agreement with a third party alcohol delivery service to deliver alcohol by providing a copy of the agreement and/or termination notice directly to the agency.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:307(E).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 47:80 (January 2021).

§803. Package Store Retail Alcohol Delivery Permit

A...Retailers holding a valid class B retail liquor permit, retailers holding a valid class C retail liquor permit, and retailers holding a valid retail liquor permit that allows for off-premises consumption shall be allowed to apply for, obtain, and maintain a class P retail alcohol delivery permit pursuant to this particular regulation (§803) and they shall adhere to the following requirements in addition to the general requirements otherwise enumerated in this Chapter:

B...The commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco shall collect the initial and annual licensure fee for class P retail alcohol delivery permits in the amount of \$250 and same shall expire and be renewable at the same time as the holder's alcohol permit.

C...Each and every order for the delivery of alcoholic beverages received by a class P retail alcohol delivery permit holder shall include food with each order.

D...All alcohol delivery transactions initiated by a consumer shall be processed, assembled, packaged, and fulfilled at the retailer's permitted physical premises wherein the order was received. All transactions can be processed, assembled, packaged, and fulfilled by the permittee, a W-2 employee of the permittee, a third party, a third party platform, or an authorized agent.

E...Deliveries to consumers shall only be made by the permittee, a W-2 employee of the permittee, a third party, a third party platform, or an authorized agent.

F...Alcoholic beverages shall not be delivered without verifying the identity and age of the recipient by reading a valid state-issued photo identification card, valid military identification card, valid passport of the person, or through the use of a real-time electronic age verification device or application shall be approved by the commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

G...Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the permittee may use electronic means to market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products.

H...The permittee may market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products using electronic means owned, operated, and maintained by a third party, provided that:

1....the permittee maintains ultimate control and responsibility over the sales transaction, the transfer of the physical possession of the alcoholic beverages, and the collection and remittance of all applicable state and local taxes;

2....the permittee retains the sole discretion to determine whether to accept and complete an order or reject it and the permittee, or a W-2 employee of the permittee, reviews, and accepts or rejects each order;

3...the permittee retains the independence to determine which alcoholic beverages are made available through electronic means and which alcoholic beverages are made available for delivery to the consumer either at their licensed physical premises itself or at another address designated by the consumer;

4...the permittee independently sets the price of alcoholic beverages being offered for delivery;

5...any credit or debit card information provided by a consumer to the third party for the purpose of transacting a purchase is automatically directed to the permittee such that the transaction takes place between the consumer and the permittee and the permittee appears as the retail dealer at the time of purchase and the receipt;

6...the permittee, or a W-2 employee of the permittee, shall process at the physical premises that accepted the orders and payments initiated by a consumer;

7...the relationship between the permittee and the third party shall be one of independent contractors and neither party shall be deemed the employee, or joint venture of the other party under any circumstances or for any purposes;

8...the third party shall not deal, handle, sell, offer for sale, or possess for sale alcoholic beverages or process payments for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:307(E).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 47:81 (January 2021).

§805. Restaurant Retail Alcohol Delivery Permit

A...Retailers holding a class AR retail liquor permit shall be allowed to apply for and obtain a class R retail alcohol delivery permit pursuant to this particular regulation (§805) and they shall adhere to the following requirements in addition to the general requirements otherwise enumerated in this Chapter.

B...The commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco shall collect an initial and annual licensure fee for class R retail alcohol delivery permits in the amount of \$250 and same shall expire and be renewable at the same time as the holder's alcohol permit.

C...Only malt beverages, sparkling wine, and still wine, as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241 may be offered for delivery. No alcohol beverages shall be offered for curbside pickup unless otherwise authorized under law, a separate rule, or guidance. All deliveries containing alcoholic beverages shall also include food. Alcohol and food purchased from a class AR retailer for delivery shall be included in its gross average monthly sales figures for purposes ensuring that an AR retailer meets its 50 percent food or food items requirement under R.S. 26:73(C)(1)(a). However, pursuant to R.S. 26:73(C)(2), sparkling or still wine delivered by the bottle in conjunction with food shall not be considered an alcoholic beverage when determining gross revenue for purposes of R.S. 26:73(C)(1)(a).

D...No alcohol shall be delivered more than 10 miles from the place of purchased for any parish having a population greater than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census. Additionally, no alcohol shall be delivered more than 25 miles from the place of purchase for any parish having a population of less than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census.

E. ...All alcohol delivery transactions initiated by a consumer shall be processed, assembled, packaged, and fulfilled at the retailer's permitted physical premises wherein the order was received by the permittee or a W-2 employee of the permittee.

F. ...Deliveries to consumers shall be made by the permittee or agents for which the permittee is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099.

G...At the time of delivery of alcoholic beverages, the permittee shall obtain the recipient's signature and verify the age of the recipient through the use of an electronic age verification device or combination of devices that shall be approved by the commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control. Such devices shall be capable of all of the following:

1....verifying proof of age through technology of a magnetic card reader or an alternative technology capable of verifying proof of age;

2....reading a valid state-issued driver's license, a valid state-issued identification card, a valid military identification card, or a valid passport;

3....storing the recipient's name, age, date of birth, the expiration date of the identification, and the date and time that the identification was scanned.

H...Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the permittee may use electronic means to market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products.

I. ...The permittee may market, receive, and process orders for alcohol products using electronic means owned, operated, and maintained by a third party, provided that:

1....the permittee maintains ultimate control and responsibility over the sales transaction, the transfer of the physical possession of the alcoholic beverages, and the collection and remittance of all applicable state and local taxes;

2....the permittee retains the sole discretion to determine whether to accept and complete an order or reject it and the permittee or agents for which the retailer is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099, shall review and accept or reject each order;

3....the permittee retains the independence to determine which alcoholic beverages are made available through electronic means and which alcoholic beverages are made available for delivery to the consumer at the licensed physical premises itself or at another address designated by the consumer;

4....the permittee independently sets the price of alcoholic beverages being offered for delivery;

5....any credit or debit card information provided by a consumer to the third party for the purpose of transacting a purchase is automatically directed to the permittee such that the transaction takes place between the consumer and the permittee and the permittee appears as the retail dealer at the time of purchase and a receipt;

6....the permittee, or a W-2 employee of the permittee, processes at the physical premises that accepted the order, all payments initiated by a consumer and assembles, packages, and fulfills each order at the same physical premises;

7....deliveries to consumers shall be made by the permittee or agents for which the retailer is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099.

8....the relationship between the permittee and the third party shall be one of independent contractors and neither party shall be deemed the employee, or joint venture of the other party under any circumstances or for any purposes;

9....the third party shall not deal, handle, sell, offer or sale, or possess for sale alcoholic beverages or process payments for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:307(E).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 47:82 (January 2021).

§807. Third Party Alcohol Delivery Service Permit

A...Third party alcohol delivery service companies desiring to deliver alcohol to consumers in connection with a delivery agreement with a retail dealer possessing valid class AR or B retail permits shall first apply for and obtain a class T third party alcohol delivery permit pursuant to this particular regulation (§807) and they shall adhere to the following requirements in addition to the general requirements otherwise enumerated in this chapter:

B...The commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco shall collect an initial and annual fee for third party alcohol delivery service permits in the amount of \$1,500 and same shall expire and be renewable annually from date of first issuance.

C...Third party company or platform may enter into an alcoholic beverage service delivery agreements with retail dealers possessing valid class AR or B retail permits with the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control that provide for the use by the retailer of an internet or mobile application or similar technology platform to facilitate the sale of alcoholic beverages for delivery to consumers for personal consumption and the third party alcohol delivery service permittee may deliver the alcoholic beverages so facilitated to the consumer.

D...Only malt beverages, sparkling wine, and still wine, as defined in R.S. 26:2 and 241 may be offered for delivery by third party delivery companies from the licensed premises of a restaurant Class AR permit holder. Alcoholic beverages as defined by R.S. 26:2(1) and 26:241(1)(a) may be offered for delivery by a third party delivery permittee from the licensed premises of package house-class B permit holder. No alcoholic beverages shall be offered for curbside pickup unless otherwise authorized under the law or a separate rule or guidance. All delivery orders containing alcoholic beverage shall also contain food.

E...No alcohol shall be delivered more than 10 miles from the place of purchased for any parish having a population greater than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census. Additionally, no alcohol shall be delivered more than 25 miles from the place of purchase for any parish having a population of less than 100,000 according to the latest federal decennial census.

F...No alcohol shall be purchased or sold by the third party delivery service. The third party delivery service is prohibited from charging a markup price for alcohol sales, however third party delivery service may charge a reasonable delivery fee. All transactions must be completed by the retail dealer.

G...Third party company or platform shall be licensed to do business in the state of Louisiana, use their own employees or agents for which the third party delivery company or the third party platform is required to file an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or 1099 for delivery, be able to monitor the routes of their employees during deliveries, and conduct screenings and background checks of all employees that will deliver alcoholic beverages.

H...Third party company or platform shall maintain a general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability endorsement in an amount no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence for the duration of every agreement maintained with a retail dealer and they shall provide proof of coverage to every retail dealer with whom they have an agreement and notice to the retail dealer and the commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control if the coverage lapses or is cancelled.

I. ...The retail dealer shall manage and control the sale of alcoholic beverages and shall accept or reject all orders placed for alcoholic beverages through the third party delivery service permittee's internet or mobile application or similar technology, collect and remit all applicable state and local taxes, determine the alcoholic beverages offered for sale through the third party delivery service permittee's internet or mobile application or similar technology, and determine the price at which alcoholic beverages are offered for sale or sold through the third party delivery service permittee's internet or mobile application or similar technology.

1....Any credit or debit card information provided by a consumer to the third party permittee for the purpose of transacting a purchase with a retail permittee shall automatically be directed to the retail permittee to ensure that the retail permittee is:

- a....the retail dealer at the time of purchase;
- b....is shown on the receipt; and
- c....receives the payment from the consumer.

2....A retailer may enter into a contract with a third party for a fixed fee for services, but the fee shall not be based on a percentage of the total receipt as required in R.S. 26:308(E).

3....The retailer is responsible for ensuring that the price of the alcoholic beverage product on the third party application is the same as the price the product is advertised and sold at retail by retail dealer. A contract with a third party shall not dictate the price the retailer sets for the alcoholic beverage product. The retailer and the third party shall comply with the requirements of R.S. 26:150, R.S. 26:153 (C)(3) and R.S. 26:308(C)(12)(b).

4....If the retailer gives good faith notice to the third party of a price discrepancy between the beverage product on the third party application and the product as advertised and sold at retail by retail dealer, the third party is responsible for correcting the error on the third party application within a reasonable time. Good faith compliance with statutory regulation is required as a condition of continued good standing and approval of a class D-T third party alcohol delivery permit.

5....The third party delivery company must notify the retailer in writing that the retailer is prohibited from profit sharing with the third party and is prohibited from paying a percentage of the total receipts for alcoholic beverages as a requirement of any contract with the third party. The retailer and the third party shall comply with the requirements of R.S. 51:411, R.S. 51:1402, and R.S. 51:1405.

J....The third party alcohol delivery service permittee may not markup the price of alcoholic beverages and may not sell or resell alcoholic beverages. The third party delivery company or platform may charge retailer dealers a reasonable delivery fee for the orders delivered by the third party and may act as an agent for the retail dealer in the collection of payments from the sale of alcoholic beverages, but the full amount of each order must be handled in a manner that gives the retail dealer control over the ultimate receipt of the payment from the consumer.

1....At the time of delivery, alcoholic beverages shall be priced at the same or equal price as if offered for sale by the retailer directly from its licensed location.

2....Alcoholic beverages' prices advertised higher than those offered directly by retailers and/or receipts of alcohol beverages for sale listing prices higher than that offered directly by retailers through third party companies or platforms shall be deemed an impermissible mark-up.

K...The third party alcohol delivery service permittee may receive orders and accept payment via the internet or through a mobile application or similar technology.

L...At the time of delivery of alcoholic beverages, the third party alcohol delivery service permittee shall obtain the recipient's signature and verify the age of the recipient through the use of an electronic age verification device or combination of devices that shall be approved by the Commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control. Such devices shall be capable of all of the following:

1....Verifying proof of age through technology of a magnetic card reader or an alternative technology capable of verifying proof of age;

2....Reading a valid state-issued driver's license, a valid state-issued identification card, a valid military identification card, or a valid passport;

3....Storing the recipient's name, age, date of birth, the expiration date of the identification, and the date and time that the identification was scanned;

M..A third party alcohol delivery service permittee who delivers alcoholic beverages, but fails to comply with the provisions of section I immediately above §801(L) and any other applicable rules contained in this chapter, shall be vicariously liable for damages incurred as a result of the failure to comply.

N...Third party alcohol delivery service permittees must maintain and provide the commissioner of Alcohol and Tobacco Control with a list of retailers they have entered into agreements with within 60 days of receiving their permit and at each renewal. An up-to-date version of the retailer list shall be made available upon demand by the commissioner and her agents and assigns.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:307(E).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 47:83 (January 2021), amended LR 48:73 (January 2022).

Part VII. Alcohol and Tobacco Control

Subpart 2. Tobacco

CHAPTER 31. TOBACCO PERMITS

§3101. Definitions

A...For purposes of this Chapter, the following terms are defined.

Brand Family—all styles of cigarettes sold under the same trade mark and differentiated from one another by means of additional modifiers or descriptors, including but not limited to “menthol,” “lights,” kings,” and “100s,” and includes any brand name (alone or in conjunction with any other word), trademark, logo, symbol, motto, selling message, recognizable pattern of colors, or any other indicia of product identification identical or similar to, or identifiable with, a previously known brand of cigarettes.

Dealer—every person who manufactures or purchases cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products for distribution or resale in this state. The term also means any person who imports cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products from any state or foreign country for distribution, sale, or consumption in this state.

Exporter License—permits wholesale dealers with a valid stamping agent designation to engage in interstate business or to affix the tax stamps of another state.

Knowing Violation—the knowing or intentional act of engaging in conduct without a good faith belief that the conduct was consistent with the title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

Manufacturer—anyone engaged in the manufacture, production, or foreign importation of tobacco products who sells to wholesalers.

Person—any natural person, trustee, company, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity.

Purchase—acquisition in any manner, for any consideration. Includes the transport or receipt of product in connection with a purchase.

Retail Dealer—every dealer, other than a wholesale dealer, tobacconist, or manufacturer, who sells or offers for sale cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products, irrespective of quantity or number of sales.

Sale; Sell—any transfer, exchange, or barter in any manner or by any means for any consideration. Includes the distribution or shipment of product in connection with a sale. References to a sale “in” or “into” a state refer to the state of the destination point of the product in the sale, without regard to where title was transferred. References to sale “from” a state refer to the sale of cigarettes that are located in that state to the destination in question without regard to where title was transferred.

Sales Entity Affiliate—an entity that (1) sells cigarettes that it acquires directly from a manufacturer or importer and (2) is affiliated with that manufacturer or importer as established by documentation received directly from that manufacturer or importer to the satisfaction of the attorney general. Entities are affiliated

with each other if one, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the other.

Stamping Agent—a dealer that is authorized to affix tax stamps to packages or other containers of cigarettes pursuant to R.S. 47:843 et seq., or any dealer that is required to pay the excise tax or tobacco tax imposed pursuant to R.S. 47:841 et seq., on cigarettes.

State Directory; Directory—the directory compiled by the attorney general pursuant to R.S. 13:5073, or, when referencing another state’s directory, the directory compiled pursuant to the similar law in that other state.

Tobacconist—any bona fide tobacco retailer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular outlet where 50 percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding 12 months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

Vending Machine—any mechanical, electric, or electronic self-service device that, upon insertion of money, tokens, or any other form of payment, automatically dispenses tobacco products.

Vending Machine Operator—any person who controls the use of one or more vending machines as to the supply of cigarettes or any tobacco products in the machine or the receipts from cigarettes vended through such machines.

Wholesale Dealer—dealers whose principal business is that of a wholesaler, who sells cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products to retail dealers for purpose of resale, who is a bona fide wholesaler, and 50 percent of whose total tobacco sales are to retail stores other than their own or their subsidiaries within Louisiana. Wholesale dealer shall include any person in the state who acquires cigarettes solely for the purpose of resale in vending machines, provided such person services 50 or more cigarette vending machines in Louisiana other than his own, and those Louisiana dealers who were affixing cigarette and tobacco stamps as of January 1, 1974.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:901.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1320 (July 1998), amended LR 38:145 (January 2012), LR 40:1114 (June 2014).

§3103. Identifying Information for Permits

A...Permits

1....An exporter license shall be issued to a wholesale dealer with a valid stamping agent designation if that dealer engages in interstate business or affixes the tax stamps of another state. Such wholesale dealer/stamping agent shall first apply for the license prior to the purchase or possession of unstamped or non-tax paid cigarettes of another state.

2....A retail dealer permit shall be issued to a dealer other than a wholesale dealer, tobacconist, or vending machine operator for each retail outlet where cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products are offered for sale either over the counter or by vending machine.

3....A stamping agent designation shall be issued to a dealer that engages in the business of purchasing unstamped or non-tax paid cigarettes and that meets all the requirements of a wholesale dealer as defined in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 26:906(H) and the provisions of this Chapter.

4....A tobacconist permit shall be issued to a dealer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular outlet where 50 percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding 12 months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes, for each retail outlet where cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products are offered for sale either over the counter or by vending machine.

5....A vending machine operator permit shall be issued to a vending machine operator operating one or more vending machines. Licensed wholesale dealers who operate vending machines shall not be required to obtain a vending machine operator permit.

6....A vending machine permit shall be issued to the vending machine operator or wholesale dealer for each vending machine he operates and such permit shall be affixed to the upper front surface of the vending machine.

7....A wholesale dealer permit shall be issued to a wholesale dealer for each wholesale place of business operated by the wholesale dealer.

B...The following identifying information shall be listed on the face of all retail dealer permits, vending machine operator permits, and wholesale dealer permits:

- 1....the name of the license holder;
- 2....the name and address of the establishment for which the license is obtained;
- 3....the license number;
- 4....the dates of issuance and expiration;
- 5....the amount paid for the license.

C...The following identifying information shall be listed on the face of all vending machine permits:

- 1....the name of the license holder;
- 2....the vending machine operator permit number;
- 3....the vending machine permit number;
- 4....the address for the location of the vending machine;
- 5....the date of expiration.

AUTHORITY NOTE: *Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:902.*

HISTORICAL NOTE: *Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1320 (July 1998), amended LR 38:145 (January 2012), LR 38:2939 (November 2012), LR 40:1115 (June 2014).*

§3105. Additional Information for Licenses: Partnership, Corporation, Limited Liability Company (LLC)

A...In addition to all other information required of an applicant by Title 26, any partnership, corporation, or limited liability company applying for a tobacco license shall provide the written agreement (partnership) or certificate (corporation and LLC) to the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

B...This requirement is waived for any applicant who also has a liquor license with the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, provided the applicant includes the liquor license number on the application.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:906(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1320 (July 1998).

§3107. Expiration of Licenses

A...The expiration of retail dealer permits shall be staggered to expire in accordance with the following schedule.

Parish Code	Parish Name	Expire Month
1	Acadia	October
2	Allen	March
3	Ascension	January
4	Assumption	November
5	Avoyelles	July
6	Beauregard	March
7	Bienville	September
8	Bossier	September
9	Caddo	September
10	Calcasieu	March
11	Caldwell	December
12	Cameron	March
13	Catahoula	December
14	Claiborne	September
15	Concordia	December
16	DeSoto	September
17	East Baton Rouge	January
18	East Carroll	December
19	East Feliciana	August
20	Evangeline	July
21	Franklin	December
22	Grant	December

23	Iberia	October
24	Iberville	July
25	Jackson	December
26	Jefferson	February
27	Jefferson Davis	March
28	Lafayette	October
29	Lafourche	November
30	LaSalle	December
31	Lincoln	September
32	Livingston	August
33	Madison	December
34	Morehouse	December
35	Natchitoches	December
36	Orleans	May
37	Ouachita	December
38	Plaquemines	April
39	Point Coupee	July
40	Rapides	July
41	Red River	September
42	Richland	December
43	Sabine	September
44	St. Bernard	April
45	St. Charles	April
46	St. Helena	August
47	St. James	April
48	St. John	April
49	St. Landry	July
50	St. Martin	October
51	St. Mary	November
52	St. Tammany	August
53	Tangipahoa	August
54	Tensas	December
55	Terrebonne	November
56	Union	December
57	Vermillion	March
58	Vernon	March
59	Washington	August
60	Webster	September
61	West Baton Rouge	July

62	West Carroll	December
63	West Feliciana	August
64	Winn	December

B...All vending machine operator permits shall expire each year on June 30.

C...All vending machine permits shall expire each year on June 30.

D...All wholesale dealer permits shall expire each year on December 31.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:904.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1320 (July 1998), amended LR 38:2940 (November 2012).

§3109. Initial Application and Related Fees

A...Tobacco Permits

1...Except as otherwise provided by law and these regulations, tobacco permits shall be issued for a period of no more than one year.

2...Notwithstanding Paragraph A.1 of this Section, the commissioner may issue tobacco permits which are valid for two years to applicants in good standing with the office of alcohol and tobacco control with the fees for the entire permit period being due upon the submission of the original or renewal application. Obtaining a two year permit shall not be mandatory for qualified applicants. Qualified applicants electing not to obtain a two year certificate shall make application under the provisions of Paragraph A.1 of this Section.

2...For purposes of this Section, good standing shall mean any original or renewal applicant for a tobacco permit who has not been issued a warning, pled or been found guilty of any violations of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and/or the regulations promulgated thereunder more than once during the two year period preceding the original or renewal application date.

B...The fee for a retail dealer permit shall be \$25 per year or any portion thereof, as established in Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

C...The fee for a vending machine operator permit shall be \$75 per year or any portion thereof, as established in Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

D...The fee for a vending machine permit shall be \$5 per machine per year or any portion thereof, as established in Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

E...The fee for a wholesale dealer permit shall be \$75 per year or any portion thereof, as established in Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes

F...Pursuant to Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, the fee for a tobacconist permit shall be \$100 per year or any portion thereof based on the effective rate as of August 15, 2010.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:903.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1321 (July 1998), amended LR 38:145, 146 (January 2012), LR 38:2940 (November 2012).

§3111. Renewal Deadline: Penalties

A...For a renewal application to be timely filed, the application and the appropriate fee must be received by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control on or before the license expiration date.

B...Failure to timely file the renewal application will subject the license holder to the delinquency penalties authorized by R.S. 26:905.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:905.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1322 (July 1998).

§3113. Special Event Permits and Related Fees

A... The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may issue a special event permit for a duration of three consecutive days, with no more than 12 such permits issued to any one person within a single calendar year.

B...The fee for a special event permit shall be \$25.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:923.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 24:1322 (July 1998).

§3115. Age Verification Requirements

A...Before a seller mails, ships, or otherwise delivers cigarettes cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, smokeless tobacco, or any other tobacco product of any kind in connection with a sale, the seller must verify the consumer's age through electronic or written communication.

B...Persons accepting purchase orders for delivery sales may request that prospective consumers provide their e-mail addresses.

C...No retailer may sell or deliver cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, smokeless tobacco, or any other tobacco product of any kind in a retail establishment to any person through any unattended or self-service checkout counter or mechanical device unless the customer submits to a clerk a valid driver's license, selective service card, or other lawful identification that on its face establishes the age of the person as 18 years or older and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity and correctness of the identification prior to approaching the self-checkout counter.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:833.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 31:2035 (August 2005).

§3117. Importation of Cigarettes by Wholesaler Only

A...Cigarettes, as defined in R.S. 26:901, produced or manufactured outside of this state cannot be sold or offered for sale in Louisiana, or shipped or transported into the state except to the holder of a wholesaler's permit. Delivery of cigarettes produced or manufactured outside of this state must be made at the place of business of the wholesaler shown on the wholesaler's permit, and must be received and warehoused by the

wholesaler at that place of business, where such cigarettes must come to rest before delivery is made to any retailer.

B...Pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 26:902 et seq., a wholesale dealer shall not accept delivery of any unstamped cigarettes produced or manufactured outside the state unless such wholesale dealer is also the holder of a valid stamping agent designation and exporter license. Acting within his duties as stamping agent, a wholesale dealer who comes into receipt of such and unstamped package of cigarettes, shall immediately cause the proper affixation of the required stamps to each package of cigarettes.

C...In accordance with R.S. 47:871, no person who is engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes may ship or transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, cigarettes to any consumer in the state. The provisions of this Section shall apply regardless of whether the person engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes is located within or without the state.

D...Any retailer of cigarettes who violates any provision of this Section will be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of \$25,000. Any retailer that sells and ships directly to consumers in Louisiana pursuant to Subsection B of this Section must, on the application for authority to make such shipments filed with the secretary of the Department of Revenue in accordance with Subsection C of this Section, acknowledge in writing the civil penalty established in this Subsection and must consent to the imposition thereof upon violation of this Section. The secretary may initiate and maintain a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of this Section and to recover the civil penalty established in this Subsection, together with all costs and attorney fees incurred by the secretary incidental to any such action.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 26:922.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 31:2036 (August 2005), amended LR 40:1115 (June 2014).

§3119. Participation in Hearing by Video Conference

A...To the extent practicable and if the parties do not object, the commissioner may authorize the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct all or any portion of any hearing authorized by the provisions of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and the regulations promulgated thereunder; unless prohibited by law.

B...Prior to authorizing the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing, the commissioner shall provide the permittee with written notice of his intent to do so. The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the permittee at the address of his place of business as given in his application for the permit and shall be sent not less than 10 nor more than 30 calendar days from the scheduled hearing date. When so addressed and mailed, the notice shall be conclusively presumed to have been received by the permittee.

C...Any party objecting to the commissioner's authorization of the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct all or any portion of any authorized hearing shall provide the commissioner with written notification of the objection at least five days prior to the scheduled hearing date. Upon receipt of any objection, the commissioner shall not allow the use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology to conduct any portion of the hearing for which a

proper objection was raised. Failure of a permittee to object in writing within at least five calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing date shall conclusively constitute a waiver of any objections.

D...Any use of teleconference, video link, or other visual remote communications technology for the conducting of any hearing shall be done in real-time.

***AUTHORITY NOTE:** Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 99.1, 296.1, and 919.1 and Act 88 of the 2011 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.*

***HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Louisiana Department of Revenue, Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, LR 38:1285 (May 2012).*

LAWBOOK PART IV: SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCE MATERIALS

TITLE 13: Part XIII. Master Settlement Agreement - Requirements For Tobacco Product Manufacturers

§5061. Findings and purpose

The Legislature of Louisiana hereby finds and declares that:

(1) Cigarette smoking presents serious public health concerns to the state and to the citizens of this state. The surgeon general has determined that smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, and other serious diseases and that there are hundreds of thousands of tobacco-related deaths in the United States each year. These diseases most often do not appear until many years after the person in question begins smoking.

(2) Cigarette smoking also presents serious financial concerns for the state. Under certain health-care programs, the state may have a legal obligation to provide medical assistance to eligible persons for health conditions associated with cigarette smoking, and those persons may have a legal entitlement to receive such medical assistance.

(3) Under these programs, the state pays millions of dollars each year to provide medical assistance for those persons for health conditions associated with cigarette smoking.

(4) It is the policy of this state that financial burdens imposed on the state by cigarette smoking be borne by tobacco product manufacturers rather than by the state to the extent that such manufacturers either determine to enter into a settlement with the state or are found culpable by the courts.

(5) On November 23, 1998, leading United States tobacco product manufacturers entered into a settlement agreement, entitled the "Master Settlement Agreement", with the state. The Master Settlement Agreement obligates these manufacturers, in return for a release of past, present, and certain future claims against them as described therein, to pay substantial sums to the state, tied in part to their volume of sales; to fund a national foundation devoted to the interests of public health; and to make substantial changes in their advertising and marketing practices and corporate culture, with the intention of reducing underage smoking.

(6) It would be contrary to the policy of this state if tobacco product manufacturers who determine not to enter into such a settlement could use a resulting cost advantage to derive large, short-term profits in the years before liability may arise without ensuring that the state will have an eventual source of recovery from them if they are proven to have acted culpably. It is thus in the interest of the state to require that such manufacturers establish a reserve fund to guarantee a source of compensation and to prevent such manufacturers from deriving large, short-term profits and then becoming judgment-proof before liability may arise.

Acts 1999, No. 721, §1, eff. July 1, 1999.

§5062. Definitions

As used in this Part, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings ascribed to them:

(1) "Adjusted for inflation" means increased in accordance with the formula for inflation adjustment set forth in Exhibit C to the Master Settlement Agreement.

(2) "Affiliate" means a person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another person. Solely for purposes of this definition, the terms "owns", "is owned", and "ownership" mean ownership of an equity interest, or the equivalent thereof, of ten percent or more, and the term "person" means an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons.

(3) "Allocable share" means allocable share as that term is defined in the Master Settlement Agreement.

(4) "Cigarette" means any product that contains nicotine, is intended to be burned or heated under ordinary conditions of use, and consists of or contains:

(a) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any substance not containing tobacco.

(b) Tobacco, in any form, that is functional in the product, which, because of its appearance, the type of tobacco used in the filler, or its packaging and labeling, is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a cigarette.

(c) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in any substance containing tobacco which, because of its appearance, the type of tobacco used in the filler, or its packaging and labeling, is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a cigarette described in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

(d) The term "cigarette" includes "roll-your-own" i.e., any tobacco which, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling, is suitable for use and likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as tobacco for making cigarettes. For purposes of this definition of "cigarette", 0.09 ounces of "roll-your-own" tobacco shall constitute one individual "cigarette".

(5) "Master Settlement Agreement" means the settlement agreement, and related documents, entered into on November 23, 1998, by the state and leading United States tobacco product manufacturers.

(6) "Qualified escrow fund" means an escrow arrangement with a federally or state-chartered financial institution having no affiliation with any tobacco product manufacturer and having assets of at least one billion dollars where such arrangement requires that such financial institution hold the escrowed funds' principal for the benefit of releasing parties and prohibits the tobacco product manufacturer placing the funds into escrow from using, accessing, or directing the use of the funds' principal except as consistent with R.S. 13:5063(C)(2).

(7) "Released claims" means released claims as that term is defined in the Master Settlement Agreement.

(8) "Releasing parties" means releasing parties as that term is defined in the Master Settlement Agreement.

(9) "Tobacco product manufacturer" means an entity that after July 1, 1999, directly, and not exclusively through any affiliate:

(a) Manufactures cigarettes anywhere that such manufacturer intends to be sold in the United States, including cigarettes intended to be sold in the United States through an importer (except where such importer is an original participating manufacturer, as that term is defined in the Master Settlement Agreement, that will be responsible for the payments under the Master Settlement Agreement with respect to such cigarettes as a result of the provisions of subsection II(mm) of the Master Settlement Agreement and that pays the taxes specified in subsection II(z) of the Master Settlement Agreement, and provided that the manufacturer of such cigarettes does not market or advertise such cigarettes in the United States).

(b) Is the first purchaser anywhere for resale in the United States of cigarettes manufactured anywhere that the manufacturer does not intend to be sold in the United States.

(c) Becomes a successor of an entity described in Subparagraph (a) or (b) of this Paragraph.

(d) The term "tobacco product manufacturer" shall not include an affiliate of a tobacco product manufacturer unless such affiliate itself falls within any of Subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this Paragraph.

(10) "Units sold" means the number of individual cigarettes sold in the state by the applicable tobacco product manufacturer, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries, during the year in question, as measured by excise taxes collected by the state on packs, or "roll-your-own" tobacco containers, bearing the excise tax stamp of the state. The Department of Revenue shall adopt such rules as are necessary to ascertain the amount of state excise tax paid on the cigarettes of such tobacco product manufacturer for each year.

Acts 1999, No. 721, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 96, §1, eff. April 17, 2000.

§5063. Requirements

A. Any tobacco product manufacturer selling cigarettes to consumers within the state, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries, after July 1, 1999, shall comply with either Subsection B or C of this Section.

B. The tobacco product manufacturer shall become a participating manufacturer, as that term is defined in section II(jj) of the Master Settlement Agreement, and generally perform its financial obligations under the Master Settlement Agreement.

C.(1) The tobacco product manufacturer shall place into a qualified escrow fund by April fifteenth of the year following the year in question the following amounts, as such amounts are adjusted for inflation:

(a) 1999: \$.0094241 per unit sold after July 1, 1999.

(b) 2000: \$.0104712 per unit sold.

(c) For each of 2001 and 2002: \$.0136125 per unit sold.

(d) For each of 2003 through 2006: \$.0167539 per unit sold.

(e) For each of 2007 and each year thereafter: \$.0188482 per unit sold.

(2) A tobacco product manufacturer that places funds into escrow pursuant to this Subsection shall receive the interest or other appreciation on such funds as earned. Such funds themselves shall be released from escrow only under the following circumstances:

(a) To pay a judgment or settlement on any released claim brought against such tobacco product manufacturer by the state or any releasing party located or residing in the state. Funds shall be released from escrow under this Paragraph in the order in which they were placed into escrow and only to the extent and at the time necessary to make payments required under such judgment or settlement.

(b) To the extent that a tobacco product manufacturer establishes that the amount it was required to place into escrow on account of units sold in the state in a particular year was greater than the Master Settlement Agreement payments, as determined pursuant to section IX(i) of that agreement, including after final determination of all adjustments, that such manufacturer would have been required to make on account of such units sold had it been

a participating manufacturer, the excess shall be released from escrow and revert back to such tobacco product manufacturer; or

(c) To the extent not released from escrow under Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph, funds shall be released from escrow and revert back to such tobacco product manufacturer twenty-five years after the date on which they were placed into escrow.

(3) Each tobacco product manufacturer that elects to place funds into escrow pursuant to this Subsection shall annually certify to the attorney general that it is in compliance with this Subsection. The attorney general may bring a civil action on behalf of the state against any tobacco product manufacturer that fails to place into escrow the funds required under this Section. Any tobacco product manufacturer that fails in any year to place into escrow the funds required under this Section shall:

(a) Be required within fifteen days to place such funds into escrow as shall bring it into compliance with this Section. The court, upon a finding of a violation of this Subsection, may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed five percent of the amount improperly withheld from escrow per day of the violation and in a total amount not to exceed one hundred percent of the original amount improperly withheld from escrow.

(b) In the case of a knowing violation, be required within fifteen days to place such funds into escrow as shall bring it into compliance with this Section. The court, upon a finding of a knowing violation of this Subsection, may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed fifteen percent of the amount improperly withheld from escrow per day of the violation and in a total amount not to exceed three hundred percent of the original amount improperly withheld from escrow.

(c) In the case of a second knowing violation, be prohibited from selling cigarettes to consumers within the state whether directly or through a distributor, retailer, or similar intermediary for a period not to exceed two years.

(4) Each failure to make an annual deposit required under this Subsection shall constitute a separate violation.

Acts 1999, No. 721, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 96, §1, eff. April 17, 2000; Acts 2003, No. 925, §1, eff. July 1, 2003.

Part XIII-A. Master Settlement Agreement - Complementary Procedures

§5071. Findings and purpose

The Legislature of Louisiana finds that violations of R.S. 13:5061 et seq., threaten the integrity of the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, the fiscal soundness of the state, and the public health. The legislature finds that enacting procedural enhancements will help prevent violations and aid the enforcement of R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and thereby safeguard the Master Settlement Agreement, the fiscal soundness of the state, and the public health.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004.

§5072. Definitions

As used in this Part, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings ascribed to them:

(1) "Brand family" means all styles of cigarettes sold under the same trade mark and differentiated from one another by means of additional modifiers or descriptors, including but not limited to "menthol", "lights", "kings", and "100s", and includes any brand name (alone or in conjunction with any other word), trademark, logo, symbol,

motto, selling message, recognizable pattern of colors, or any other indicia of product identification identical or similar to, or identifiable with, a previously known brand of cigarettes.

(2) "Cigarette" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 13:5062 and R.S. 47:842.

(3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control.

(4) "Days" means calendar days unless otherwise specified.

(5) "Dealer" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 47:842.

(6) "Importer" means any person in the United States to whom non-tax-paid cigarettes manufactured in a foreign country are shipped or consigned, any person who removes cigarettes for sale or consumption in the United States from a customs bonded manufacturing warehouse, and any person who smuggles or otherwise unlawfully brings cigarettes into the United States.

(7) "Manufacturer" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 47:842.

(8) "Master Settlement Agreement" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 13:5062.

(9) "Nonparticipating manufacturer" means any tobacco product manufacturer that is not a participating manufacturer.

(10) "Package" means any pack or other container on which a stamp could be applied consistent with and as required by R.S. 47:841 et seq., that contains one or more individual cigarettes for sale. Nothing in this Chapter shall alter any other applicable requirement with respect to the minimum number of cigarettes that may be contained in a pack or other container of cigarettes. References to "package" shall not include a container of multiple packages.

(11) "Participating manufacturer" has the meaning given that term in section II (jj) of the Master Settlement Agreement and all amendments thereto.

(12) "Person" means any natural person, trustee, company, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity.

(13) "Purchase" means acquisition in any manner, for any consideration. The term shall include transporting or receiving product in connection with a purchase.

(14) "Qualified escrow fund" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 13:5062.

(15) "Retailer" means "retail dealer" as provided in R.S. 26:901 and R.S. 47:842.

(16) "Sale" or "sell" means any transfer, exchange, or barter in any manner or by any means for any consideration. The term shall include distributing or shipping product in connection with a sale. References to a sale "in" or "into" a state refer to the state of the destination point of the product in the sale, without regard to where title was transferred. References to sale "from" a state refer to the sale of cigarettes that are located in that state to the destination in question without regard to where title was transferred.

(17) "Sales Entity Affiliate" means an entity that sells cigarettes that it acquires directly from a manufacturer or importer and is affiliated with that manufacturer or importer as established by documentation received directly from that manufacturer or importer to the satisfaction of the attorney general. Entities are affiliated with each other if one, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the other.

(18) "Secretary" means the head of the Department of Revenue, which is the agency responsible for collection of the excise tax on cigarettes.

(19) "Stamping agent" means a dealer that is authorized to affix tax stamps to packages or other containers of cigarettes under R.S. 47:843 et seq. or any dealer that is required to pay the excise tax or tobacco tax imposed pursuant to R.S. 47:841 et seq. on cigarettes.

(20) "State directory" or "directory" means the directory compiled by the attorney general under R.S. 13:5073, or, in the case of reference to another state's directory, the directory compiled under the similar law in that other state.

(21) "Tobacco product manufacturer" has the same meaning as provided in R.S. 13:5062.

(22) "Units sold" has the same meaning as defined in R.S. 13:5062 and shall include (a) cigarettes that are required to be sold in a package bearing a stamp as well as (b) roll-your-own tobacco.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1.

§5073. Certifications; directory; tax stamps

A.(1) Every tobacco product manufacturer whose cigarettes are sold in this state, whether directly or through a distributor, retailer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries, shall execute and deliver on a form prescribed by the attorney general a certification to the secretary and attorney general, no later than the thirtieth day of April each year, certifying under penalty of perjury that, as of the date of such certification, such tobacco product manufacturer either: is a participating manufacturer; or is in full compliance with R.S. 13:5061 et seq., including all installment payments required by R.S. 13:5075(J). For the initial certification submitted no later than the thirtieth of April each year, a manufacturer shall pay to the attorney general a fee of five hundred dollars. The fees generated pursuant to this Section shall be deposited in the Tobacco Settlement Enforcement Fund and used solely and exclusively for purposes of enforcement of the Master Settlement Agreement, pursuant to R.S. 39:98.7.

(2) A participating manufacturer shall include in its certification a list of its brand families. The participating manufacturer shall update such list thirty calendar days prior to any addition to or modification of its brand families by executing and delivering a supplemental certification to the attorney general and the secretary.

(3)(a) A nonparticipating manufacturer shall include in its certification:

(i) A list of all of its current and past brand families and the number of units sold for each brand family that were sold in the state during the preceding calendar year.

(ii) A list of all of its current and past brand families that have been sold in the state at any time during the current calendar year.

(iii) Indicating, by an asterisk, any brand family sold in the state during the preceding calendar year that is no longer being sold in the state as of the date of such certification.

(iv) Identifying by name and address any other manufacturer of such brand families in the preceding or current calendar year.

(v) Any other information required under R.S. 13:5075(I).

(vi) As a condition precedent to being listed and having its brand families listed on the state directory, a manufacturer must certify annually that it holds a valid permit under 26 U.S.C. 5713 and provide a copy of such permit to the attorney general.

(b) The nonparticipating manufacturer shall update such list thirty calendar days prior to any addition to or modification of its brand families by executing and delivering a supplemental certification to the attorney general and the secretary.

(4) In the case of a nonparticipating manufacturer, such certification shall further certify:

(a) That such nonparticipating manufacturer is registered to do business in the state or has appointed a resident agent for service of process and provided notice thereof as required by R.S. 13:5074.

(b) That such nonparticipating manufacturer:

(i) Has established and continues to maintain a qualified escrow fund.

(ii) Has executed a qualified escrow agreement that has been reviewed and approved by the attorney general and that governs the qualified escrow fund.

(c) That such nonparticipating manufacturer is in full compliance with R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and this Part and any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(d)(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the financial institution where the nonparticipating manufacturer has established such qualified escrow fund required pursuant to R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and all regulations promulgated thereto.

(ii) The account number of such qualified escrow fund and any subaccount number for Louisiana.

(iii) The amount such nonparticipating manufacturer placed in such fund for cigarettes sold in the state during the preceding calendar year, the date and amount of each such deposit, and such evidence or verification as may be deemed necessary by the attorney general to confirm the foregoing.

(iv) The amount and date of any withdrawal or transfer of funds the nonparticipating manufacturer made at any time from such fund or from any other qualified escrow fund into which it ever made escrow payments pursuant to R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and all regulations promulgated thereto.

(e) Sufficient information to establish that such nonparticipating manufacturer has posted the appropriate bond or cash equivalent pursuant to R.S. 13:5078.

(f) In the case of a nonparticipating manufacturer located outside of the United States, the nonparticipating manufacturer shall provide a declaration from each of its importers into the United States of any of its brand families to be sold in this state. The declaration shall be on a form prescribed by the attorney general and shall state the following:

(i) The importer accepts joint and several liability with the nonparticipating manufacturer for all obligations to place funds into a qualified escrow fund, for payment of all civil penalties and for payment of all reasonable costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including attorney fees.

(ii) The importer consents to personal jurisdiction in Louisiana for the purposes of claims by the state for any obligation to place funds into a qualified escrow fund, for payment of any civil penalties and for payment of any reasonable costs and expenses of investigation or prosecution, including attorney fees.

(iii) The importer has appointed a registered agent for service of process in Louisiana according to the same requirements as established in this Part for any nonresident or foreign nonparticipating manufacturer that has not yet registered to do business in this state as a foreign corporation or business entity.

(5) A tobacco product manufacturer may not include a brand family in its certification unless:

(a) In the case of a participating manufacturer, said participating manufacturer affirms that the brand family is to be deemed to be its cigarettes for purposes of calculating its payments under the Master Settlement Agreement for the relevant year, in the volume and shares determined pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement.

(b) In the case of a nonparticipating manufacturer, said nonparticipating manufacturer affirms that the brand family is to be deemed to be its cigarettes for purposes of R.S. 13:5061 et seq. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting the right of the state to maintain that a brand family constitutes cigarettes of a different tobacco product manufacturer for purposes of calculating payments under the Master Settlement Agreement or for purposes of R.S. 13:5061 et seq.

(6) Tobacco product manufacturers shall maintain all invoices and documentation of sales and other such information relied upon for such certification for a period of five years, unless otherwise required by law to maintain them for a greater period of time.

(7) Every tobacco product manufacturer shall include in its annual certification a list of the names and addresses of all sales entity affiliates that may transact business in the state on its behalf and shall provide supporting documentation to establish to the satisfaction of the attorney general its status as a "sales entity affiliate" pursuant to R.S. 13:5072.

B. Not later than ninety days after June 25, 2004, the attorney general shall develop and make available for public inspection or publish on its website a directory listing all tobacco product manufacturers that have provided current and accurate certifications conforming to the requirements of Subsection A and all brand families, including country of origin, that are listed in such certifications (the directory), except as noted below.

(1) The attorney general shall not include or retain in such directory the name or brand families of any nonparticipating manufacturer that has failed to provide the required certification or whose certification the secretary or attorney general determines is not in compliance with Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Subsection A, unless the attorney general has determined that such violation has been cured to the satisfaction of the attorney general and the secretary.

(2) Neither a tobacco product manufacturer nor brand family shall be included or retained in the directory if the attorney general concludes, in the case of a nonparticipating manufacturer, that:

(a) Any escrow payment required pursuant to R.S. 13:5061 et seq., by the date due for any quarter for any brand family, whether or not listed by such nonparticipating manufacturer, has not been fully paid into a qualified escrow fund governed by a qualified escrow agreement that has been approved by the attorney general; or

(b) Any outstanding final judgment, including interest thereon, for a violation of R.S. 13:5061 et seq. has not been fully satisfied for such brand family or such manufacturer.

(3) A manufacturer and its brand families may be removed from the state directory if they are removed from the directory of another state based on acts or omissions that, if they had occurred in this state, would be grounds for removal from the state directory under this Section, unless the manufacturer demonstrates that its removal

from the other state's directory was effected without due process. Procedure for removal from the state directory shall be governed by the procedure set forth in R.S. 13:5077(A). A manufacturer that is removed from the state directory under this Subsection shall be eligible for reinstatement upon the earlier of the date on which it cures the violation or is reinstated to the directory in the other state.

(4) Failure to submit complete and accurate reports as required pursuant to R.S. 13:5075 shall result in the manufacturer and its brand families being removed from the state directory under the procedure set forth in R.S. 13:5077(A).

(5) The attorney general shall update the directory as necessary in order to correct mistakes and to list or de-list a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family to keep the directory in conformity with the requirements of this Part. Fifteen days prior to the listing or de-listing of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family, the attorney general shall transmit a notification to every stamping agent.

(6) Every stamping agent shall provide and update as necessary an electronic mail address or facsimile telephone number to the secretary and the attorney general for the purpose of receiving any notifications as may be required by this Part.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) To affix a Louisiana tax stamp to a package or other container of cigarettes of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family not included in the directory.

(2) To sell, offer, or possess for sale, in this state, or import for personal consumption in this state, cigarettes of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family not included in the state directory; or, in the event of cigarettes subject to a de-listing notice described in this Section, sell, offer, or possess for sale, in this state, or import for personal consumption in this state, cigarettes received, imported, or stamped after the date of de-listing from the state directory.

(3) To order, purchase, or offer to purchase cigarettes of a tobacco product manufacturer or brand family identified by the attorney general to be de-listed from the directory, after receipt of the notice described in this Section.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2012, No. 456, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1; Acts 2014, No. 358, §1.

§5074. Agent for service of process

A. Any nonresident or foreign nonparticipating manufacturer that has not registered to do business in the state as a foreign corporation or business entity shall, as a condition precedent to having its brand families included or retained in the directory, appoint and continually engage without interruption the services of an agent in this state to act as agent for the service of process on whom all process, and any action or proceeding against it concerning or arising out of the enforcement of this Part and R.S. 13:5061 et seq., may be served in any manner authorized by law. Such service shall constitute legal and valid service of process on the nonparticipating manufacturer. The nonparticipating manufacturer shall provide the name, address, phone number, and proof of the appointment and availability of such agent to the satisfaction of the secretary and attorney general.

B. The nonparticipating manufacturer shall provide notice to the secretary and attorney general thirty calendar days prior to termination of the authority of an agent and shall further provide proof to the satisfaction of the attorney general of the appointment of a new agent not less than five calendar days prior to the termination of an existing agent appointment. In the event an agent terminates an agency appointment, the nonparticipating

manufacturer shall notify the secretary and the attorney general of said termination within five calendar days and shall include proof to the satisfaction of the attorney general of the appointment of a new agent.

C. Any nonparticipating manufacturer whose cigarettes are sold in this state, who has not appointed and engaged an agent as herein required, shall be deemed to have appointed the secretary of state as such agent, and may be proceeded against in the courts of this state by service of process upon the secretary of state. Such service shall be considered valid service on said nonparticipating manufacturer; however, the appointment of the secretary of state as such agent shall not satisfy the condition precedent for having the brand families of the nonparticipating manufacturer included or retained in the directory.

D. This Section shall be applicable to importers, as defined in this Part, with regard to the appointment and continuous retention of an agent for service of process as well as related notice requirements and obligations detailed in this Section.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1.

§5075. Reporting of information; escrow installments

A. Not later than twenty calendar days after the end of each calendar month, and more frequently if so directed by the secretary or the attorney general, each stamping agent shall submit such information as the secretary and attorney general require to facilitate compliance with this Part, including but not limited to a list by brand family of the total number of cigarettes, or, in the case of roll your own, the equivalent stick count, purchased from tobacco product manufacturers during the previous calendar month or otherwise paid the tax due for such cigarettes. The stamping agent shall maintain and make available to the secretary and the attorney general all invoices and documentation of purchases and sales of all tobacco product manufacturer cigarettes and any other information relied upon in reporting to the secretary and the attorney general for a period of three years.

B. The requirements of Subsection A of this Section shall be satisfied if the stamping agent timely submits to the secretary and attorney general reports required generally under R.S. 47:841 et seq. and this Chapter and certifies that the reports are complete and accurate.

C.(1) Each manufacturer and importer that sells any cigarettes in or into the state shall, within twenty days following the end of the month, file a report on a form to be prescribed by the attorney general and certify that the report is complete and accurate. The report shall contain the following information: (a) The total number of cigarettes sold by that manufacturer or importer in or into the state during that month, identified by name and number of cigarettes. (b) manufacturers of those cigarettes. (c) The brand families of those cigarettes. (d) The purchasers of those cigarettes.

(2) A manufacturer's or importer's report shall include cigarettes sold in or into the state through its sales entity affiliate.

D. The requirements of Subsection C of this Section shall be satisfied and no further report shall be required under this Section with respect to cigarettes if the manufacturer or importer timely submits to the attorney general and secretary the report or reports required to be submitted by it with respect to those cigarettes under 15 U.S.C. 376 to the attorney general and certifies that the reports are complete and accurate.

E. Upon request by the attorney general, a manufacturer or importer shall provide copies of reports filed in other states containing information similar to those provided by Subsections A and C of this Section.

F. Any reports submitted to the secretary or commissioner under R.S. 47:841 et seq. or R.S. 26:901 et seq. shall also be submitted contemporaneously to the attorney general.

G. The secretary is authorized to disclose to the attorney general any information received under this Part and requested by the attorney general for purposes of determining compliance with and enforcing the provisions of this Part. The secretary, attorney general, and commissioner shall share with each other the information received under this Part and may share such information with other federal, state, or local taxing agencies or law enforcement authorities only for purposes of enforcement of this Part, R.S. 13:5061 et seq., or corresponding laws of other states. Additionally, the sharing of information by the secretary under this Chapter shall not constitute a violation of R.S. 47:1508.

H. The attorney general may require at any time from the nonparticipating manufacturer, proof from the financial institution in which such manufacturer has established a qualified escrow fund for the purpose of compliance with R.S. 13:5061 et seq., of the amount of money in such fund, exclusive of interest, the amount and date of each deposit to such fund, and the amount and date of each withdrawal from such fund.

I. In addition to the information required to be submitted pursuant to this Part and R.S. 13:5061 et seq. or R.S. 47:843 et seq., the secretary and the attorney general may require a stamping agent or tobacco product manufacturer to submit any additional information including but not limited to samples of the packaging or labeling of each brand family, as is necessary to enable the attorney general to determine whether a tobacco product manufacturer is in compliance with this Part.

J. All escrow deposits under R.S. 13:5061 et seq. shall be made on a quarterly basis, no later than forty-five days after the end of each calendar quarter in which the sales are made. Each failure to make a full quarterly installment deposit shall constitute a separate violation of the state's escrow laws. The secretary and the attorney general may require production of information sufficient to enable the attorney general to determine the adequacy of the amount of the installment deposit. The attorney general shall promptly review the amount deposited by each nonparticipating manufacturer for each calendar quarter against the reports received and other information and shall provide notice to each nonparticipating manufacturer for which it concludes that an additional deposit was owed.

K. Importers of any brand families of a nonparticipating manufacturer in or into the state shall be jointly and severally liable with the nonparticipating manufacturer for all obligations to place funds into a qualified escrow fund, for payment of all civil penalties and for payment of all reasonable costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including attorney fees, and shall consent to personal jurisdiction in Louisiana for the purposes of claims by the state for payment of such obligations.

L.(1) Each manufacturer that sells cigarettes in the state and each importer that imports cigarettes into the state shall do either of the following:

(a) Submit its federal returns to the attorney general by sixty days after the close of the quarter in which the returns were filed.

(b) Submit to the United States Treasury a request or consent under Internal Revenue Code Section 6103(c) authorizing the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and, in the case of a foreign manufacturer or importer, the United States Customs Service to disclose the manufacturer's or importer's federal returns to the attorney general as of sixty days after the close of the quarter in which the returns were filed.

(2) For purposes of this Subsection, "federal returns" mean all federal excise tax returns and all monthly operational reports on Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau Form 5210.5, and all adjustments, changes, and amendments to the foregoing.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1; Acts 2014, No. 358, §1.

§5076. Penalties; other remedies

A. In addition to or in lieu of any other civil or criminal remedy provided by law, upon a determination that a stamping agent has violated R.S. 13:5073(C) or any regulation adopted pursuant to this Part, the secretary may revoke or suspend the license of the dealer in the manner provided by R.S. 47:846 and R.S. 26:916. Each stamp affixed and each sale, offer to purchase, or offer to sell cigarettes in violation of R.S. 13:5073(C) shall constitute a separate violation. For each violation hereof, the secretary may also impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the greater of five hundred percent of the retail value of the cigarettes or five thousand dollars upon a determination of violation of R.S. 13:5073(C) or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Such penalty shall be imposed in the manner provided by R.S. 47:843 et seq. and R.S. 26:901 et seq.

B. Any cigarettes that have been sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale, in this state, or imported for personal consumption in this state, in violation of R.S. 13:5073(C) shall be deemed contraband under R.S. 47:865 and R.S. 13:5061 et seq., and such cigarettes shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided in those provisions, and all such cigarettes so seized and forfeited shall be destroyed and not resold.

C. The attorney general, on behalf of the secretary, may seek an injunction to restrain a threatened or actual violation of R.S. 13:5073(C) or 5075(A) or (I) by a stamping agent and to compel the stamping agent to comply with such provisions. In any action brought pursuant to this Section, the state shall be entitled to recover the costs of the investigation, action, and reasonable attorney fees.

D. It shall be unlawful for a person to:

(1) Sell or distribute cigarettes; or

(2) Acquire, hold, own, possess, transport, import, or cause to be imported cigarettes that the person knows or should know are intended for distribution or sale in the state in violation of R.S. 13:5073(C). A violation of this Section shall be punishable as a misdemeanor in accordance with R.S. 47:859.

E. A person who violates R.S. 13:5073(C) engages in an unfair and deceptive trade practice in violation of R.S. 51:1401 et seq.

F. Failure to make annual, quarterly, or monthly payments, when required by the attorney general in accordance with R.S. 13:5075, shall subject the tobacco product manufacturer to the penalties for failure to place funds in escrow contained in R.S. 13:5063(C)(3).

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1.

§5077. Miscellaneous provisions

A.(1) The attorney general shall provide a notice of removal to any manufacturer that it determines should be removed or have any of its brand families removed from the state directory. The notice shall state the grounds for the removal and inform the manufacturer that it or its brand families will be removed from the state directory thirty days following the date of the notice.

(2) During the thirty days following the date of the notice, the manufacturer may do either of the following:

(a) Fully cure the failure or violation.

(b) Submit documentation to the attorney general demonstrating that its determination described in the notice was incorrect.

(3) Unless the attorney general determines that the manufacturer has satisfied either Subparagraph (2)(a) or (b) of this Subsection, it or its brand families will be removed from the state directory thirty days following the date of the notice. A determination of the attorney general to not include or to remove from the directory a brand family or tobacco product manufacturer shall be subject to review in the manner prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act. A manufacturer that unsuccessfully challenges a decision not to include or to remove from the directory a brand family or manufacturer shall pay the state's reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in contesting the challenge.

B. Each person may provide a name and address to which notices issued pursuant to this Section are to be sent. Notice periods under this Section run from the date of notice sent to such name and address or, in the case of a person that does not provide a name and address, the last known company address.

C. No person shall be issued a license or granted a renewal of a license to act as a stamping agent unless such person has certified in writing, under penalty of perjury, that such person will comply fully with this Section.

D. For the year 2004, because the effective date of this Part is later than April 15, 2004, the first report of stamping agents required by R.S. 13:5075(A) shall be due thirty calendar days after June 25, 2004; the certifications by a tobacco product manufacturer described in R.S. 13:5073(A) shall be due forty-five calendar days after June 25, 2004; and the directory described in R.S. 13:5073(B) shall be published or made available within ninety calendar days after June 25, 2004.

E. The secretary, commissioner, and attorney general shall each designate employees who shall oversee the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations regarding the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement for its office and who shall confer monthly to establish and monitor practices to promote ongoing compliance under the Master Settlement Agreement. A tri-agency summit shall be held on an annual basis for agency representatives and staff.

F. The secretary or the commissioner in conjunction with the attorney general may promulgate regulations necessary to effect the purpose of this Part.

G. In any action brought by the state to enforce this Part, the attorney general, the commissioner, and secretary shall be entitled to recover the costs of the investigation, expert witness fees, the action, and reasonable attorney fees.

H. If a court determines that a person has violated this Part, the court shall order any profits, gains, gross receipts, or other benefits from the violation to be disgorged and paid to the state treasurer for deposit in the tobacco control special fund, which is hereby created. The tobacco control special fund shall be used by the attorney general for tobacco enforcement and control matters. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the remedies or penalties provided by this Part are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state.

I. If a court of competent jurisdiction finds that the provisions of this Part and of R.S. 13:5061 et seq. conflict and cannot be harmonized, then the provisions in R.S. 13:5061 et seq. shall control. If any Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, Item, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Part causes R.S. 13:5061 et seq. to no

longer constitute a qualifying or model statute, as those terms are defined in the Master Settlement Agreement, then that portion of this Part shall not be valid. If any Section, Subsection, Paragraph, Subparagraph, Item, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Part is for any reason held to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Part.

Acts 2004, No. 544, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 221, §1; Acts 2014, No. 791, §6.

§5078. Bond

A. All nonparticipating manufacturers shall post a bond or its cash equivalent for the benefit of the state that is subject to execution under Subsection C of this Section. The bond shall be posted by corporate surety located within the United States or the cash equivalent of the bond shall be posted by the nonparticipating manufacturer in an account approved by the state. The bond or its cash equivalent shall be posted and evidence of such posting shall be provided to the attorney general at least ten days in advance of each calendar quarter as a condition to the nonparticipating manufacturer and its brand families being included in the directory for that quarter.

B. The amount of the bond shall be determined as follows:

(1) Unless Paragraph (3) of this Subsection is applicable, for a nonparticipating manufacturer that has been listed on Louisiana's state directory for at least three years, the amount of the bond required shall be fifty thousand dollars or the highest amount owed for any quarter over the past three years, whichever is greater;

(2) Unless Paragraph (3) of this Subsection is applicable, for a nonparticipating manufacturer that has not been listed on Louisiana's state directory for at least three years, the amount of the bond required shall be determined by the attorney general based on any prior history in any state, as well as any other considerations the attorney general deems relevant, but shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars in any event; and

(3) For a nonparticipating manufacturer that has failed, in the past three years, to make a full and timely escrow deposit due under R.S. 13:5063, unless the failure was not knowing or intentional and was promptly cured upon notice, or for any nonparticipating manufacturer that was involuntarily removed from any state's directory, unless the removal was determined to have been erroneous, the amount of the bond required shall be the greater of one hundred thousand dollars or the greatest amount of escrow owed by the nonparticipating manufacturer or its predecessor in any calendar year in any state within the preceding five calendar years.

C. If a nonparticipating manufacturer that posted a bond has failed to make, or have made on its behalf by an entity with joint and several liability, escrow deposits equal to the full amount owed for a quarter within fifteen days following the due date for the quarter under R.S. 13:5063, the state may execute upon the bond, first to recover delinquent escrow, which amount shall be deposited into a qualified escrow account under R.S. 13:5063, and then to recover civil penalties and costs authorized under such Section. Escrow obligations above the amount collected on the bond remain due from that nonparticipating manufacturer and from the importers that sold its cigarettes during that calendar quarter.

Acts 2013, No. 221, §1.

TITLE 14 CRIMINAL LAW
CHAPTER 1. CRIMINAL CODE

Part I. General Provisions
Subpart A. Preliminary Provisions

§2. Definitions

A. In this Code the terms enumerated shall have the designated meanings:

(1) "Another" refers to any other person or legal entity, including the state of Louisiana or any subdivision thereof.

(2) "Anything of value" must be given the broadest possible construction, including any conceivable thing of the slightest value, movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal, public or private, and including transportation, telephone and telegraph services, or any other service available for hire. It must be construed in the broad popular sense of the phrase, not necessarily as synonymous with the traditional legal term "property." In all cases involving shoplifting the term "value" is the actual retail price of the property at the time of the offense.

(3) "Dangerous weapon" includes any gas, liquid or other substance or instrumentality, which, in the manner used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

(4) "Felony" is any crime for which an offender may be sentenced to death or imprisonment at hard labor.

(5) "Foreseeable" refers to that which ordinarily would be anticipated by a human being of average reasonable intelligence and perception.

(6) "Misdemeanor" is any crime other than a felony.

(7) "Person" includes a human being from the moment of fertilization and implantation and also includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(8) "Property" refers to both public and private property, movable and immovable, and corporeal and incorporeal property.

(9) "Public officer", "public office", "public employee", or "position of public authority" means and applies to any executive, ministerial, administrative, judicial, or legislative officer, office, employee or position of authority respectively, of the state of Louisiana or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision thereof, or of any agency, board, commission, department, or institution of said state, parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision.

(10) "State" means the state of Louisiana, or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision thereof, or any agency, board, commission, department, or institution of said state, parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision.

(11) "Unborn child" means any individual of the human species from fertilization and implantation until birth.

(12) "Whoever" in a penalty clause refers only to natural persons insofar as death or imprisonment is provided, but insofar as a fine may be imposed "whoever" in a penalty clause refers to any person.

B. In this Code, "crime of violence" means an offense that has, as an element, the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, and that, by its very nature, involves a

substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense or an offense that involves the possession or use of a dangerous weapon. The following enumerated offenses and attempts to commit any of them are included as "crimes of violence":

- (1) Solicitation for murder.
- (2) First degree murder.
- (3) Second degree murder.
- (4) Manslaughter.
- (5) Aggravated battery.
- (6) Second degree battery.
- (7) Aggravated assault.
- (8) Aggravated kidnapping of a child.
- (9) Aggravated or first degree rape.
- (10) Forcible or second degree rape.
- (11) Simple or third degree rape.
- (12) Sexual battery.
- (13) Second degree sexual battery.
- (14) Intentional exposure to AIDS virus.
- (15) Aggravated kidnapping.
- (16) Second degree kidnapping.
- (17) Simple kidnapping.
- (18) Aggravated arson.
- (19) Aggravated criminal damage to property.
- (20) Aggravated burglary.
- (21) Armed robbery.
- (22) First degree robbery.
- (23) Simple robbery.
- (24) Purse snatching.
- (25) False imprisonment; offender armed with dangerous weapon.
- (26) Assault by drive-by shooting.
- (27) Aggravated crime against nature.
- (28) Carjacking.
- (29) Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability.

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- (30) Terrorism.
 - (31) Aggravated second degree battery.
 - (32) Aggravated assault upon a peace officer.
 - (33) Aggravated assault with a firearm.
 - (34) Armed robbery; use of firearm; additional penalty.
 - (35) Second degree robbery.
 - (36) Disarming of a peace officer.
 - (37) Stalking.
 - (38) Second degree cruelty to juveniles.
 - (39) Aggravated flight from an officer.
 - (40) Sexual battery of persons with infirmities.
 - (41) Battery of a police officer.
 - (42) Trafficking of children for sexual purposes.
 - (43) Human trafficking.
 - (44) Home invasion.
 - (45) Domestic abuse aggravated assault.
 - (46) Vehicular homicide, when the operator's blood alcohol concentration exceeds 0.20 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.
 - (47) Aggravated assault upon a dating partner.
 - (48) Domestic abuse battery punishable under R.S. 14:35.3(L), (M)(2), (N), (O), or (P).
 - (49) Battery of a dating partner punishable under R.S. 14:34.9(L), (M)(2), (N), (O), or (P).
 - (50) Violation of a protective order punishable under R.S. 14:79(C).
 - (51) Criminal abortion.
 - (52) First degree feticide.
 - (53) Second degree feticide.
 - (54) Third degree feticide.
 - (55) Aggravated abortion by dismemberment.
 - (56) Battery of emergency room personnel, emergency services personnel, or a healthcare professional.
 - (57) Possession of a firearm or carrying of a concealed weapon by a person convicted of certain felonies in violation of R.S. 14:95.1(D).
 - (58) Distribution of fentanyl or carfentanil punishable under R.S. 40:967(B)(4)(f).
 - (59) Distribution of heroin punishable under R.S. 40:966(B)(3)(b).

(60) Simple burglary of an inhabited dwelling when a person is present in the dwelling, house, apartment, or other structure.

(61) Illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities.

(62) First degree vehicular negligent injuring, when the operator's blood alcohol concentration exceeds 0.20 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

C. For purposes of this Title, "serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves unconsciousness; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or a substantial risk of death. For purposes of R.S. 14:403, "serious bodily injury" shall also include injury resulting from starvation or malnutrition.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 68, §1; Acts 1976, No. 256, §1; Acts 1977, No. 128, §1; Acts 1989, No. 777, §1; Acts 1992, No. 1015, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 73, §1; Acts 1995, No. 650, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1223, §1; Acts 2001, No. 301, §2; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 128, §2; Acts 2003, No. 637, §1; Acts 2004, No. 651, §1; Acts 2004, No. 676, §1; Acts 2006, No. 72, §1; Acts 2008, No. 619, §1; Acts 2010, No. 387, §1; Acts 2010, No. 524, §1; Acts 2014, No. 194, §1; Acts 2014, No. 280, §1, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 184, §1; Acts 2016, No. 225, §1; Acts 2017, No. 84, §1; Acts 2017, No. 281, §3; Acts 2018, No. 293, §1; Acts 2018, No. 674, §1, eff. June 1, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 2, §1; Acts 2020, No. 101, §1; Acts 2021, No. 484, §1; Acts 2022, No. 75, §1; Acts 2022, No. 129, §1; Acts 2022, No. 173, §1; Acts 2022, No. 465, §1, eff. June 15, 2022; Acts 2022, No. 671, §2; Acts 2022, No. 702, §1, eff. June 18, 2022; Acts 2023, No. 399, §2; Acts 2023, No. 419, §1; Acts 2024, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 17, §1; Acts 2024, No. 523, §1.

Part V. Offenses Affecting The Public Morals

Subpart A. Offenses Affecting Sexual Immorality

2. OFFENSES CONCERNING PROSTITUTION

§82. Prostitution; definition; penalties; enhancement

A. Prostitution is:

(1) The practice by a person of indiscriminate sexual intercourse with others for compensation.

(2) The solicitation by one person of another with the intent to engage in indiscriminate sexual intercourse with the latter for compensation.

B. As used in this Section, "sexual intercourse" means anal, oral, or vaginal sexual intercourse.

C.(1) Whoever commits the crime of prostitution shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) On a second conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.

(3) On a third and subsequent conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than four years and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than four thousand dollars.

(4) Whoever commits the crime of prostitution with a person under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both.

(5) Whoever commits the crime of prostitution with a person under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both.

D. Any offense under this Section committed more than five years prior to the commission of the offense with which the defendant is charged shall not be considered in the assessment of penalties under this Section.

E. If the offense occurred as a result of a solicitation by the offender while the offender was located on a public road or highway, or the sidewalk, walkway, or public servitude thereof, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for a minimum of ninety days. If a portion of the sentence is suspended, the court may place the offender upon supervised probation if the offender agrees, as a condition of probation, to perform two hundred forty hours of community service work collecting or picking up litter and trash on the public roads, streets, and highways, under conditions specified by the court.

F. All persons who are convicted of the offense of prostitution shall be referred to the parish health unit for counseling concerning Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The counseling shall be provided by existing staff of the parish health unit whose duties include such counseling.

G.(1) It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution for a violation of this Section that, during the time of the alleged commission of the offense, the defendant was a victim of trafficking of children for sexual purposes as provided in R.S. 14:46.3(E). Any child determined to be a victim pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph shall be eligible for specialized services for sexually exploited children.

(2) It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution for a violation of this Section that, during the time of the alleged commission of the offense, the defendant is determined to be a victim of human trafficking pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 14:46.2(F). Any person determined to be a victim pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph shall be notified of any treatment or specialized services for sexually exploited persons to the extent that such services are available.

Amended by Acts 1977, No. 49, §1; Acts 1987, No. 569, §1; Acts 1988, No. 666, §1; Acts 1999, No. 338, §1; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001; Acts 2001, No. 944, §4; Acts 2008, No. 138, §1; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 281, §1.

§82.1. Prostitution; persons under eighteen; additional offenses

§83. Soliciting for prostitutes

A. Soliciting for prostitutes is the soliciting, inviting, inducing, directing, or transporting a person to any place with the intention of promoting prostitution.

B.(1)(a) Whoever commits the crime of soliciting for prostitutes shall be fined not more than seven hundred fifty dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, and one-half of the fines collected shall be distributed in accordance with R.S. 15:539.4.

(b) Whoever commits a second or subsequent offense for the crime of soliciting for prostitutes shall be fined not less than one thousand five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year, or both, and one-half of the fines collected shall be distributed in accordance with R.S. 15:539.4.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of soliciting for prostitutes when the person being solicited is under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than

fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. One-half of the fines collected pursuant to this Paragraph shall be distributed in accordance with R.S. 15:539.4.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of soliciting for prostitutes when the person being solicited is under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. One-half of the fines collected pursuant to this Paragraph shall be distributed in accordance with R.S. 15:539.4.

(4) In addition to the penalties provided for in this Subsection, the court shall order the offender to complete the Buyer Beware Program, as provided for in R.S. 15:243, to educate the offender about the harms, exploitation, and negative effects of prostitution. In furtherance of the administration of justice in the judicial district and to prevent future recidivism, the court shall impose additional court costs in the amount of two hundred dollars to defer the costs of the program, with the proceeds of the fine being paid to the operator of the Buyer Beware Program as provided for in R.S. 15:243.

(5) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

C.(1) Any child who is identified to be a victim of the crime of soliciting for prostitutes shall be referred and be eligible for specialized services for victims of human trafficking pursuant to R.S. 14:46.2 or trafficking of children for sexual purposes pursuant to R.S. 14:46.3. In accordance with R.S. 14:46.3(E), no victim of trafficking of children for sexual purposes shall be prosecuted for a violation of this Section if such violation is committed as a direct result of being trafficked.

(2) Any other person who is eighteen years of age or older who is identified as a victim of the crime of soliciting for prostitutes shall be notified of any treatment or specialized services for sexually exploited persons to the extent that such services are available.

Amended by Acts 1980, No. 708, §1; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2018, No. 663, §1; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

§84. Pandering

A. Pandering is any of the following intentional acts:

(1) Enticing, placing, persuading, encouraging, or causing the entrance of any person into the practice of prostitution, either by force, threats, promises, or by any other device or scheme.

(2) Maintaining a place where prostitution is habitually practiced.

(3) Detaining any person in any place of prostitution by force, threats, promises, or by any other device or scheme.

(4) Receiving or accepting by a person as a substantial part of support or maintenance anything of value which is known to be from the earnings of any person engaged in prostitution.

(5) Consenting, on the part of any parent or tutor of any person, to the person's entrance or detention in the practice of prostitution.

(6) Transporting any person from one place to another for the purpose of promoting the practice of prostitution.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of pandering shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of pandering involving the prostitution of persons under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of pandering involving the prostitution of persons under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

Amended by Acts 1978, No. 219, §1; Acts 1980, No. 708, §1; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

§85. Letting premises for prostitution

A. Letting premises for prostitution is the granting of the right of use or the leasing of any premises, knowing that they are to be used for the practice of prostitution, or allowing the continued use of the premises with such knowledge.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of letting premises for prostitution shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of letting premises for prostitution of persons under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of letting premises for prostitution of persons under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

Subpart B. Offenses Affecting General Morality

§90. Gambling

A.(1)(a) Gambling is the intentional conducting, or directly assisting in the conducting, as a business, of any game, contest, lottery, or contrivance whereby a person risks the loss of anything of value in order to realize a profit.

(b) Whoever commits the crime of gambling shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever conducts, finances, manages, supervises, directs, or owns all or part of an illegal gambling business shall be fined not more than twenty thousand dollars, or imprisoned with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or both when:

(a) R.S. 14:90 is violated.

(b) Five or more persons are involved who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of an illegal gambling business.

(c) Such business has been in or remains in substantially continuous operation for a period of thirty days or more or, if the continuous operation is for less than thirty days, has a gross revenue of two thousand dollars in any single day.

B. The conducting, or directly assisting in the conducting, as a business, of any game, contest, lottery, or contrivance on board a commercial cruiseship used for the international carriage of passengers whereby a person risks the loss of anything of value in order to realize a profit is not gambling and shall not be suppressed by any law enforcement officer of the state of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions. This Subsection shall apply only to commercial cruiseships for the carriage of passengers which are sailing from a port outside the continental limits of the United States to a port in any municipality of this state having a population of more than three hundred thousand or any such ship which is sailing from a port in such a municipality to a port outside the continental limits of the United States, provided that the ship is not docked or anchored but is navigating en route between such ports.

C. The conducting or assisting in the conducting of gaming activities or operations upon a riverboat at the official gaming establishment, by operating an electronic video draw poker device, by a charitable gaming licensee, or at a pari-mutuel wagering facility, conducting slot machine gaming at an eligible horse racing facility, or the operation of a state lottery which is licensed for operation and regulated under the provisions of Chapters 4 and 11 of Title 4, Chapters 4, 5, 7, and 8 of Title 27, or Subtitle XI of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, is not gambling for the purposes of this Section, so long as the wagering is conducted on the premises of the licensed establishment.

D. Except as provided in R.S. 27:305, participation in any fantasy sports contest as defined by R.S. 27:302 shall not be considered gambling for the purposes of this Section.

E. Sports wagering shall not be considered gambling for purposes of this Section so long as the wagering is conducted in compliance with Chapter 10 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 or Chapter 10 of Subtitle XI of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 647, §1; Acts 1979, No. 633, §1; Acts 1990, No. 1045, §2, eff. Nov. 7, 1990; Acts 1991, No. 158, §1; Acts 1991, No. 289, §6; Acts 1991, No. 753, §2, eff. July 18, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 384, §2, eff. June 18, 1992; Acts 2010, No. 518, §§1, 2; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 17, §1; Acts 2012, No. 161, §1, eff. August 1, 2012; Acts 2018, No. 322, §3, see Act; Acts 2021, No. 80, §2, eff. July 1, 2021; Acts 2021, No. 440, §3, eff. July 1, 2021.

§90.4. Unlawful playing of video draw poker devices by persons under the age of twenty-one; penalty

A. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to play video draw poker devices.

B. For purposes of this Section, "video draw poker device" means a device, as defined in R.S. 27:402, placed in an establishment licensed for operation and regulated under the applicable provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, two hundred fifty dollars for the second offense, and five hundred dollars for the third offense.

D. A gaming licensee, or a specifically authorized employee or agent of a gaming licensee, may use reasonable force to detain a person for questioning on the premises of the gaming establishment, for a length of time, not to exceed sixty minutes, unless it is reasonable under the circumstances that the person be detained longer, when he has reasonable cause to believe that the person has violated the provisions of this Section. The licensee or his employee or agent may also detain such a person for arrest by a peace officer. The detention shall not constitute an arrest.

Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 162, §1; Acts 2022, No. 310, §1, eff. July 1, 2022.

§90.5. Unlawful playing of gaming devices by persons under the age of twenty-one; underage persons, penalty

A. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to play casino games, gaming devices, or slot machines or to place a wager on a sports event.

B. No person under the age of twenty-one, except an emergency responder acting in his official capacity, shall enter, or be permitted to enter, the designated gaming area of a riverboat, the designated gaming area of the official gaming establishment, or the designated gaming area of a pari-mutuel wagering facility which offers live horse racing licensed for operation and regulated under the applicable provisions of Chapters 4, 5, and 7 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

C.(1) For purposes of this Section, "casino games, gaming devices, or slot machines" means a game or device, as defined in R.S. 27:44, 205, or 353 operated on a riverboat, at the official gaming establishment, or at a pari-mutuel wagering facility which offers live horse racing which is licensed for operation and regulated under the provisions of Chapters 4, 5, and 7 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) For purposes of this Section, "place a wager on a sports event" shall apply to the following:

(a) Wagers attempted to be or actually placed in person, via a self-service sports wagering mechanism, or through a website or mobile application as those terms are defined in R.S. 27:602 and the operation of which is regulated under the provisions of Chapter 10 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(b) Wagers attempted to be or actually placed via a self-service sports wagering mechanism, or via a mobile application as defined in R.S. 47:9002 and operations are regulated under the provisions of Chapter 10 of Subtitle XI of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

D. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and may be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2004, No. 828, §1; Acts 2014, No. 738, §1; Acts 2016, No. 488, §1; Acts 2021, No. 80, §2, eff. July 1, 2021; Acts 2021, No. 440, §3, eff. July 1, 2021.

§90.7. Gambling by electronic sweepstakes device

A. The Louisiana Legislature finds that in recent years various companies have developed electronic machines and devices to enable gambling through pretextual sweepstakes relationships with Internet services, telephone cards, and other products, and that such electronic sweepstakes systems using electronic gambling machines, computer terminals, and other means of presented simulated gambling, are contrary to the public policy of this state.

B. Gambling by electronic sweepstakes device is the intentional conducting of, or directly assisting in the conducting of, as a business any game, contest, lottery, or contrivance whereby a person risks the loss of anything of value in order to realize a profit, through the operation of an electronic gaming machine or device that does or purports to do either of the following:

(1) Conduct a sweepstakes through the use of a simulated gambling device, including the entry process or the revealing of a prize.

(2) Promote a sweepstakes that is conducted through the use of a simulated gambling device, including the entry process or the revealing of a prize.

C. For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Electronic gaming machine or device" means a mechanically, electrically, or electronically-operated machine or device that is intended to be used by a sweepstakes entrant and that displays the results of a game entry or game outcome to a participant on a screen or other mechanism at a business location, including a private club, that is owned, leased, or otherwise possessed, in whole or in part, by any person conducting the sweepstakes or by that person's partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, agents, or contractors. The term includes an electronic gaming machine or device which includes any of the following characteristics:

(a) Uses a simulated game terminal as a representation of the prizes associated with the results of the sweepstakes entries.

(b) Uses software that simulates a game that influences or determines the winning or value of the prize.

(c) Selects prizes from a predetermined finite pool of entries.

(d) Uses a mechanism that reveals the content of a predetermined sweepstakes entry.

(e) Predetermines the prize results and restores those results for delivery at the time the sweepstakes entry is revealed.

(f) Uses software to create a game result.

(g) Requires a deposit of any money, coin or token, or the use of any credit card, debit card, prepaid card, or other method of payment to activate the electronic gaming machine or device.

(h) Requires direct payment into the electronic gaming machine or device or remote activation of the electronic gaming machine or device.

(i) Requires purchase of a related product and the related product has legitimate value.

(j) Reveals the prize incrementally even though it may not influence whether a prize is awarded or the value of any prize awarded.

(k) Determines and associates the prize with an entry or entries at the time the sweepstakes is entered.

(2) "Enter" or "entry" means the act or process by which a person becomes eligible to receive any prize offered in a sweepstakes.

(3) "Prize" means any gift, award, gratuity, good, service, credit, or anything else of value which may be transferred to a person whether or not possession of the prize is actually transferred or placed on an account or other record as evidence of the intent to transfer the prize. "Prize" shall not include free or additional play or intangible or virtual prizes that cannot be converted into money or merchandise.

(4) "Simulated gambling device" means a mechanically or electronically operated machine, network, system, or device that is intended to be used by an entrant to a game promotion or sweepstakes and that displays a simulated gambling display on a screen or other mechanism at a business location, including a private club, that is owned, leased, or otherwise possessed, in whole or in part, by any person conducting the game or by that person's partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, agents, or contractors. The term shall include, but is not limited to:

(a) A video poker game or any other kind of video card game.

(b) A video bingo game.

(c) A video craps game.

(d) A video keno game.

(e) A video lotto game.

(f) Eight liner.

(g) Pot-of-gold.

(h) A video game based on or involving the random or chance matching of different pictures, words, numbers, or symbols.

(i) A personal computer of any size or configuration that performs any of the functions of an electronic gaming machine or device as defined in this Section.

(j) A slot machine.

(5) "Sweepstakes" means any game, advertising scheme, plan, or other promotion that, with or without payment of any consideration, a person may enter to win or become eligible to receive any prize.

D. Whoever commits the crime of gambling by electronic sweepstakes device shall be fined not more than twenty thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

E. The conducting or assisting in the conducting of gaming activities or operations upon a riverboat, at the official gaming establishment, by operating an electronic video draw poker device, by a charitable gaming licensee, or at a pari-mutuel wagering facility, conducting slot machine gaming at an eligible horse racing facility, or the operation of a state lottery which is licensed for operation and regulated under the provisions of Chapters 4 and 11 of Title 4, Chapters 4, 5, 7, and 8 of Title 27, or Subtitle XI of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, shall not be considered gambling by electronic sweepstakes device for the purposes of this Section, provided that the wagering is done on the premises of the licensed establishment.

F. The conducting or assisting in the conducting of pari-mutuel wagering at licensed racing facilities under the provisions of Chapter 4 of Title 4 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall not be considered gambling by electronic sweepstakes device for the purposes of this Section provided that the wagering is done on the premises of the licensed establishment.

G. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit, limit, or otherwise restrict the purchase, sale, exchange, or other transaction related to stocks, bonds, futures, options, commodities, or other similar instruments or transactions occurring on a stock or commodities exchange, brokerage house, or similar entity.

H. Nothing in this Section shall limit or alter in any way the application of the requirements for sweepstakes, contests, prizes, and similar activities under the provisions of Chapter 19-A of Title 51 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

I. The providing of Internet or other online access, transmission, routing, storage, or other communication-related services, or website design, development, storage, maintenance, billing, advertising, hypertext linking, transaction processing, or other site-related services, by telephone companies, Internet service providers, software developers, licensors, or other such parties providing such services to customers in the normal course of business, shall not be considered gambling by electronic sweepstakes device even though the activities of such customers using such services to conduct a prohibited game, contest, lottery, or contrivance may constitute gambling by computer for the purposes of this Section. The provisions of this Subsection shall not exempt from criminal prosecution any software developer, licensor, or other such party if its primary purpose in providing such service is to support the conduct of gambling as a business.

Acts 2014, No. 233, §1.

2. OFFENSES AFFECTING THE HEALTH AND MORALS OF MINORS

§91.6. Unlawful distribution of sample tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to persons under age twenty-one; penalty

A. No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed to persons under twenty-one years of age a promotional sample of any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative nicotine product" means any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include any of the following:

- (a) Tobacco product.
- (b) Vapor product.
- (c) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).
- (d) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).
- (e) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

(2) "Cigar" means any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredients, where such roll has a wrapper made chiefly of tobacco.

(3) "Cigarette" means any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper, or any other material, except where such wrapper is wholly or in greater part made of tobacco.

(4) "Smokeless tobacco" means any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.

(5) "Smoking tobacco" means granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and any other kind and form of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for smoking in a pipe or cigarette.

(6) "Tobacco product" means any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or smoking tobacco.

(7) "Vapor product" means any non-combustible product containing nicotine or other substances that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution or other form. "Vapor product" includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. "Vapor product" does not include any of the following:

(a) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).

(b) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).

(c) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

C. Whoever violates a provision of this Section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars upon conviction.

Acts 1988, No. 709, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §1, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2021, No. 403, §1; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§91.7. Unauthorized possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on public school property

A. No person shall intentionally possess or consume alcoholic beverages upon public school property unless authorized by the principal or person in charge of the public school property at the time.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "School" means any public elementary or secondary school.

(2) "School property" means all property used for school purposes, including but not limited to school playgrounds, buildings, and parking lots.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than fifteen days nor more than six months.

Acts 1991, No. 866, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 93, §1; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001.

§91.8. Unlawful sale, purchase, or possession of tobacco, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products; signs required; penalties

A. This Section shall be known and may be cited as the "Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Law".

B. It is the intent of the legislature that enforcement of this Section shall be implemented in an equitable manner throughout the state. For the purpose of equitable and uniform implementation and application of state and local laws and regulations, the provisions of this Section shall supersede existing or subsequently adopted local ordinances or regulations which relate to the sale, promotion, and distribution of tobacco products, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product. It is the intent of the legislature that this Section shall be equitably enforced so as to ensure the eligibility for and receipt of any federal funds or grants the state now receives or may receive relating to the provisions of this Section.

C. It is unlawful for any manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or other person to sell or distribute any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product to a person under the age of twenty-one. However, it shall not be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one to accept receipt of a tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product from an employer when required in the performance of such person's duties. At the point of sale, a sign, in not less than thirty-point type, shall be displayed in a manner conspicuous to both employees and consumers, within any location where tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or vapor paraphernalia and devices are available for purchase, that reads "LOUISIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS, VAPOR PARAPHERNALIA AND DEVICES TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21". The sign shall also include a notice that displays the telephone number for the Louisiana Tobacco Quitline (1-800-QUIT-NOW) and the website for the Louisiana Tobacco Quitline (www.quitwithusla.org), as determined by the Louisiana Department of Health.

D. It is unlawful for a vending machine operator to place in use a vending machine to vend any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product automatically, unless the machine displays a sign or sticker in not less than twenty-two-point type on the front of the machine stating, "LOUISIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21". The sign shall also include a notice that displays the telephone number for the Louisiana Tobacco Quitline (1-800-QUIT-NOW) and the website for the Louisiana Tobacco Quitline (www.quitwithusla.org), as determined by the Louisiana Department of Health.

E. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one to be sold any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product.

F.(1) It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one to possess any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product.

(2) However, it shall not be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one to possess a tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product under any of the following circumstances:

(a) When a person under eighteen years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian twenty-one years of age or older.

(b) In private residences.

(c) When the tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product is handled during the course and scope of his employment and required in the performance of such person's duties.

G. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative nicotine product" means any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include any:

(a) Tobacco product.

(b) Vapor product.

(c) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).

(d) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).

(e) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

(2) "Cigar" means any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredients, where such roll has a wrapper made chiefly of tobacco.

(3) "Cigarette" means any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper, or any other material, except where such wrapper is wholly or in greater part made of tobacco.

(4) "Smokeless tobacco" means any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.

(5) "Smoking tobacco" means granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and any other kind and form of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for smoking in a pipe or cigarette.

(6) "Tobacco product" means any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or smoking tobacco.

(7) "Vapor product" means any non-combustible product containing nicotine or other substances that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution or other form. "Vapor product" includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. "Vapor product" does not include any of the following:

(a) Product that is a drug pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1).

(b) Device pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 321(h).

(c) Combination product described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).

H.(1) A person who violates the provisions of this Section by selling or buying tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first violation. The penalties for subsequent violations shall be a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for the second violation, a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars for the third violation, and a fine of not more than four hundred dollars for any violation thereafter.

(2) A person who violates the provisions of this Section by possessing tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each violation.

I. A violation of the signage requirement of Subsection C of this Section shall be deemed to be a violation by the owner of the establishment where the violation occurred. A violation of the signage requirement of Subsection D of this Section shall be deemed to be a violation by the owner of the vending machine. For the first such violation, the owner shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The penalties for subsequent violations shall be a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for the second violation, a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars for the third violation, and a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for any violation thereafter.

J. The law enforcement agency issuing the citation or making the arrest or the clerk of the court in which a prosecution is initiated, as the case may be, shall notify the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control of the action and the final disposition of the matter.

Acts 1991, No. 919, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 64, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1010, §1; Acts 2014, No. 278, §1, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2018, No. 188, §1, eff. Nov. 1, 2018; Acts 2021, No. 403, §1; Acts 2022, No. 34, §1.

§91.10. Unlawful sale or distribution of mitragynine speciosa to persons under age twenty-one; penalty.

A. No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed a product containing mitragynine speciosa to any person under the age of twenty-one.

B. For purposes of this Section, "mitragynine speciosa" means a product containing either or both of the following:

- (1) Mitragynine.
- (2) 7-Hydroxy-mitragynine.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2023, No. 416, §1.

§91.11. Sale, exhibition, or distribution of material harmful to minors

A.(1) The unlawful sale, exhibition, rental, leasing, or distribution of material harmful to minors is the intentional sale, allocation, distribution, advertisement, dissemination, exhibition, or display of material harmful to minors, by a person who is not the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of the minor to any unmarried person under the age of eighteen years, or the possession of material harmful to minors with the intent to sell, allocate, advertise, disseminate, exhibit, or display such material to any unmarried person under the age of eighteen years, by a person who is not the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of the minor at a newsstand or any other commercial establishment which is open to persons under the age of eighteen years.

(2) "Material harmful to minors" is defined as any paper, magazine, book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, composition, publication, photograph, drawing, picture, poster, motion picture film, video tape, video game, figure, phonograph record, album, cassette, compact disc, wire or tape recording, or other similar tangible work or thing which exploits, is devoted to or principally consists of, descriptions or depictions of illicit sex or sexual immorality for commercial gain, and when the trier of fact determines that each of the following applies:

(a) The material incites or appeals to or is designed to incite or appeal to the prurient, shameful, or morbid interest of minors.

(b) The material is offensive to the average adult applying contemporary community standards with respect to what is suitable for minors.

(c) The material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

(3) For the purpose of this Section "descriptions or depictions of illicit sex or sexual immorality" includes the depiction, display, description, exhibition or representation of:

(a) Ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted, actual, simulated, or animated, whether between human beings, animals, or an animal and a human being;

(b) Masturbation, excretory functions, or exhibition, actual, simulated, or animated, of the genitals, pubic hair, anus, vulva, or female breast nipples;

(c) Sadomasochistic abuse, meaning actual, simulated, or animated, flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a costume which reveals the pubic hair, anus, vulva, genitals, or female breast nipples, or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained, on the part of one so clothed;

(d) Actual, simulated, or animated, touching, caressing, or fondling of, or other similar physical contact with, a pubic area, anus, female breast nipple, covered or exposed, whether alone or between human*, animals or a human and an animal, of the same or opposite sex, in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification; or

(e) Actual, simulated, or animated, stimulation of the human genital organs by any device whether or not the device is designed, manufactured, and marketed for such purpose.

(4) "Minor" means any person under the age of eighteen years.

(5) "Video game" means an object or device that stores recorded data or instructions, receives data or instructions generated by a person who uses it, and, by processing the data or instructions, creates an interactive game capable of being played or viewed on or through a computer, gaming system, console, or other technology.

B.(1) It shall be unlawful for a person who is not the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of the minor to invite or permit any unmarried person under the age of eighteen years of age to be in any commercial establishment that exhibits or displays any item, material, work or thing of any kind that is described in Subsection A of this Section.

(2) Lack of knowledge of age shall not constitute a defense, unless the defendant shows that he had reasonable cause to believe that the minor involved was eighteen years of age or more and that the minor exhibited to the defendant a selective service card, driver's license, military identification card, birth certificate or other official or apparently official document purporting to establish that such a minor was eighteen years of age or more.

(3) For the purpose of Subsections A and B of this Section, "exhibition or display" means the exhibition or display of material harmful to minors as defined in Subsection A of this Section so that, as displayed, depictions and representations of illicit sex or sexual immorality are visible to minors.

(4) A commercial establishment shall not be in violation of this Section if the commercial establishment provides for a separate area for the exhibition or display of material harmful to minors and designates said area "NOT FOR MINORS" or similar words and the commercial establishment prohibits persons under the age of eighteen years from seeing or examining the contents of material harmful to minors.

C. This section does not preempt, nor shall anything in this section be construed to preempt, the regulation of obscenity by municipalities, parishes and consolidated city-parish governments; however, in order to promote uniform obscenity legislation throughout the state, the regulation of obscenity by municipalities, parishes and consolidated city-parish governments shall not exceed the scope of the regulatory prohibitions contained in the provisions of this section.

D. Prior to selling material harmful to minors as provided for by this Section, a commercial establishment shall require the individual purchasing the material harmful to minors to provide a driver's license, selective service card, military identification card, birth certificate, or other official form of identification which on its face establishes the age of the person as eighteen years or older.

E. Whoever is found guilty of violating the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Added by Acts 1966, No. 127, §§1, 2. Amended by Acts 1968, No. 647, §1; Acts 1974, No. 275, §1; Acts 1988, No. 782, §1; Acts 1989, No. 384, §1; Acts 2006, No. 529, §1.

*AS APPEARS IN ENROLLED BILL.

§91.12. Sale, distribution or making available to minors publications encouraging, advocating, or facilitating the illegal use of controlled dangerous substances

A. No person shall sell, distribute or make available to a person under eighteen years of age any publication which has as its dominant theme articles or a substantial number of advertisements encouraging, advocating, or facilitating the illegal use of any substance classified as a controlled dangerous substance pursuant to Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

B. No employee acting within the course and scope of his employment and who has no proprietary interest in the business shall be guilty of a violation of this Section unless he has actual knowledge of the contents of the publication.

C. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 594, §1; Acts 2014, No. 791, §7.

4. UNLAWFUL SALE, PURCHASE, AND POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

§93.10. Definitions

For purposes of R.S. 14:93.10 through 93.14, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Alcoholic beverage" means beer, distilled spirits, and wine containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume. Beer includes but is not limited to ale, lager, porter, stout, sake, and other similar fermented beverages brewed or produced from malt wholly or in part or from any substitute therefor. Distilled spirits include alcohol, ethanol, or spirits or wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever process produced.

(2) "Public possession" means the possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption, on any street, highway, or waterway or in any public place or any place open to the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public. "Public possession" does not include the following:

(a) The possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage:

(i) For an established religious purpose.

(ii) When a person under twenty-one years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian twenty-one years of age or older.

(iii) For medical purposes when purchased as an over the counter medication, or when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital, or medical institution.

(iv) In a private residence, which shall include a residential dwelling and up to twenty contiguous acres, on which the dwelling is located, owned by the same person who owns the dwelling.

(b) The sale, handling, transport, or service in dispensing of any alcoholic beverage pursuant to lawful ownership of an establishment or to lawful employment of a person under twenty-one years of age by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol.

(3) "Purchase" means acquisition by the payment of money or other consideration. Purchase does not include such acquisition for medical purposes either when purchased as over the counter medication or when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital, or medical institution.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2011, No. 264, §1; Acts 2015, No. 212, §1.

§93.11. Unlawful sales to persons under twenty-one

A. Unlawful sales to persons under twenty-one is the selling or otherwise delivering for value of any alcoholic beverage to any person under twenty-one years of age unless such person is the lawful owner or lawful employee of an establishment to which the sale is being made and is accepting such delivery pursuant to such ownership or employment. Lack of knowledge of the person's age shall not be a defense.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2006, No. 570, §1.

§93.12. Purchase and public possession of alcoholic beverages; exceptions; penalties

A. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(2) Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this Section shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer, which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations. A citation issued by a law enforcement officer for such violation shall not be included on the person's criminal history record.

(3) In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the driver's license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver's license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver's license upon a demonstration to the court that a hardship would result from being unable to drive to school or work. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2005, No. 165, §1; Acts 2016, No. 354, §1.

§93.13. Unlawful purchase of alcoholic beverages by persons on behalf of persons under twenty-one

A. It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, as specified in R.S. 14:93.10(2)(a)(ii), to purchase on behalf of a person under twenty-one years of age any alcoholic beverage.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

(2) In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the driver's license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver's license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver's license upon a demonstration to the court that suspension of his driving privileges will deprive him or his family of the necessities of life or prevent him from earning a livelihood. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2005, No. 165, §1.

§93.14. Responsibilities of retail dealers not relieved

Nothing in R.S. 14:93.10 through 93.13 shall be construed as relieving any licensed retail dealer in alcoholic beverages any responsibilities imposed under the provisions of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1.

§93.15. Alcoholic beverage vaporizer; prohibitions

A. It is unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, give away, purchase, possess, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer.

B. This Section shall not apply to any other vaporizer device used for purposes other than vaporizing alcoholic beverages.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2006, No. 147, §1.

§93.16. Unlawful sales of consumable hemp products to persons under twenty-one

A. It is unlawful for any person to sell, distribute, dispense, or otherwise deliver any consumable hemp product, as defined in R.S. 3:1481, to any person under twenty-one years of age unless such person is the lawful owner or lawful employee of an establishment to which the sale is being made and is accepting such delivery pursuant to such ownership or employment. Lack of knowledge of the person's age shall not be a defense.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

Acts 2025, No. 233, §1.

§93.17. Purchase and possession of consumable hemp products by a minor; penalties

A. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or possess any consumable hemp product as defined in R.S. 3:1481.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(2) Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this Section shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer, which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations. A citation issued by a law enforcement officer for such violation shall not be included on the person's criminal history record.

§95.5. Possession of firearm on premises of alcoholic beverage outlet

A. No person shall intentionally possess a firearm while on the premises of an alcoholic beverage outlet.

B. "Alcoholic beverage outlet" as used herein means any commercial establishment in which alcoholic beverages of either high or low alcoholic content are sold in individual servings for consumption on the premises, whether or not such sales are a primary or incidental purpose of the business of the establishment.

C.(1) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the owner or lessee of an alcoholic beverage outlet, an employee of such owner or lessee, or to a law enforcement officer or other person vested with law enforcement authority or listed in R.S. 14:95(G) or (H).

(2) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to a person possessing a firearm in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1 or 1379.3 or pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) on the premises of an alcoholic beverage outlet which has been issued a Class A-Restaurant permit, as defined in Part II of Chapter 1 or Part II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(3) The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to limit the ability of a sheriff or chief law enforcement officer to establish policies within his department or office regarding the carrying of a concealed handgun on the premises of an alcoholic beverage outlet by any law enforcement officer under his authority.

D. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 1985, No. 765, §1; Acts 2014, No. 147, §1; Acts 2024, No. 37, §1, eff. July 4, 2024.

§102.25. Unlawfully supplying any product for the purpose of falsifying a screening test

A. Unlawfully supplying any product for the purpose of falsifying or altering a drug, urine, or alcohol screening test is committed when a person intentionally:

(1) Sells, trades, furnishes, supplies, gives, distributes, or markets human or synthetic urine in this state or transports human or synthetic urine into this state with the intent of using the urine to falsify or alter results in a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test.

(2) Advertises for sale any product designed to falsify or alter a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test.

(3) Adulterates a urine or other bodily fluid sample with the intent to falsify or alter results in a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test.

(4) Possesses adulterants which are intended to be used to adulterate a urine or other bodily fluid sample for the purpose of falsifying or altering results in a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test.

(5) Sells, trades, furnishes, supplies, gives, distributes, or markets an adulterant with the intent by the seller or marketer that the product be used to adulterate a urine or other bodily fluid sample for the purpose of falsifying or altering results in a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test.

B. The intent to falsify or alter results in a urine, drug, or alcohol screening test shall be presumed if either of the following occur:

(1) A heating element or any other device used to thwart a drug screening test accompanies the sale, trading, furnishing, supplying, giving, distribution, or marketing of urine or adulterants.

(2) Instructions that provide a method for thwarting a drug screening test accompany the sale, giving, distribution, or marketing of urine or adulterants.

C. As used in this Section, "adulterant" means a substance that is not expected to be in human urine or a substance expected to be present in human urine but that is at a concentration so high that it is not consistent with human urine, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Bleach.
- (2) Chromium.
- (3) Creatinine.
- (4) Detergent.
- (5) Glutaraldehyde.
- (6) Hydrochloric acid.
- (7) Hydroiodic acid.
- (8) Iodine.
- (9) Nitrite.
- (10) Peroxidase.
- (11) Potassium dichromate.
- (12) Potassium nitrite.
- (13) Pyridinium chlorochromate.
- (14) Sodium nitrite.

D. Whoever commits the crime of unlawfully supplying any product for the purpose of falsifying or altering a drug, urine, or alcohol screening test shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 361, §1.

Subpart C. Offenses Affecting The General Peace And Order

§103. Disturbing the peace

A. Disturbing the peace is the doing of any of the following in such manner as would foreseeably disturb or alarm the public:

- (1) Engaging in a fistic encounter; or
- (2) Addressing any offensive, derisive, or annoying words to any other person who is lawfully in any street, or other public place; or call him by any offensive or derisive name, or make any noise or exclamation in his presence and hearing with the intent to deride, offend, or annoy him, or to prevent him from pursuing his lawful business, occupation, or duty; or
- (3) Appearing in an intoxicated condition; or
- (4) Engaging in any act in a violent and tumultuous manner by any three or more persons; or

(5) Holding of an unlawful assembly; or

(6) Interruption of any lawful assembly of people; or

(7) Intentionally engaging in any act or any utterance, gesture, or display designed to disrupt a funeral, funeral route, or burial of a deceased person during the period beginning one hundred twenty minutes before and ending one hundred twenty minutes after the funeral or burial, within three hundred feet of the funeral or burial.

(8)(a) Intentionally blocking, impeding, inhibiting, or in any other manner obstructing or interfering with a funeral route.

(b) Intentionally blocking, impeding, inhibiting, or in any other manner obstructing or interfering, within five hundred feet, with access into or from any building or parking lot of a building in which a funeral or burial is being conducted, or any burial plot or the parking lot of the cemetery in which a funeral or burial is being conducted, during the period beginning one hundred twenty minutes before and ending one hundred twenty minutes after the funeral or burial.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of disturbing the peace shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of disturbing the peace as provided for in Paragraphs (A)(7) and (8) of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

C. For purposes of Paragraphs (A)(7) and (8) of this Section:

(1) "Funeral" includes a funeral, funeral home viewing, wake, or memorial service.

(2) "Funeral route" means the route of ingress or egress from the location of a funeral or burial, including thirty feet from the outer edge of the outside lane of the route.

Amended by Acts 1960, No. 70, §1; Acts 1963, No. 93, §1; Acts 1968, No. 647, §1; Acts 1979, No. 222, §1; Acts 2006, No. 805, §1; Acts 2013, No. 30, §1, eff. May 29, 2013.

§103.3. Disturbing the peace; residences

A. No person shall petition, picket, demonstrate, or assemble with other persons within fifty feet of an individual's residence in a manner which interferes, disrupts, threatens to disrupt, or harasses the individual's right to control or use his residence.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars. Each day on which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

C. For purpose of this Section, "residence" shall mean the dwelling, house, apartment, or other structure used in whole or in part as a home or place of abode of any individual.

Acts 2024, No. 661, §1.

§104. Keeping a disorderly place

A. Keeping a disorderly place is the intentional maintaining of a place to be used habitually for any illegal purpose.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of keeping a disorderly place shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of keeping a disorderly place for the purpose of prostitution of persons under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of keeping a disorderly place for the purpose of prostitution of persons under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

Amended by Acts 1970, No. 460, §1; Acts 1979, No. 224, §1, eff. July 8, 1979; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

§105. Letting a disorderly place

A. Letting a disorderly place is the granting of the right to use any premises knowing that they are to be used as a disorderly place, or allowing the continued use of the premises with such knowledge.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of letting a disorderly place shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of letting a disorderly place for the purpose of prostitution of persons under the age of eighteen years shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of letting a disorderly place for the purpose of prostitution of persons under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

Amended by Acts 1970, No. 459, §1; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

§106. Obscenity...

Subpart C. Perjury

§123. Perjury

A. Perjury is the intentional making of a false written or oral statement in or for use in a judicial proceeding, any proceeding before a board or official, wherein such board or official is authorized to take testimony, or before any committee or subcommittee of either house or any joint committee or subcommittee of both houses of the legislature. In order to constitute perjury the false statement must be made under sanction of an oath or an equivalent affirmation and must relate to matter material to the issue or question in controversy.

B. It is a necessary element of the offense that the accused knew the statement to be false, but an unqualified statement of that which one does not know or definitely believe to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which he knows to be false.

C. Whoever commits the crime of perjury shall be punished as follows:

(1) When committed on a trial in which a sentence of death or life imprisonment may be imposed, the offender shall be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years, nor more than forty years, or both.

(2) When committed on a trial in which a sentence of imprisonment necessarily at hard labor for any period less than a life sentence may be imposed, the offender shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one year, nor more than twenty years, or both.

(3) When committed in all other cases in which any other sentence may be imposed, the offender shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

(4) When committed in any civil action, administrative proceeding, legislative hearing or proceeding, or in any other legal proceeding, by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 1995, No. 820, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1312, §1; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001; Acts 2004, No. 399, §1.

§132. Injuring public records

A. First degree injuring public records is the intentional removal, mutilation, destruction, alteration, falsification, or concealment of any record, document, or other thing, filed or deposited, by authority of law, in any public office or with any public officer.

B. Second degree injuring public records is the intentional removal, mutilation, destruction, alteration, falsification, or concealment of any record, document, or other thing, defined as a public record pursuant to R.S. 44:1 et seq. and required to be preserved in any public office or by any person or public officer pursuant to R.S. 44:36.

C.(1) Whoever commits the crime of first degree injuring public records shall be imprisoned for not more than five years with or without hard labor or shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of second degree injuring public records shall be imprisoned for not more than one year with or without hard labor or shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or both.

Amended by Acts 1980, No. 454, §1; Acts 1999, No. 671, §1, eff. July 1, 1999.

§133. Filing or maintaining false public records

A. Filing false public records is the filing or depositing for record in any public office or with any public official, or the maintaining as required by law, regulation, or rule, with knowledge of its falsity, of any of the following:

(1) Any forged document.

(2) Any wrongfully altered document.

(3) Any document containing a false statement or false representation of a material fact.

B. The good faith inclusion of any item of cost on a Medical Assistance Program cost report which is later determined by audit to be nonreimbursable under state and federal regulations shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this Section.

C.(1) Whoever commits the crime of filing false public records shall be imprisoned for not more than five years with or without hard labor or shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

(2) In addition to the penalty provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, a person convicted of the provisions of this Section may be ordered to pay restitution to the state if the state suffered a loss as a result of the offense. Restitution shall include the payment of legal interest at the rate provided in R.S. 13:4202.

Amended by Acts 1980, No. 454, §1; Acts 1982, No. 676, §1; Acts 1992, No. 539, §1; Acts 1995, No. 787, §1; Acts 2010, No. 811, §1, eff. Aug. 15, 2011.

Part II. Offenses Affecting Public Morals

§281. Disorderly place, maintaining of prohibited; penalty

No person shall maintain a place of public entertainment or a public resort or any place, room, or part of a building open to the public in such a manner as to disturb the public peace and quiet of the neighborhood, or in which lewd dancing is permitted, or in which lewd pictures are accessible to view.

Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both.

§282. Operation of places of prostitution prohibited; penalty

A. No person shall maintain, operate, or knowingly own any place or any conveyance used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution, or shall rent or let any place or conveyance to any person with knowledge of or good reason to believe that the lessee intends to use the place or conveyance for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution, or reside in, enter, or remain in any place for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution.

B.(1) Whoever violates or aids, abets, or participates in the violation of this Section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever violates any provision of this Section for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution of persons under the age of eighteen shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least five years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Whoever violates any provision of this Section for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution of persons under the age of fourteen years shall be fined not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years, or both, with at least ten years being served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2020, No. 352, §2.

Amended by Acts 1980, No. 708, §1; Acts 2012, No. 446, §1; Acts 2013, No. 83, §1; Acts 2014, No. 564, §1; Acts 2017, No. 180, §1, eff. June 12, 2017; Acts 2020, No. 352, §2; Acts 2025, No. 230, §1.

§333. Misrepresentation of age to obtain alcoholic beverages or gain entry to licensed premises prohibited; penalties

A. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to present or offer to any person having a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages, under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or to his agent or employee any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of obtaining or purchasing alcoholic beverages or attempting to enter the licensed premises.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be punishable by one or more of the following:

- (1) A fine of not more than two hundred dollars.
- (2) An appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours.
- (3) Suspension of the violator's driver's license for ninety days.

C. As used in this Section, "licensed premises" means an establishment licensed under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business.

Acts 1992, No. 947, §1.

TITLE 15 — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 3-B. REGISTRATION OF SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS, AND CHILD PREDATORS

§541.1. Posting of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline; content; languages; notice; civil penalty

A. All of the following establishments shall be required to post information regarding the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline:

(1) Every massage parlor, spa, or hotel that has been found to be a public nuisance for prostitution as set forth in R.S. 13:4711.

(2) Every strip club or other sexually-oriented business as set forth in R.S. 37:3558(C).

(3)(a) Every full-service fuel facility adjacent to an interstate highway.

(b) Every highway rest stop.

(4) Every outpatient abortion facility as defined by R.S. 40:2175.3.

(5)(a) Every hotel as defined in this Paragraph. Each hotel shall post the information in the same location where other employee notices required by state or federal law are posted.

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, "hotel" shall mean and include any establishment, both public and private, engaged in the business of furnishing or providing rooms and overnight camping facilities intended or designed for dwelling, lodging, or sleeping purposes to transient guests and does not encompass any hospital, convalescent or nursing home or sanitarium, or any hotel-like facility operated by or in connection with a hospital or medical clinic providing rooms exclusively for patients and their families.

(c) For purposes of this Paragraph, "hotel" shall not include bed and breakfasts or camp and retreat facilities owned and operated by nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code provided that the net revenue derived from the organization's property is devoted wholly to the nonprofit organization's purposes.

(d) For purposes of this Paragraph, "bed and breakfast" shall mean a lodging facility having no more than ten guest rooms where transient guests are fed and lodged for pay.

(6) Every airport as defined in R.S. 2:1 and by the Federal Aviation Administration, including private-use airports. Each airport shall post the information in the same location where other employee notices required by state or federal law are posted.

(7) Every bus terminal or station or railroad passenger station, including terminals or stations that are privately owned or owned by the state or a local governing authority. Each bus station or terminal or railroad passenger station shall post the information in the same location where other employee notices required by state or federal law are posted.

B.(1)(a) Such posting shall be no smaller than eight and one-half inches by eleven inches and shall contain the following wording in bold typed print of not less than fourteen-point font:

"If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave, whether it is commercial sex, housework, farm work, or any other activity, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline at 1-888-373-7888 or text "Help" to 233733 (Be Free) in order to access help and services.

(b) Such posting shall also comply with any other requirements established by regulations promulgated by the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) The language in the posting shall be printed in English, Louisiana French, Spanish, and any other languages that the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control shall require.

C. The following departments of the state shall provide each establishment described in Subsection A of this Section over which that department exercises any regulatory control or authority with the notice required by this Section. The departments shall post on their websites a sample of the posting described in Subsection B of this Section which shall be accessible for download. The departments are as follows:

- (1) Department of Revenue and the office of alcohol and tobacco control.
- (2) Department of Transportation and Development.
- (3) The Louisiana Department of Health.

D.(1) In addition to the posting required in Subsection B of this Section, beginning on January 1, 2020, each establishment listed in Subsection A of this Section shall affix a flyer to the inside of the door to each bathroom stall at the establishment.

(2) The flyer shall be designed by the Greater New Orleans Human Trafficking Task Force, with the approval of the commissioner of the office of alcohol and tobacco control, and shall be no larger than eight and one-half inches by eleven inches.

(3) No later than December 1, 2019, the Greater New Orleans Human Trafficking Task Force shall transfer the flyer in an electronic format to the commissioner for posting on the website for the office of alcohol and tobacco.

E. A civil penalty in accordance with R.S. 26:96(A) may be assessed for each violation of this Section. The departments listed in Subsection C of this Section or any law enforcement agency with jurisdiction are charged with the enforcement of this Section.

Acts 2012, No. 154, §1; Acts 2013, No. 430, §1; Acts 2014, No. 565, §1; Acts 2016, No. 298, §1; Acts 2018, No. 361, §1, eff. May 20, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 280, §2.

TITLE 40 — PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

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§4.9. Low-risk foods; preparation in home for public consumption

A.(1)(a) No provision of the state Sanitary Code or any provision of any other law or regulation that requires any equipment, design, construction, utensils, supplies, preparation, or services shall apply to the preparation of low-risk foods, as defined in Subsection E of this Section, in the home for sale. For purposes of this Section, with respect to preparation of cane syrup, "the home" shall mean, in addition to a dwelling, an open-sided structure on private property that shelters a cast iron kettle, evaporator, or other equipment for preparing cane syrup in the traditional manner. This Section shall not be construed to allow the sale or distribution of any unwholesome food.

(b) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply to any preparer of breads, cakes, cookies, or pies who employs any individual to assist in the preparation of such food for sale.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all of the following restrictions, conditions, and requirements shall apply to the preparation of breads, cakes, cookies, and pies in the home for sale:

(a) All outside openings shall be protected against flies and other vermin.

(b) The building shall be constructed so as to exclude rats, mice, roaches or other vermin. Domestic pets shall be excluded in any part of the establishment where preparation and baking of such bakery products takes place.

(c) All equipment used or connected in any way with the manufacture, baking, cooking or other processing, handling, packing, or storing of any bakery product shall comply with the following:

(i) Be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner, be free from cracks and, wherever possible, be composed of non-corroding, metal or other smooth, impervious material giving an easily cleanable surface. Stationary or not readily movable equipment shall be so installed as to provide for easy cleaning.

(ii) Refrigeration shall be provided so that all perishable food products used in the manufacturer processing of any kind connected with the production, distribution, or sale of bakery products shall be maintained at a temperature not to exceed forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

(iii) Equipment too large to permit washing in the sinks shall be cleaned in a manner approved by the state health officer.

(iv) All barrels, boxes, tubs, pails, kneading troughs, machines, racks, pans, or other receptacles used for holding materials from which bakery products are manufactured shall be kept clean and sanitary and shall be so constructed as to be easily cleanable.

(v) All food contact surfaces shall be cleaned and sanitized after each day's production.

(d) Only pasteurized milk or milk products shall be used in the preparation of custard and cream-filled bakery products.

(e) All custard or cream-filled mixtures shall be cooked, the temperature and time of heating of the mix, to be at a minimum, the equivalent of a temperature of one hundred forty-five degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than thirty minutes.

(f) Upon completion of the cooking of the mix, it shall be immediately transferred into previously sanitized containers, properly covered and chilled as rapidly as possible to forty-five degrees Fahrenheit or below and maintained at such a temperature until used.

(g) The apparatus and food contact surfaces used in adding any custard or cream filling to a bakery product shall be of impervious material and shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized after each use, in a manner approved by the state health officer. No cloth filled bags shall be used.

(h) Preparers engaged in the preparation of custard or cream-filled bakery products shall not touch the custard or cream filling with their hands after it has been cooked.

B. This Section shall not apply to any preparer of low-risk foods made at a home for sale, whose gross annual sales equal thirty thousand dollars or more.

C. No individual who prepares breads, cakes, cookies, or pies in the home for sale to the public pursuant to this Section shall sell such foods to any retail business or individual for resale.

D.(1)(a) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, any individual who prepares low-risk foods in the home for sale, as authorized by this Section, shall affix to any such food offered for sale a label which clearly indicates that the food was not produced in a licensed or regulated facility.

(b) The food labeling requirement in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply to raw honey offered for sale if the honey is not pasteurized, filtered, or otherwise processed in such a way as to remove natural pollen contained in the honey.

(2) No individual who prepares low-risk foods in the home shall sell such foods unless he is registered to collect any local sales and use taxes that are applicable to the sale of such foods, as evidenced by a current sales tax certificate issued to the seller by the sales and use tax collector for the parish in which the sales occur.

E. For purposes of this Section, "low-risk foods" shall include all of the following, none of which shall consist of any animal muscle protein or fish protein:

- (1) Baked goods, including breads, cakes, cookies, and pies.
- (2) Candies.
- (3) Cane syrup.
- (4) Dried mixes.
- (5) Honey and honeycomb products.
- (6) Jams, jellies, and preserves.
- (7) Pickles and acidified foods.
- (8) Sauces and syrups.
- (9) Spices.

F. No preparer of low-risk foods pursuant to this Section shall sell any food containing cannabidiol unless the United States Food and Drug Administration approves cannabidiol as a food additive.

Acts 1991, No. 603, §1; Acts 1995, No. 977, §1; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2013, No. 370, §1; Acts 2014, No. 542, §1; Acts 2014, No. 789, §1; Acts 2015, No. 45, §1; Acts 2019, No. 164, §2, eff. June 6, 2019; Acts 2022, No. 357, §1.

§5.5. Sanitary inspections of certain food service establishments; food safety certificates

A. The Louisiana Department of Health shall charge only one sanitary inspection fee for the first two permits issued in accordance with the sanitary code for businesses that possess a valid local or state Class R permit and operate primarily as a restaurant. The fee provided for in this Subsection for the first two shall not exceed the fee assessed for the first permit according to administrative regulations in effect on September 3, 1989.

B. No person, other than a representative of the restaurant, shall be notified by the department of the time and place of the inspection prior thereto.

C. The state health officer and the office of public health of the Louisiana Department of Health shall require, at a minimum, the owner or a designated employee of a food service establishment to hold a food safety certificate; however, the state health officer and the office of public health of the Louisiana Department of Health shall not require more than one owner or employee per establishment to hold a food safety certificate. Provisions for the issuance and renewal of such certificate shall be made part of the state's Sanitary Code in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4 and the following requirements, conditions, and authorizations:

(1) The office of public health shall approve training programs for applicants which impart and test knowledge of the nature, prevention, and control of foodborne illness transmission and of methods for identifying and monitoring critical control points for safeguarding the production, processing, preparation, and serving of food. Such training programs shall include but not be limited to instructions in the standards set forth in the Applied Food Service Sanitation Program established by the Educational Foundation of the National Restaurant Association or other programs recognized in the food service industry. The office of public health shall approve training programs administered or approved by another state, a political subdivision, or other jurisdiction with standards that meet or exceed those established by this Subsection.

(2) A food safety certificate shall be issued to any person who files an application upon a form and in such a manner as prescribed by the Sanitary Code if such person furnishes satisfactory evidence that he has completed an approved training program or has passed a written examination provided by the individual or group providing approved training programs.

(3) A fee, not to exceed twenty-five dollars, may be imposed on and collected from an individual or a food service establishment for a food safety certificate to defer expenses in the administration of this Subsection.

(4) Renewal of the food safety certificate shall be required every five years.

(5) Display of a current, duly issued food safety certificate in the food service establishment shall be required.

(6) Any food service establishment whose food sales are less than one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars annually shall not be required to comply with this Subsection until July 1, 2002. However, any such establishment may apply for such certificate prior to such date.

D. No parish or municipality shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or regulation requiring a food service establishment or any of its employees to complete a food safety training program or test.

E.(1) For purposes of this Section, except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, "food service establishment" means an establishment which prepares food for human consumption, either for individual service or for a group of people, whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food.

(2) The term "food service establishment" shall not include any of the following:

-
- (a) A private home where food is prepared or served for individual family consumption.
 - (b) A private club where food is prepared and served exclusively for member consumption.
 - (c) Religious or charitable food sales.
 - (d) An establishment that heats or prepares boudin or sausage for personal consumption.
 - (e) A bar or lounge that serves beverages only.
 - (f) A temporary or seasonal establishment.
 - (g) A bed and breakfast operation.
 - (h) A nursing facility.
 - (i) A public, private, or parochial school.

F, G. Repealed by Acts 2022, No. 271, §7.

Acts 1989, No. 732, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1206, §1; Acts 1999, No. 647, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 506, §1; Acts 2003, No. 370, §1; Acts 2004, No. 608, §1; Acts 2022, No. 271, §§4, 7.

CHAPTER 4. FOOD AND DRUGS

Part I. Adulteration, Substitution, Misbranding, Or False Advertising

§607. Adulterated food

La. R.S. 40:607

A. A food is considered adulterated if it has been found to be such by any department of the United States government, or:

(1) If it contains any poisonous or deleterious substances, added or otherwise, which may render it dangerous to health; or any added poisonous or deleterious substance which is prohibited by R.S. 40:611 or which is in excess of the limits of tolerance prescribed by regulations of the department.

(2) If it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food.

(3) If it has been prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health.

(4) If it is the product of a diseased animal or of an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter.

(5) If its container is composed of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

(6) If any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part abstracted therefrom.

(7) If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor.

(8) If damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner.

(9) If any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or create a deceptive appearance.

(10) If it contains a coal-tar color other than one from a batch that has been certified in accordance with regulations of the department.

(11) If it is confectionery or ice cream and it contains any alcohol, resinous glaze, or nonnutritive substance, except harmless coloring, harmless resinous glaze, harmless flavoring, natural gum, and pectin; provided, that this Paragraph shall not apply to any confectionery by reason of its containing less than ten percent by volume of alcohol or to any chewing gum by reason of its containing harmless nonnutritive masticatory substance.

B. The department shall promulgate sanitary regulations for implementing the provisions in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section.

C. For the first charge and finding thereunder the person shall be given a notice and hearing and a notice to correct the unsanitary conditions or the unsanitary food complained of. This notice and order does not prohibit the seizure of food dangerous to health as provided in this Part.

D. For purposes of this Section:

(1) Anyone who sells confectionery that contains more than one-half of one percent alcohol rendered unfit for beverage purposes to a person who is under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Any confectionery manufactured in this state that contains more than one-half of one percent alcohol rendered unfit for beverage purposes shall bear a label containing the statement: "Sale of this product to persons under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages is unlawful." A person who violates the provisions of this Paragraph shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(3) No confectionery containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol rendered unfit for beverage purposes shall be sold in this state unless the product bears a label that meets the requirements of Paragraph (2) of this Subsection or a sign containing the statement: "Sale of confectionery containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol to persons under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages is unlawful" is displayed at the place where the product is sold or offered for sale. A person who violates the provisions of this Paragraph shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Amended by Acts 1978, No. 786, §5, eff. July 17, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 654, §1.

Part X. Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law

§961.1. Industrial hemp exemption

A. Notwithstanding the definitions provided for in R.S. 40:961(6) and (27), the provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law shall not apply to industrial hemp or consumable hemp products that are possessed, stored, cultivated, trimmed, dried, cured, and transported by a licensee in accordance with Part V of Chapter 10-A of Title 3 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 or that are processed, distributed, sold, or offered to be sold by a permittee in accordance with Part VI of Chapter 10-A of Title 3 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

B. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to prohibit the transportation and shipment of federally compliant hemp products through the state to the limited extent currently provided by federal law. For the purposes of this Section, "through the state" means from one geographic boundary of the state to another geographic boundary of the state.

§964. Composition of schedules

Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V shall, unless and until added pursuant to R.S. 40:962, consist of the following drugs or other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated:

§964.1. Treatment of controlled analogues

A controlled substance analogue shall be treated, for the purposes of any state law and to the extent intended for human consumption, as a controlled dangerous substance in either Schedule I or Schedule II of R.S. 40:964.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 34, §2; Acts 2001, No. 1036, §1.

§966. Penalty for distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotic drugs listed in Schedule I; possession of marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, and heroin

§966.1. Unlawful possession, production, or distribution of kratom

A. For purposes of this Section, "kratom" means any substance derived from the leaves of the *Mitragyna speciosa* tree or any substance containing 7-hydroxymitragynine or mitragynine.

B.(1) Manufacture; distribution. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, kratom.

(2) Any person who violates Paragraph (1) of this Subsection for an amount of:

(a) An aggregate weight of less than five hundred grams, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than three years, or both.

(b) An aggregate weight of five hundred grams or more, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars, imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess kratom. Any person who violates this Subsection shall be punished as follows:

(1) On a conviction wherein the offender possesses twenty grams or less, the offender shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(2) On a first conviction, wherein the offender possesses more than twenty grams, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned in the parish jail for not more than six months, or both.

(3) On a second or any subsequent conviction, wherein the offender possesses more than twenty grams, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, imprisoned in the parish jail for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2025, No. 41, §1.

§989. Dangerous chemical substances; butyl nitrite, nitrous oxide, and amyl nitrite; use and transference; penalties

A.(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to inhale, ingest, use, or possess any compound, liquid, gas, or chemical which contains butyl nitrite, isobutyl nitrite, secondary butyl nitrite, tertiary butyl nitrite, and mixtures containing butyl nitrite, isobutyl nitrite, secondary butyl nitrite, or tertiary butyl nitrite.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to inhale, ingest, use, or possess any compound, liquid, gas, or chemical which contains nitrous oxide, commonly known as "laughing gas", and any amyl nitrite, commonly known as "poppers" or "snappers".

B. The provisions of Subsection A of this Section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) The possession and use of these substances by a person who is at least twenty-one years of age when prescribed as part of the care or treatment of a disease, condition, or injury by a licensed medical or dental practitioner.

(2) The possession and use of these substances as part of a manufacturing process or industrial operation by a manufacturer or a person who is at least twenty-one years of age and employed by the manufacturer.

(3) The possession, use, or sale of nitrous oxide as a propellant in food preparation for restaurant or food service.

(4) The possession, use, or sale of houseware products by a person at least twenty-one years of age.

(5) The possession, use, or sale of nitrous oxide for automotive purposes by a person at least twenty-one years of age.

C. The presence of additional flavoring in a substance or labeling on any part of a container of the substance referring to the contents being flavored shall create a rebuttable presumption against the exceptions described in Subsection B of this Section.

D. It shall be unlawful for any person, entity, business, or corporation, including an online retailer, to produce, manufacture, possess, buy, sell, or otherwise transfer any substance specified in Subsection A of this Section or otherwise violate the provisions of Subsection A of this Section.

E.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection A of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

(2)(a) Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection D of this Section shall be fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any person, entity, business, or corporation that violates the provisions of Subsection D of this Section and possesses a certificate, permit, or license issued by the commissioner of alcohol and tobacco control in the Department of Revenue shall have its certificate, permit, or license suspended for thirty days upon the first violation. The certificate, permit, or license shall be revoked upon a second violation.

F. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Section may, in the discretion of the trial judge, be required to participate in an approved drug rehabilitation program as a condition of probation.

G.(1) The office of alcohol and tobacco control may conduct any investigation as necessary to regulate and enforce the provisions of this Section.

(2) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit a law enforcement agency of the state or its political subdivisions with appropriate jurisdiction from enforcing the provisions of this Section.

H. The office of alcohol and tobacco control shall promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of this Section.

§989.1. Unlawful production, manufacture, distribution, or possession of hallucinogenic plants; exceptions...

Acts 2005, No. 159, §1; Acts 2015, No. 373, §1, eff. July 1, 2015; Acts 2018, No. 206, §4; Acts 2023, No. 201, §1.

§989.2. Unlawful production, manufacturing, distribution, or possession of prohibited plant products; exceptions

(5) "Prohibited plant" means any combination of any of the parts, leaves, stems, stalks, seeds, materials, compounds, salts, derivatives, mixtures, preparations, or any resin extracted from any part of the following plants:

- (a) *Artemisia vulgaris* (Mugwort).
- (b) *Canavalia rosea* (Bay bean).
- (c) *Leonotis leonurus* (Lion's tail).
- (d) *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Lion's ear).
- (e) *Leonurus sibiricus* (Honeyweed).
- (f) *Mitragyna speciosa*.
- (g) *Nelumbo nucifera* (Sacred Lotus).
- (h) *Nymphaea caerulea* (Blue Lotus, Egyptian Lotus).
- (i) *Pedicularis densiflora* (Indian warrior).
- (j) *Salvia divinorum*.
- (k) *Scutellaria nana* (Dwarf skullcap).
- (l) *Turnera diffusa* (Damiana).
- (m) *Zornia latifolia*.

Acts 2010, No. 565, §1; Acts 2015, No. 373, §1, eff. July 1, 2015; Acts 2018, No. 206, §4; Acts 2025, No. 41, §1.

§989.4. Unlawful production, manufacturing, distribution, or possession of Xylazine

Acts 2023, No. 183, §1.

§989.5. Unlawful production, manufacturing, distribution, or possession of prohibited chemicals

Acts 2025, No. 154, §1.

§995. Short title

This Part may be cited as the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

Added by Acts 1972, No. 634, §1; Acts 2018, No. 206, §4.

Part X-B. Transactions In Drug-Related Objects Prohibited

§1022. Determination of drug paraphernalia

In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or other authority shall consider, in addition to all other legally relevant factors, the following:

(1) Statements by an owner or by anyone in control of the object concerning its use.

(2) The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

(3) The proximity of the object to controlled substances.

(4) The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object.

(5) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, to deliver it to persons whom he knows or should reasonably know intend to use the object to facilitate a violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law; the innocence of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, as to a direct violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use or designed for use as drug paraphernalia.

(6) Instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use.

(7) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use.

(8) National and local advertising concerning its use.

(9) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale.

(10) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object(s) to the total sales of the business enterprise.

(11) The existence and scope of legitimate use for the object in the community.

(12) Expert testimony concerning its use.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 669, §1; Acts 2006, No. 676, §3, eff. July 1, 2006.

§1023. Prohibited acts

A. It is unlawful for any person or corporation, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to sell, lend, rent, lease, give, exchange, or otherwise distribute to any person any drug paraphernalia.

B. It is unlawful for any person or corporation, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to display for sale or possess with the intent to distribute, any drug paraphernalia.

C. It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, any drug paraphernalia, to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this Part.

D. Repealed by Acts 1990, No. 517, §2, eff. July 18, 1990.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 669, §1; Acts 1990, No. 517, §§1 and 2, eff. July 18, 1990; Acts 2006, No. 676, §3, eff. July 1, 2006.

SUBCHAPTER C. SMOKING

Part I. Louisiana Smokefree Air Act

Subpart A. General Provisions

§1291.1. Short title

This Part shall be known and may be cited as the "Louisiana Smokefree Air Act."

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.251 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1291.2. Purpose

The legislature finds and determines that it is in the best interest of the people of this state to protect nonsmokers from involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke. The legislature further finds and determines that a balance should be struck between the health concerns of nonconsumers of tobacco products and the need to minimize unwarranted governmental intrusion into and regulation of private spheres of conduct and choice with respect to the use or nonuse of tobacco products in certain designated public areas and in private places. Therefore, the legislature hereby declares that the purpose of this Part is to preserve and improve the health, comfort, and environment of the people of this state by limiting exposure to tobacco smoke.

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2014, No. 546, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.252 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1291.3. Definitions

For the purposes of this Part, the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Bar" means a business that holds a Class A-General retail permit and the primary purpose of such business is to serve alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages, including but not limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.

(2) "Business" means any corporation, sole proprietorship, partnership, limited partnership, professional corporation, enterprise, franchise, association, trust, joint venture, or other entity.

(3) "Department" means the Louisiana Department of Health.

(4) "Employer" means an individual or a business that employs one or more individuals.

(5) "Enclosed area" means all space between a floor and ceiling that is enclosed on all sides by solid walls or windows, exclusive of doorways, which extend from the floor to the ceiling.

(6) "Local governing authority" means a municipal or parish governing authority.

(7) "Place of employment" means an area under the control of an employer that employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including, but not limited to, work areas, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, and vehicles. A private residence is not a place of employment unless it is used as a licensed child care, adult day care, or healthcare facility.

(8) "Public building" means any building owned or operated by any of the following:

(a) The state, including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state government.

(b) Any parish, city, or town, or instrumentality thereof, or any other political subdivision of the state, special district, authority, commission, or agency.

(c) Any other separate corporate instrumentality or entity of state or local government.

(9) "Public place" means an enclosed area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted which is not a public building, including but not limited to banks, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, hotel and motel lobbies, laundromats, public transportation facilities, reception areas, restaurants, retail food production and marketing establishments, retail service establishments, retail stores, shopping malls, sports arenas, theaters, and waiting rooms.

(10) "Restaurant" means an eating establishment, including but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, and school cafeterias, which gives or offers for sale food to the public, guests, or employees, as well as kitchens and catering facilities in which food is prepared on the premises for serving elsewhere. The term "restaurant" shall include a bar located within a restaurant.

(11) "Retail tobacco business" means a business utilized primarily for the sale of tobacco products and accessories and in which the sale of other products is incidental.

(12) "School" means any elementary or secondary school building, the campus of any school, any buildings on the campus, and all school buses.

(13) "Secondhand smoke" means smoke emitted from lighted, smoldering, or burning tobacco when the smoker is not inhaling, smoke emitted at the mouthpiece during puff drawing, and smoke exhaled by the smoker.

(14) "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning, carrying, or possessing any lighted tobacco product, including cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, and any other lighted combustible plant material.

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.253 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.; Acts 2018, No. 206, §4.

Subpart B. Prohibitions And Exemptions

§1291.11. General smoking prohibitions; exemptions

A. Except as permitted by Subsection B of this Section, no person shall:

(1) Smoke in any public building.

(2) Smoke in any school.

(3) Smoke in any public place and in any enclosed area within a place of employment.

(4) Smoke in any outdoor area proximate to a state office building where smoking is prohibited pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 40:1293.3.

(5) As an employer, knowingly permit smoking in any enclosed area within a place of employment.

B. Nothing in this Part shall prohibit smoking in any of the following places:

(1) Private homes, private residences, and private automobiles; except that this Subsection shall not apply if any such home, residence, or vehicle is being used for child care or day care or if a private vehicle is being used for the public transportation of children or as part of health care or day care transportation in which case smoking is prohibited.

(2) Limousines under private hire.

(3) A hotel or motel room designated as a smoking room and rented to a guest; provided that a maximum of fifty percent of the hotel rooms, at the discretion of the hotel owner or general manager, available for rent to guests in a hotel or motel may be designated as smoking rooms.

(4) Any retail tobacco business.

(5) Any bar.

(6) The outdoor area of places of employment; except that the owner or manager of such business may post signs prohibiting smoking in any such outdoor area, which shall have the effect of making that outdoor area an area in which smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Part.

(7) Private and semiprivate rooms or apartments in assisted living residences, and other long-term care facilities that are occupied by one or more persons, who are all smokers and who have requested in writing to be placed in a room where smoking is permitted; provided that smoke from such rooms or apartments does not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Part.

(8) Designated smoking areas in which gaming operations are permitted to occur upon a riverboat, at the official gaming establishment, at a facility licensed for the operation of electronic video draw poker devices, at an eligible facility licensed for the operation of slot machines, by a licensed charitable organization, or at a pari-mutuel wagering facility or off-track wagering facility which is licensed for operation and regulated under the provisions of Chapters 4 and 11 of Title 4 and Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Title 27 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or any other gaming operations authorized by law, except that smoking shall be prohibited in all restaurants, including snack bars and any other type of eating area whether or not such area is separated from the gaming area, that are located within the facilities where gaming operations are conducted regardless of any type of license issued relevant to the operation of the restaurant.

(9) All workplaces of any manufacturer, importer, wholesaler or distributor of tobacco products, of any tobacco leaf dealer or processor, and all tobacco storage facilities.

(10) Convention facilities during the time such facilities are being used for professional meetings and trade shows which are not open to the public that are produced or organized by tobacco businesses or convenience store associations where tobacco products are displayed and limited to the location of such meetings or shows and during the time such facilities are used by a carnival organization, traditionally known as a krewe or a courir de Mardi Gras for the purpose of the conduct of a Mardi Gras ball and limited to the location of such ball.

(11) Designated and well-ventilated smoking rooms in nursing homes which permit smoking, provided that the designated smoking room is not the reception area, lobby, waiting room, dining room, or any other room or area defined as a public place under the provisions of this Part.

(12) A hotel or motel room operated by a casino or gaming operation which is rented to a guest.

(13) An outdoor patio, whether or not food is served.

(14) Any state, local, or private correctional facility prior to August 15, 2009. After August 15, 2009, smoking shall be prohibited in any state, local, or private correctional facility.

C. An individual, person, entity, or business subject to the smoking prohibitions of this Section shall not discriminate or retaliate in any manner against a person for making a complaint regarding a violation of this Section or for furnishing information concerning a violation to an enforcement authority.

D. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to restrict the power of any parish, city, town, or village to adopt and enforce additional local laws, ordinances, or regulations that comply with at least the minimum applicable standards to establish smokefree public places as set forth in this Part.

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 490, §1; Acts 2014, No. 546, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.256 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

TITLE 40; SUBPART C. PENALTIES AND RULES AND REGULATIONS

§1291.21. Notice of prohibition of smoking

A. "No smoking" signs or the international "No smoking" symbol consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it shall be clearly and conspicuously posted by the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control in every public building, public place, and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Part.

B. The owner, operator, manager, or other person in control shall remove all ashtrays from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Part.

C. The Louisiana Department of Health may treat a violation of this Section as a deficiency to be assessed against any licensee or facility over which it has statutory jurisdiction.

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.261 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1291.22. Enforcement; penalties

A.(1) Any violation of any prohibition in R.S. 40:1291.11(A) may be cited by any law enforcement officer by the issuance of a citation and summons to appear before a court of proper jurisdiction.

(2) Such citations shall be in a form such that there shall be retained in each book of citations a receipt and each shall have a copy to be deposited by the law enforcement officer with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense.

(3) Upon the deposit of the copy, the court shall notify the alleged violator of the time and place of his hearing or of his opportunity to plead guilty by the payment of his specified fine. Failure to appear, unless the fine is paid, may be punished within the discretion of the court as contempt of court.

B.(1)(a) Any person who is guilty of a violation of the prohibition in R.S. 40:1291.11(A)(1), (2), (3), and (4) shall, upon a first offense, be fined twenty-five dollars.

(b) Any person who is guilty of violating such prohibition a second time shall be fined fifty dollars.

(c) Any person who is guilty of violating such prohibition a third or subsequent time shall be fined one hundred dollars.

(2)(a) Any employer who is guilty of a violation of the prohibition in R.S. 40:1291.11(A)(5) shall, upon a first offense, be fined one hundred dollars.

(b) Any employer who is guilty of violating such prohibition a second time shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars.

(c) Any employer who is guilty of violating such prohibition a third or subsequent time shall be fined five hundred dollars.

Acts 2006, No. 815, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2014, No. 546, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.262 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1291.23. Development of smoke-free policies

A.(1) Public postsecondary education institutions shall develop smoke-free policies for its campuses.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, "smoke-free" means the prohibition of smoking as defined in R.S. 40:1291.3(14).

B.(1) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a public postsecondary education institution from developing a tobacco-free policy for its campus.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, "tobacco-free" means the prohibition on the use of tobacco derived or containing products, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, hookah-smoked products, and oral tobacco products.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not supersede the provisions of R.S. 40:1291.11(A).

Acts 2013, No. 211, §1; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.263 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.; Acts 2018, No. 206, §4.

NOTE: See Acts 2013, No. 211, §2, relative to effectiveness.

§1291.24. Smoking prohibited near school property; exceptions; penalty

A. Smoking, as defined in this Part, shall not be permitted, and no person shall smoke within two hundred feet of the entrances, exits, or outdoor areas of any public or private elementary or secondary school.

B.(1) This Section shall not apply to smoking by a person of the legal age within private property that is within the two hundred feet boundary or to smoking by a person of the legal age occupying a moving vehicle in which smoking is not prohibited that is traveling through an area within the two hundred feet boundary.

(2) This exception shall not apply to the property of a private elementary or secondary school.

C. The state superintendent of education, with the approval of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, shall develop a method by which to mark smoke-free areas, including the use of signs or other markings suitable to the situation. Signs or other markings shall be located in a visible manner on or near each school indicating that such area is a smoke-free area, and that such an area is within two hundred feet of the entrances, exits, or outdoor areas of any public or private elementary or secondary school. The state Department of Education shall assist each school system with providing for the posting required in this Subsection.

D.(1) Any violation of this Section may be cited by any law enforcement officer by the issuance of a citation and summons to appear before a court of proper jurisdiction.

(2) Such citations shall be in a form such that there shall be retained in each book of citations a receipt and each shall have a copy to be deposited by the law enforcement officer with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense.

(3) Upon the deposit of the copy, the court shall notify the alleged violator of the time and place of his hearing or of his opportunity to plead guilty by the payment of his specified fine. Failure to appear, unless the fine is paid, may be punished within the discretion of the court as contempt of court.

E.(1) Any person who is guilty of a violation of this Section shall, upon a first offense, be fined twenty-five dollars.

(2) Any person who is guilty of violating this Section a second time shall be fined fifty dollars.

(3) Any person who is guilty of violating this Section a third or subsequent time shall be fined one hundred dollars.

F. The provisions of this Section shall not supersede the provisions of R.S. 40:1291.11(A).

Acts 2014, No. 581, §1, eff. June 9, 2014; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1300.264 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

Part II. Smoking Regulation

§1293.1. Louisiana Superdome; smoking regulation

A. It is the public policy of this state to protect the health, comfort, and environment of the people of this state.

B. Smoking shall be prohibited in all areas of the Louisiana Superdome.

C. "Smoking" means the carrying of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted smoking equipment, in addition to the inhalation and exhalation of smoke by a person from any form of lighted tobacco.

D. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be advised of the prohibition by Superdome personnel. In addition, the board of commissioners of the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District may adopt rules to provide for ejection from the Superdome of any person who continues such violation after being so advised of the prohibition, such rules to be enforced by security personnel in accordance with board rules.

Acts 1986, No. 483, §1; Acts 2003, No. 772, §1; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1261 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1293.2. Senator Nat G. Kiefer University of New Orleans Lakefront Arena; smoking regulation

A. It is the public policy of this state to protect the health, comfort, and environment of the people of this state.

B. Smoking shall be prohibited in all areas of the Senator Nat G. Kiefer University of New Orleans Lakefront Arena.

C. "Smoking" means the carrying of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted smoking equipment, in addition to the inhalation and exhalation of smoke by a person from any form of lighted tobacco.

D. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be advised of the prohibition by university personnel. In addition, the Board of Supervisors for the University of Louisiana System may adopt rules to provide for ejection from the arena of any person who continues such violation after being so advised of the prohibition, such rules to be enforced by security personnel in accordance with board rules.

Acts 2004, No. 573, §1; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1262 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

§1293.3. State office buildings; smoking regulation; enforcement

A. The requirements set forth in this Section shall apply to all buildings owned by the state which are utilized primarily as office buildings, referred to hereafter in this Part as "state office buildings".

B. In addition to any applicable smoking prohibition as provided in the Louisiana Smokefree Air Act (R.S. 40:1291.1 et seq.), smoking shall be prohibited in all of the following areas:

(1) Any outdoor area proximate to a state office building that is within twenty-five feet of an entrance of the building to which access by the public is not restricted.

(2) Any outdoor area that is within twenty-five feet of a wheelchair ramp or other structure that facilitates access to a state office building by persons with disabilities.

C. "Smoking" means the carrying of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted smoking equipment, in addition to the inhalation and exhalation of smoke by a person from any form of lighted tobacco.

D. Enforcement of the prohibition of smoking provided for in this Section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:1291.22.

E. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be subject to the penalties established in R.S. 40:1291.22(B)(1).

Acts 2014, No. 546, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015; Redesignated from R.S. 40:1263 by HCR 84 of 2015 R.S.

Part II-A. Smoking Cessation

§1295. Smoking cessation benefits program; medical assistance program; coverage

A. For the purposes of this Section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Department" means the Louisiana Department of Health.

(2) "Medical assistance program" means the medical assistance program provided for in Title XIX of the Social Security Act as administered by the Louisiana Department of Health.

(3) "Smoking cessation benefits" means smoking cessation treatments and services, including individual counseling, group counseling, nicotine patches, nicotine gum, nicotine lozenges, nicotine nasal spray, nicotine inhaler, bupropion, and varenicline.

B.(1) The smoking cessation benefits provided for in R.S. 22:1041.1 shall be a covered service in the medical assistance program.

(2) The smoking cessation benefits coverage required by this Subsection shall not be subject to any copayments, deductibles, or other cost-sharing mechanisms.

C. The department shall promulgate and enforce such rules, regulations, and minimum standards as needed to carry out the provisions of this Section.

Acts 2023, No. 281, §2.

Part III. Public Information Concerning Smoking Cessation

§1295.1. Legislative findings; purpose

A. The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

(1) Cigarette smoking is a leading cause of preventable death in our state and nation.

(2) Though smoking-related illnesses and deaths and their associated human and economic costs are a devastating public health problem across the United States, and billions of dollars from sources such as cigarette taxes and tobacco-related legal settlements are available to states for preventing and controlling tobacco use, only

a fraction of these funds is put to this public health service, and state spending on tobacco prevention and control falls below CDC recommended levels.

(3) Though smoking is an exceptionally difficult habit to break due to the powerful nature of addiction to cigarettes, many thousands of Americans win the battle to quit smoking each year, often with the help of a smoking cessation program.

B. The purpose of this Part is to increase awareness of and access to smoking cessation programs and services available in Louisiana.

Acts 2015, No. 55, §§1, 2, eff. June 5, 2015.

§1295.2. Definitions

As used in this Part, the following terms have the meaning ascribed in this Section:

(1) "Department" means the Louisiana Department of Health.

(2) "Smoking Cessation Trust" and "trust" mean the organization of that name which incorporated in Louisiana pursuant to the judgment rendered in *Scott v. American Tobacco Co., Inc.* (2009-CA-0461 (La. App. 4 Cir. 4/23/10), 36 So. 3d 1046) for the purpose of operating the smoking cessation program called for in that judgment, or any successor.

Added by Acts 2015, No. 55, §§1, 2, eff. June 5, 2015.

§1295.3. Public information concerning smoking cessation

A. The department shall establish and maintain on its internet website a link to the website of the Smoking Cessation Trust, along with summary information on programs and services offered by the trust.

B. The department may feature the link to the website of the Smoking Cessation Trust and information on programs and services of the trust on any web page it maintains for any program or office if the link and information are posted in a conspicuous location.

Added by Acts 2015, No. 55, §§1, 2, eff. June 5, 2015.

§1295.4. Program coordination

A. The secretary of the department is hereby authorized to coordinate, to the extent he deems practical and appropriate, the programs of the office of public health, the Medicaid coordinated care network program, and any other program of the department with programs offered by the Smoking Cessation Trust.

B. On or before January 1, annually, the secretary of the department shall engage with the executive director of the Smoking Cessation Trust to evaluate means and best practices for promoting smoking cessation, and to identify opportunities for increasing access to smoking cessation programs and services available in this state.

Added by Acts 2015, No. 55, §§1, 2, eff. June 5, 2015.

§1295.5. Termination [EXPIRED 1/1/2022]

The provisions of this Part shall terminate on January 1, 2022, and thereafter shall be null, void, and without effect.

Acts 2015, No. 55, §§1, 2, eff. June 5, 2015.

TITLE 47 — REVENUE AND TAXATION

CHAPTER 8. TOBACCO TAX

§841. Imposition of tax

There is hereby levied a tax upon the sale, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of all cigars, cigarettes, smoking and smokeless tobacco, and vapor products and electronic cigarettes as defined herein, within the state of Louisiana, according to the classification and rates hereinafter set forth:

A. Cigars.

(1) Upon cigars invoiced by the manufacturer at one hundred twenty dollars per thousand or less a tax of eight percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

(2)(a) Before January 1, 2026, upon cigars invoiced by the manufacturer at more than one hundred twenty dollars per thousand, a tax of twenty percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

(b)(i) Beginning January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, upon cigars invoiced by the manufacturer at more than one hundred twenty dollars per thousand but less than two thousand five hundred dollars per thousand, a tax of twenty percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

(ii) Beginning January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, upon cigars invoiced by the manufacturer at two thousand five hundred dollars or more per thousand, a tax of fifty cents per cigar.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2028, and thereafter, upon cigars invoiced by the manufacturer at more than one hundred twenty dollars per thousand, a tax of twenty percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

B. Cigarettes.

(1) Upon cigarettes, a tax of sixteen twentieths of one cent per cigarette as defined in this Chapter.

(2) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of four twentieths of one cent per cigarette.

(3) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of four-twentieths of one cent per cigarette as referenced in Article VII, Section 4.1 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

(4) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of seven-twentieths of one cent per cigarette.

(5) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of five-twentieths of one cent per cigarette.

(6) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of two and ten-twentieths of one cent per cigarette.

(7) In addition to all other taxes levied pursuant to this Subsection, there is hereby levied an additional tax of one and two-twentieths of one cent per cigarette.

C. Smoking Tobacco. Upon smoking tobacco, a tax of thirty-three percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

D. Rules and regulations. The collector shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations, which shall have the effect of law, for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this section, with specific authority as to the filing of inventory report and payment of additional taxes due. He also may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing or requiring the establishing of an inventory where the dealer fails to timely declare and file the inventory with the collector on the specified date, and for the revaluation of tax stamps in possession of the dealer.

E. Smokeless tobacco. Upon smokeless tobacco, a tax of twenty percent of the invoice price as defined in this Chapter.

F. Vapor products and electronic cigarettes. Upon vapor products and electronic cigarettes, a tax of fifteen cents per milliliter of consumable nicotine liquid solution or other material containing nicotine that is depleted as a vapor product is used.

G.(1) The Tobacco Regulation Enforcement Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund", is hereby established in the state treasury as a special fund to provide support for enforcement activities of the office of alcohol and tobacco control. The source of monies for the fund shall be a portion of the avails of the state tax on cigarettes as provided herein.

(2) After compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, and after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all of the obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which become due and payable within any fiscal year, the state treasurer shall annually deposit into the fund an amount equal to the avails of one-quarter of one-twentieth of one cent per cigarette from the tax on cigarettes imposed pursuant to this Section. Monies in the fund shall be subject to appropriation by the legislature and then only to the office of alcohol and tobacco control for purposes of tobacco regulation enforcement. All unexpended and unencumbered monies in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer in the same manner as monies in the state general fund, and all earnings on investment of the fund shall be deposited into the fund.

Acts 1970, No. 252, §1; Acts 1974, No. 413, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1984, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §2, eff. March 27, 1984; Acts 1990, No. 390, §§3, 5, eff. Aug. 1, 1990; Acts 2000, No. 32, §§1, 2, eff. July 1, 2000; Acts 2002, No. 19, §1, eff. July 1, 2002; Acts 2002, No. 21, §1, eff. July 1, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 752, §1, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2015, No. 94, §1; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4, §1; Acts 2023, No. 414, §4, eff. July 1, 2023; Acts 2025, No. 266, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2026; Acts 2025, No. 516, §1, eff. July 7, 2025.

NOTE: SEE ACTS 2002, NO. 19, §2.

NOTE: See Acts 2015, No. 94, §§2 and 3, re: applicability and effectiveness of certain provisions.

NOTE: See Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4, §2, regarding applicability.

§841.1. Tobacco Tax Health Care Fund

A. There is hereby created as a special fund in the state treasury the "Tobacco Tax Health Care Fund", hereinafter referred to as the "fund". After compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, and after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all of the obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which become due and payable within any fiscal year, the state treasurer shall annually deposit to the fund an amount equal to the avails of the tax imposed under the provisions of R.S. 47:841(B)(4) and (5). The monies in this fund shall be used solely as provided by this Section and only in the amounts appropriated by the legislature.

B. All unexpended and unencumbered monies in this fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund. The monies in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer in the same manner as monies in the state general fund, and all earnings on investment of the fund shall be deposited into the fund.

C.(1) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, forty-two and eight-tenths percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(4) in the fund shall be used solely for the purpose of providing funding for the Louisiana Cancer Research Center of L.S.U. Health Sciences Center in New Orleans/Tulane Health Sciences Center, and twenty-nine and two-tenths percent of monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(4) shall be used solely for the purposes of funding for the creation of smoking prevention mass media programs and evidence-based tobacco control programs within the public hospital system and the public school system and community development programs directed at cessation among children and pregnant women and the screening, prevention, and treatment of tobacco use and dependence among individuals with diseases caused or exacerbated by tobacco use. The Southern University Board of Supervisors shall participate in the planning and expenditure of funds for the creation of smoking prevention mass media programs and evidence-based tobacco control programs as specified in this Paragraph. Any financial benefit to be derived from any intellectual property or other ownership interest resulting from research or other activities conducted by, or in conjunction with, the Louisiana Cancer Research Center of L.S.U. Health Sciences Center in New Orleans/Tulane Health Sciences Center, or its successor, shall be shared with the state pursuant to a written agreement executed between the parties and approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget.

(2) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, twenty-eight percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(4) in the fund shall be used solely to provide funding for the Cancer Center of Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in Shreveport. Any financial benefit to be derived from any intellectual property or other ownership interest resulting from research or other activities conducted by, or in conjunction with, the Cancer Center of Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in Shreveport, or its successor, shall be shared with the state pursuant to a written agreement executed between the parties and approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget.

(3) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, twenty percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(5) in the fund shall be used solely to provide funding for the office of behavioral health, Louisiana Department of Health.

(4) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, twenty percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(5) in the fund shall be used solely to provide funding for the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center and the Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center, provided that the annual appropriation to Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center from this source shall be one million dollars per year.

(5) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, twenty percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(5) in the fund shall be used solely to provide funding for the administration and operation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs.

(6) Subject to an annual appropriation by the legislature, forty percent of the monies collected under authority of R.S. 47:841(B)(5) in the fund shall be used solely to provide funding for the office of state police, Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

Acts 2002, No. 19, §1, eff. July 1, 2002; Acts 2009, No. 384, §5, eff. July 1, 2010.

§842. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, the following terms have the meaning ascribed to them in this Section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Brand family" has the meaning as set forth in R.S. 13:5072.

(2) "Cigarette" includes any roll for smoking or heating pursuant to ordinary conditions of use made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper, or any other material except where such wrapper is wholly or in greater part made of tobacco.

(3) "Cigars" includes any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated or mixed with any other ingredients, where such roll has a wrapper made chiefly of tobacco.

(4) "Collector" means the collector of revenue for the State of Louisiana or his duly authorized representatives.

(5) "Dealer" includes every person who manufactures or purchases cigars, cigarettes or smoking tobacco for distribution, sale, use or consumption in the state of Louisiana. The term also means any person who imports cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco from any state or foreign country for distribution, sale, or consumption in the State of Louisiana.

(6) "Invoice price" the manufacturers net invoiced price as invoiced to the Louisiana tobacco dealer, by the manufacturer, jobber, or other persons engaged in selling tobacco products in accordance with the tax levied by this chapter.

(7) "Manufacturer" means anyone engaged in the manufacture, production, or foreign importation of tobacco products.

(8) "Person" means any natural person, trustee, company, partnership, corporation or other legal entity.

(9) "Place of business" as used in this Chapter means the place where the orders are received, or where the taxable articles are sold, or if sold upon a railroad train or on or from any other vehicle, the vehicle on which or from which the taxable articles are sold by the retail dealer. It also includes the establishment where vending machines are located.

(10) "Purchase" means acquisition in any manner, for any consideration. The term includes transporting or receiving product in connection with a purchase.

(11) "Registered tobacco dealer" as used in this Chapter refers to wholesale dealers as defined in this Section.

(12) "Retail dealer" includes every dealer other than a wholesale dealer who sells or offers for sale cigars, cigarettes or smoking tobacco irrespective of quantity or the number of sales.

(13) "Sales" or "sell" means any transfer, exchange, or barter in any manner or by any means for any consideration. The term includes distributing or shipping product in connection with a sale. References to a sale "in" or "into" a state refer to the state of the destination point of the product in the sale, without regard to where title was transferred. References to sale "from" a state refer to the sale of cigarettes that are located in that state to the destination in question without regard to where title was transferred.

(14) "Sales entity affiliate" means an entity that sells cigarettes that it acquires directly from a manufacturer or importer and is affiliated with that manufacturer or importer as established by documentation received directly from that manufacturer or importer to the satisfaction of the attorney general. Entities are affiliated with each other if one, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the other.

(15) "Smokeless tobacco" means all smokeless tobacco including but not limited to fine cut, long cut, packed in pouches, snuff, snuff flower, chewing tobacco, cavendish, plugs, twists, shorts, refuse and other scraps, clippings and sweepings of tobacco, and other forms of loose tobacco, articles and products made of tobacco, or a tobacco substitute.

(16) "Smoking tobacco" includes granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed and any other kind and form of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for smoking in or as pipe or cigarette.

(17) "Stamp" means the impression, device, stamp, label, or print manufactured or printed as prescribed by the collector by the use of which the tax levied hereunder is paid. By way of extension, and not limitation, the term "stamp" means any impression or character affixed to or which shall be stamped upon commodities by metered stamping machine or device by use of which the tax levied hereunder is paid.

(18) "Stamping agent" means a dealer that is authorized to affix tax stamps to packages or other containers of cigarettes under R.S. 47:843 et seq. or any dealer that is required to pay the excise tax or tobacco tax imposed pursuant to R.S. 47:841 et seq. on cigarettes.

(19) "State directory" or "directory" means the directory compiled by the attorney general under R.S. 13:5073, or, in the case of reference to another state's directory, the directory compiled under the similar law in that other state.

(20) "Tobacco substitute" means any noncombustible product intended to be used or consumed as an alternative to tobacco, including products made with nicotine extracted from tobacco or any other source, or synthetic nicotine, and any product which simulates traditional smokeless tobacco whether or not it contains nicotine.

(21) "Vapor products" shall mean any noncombustible product containing nicotine or other substances that employ a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, used to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution or other form. "Vapor products" include any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. Vapor products do not include cigarettes as defined in this Section or products subject to the tax levied on cigarettes pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 47:841(B).

(22) "Vending machine" means any receptacle used to store taxable articles which vend such articles automatically.

(23) "Vending machine operator" means any person who controls the use of one or more vending machines as to the supply of cigarettes or any tobacco products in the machine or the receipts from cigarettes vended through such machines.

(24) "Wholesale dealers" are those dealers whose principal business is that of a wholesaler, and who sells cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco to retail dealers for purpose of resale; and who is a bona fide wholesaler and fifty percent of whose total tobacco sales are to retail stores other than their own or their subsidiaries within Louisiana. Wholesale dealer shall include any person in the state who acquires cigarettes solely for the purpose of resale in vending machines, provided such person services fifty or more cigarette vending machines on selling locations in Louisiana other than their own. Wholesale dealers shall include those dealers engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for purposes of blending and including those Louisiana dealers who were affixing cigarette and tobacco stamps as of January 1, 1974.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 107, §1; Acts 1958, No. 438, §2; Acts 1974, No. 414, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1980, No. 135, §1; Acts 2000, No. 32, §1, eff. July 1, 2000; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3; Acts 2015, No. 94, §1; Acts 2025, No. 516, §1, eff. July 7, 2025.

§843. Use of stamps or meter impression required; limitations

A. Cigarette tax stamps. (1) In order to enforce the collection of the tax levied by this Chapter, the secretary shall design and have printed or manufactured stamps of such size and denomination as may be determined by him and so prepared as to permit them to be easily affixed to or stamped on containers of cigarettes subject to the tax according to this Chapter. As an alternative method to enforce the collection of the tax levied by this Chapter, the secretary may permit dealers, as defined in this Chapter, to use metered stamping machines or devices by which each container or package may be clearly and legibly stamped with an impression showing the character and amount of the tax.

(2) No individual package of cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in, into, or from the state in individual packages containing fewer than twenty cigarettes. No smoking tobacco intended for use as roll-your-own smoking tobacco for cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing less than six-tenths of one ounce of smoking tobacco.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, all packages of cigarettes sold in or into the state shall bear a stamp as required by this Chapter and no person may sell, transport, or cause to be transported unstamped cigarettes in, into, or from, or possess unstamped cigarettes in the state.

B. Discounts. The secretary of the Department of Revenue shall allow wholesale tobacco dealers of other states who have a direct purchasing contract with a manufacturer and serving a trade area of retail dealers in this state to purchase Louisiana stamps with benefit of a five percent discount.

C. Purchase of stamps. (1) All cigarette stamps shall be purchased from and sold by the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

(2) Any person other than the secretary of the Department of Revenue who sells or traffics in cigarette tax stamps not affixed to cigarettes, whether the stamps are genuine or counterfeit, shall be guilty of a felony and punishable as set out in R.S. 47:858.

(3) Cigarette tax stamps shall be sold by the secretary of the Department of Revenue to bonded registered Louisiana tobacco dealers in the state of Louisiana who hold a valid stamping agent designation in accordance with R.S. 26:902(2)(a) and who have a direct purchasing contract with a manufacturer at a discount of five percent from the face value, when purchased in quantities of not less than one hundred dollars face value, and the same provisions and discount shall apply where the metered stamping machine or device is used.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the stamps shall be sold by the secretary of the Department of Revenue in less quantity at face value to any and all persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, and associations

of person who hold a valid stamping agent designation in accordance with R.S. 26:902(2)(a) and are qualified to purchase stamps hereunder.

(5) Every dealer registered with the state of Louisiana shall be entitled to receive every month cigarette tax stamps in an amount equal to the amount of his bond furnished pursuant to R.S. 47:848, without the necessity of paying for the stamps at the time of purchase. All stamps so advanced shall be paid for not later than thirty days after the date on which they were advanced.

(6) Any wholesale dealer who fails to timely file the reports and pay the taxes due on an open account shall forfeit the discount allowed at the time of purchase of such tax stamps and meter impressions and shall be subject to a penalty of five percent on the amount of the tax due if the period of delinquency is ten days or less, or twenty percent on the amount of the tax due if the period of delinquency is greater than ten days, plus any interest due.

(7) Should any dealer fail to timely pay the tax due on any purchase of tax stamps or meters as provided in R.S. 47:843(C)(5), all outstanding credit sales of tobacco stamps, whether delinquent or not, shall become due and payable if the delinquent tax due on the purchase is not paid within two days after the receipt by the taxpayer of a written demand sent by the secretary by certified mail. Payment must be made with a cashier's check, certified check, or cash. If payment is not received within ten days after the mailing of written demand, the secretary may proceed to effect collection through the taxpayer's bonding company, or as otherwise provided by Chapter 18, Subtitle II of this Title.

(8) Should any wholesale dealer fail to pay the taxes due as described above, the secretary of the Department of Revenue may require such dealers to remit the tax due on purchases of tax stamps and meter impressions upon receipt of such stamps.

(9) The transfer or disposal by a qualified dealer of any benefit herein conferred is prohibited.

(10) As an additional method of refunding the cost of stamps affixed to damaged goods as provided in R.S. 47:857, the secretary shall allow a wholesale dealer to present affidavits evidencing the cost of stamps, less previous discount allowed, affixed to goods returned to the manufacturer as payment for all or a portion of the price of tax stamps purchased under this Section. The credit must be in an amount less than or equal to the cost of stamps or meters purchased per individual invoice.

D. Affixing stamps. (1) No person other than a dealer holding a valid stamping agent designation under R.S. 26:902(2) may affix a stamp to any package of cigarettes. Stamps shall be affixed by the dealer, on the smallest container or package of cigarettes that is subject to the tax, to permit the secretary to readily ascertain by an inspection of any dealer's stock on hand, whether or not the tax has been paid. The dealer shall cause to be affixed on every package of cigarettes on which a tax is due, stamps of an amount equaling the tax due thereon, before any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or association of persons sells, offers for sale, removes, or otherwise distributes the cigarettes. The stamps shall be affixed in such a manner that their removal will require continued application of steam or water and shall be canceled by placing thereon the license number of the dealer.

(2) A dealer shall not affix a stamp to a package of cigarettes if the package:

(a) Does not comply with the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) for the placement of labels, warnings, or any other information for a package of cigarettes to be sold within the United States.

(b) Is labeled "For Export Only", "U.S. Tax Exempt", "For Use Outside U.S.", or other wording indicating that the manufacturer did not intend that the product be sold in the United States.

(c) Has been altered by adding or deleting wording, labels, or warnings described in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph.

(d) Has been imported into the United States after January 1, 2000, in violation of 26 U.S.C. 5754.

(e) In any way violates federal trademark or copyright laws.

(f)(i) Is manufactured by a tobacco product manufacturer, pursuant to Part XIII of Chapter 32 of Title 13 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, who:

(aa) Is not a participating manufacturer in the Master Settlement Agreement as defined in R.S. 13:5062; and

(bb) Failed to create a qualified escrow account in accordance with R.S. 13:5063, as certified by the attorney general's office, for any cigarettes the dealer sold or distributed for that tobacco product manufacturer.

(ii) For purposes of this Subparagraph, "tobacco product manufacturer" shall have the meaning ascribed to that phrase by R.S. 13:5062.

(3) Selling a package of cigarettes described in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, with or without a stamp, shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (R.S. 51:1401 et seq.).

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or distribute in this state, to acquire, hold, own, possess, or transport, for sale or distribution in this state, or to import or cause to be imported, into this state for sale or distribution in this state, any cigarettes that do not comply with all applicable requirements imposed by or pursuant to federal law and federal implementing regulations.

E. Disposition of funds. After all lawful revenues are paid over to the municipalities as their portion of the tobacco tax, as provided by R.S. 47:869, and after deduction of the costs of collection as provided by R.S. 47:868, the remainder of the avails of the tax, increased by Act No. 252 of the 1970 Regular Session* of the Legislature of Louisiana, shall be transmitted by the collector to the state treasurer for credit to the state general fund and, notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the amount so credited to the state general fund shall be utilized for the implementation of the express purposes listed and specifically enumerated in the provisions of House Bill No. 1643 adopted as Act No. 211 of the 1970 Regular Session** of the Legislature of Louisiana.

F. Authority to issue rules and regulations. The secretary is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations not in conflict herewith in order to make effective the provisions of this Section.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 18, §1; Acts 1952, No. 107, §1; Acts 1958, No. 438, §2; Acts 1970, No. 252, §§2, 3; Acts 1972, No. 219, §1; Acts 1974, No. 415, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1980, No. 135, §1; Acts 1983, No. 166, §1, eff. Oct. 1, 1983; Acts 1984, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §2, eff. March 27, 1984; Acts 1987, No. 378, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1987; Acts 1990, No. 390, §3, eff. Aug. 1, 1990; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 1999, No. 304, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 1999, No. 1265, §2, eff. July 12, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 652, §1, eff. June 22, 2001; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 96, §1, eff. April 18, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 108, §2, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 454, §2, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 474, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5, §1, eff. April 1, 2016; Acts 2016, No. 640, §1.

**Act No. 252 of the 1970 Regular Session amended R.S. 47:841 and 47:843.*

***Act No. 211 of the 1970 Regular Session appropriated funds "for the ordinary expenses of certain departments and purposes of the state and the implementation of certain programs of state government . . .".*

§844. Dealer permits

Every person who sells or is about to engage in the business of selling at retail, at wholesale, or by vending machine, or is about to engage in the business of receiving unstamped or non-tax paid cigarettes, cigars or other tobacco products, or who is engaged in the business of receiving stamped cigarettes at wholesale shall first apply for and obtain a permit for each place of business and each vending machine from the office of alcohol and tobacco control in accordance with R.S. 26:901 et seq.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 107, §1; Acts 1958, No. 438, §3; Acts 1974, No. 414, 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1984, No. 881, §1; Acts 1985, No. 487, §1; S.C.R. No. 135, 1985 R.S.; Acts 1986, No. 694, §1, eff. July 8, 1986; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2006, No. 108, §2, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 454, §3, eff. June 15, 2006.

{{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1985, NO. 487, §2.}}

§845. Repealed by Acts 1974, No. 414, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1975.

§846. Secretary's authority to revoke license or permits

The secretary, after notice and opportunity to be heard under regulations to be made by him, shall have jurisdiction, power, and authority to revoke or suspend any existing license or permit of any tobacco dealer and to fine a permittee as provided in R.S. 47:859 and 864 for violation of this law or for willful or persistent violation of regulations made under this law, such fine to be assessed and collected by the secretary as other taxes levied by this Chapter. No new license or permit shall be issued to anyone whose license or permit has been revoked.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 414, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1984, No. 881, §1; Acts 1986, No. 694, §1, eff. July 8, 1986.

§847. Dealers required to affix stamps

A. Every registered tobacco dealer holding a valid stamping agent designation pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2) shall stamp any unstamped cigarettes prior to selling, offering for sale, removing, or otherwise distributing the cigarettes in or into the state to wholesale dealers or retail outlets. Stamped cigarettes shall be kept separate and apart from the dealer's stock of unstamped cigarettes.

B. Stamping agents may sell cigarettes in or into the state, may purchase cigarettes for resale in or into the state and may affix a stamp required by this Chapter only if the manufacturer and brand family of the cigarettes are listed on the state directory at the time of stamping.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, unless prior written approval is obtained from the attorney general in accordance with regulations promulgated by the secretary pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, stamping agents may sell cigarettes in or into the state, may purchase cigarettes for resale in or into the state, and may affix a stamp required by this Chapter only if the stamping agent purchased the cigarettes directly from the manufacturer or importer of the cigarettes, who holds a valid permit issued pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5713, or from a sales entity affiliate whose name and address has been provided to the attorney general pursuant to R.S. 13:5073(A)(7).

D.(1) If and whenever any of the cigarettes taxed in this Chapter are found in the place of business of any tobacco dealer or any other person, except a dealer holding a valid stamping agent designation pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2), without the stamps affixed as herein provided, the prima facie presumption shall arise that such cigarettes are kept therein in violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) A manufacturer or importer may, in accordance with R.S. 47:862, possess, transport, or cause to be transported unstamped cigarettes in or into the state to a stamping agent under either of the following circumstances:

(a) The manufacturer and brand family of the cigarettes are at the time of sale listed on the state directory.

(b) The manufacturer and brand family of cigarettes are not at the time of sale listed on the state directory, but all of following conditions apply:

(i) The stamping agent is authorized to affix the stamp or, when permitted by R.S. 47:849, pays the taxes imposed by another state on whose directory the manufacturer and brand family of the cigarettes are listed at the time of the sale.

(ii) The stamping agent would be permitted to resell the cigarettes from this state into that other state as provided in R.S. 47:849.

(iii) The stamping agent receiving the cigarettes holds an exporter license pursuant to R.S. 26:902(5)(b) and submits a report pursuant to R.S. 47:851(E).

(3) A manufacturer or importer may sell unstamped cigarettes as permitted under Paragraph (2) of this Subsection through its sales entity affiliate whose status as a sales entity affiliate has been provided by the manufacturer or importer to the satisfaction of the attorney general in accordance with R.S. 13:5073(A)(7) and prior to the sales entity affiliate selling any cigarettes in or into the state. If the manufacturer or importer does so:

(a) It may sell or otherwise transfer the unstamped cigarettes to its sales entity affiliate in connection with the sale.

(b) The sales entity affiliate may possess, transport, or cause to be transported the unstamped cigarettes in connection with the sale to the same extent the manufacturer or importer could under this Section if it were making the sale directly.

(c) In the case of sales permitted under Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, the stamping agent will be deemed to have purchased the cigarettes directly from the manufacturer or importer.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 415, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3; Acts 2016, No. 640, §1.

§848. Tobacco dealers required to furnish bond; waiver

A. Each and every registered tobacco dealer in cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco shall furnish to the secretary, who is charged with the duty of collecting the tax levied by this Chapter, a bond in the minimum amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, guaranteeing the payment of all taxes and penalties levied by this Chapter. The bond shall be executed by a surety company duly qualified to do business in this state. The tenor, solvency, and maximum amount of the bond shall be satisfactory to the secretary, the minimum amount thereof to depend upon the volume of business of the dealer and must be in an amount sufficient in the discretion of the secretary to guarantee the state against any and all losses for taxes and penalties levied by the provisions of this Chapter.

B. However, the secretary is authorized to waive the furnishing of this surety bond by any dealer who has and agrees to maintain fixed assets in Louisiana of a net value of not less than one and one-fourth times the amount of the bond which would otherwise be required, who has had a bond on file with the department for a period of not less than three years, and who has not been delinquent in remitting taxes accrued or accruing under

this Part during the three-year period immediately preceding application by the dealer for waiver of the bond. If any dealer whose bond has been waived by the secretary becomes delinquent in remitting taxes due under this Part, the secretary may require that such dealer furnish a bond in the amount required in this Section, and such dealer shall not be eligible for a waiver of a bond for a period of three years thereafter. In addition, the dealer must furnish audited financial statements with his waiver request and at such other times as the secretary may require.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 18, §1; Acts 1974, No. 414, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1985, No. 105, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1986; Acts 2006, No. 108, §2, eff. July 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 454, §2, eff. June 15, 2006.

§849. Interstate business of tobacco dealers

A. A registered tobacco dealer holding a valid stamping agent designation as provided in R.S. 26:902(2)(a) may sell its cigarettes from this state into another state only if it first affixes the stamp required by the other state to the package containing the cigarettes. If the law of the other state permits the sale of the cigarettes to consumers in a package not bearing a stamp, the dealer may sell cigarettes into the other state without a stamp only if it first pays an excise, use, or similar tax imposed on the cigarettes by the other state.

B. A dealer may not purchase or possess unstamped cigarettes in this state for sale into another state where the manufacturer and brand family of the cigarettes are not at the time of sale listed on this state's directory unless it holds an exporter license pursuant to R.S. 26:902(2)(b). The dealer holding an exporter license shall affix the stamp required by the other state to the package containing the cigarettes within seventy-two hours after receipt. However, if the law of the other state permits the sale of the cigarettes to consumers in a package not bearing a stamp, the dealer may sell cigarettes into the other state without a stamp only if it first pays an excise, use, or similar tax imposed on the cigarettes by the other state. The dealer shall ensure that any cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco in its stock that are not listed on the attorney general's state directory of products approved for sale in or into the state are kept separate and apart from stock that is approved for sale in or into the state.

C. Any registered tobacco dealer desiring to engage in interstate business shall furnish a bond for that purpose. This bond shall be in addition to the bond provided for in R.S. 47:848, in an amount and of tenor and solvency satisfactory to the collector.

D. Notwithstanding Subsections A, B, or C of this Section, a person may not sell cigarettes from this state into another state if the sale would violate the law of the other state, or affix the stamp required by the other state or pay the excise, use, or similar tax imposed by the other state if doing so would violate the law of the other state.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 414, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3; Acts 2016, No. 640, §1

§850. Repealed by Acts 1974, No. 415, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1975.

§851. Monthly reports required; dealers receiving unstamped cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobaccos; dealers receiving certain items for which taxes are not paid; vending machine restrictions

A. General requirements. All purchases of cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobaccos by any tobacco dealer shall be evidenced by an invoice from the seller correctly showing the date of the purchase and the quantity of each of said articles purchased by said dealer. Every tobacco dealer shall, at the time of shipping or delivering any cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobaccos, make a true duplicate invoice of the same which shall show full and complete details of the sale or delivery of the taxable article and shall retain the same subject to the use and inspection of the secretary of revenue and taxation or his authorized representative until the taxes to which they relate have prescribed. Tobacco dealers shall also keep a record of all cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobaccos

purchased by them, and hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the purchase and sale of such cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobaccos open to the inspection of the secretary of revenue and taxation or his authorized representative.

B. Registered tobacco dealers and stamping agents.

(1) Each and every designated stamping agent in accordance with R.S. 26:902(2)(a) receiving unstamped cigarettes shall file a report with the secretary of the Department of Revenue on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary showing the purchase, receipt and sale of unstamped taxable cigarettes, and the purchase and use of cigarette tax stamps. The report shall be submitted to cover the calendar month and shall be filed with the secretary not later than the twentieth day of the month following the end of the previous calendar month. The report shall certify that the report is complete and accurate and shall contain, in addition to any further information that the secretary or the attorney general may reasonably require, the following:

(a) The total number of cigarettes acquired by the stamping agent during that month for sale into the state or for sale from this state into another state, sold in or into the state by the stamping agent during that month, and held in inventory in the state or for the sale into the state by the stamping agent pursuant to this Chapter and R.S. 13:5075, in each case identifying by name and number of cigarettes the manufacturer and brand families of those cigarettes.

(b) The total number of stamps it affixed during that month, and identifying (i) how many of each type of stamp it affixed by number and dollar amount of tax paid; (ii) the total number of cigarettes contained in the packages to which it affixed each respective type of tax stamp; and (iii) by name and number of cigarettes, the manufacturers and brand families of the packages to which it affixed each respective type of tax stamp.

(c) In the case of a stamping agent that is an importer, reports under Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not include cigarettes it sold to a stamping agent as permitted under R.S. 26:902(2)(a) and that it separately reports pursuant to R.S. 13:5075.

(2) Any person that during a month acquired, purchased, sold, possessed, transferred, transported, or caused to be transported in or into the state cigarettes of a manufacturer or brand family that were not on the state directory at the time shall file, not later than the twentieth day of the month following the end of the previous calendar month, a report on a form provided by the secretary and certify that the report is complete and accurate. The report shall contain, in addition to any further information that the secretary or the attorney general may reasonably require, the following information:

(a) The total number of those cigarettes, in each case identifying by name and number of cigarettes (i) the manufacturer of those cigarettes, (ii) the brand families of those cigarettes, (iii) in the case of a sale or transfer, the state in which the recipient of those cigarettes is located, and (iv) in the case of an acquisition or purchase, the state of the seller or sender of those cigarettes.

(b) The following shall be provided to the attorney general or secretary upon request: in the case of acquisition, purchase, or possession, the detail of the person's subsequent sale or transfer of those cigarettes, identifying by name and number of cigarettes (i) the brand families of those cigarettes, (ii) the date of the sale or transfer, (iii) the name and address of the recipient, (iv) the number of stamps of each other state that the person affixed to the packages containing those cigarettes during that month, (v) the total number of cigarettes contained in the packages to which it affixed respective other state's stamp, (vi) by name and number of cigarettes that manufacturers and brand families of the packages to which it affixed each respective other state's stamp and (vii)

a certification that it reported each sale or transfer to the taxing authority of the other state not later than the twentieth day of the month following the end of the previous calendar month.

(3) The secretary may share the information reported under this Section with any federal, state, or local taxing agency or law enforcement authorities of this state or other states.

(4)(a) Every registered tobacco dealer receiving and handling cigars and smoking tobaccos in Louisiana upon which the tax has not been previously paid shall, within twenty days after the expiration of each calendar month, file with the secretary a report, under oath, of the total amount of such cigars and smoking tobaccos received and handled during the preceding month, and shall pay the taxes due thereon, and all out-of-state Louisiana registered tobacco dealers shall file a report, under oath, disclosing all sales of cigars and smoking tobaccos in Louisiana during the preceding calendar month, and shall pay the taxes due thereon. This report shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary and shall show such other information as the secretary may require so that the taxes levied in R.S. 47:841 can be reported and computed.

(b) A five percent discount is allowable for timely and accurately filing the report only on those purchases made by registered tobacco dealers in Louisiana who have a direct purchasing contract with a manufacturer. The secretary shall allow wholesale tobacco dealers of other states serving a trade area of retail dealers in this state who have a direct purchasing contract with a manufacturer to sell in this state with the benefit of the discount provided in this Section, provided the dealers meet the requirements of a wholesale dealer as set forth in R.S. 47:842(5). The transfer or disposal by a qualified dealer of any benefit herein conferred is prohibited except in the case of the original recipient.

(5) Failure to file the monthly report on or before the twentieth day of the following month will subject the dealer to forfeiture of the discounts as authorized in R.S. 47:843 and 851 and all other penalties as provided in the administrative provisions in Chapter 18, Title 47, however, the collector can upon timely application extend this date in his discretion upon cause shown.

C. Vending machine operators. (1) Every tobacco product vending machine operator shall keep a detailed record, including the purchase invoice, of each vending machine showing the date the machine was purchased or acquired, the source from which the machine was acquired, the correct make, model, and serial number, and capacity as to the number of cartons of cigarettes. Detailed records shall be kept showing the location of each machine and the date of placing the machine on location. Vending machine operators shall keep a record of the purchase and receipt of all cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco purchased by them and hold all books, records, and memoranda pertaining to the sale of such cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobaccos open to the inspection of the collector or his duly authorized agent.

(2) In accordance with R.S. 14:91.8(D), vending machine operators shall affix a sign or sticker in not less than twenty-two-point type on the front of each machine stating, "LOUISIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21".

D. A nonresident tobacco dealer shall maintain invoices correctly showing the date, quantity, recipient, manufacturer, and brand of cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobaccos sold by the dealer for distribution in or into the state of Louisiana. The nonresident tobacco dealer shall keep stock affixed with a Louisiana tax stamp separate and apart from the remainder of the dealer's stock. Every nonresident tobacco dealer shall, at the time of shipping or delivering any cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobaccos in or into the state of Louisiana, make a true duplicate

invoice of the same which shall show full and complete details of the sale or delivery of the taxable article and shall retain the same subject to the use and inspection of the collector for the period of two years. Nonresident tobacco dealers shall also keep a record of all cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobaccos purchased by them for distribution within the state of Louisiana, and hold all books, records and memoranda pertaining to the purchase and sale of such cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobaccos open to the inspection of the collector.

E. Out-of-state sales reports. Any person that sells cigarettes from this state into another state shall, by the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the sales were made, file a report on a form to be prescribed by the secretary and shall provide a duplicate report to the attorney general and certify that the report is complete and accurate.

(1) The report shall contain the following information:

(a) The total number of cigarettes sold from this state into another state by the dealer during that month, identifying by name and number of cigarettes; (i) the manufacturer of those cigarettes; (ii) the brand families of those cigarettes; and, (iii) the name and address of each recipient of those cigarettes.

(b) The number of stamps of each other state the dealer affixed to the packages containing those cigarettes during that month, the total number of cigarettes contained in packages to which it affixed each respective other state's stamp and, by name and number of cigarettes, the manufacturers and brand families of the packages to which it affixed each respective other state's stamp.

(c) If the dealer sold cigarettes during that month from this state into another state in packages not bearing a stamp of the other state, (i) the total number of cigarettes contained in such packages, identifying by names and number of cigarettes, the manufacturers of those cigarettes, the brand families of those cigarettes, and the name and address of each recipient of those cigarettes; (ii) the dealer's basis for belief that such state permits the sale of the cigarettes to consumers in a package not bearing a stamp; and, (iii) the amount of excise, use or similar tax imposed on the cigarettes and paid by the dealer to such state.

F. Information sharing. The secretary may share the information provided in Subsection E of this Section, upon request, with any federal, state, or local taxing agency or law enforcement authorities of this state or other states.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 18, §1; Acts 1974, No. 415, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1980, No. 135, §2; Acts 1983, No. 164, §2, eff. June 24, 1983; Acts 1991, No. 114, §1. Acts 1984, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §2, eff. March 27, 1984; Acts 1991, No. 114, §1; Acts 2006, No. 454, §2, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 474, §1; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3; Acts 2014, No. 278, §3, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5, §1, eff. April 1, 2016; Acts 2016, No. 640, §1; Acts 2021, No. 403, §3.

§852. Dealers required to furnish duplicate invoices

A. After due notice by the secretary every dealer in taxable articles as set out in this Chapter purchasing or receiving any cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco from without this state, whether the same shall have been ordered through a dealer or jobber within this state or by drop shipment, or otherwise, shall furnish a duplicate invoice of all such purchases, or receipts to the secretary. Failure to furnish this duplicate invoice as required shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punishable as set out in R.S. 47:859.

B. In lieu of the invoices required herein, a computer-generated record may be used by every dealer in taxable articles as set out in this Chapter, purchasing or receiving any cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco from without this state, whether the same shall have been ordered through a dealer or jobber within this state or by drop

shipment, or otherwise. The computer-generated record shall contain the same information as is required of the invoices.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 414, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1999, No. 202, §2.

§853. Examination of invoices and determination of tax by secretary

A. After and upon examination of invoices of the dealer, if the secretary finds that cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco have been sold, used, consumed, handled, or distributed without stamps affixed as required in this Chapter, he shall have the power to require such person to pay into the state treasury through him, a sum equal to not less than twice the amount of the stamp tax due. If upon examination of invoices, the dealer is unable to furnish evidence to the secretary of sufficient stamp purchases to cover unstamped cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco, purchased by him, the prima facie presumption shall arise that such cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco were sold, used, consumed, handled, or distributed without the proper stamps affixed thereto.

B. In lieu of the invoices required herein, a computer-generated record may be used by the dealer. These computer-generated records shall contain the same information as would appear on the invoice for which it is being substituted, and the dealer shall be held to the same requirements for presentation of records for verification of purchases and taxes paid.

Acts 1999, No. 202, §2.

§854. Declaration of intent and purpose of Chapter

A. It is the intent and purpose of this Chapter to levy an excise tax on all cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco, as defined in this Chapter, sold, used, consumed, handled, or distributed in this state, except as provided in R.S. 47:855, and to collect same from the dealer who first sells, uses, consumes, handles, or distributes the same in the state of Louisiana.

B. It is further the intent and purpose of this Chapter that, except as provided in R.S. 47:855, where a dealer gives away cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco for advertising or any other purpose whatsoever, the products shall be taxed in the same manner as if they were sold, used, consumed, handled, or distributed in this state.

C. At no time shall there be any distribution of free samples of cigarettes, as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Tobacco Control Act, consistent with 21 CFR 1140.16, and all applicable federal laws and regulations. Furthermore, distribution of free samples of smokeless tobacco, as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Tobacco Control Act, shall be permitted only pursuant to all applicable federal laws and regulations.

Acts 2011, No. 341, §1; Acts 2015, No. 105, §1, eff. July 1, 2015; Acts 2023, No. 116, §1; Acts 2023, No. 297, §2.

§855. Exemption from tax

A. Smoking and chewing tobacco purchased by or for state institutions for issue to the inmates of the same is hereby exempted from the taxes levied by this Chapter; however, nothing in this Subsection shall be construed to exempt the tax on manufactured cigarettes and cigars.

B.(1)(a) No tax levied by this Chapter shall apply to the furnishing of a product at no charge as a sample in a business-to-business exchange at, or in conjunction with, a conference, convention, exposition, trade show, professional or trade association event, business or professional meeting, corporate event, or exhibition of any kind held in this state.

(b)(i) For purposes of this Subsection, "business-to-business exchange" means the distribution by a business of free samples in a limited quantity with nominal value to another business as part of a genuine effort to sell or market the product being sampled to that business.

(ii) For purposes of this Subparagraph, "nominal value" means a value which is so small or slight that it is not considered real or substantial in comparison with what might reasonably be expected.

(2) The exemption provided for in this Subsection shall terminate on August 1, 2033, and shall have no effect on and after that date.

Amended by Acts 2023, No. 297, §2.

§856. Enforcement by collector

The collector shall collect, supervise and enforce the collection of all taxes and penalties that may be due under the provisions of this Chapter, and to that end he is vested with all of the powers and authority conferred by this Chapter.

§857. Refunds

A. The collector may promulgate rules and regulations providing for the refund to dealer for the cost of stamps affixed to goods which by reason of damage become unfit for sale and are destroyed by dealer or returned to manufacturer or jobber.

B. The collector may refund a dealer for the cost of stamps affixed to goods, that were listed on the state directory at the time the stamps were affixed but have been subsequently removed from the state directory, upon proof that the goods have been destroyed, the date and location of the destruction, and a verification must be signed by the individuals who witnessed the destruction. The collector may promulgate rules and regulations related to the destruction of the goods and the procedures for refund.

Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§858. Certain acts declared felonies

Each of the following acts is declared to be a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than four years:

- (1) To forge or counterfeit any stamp of the kind herein provided for.
- (2) To use knowingly and intentionally any such forged or counterfeited stamp.
- (3) To have in possession knowingly and intentionally any such forged or counterfeit stamp.
- (4) For any person or persons other than the collector to sell tobacco tax stamps not affixed to tobacco, whether the said stamps be genuine or counterfeit.

§859. Certain acts declared misdemeanors

A. Each of the following acts is declared to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not longer than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, provided that in the event of a third conviction under this Section, a jail sentence of not less than six months shall be mandatory:

(1) To sell or offer for sale any of the articles herein taxed without first having procured a permit as a tobacco dealer pursuant to R.S. 26:908, in those cases where necessary; provided, nevertheless, that in the case of purchases of stocks in bulk, the purchaser may operate under the permit of the seller for ten days, pending the application for and the grant of a permit to such buyer, and that in case of the dissolution of a partnership by death, the surviving partner may operate under the permit of the partnership until the time of its expiration, and the heirs, legal representatives of deceased persons, receivers, or trustees in bankruptcy appointed by any competent authority may operate under the permit of the person, firm, corporation, or association of persons so succeeded in possession by such heirs, representatives, receivers, or trustees in bankruptcy.

(2) To sell, except as a registered tobacco dealer engaged in and selling in interstate commerce, any of the articles taxed herein without the stamp herein provided for first being affixed and cancelled as herein provided.

(3) To refuse or fail to keep any records, furnish any report, or furnish any bond required in this Chapter.

(4) To violate any lawful rule or regulation made and published by the collector hereunder.

(5) To use any stamp more than once, or to have in possession tobacco tax stamps that have been used.

(6) To remove, erase, alter or deface the cancellation mark or marks on any stamp, or to have in possession any stamp on which the cancellation mark has been removed, erased, altered or defaced.

(7) To refuse to allow, on demand, the collector or any officer or agent of the said collector to make a full inspection of any place of business where any of the articles herein taxed are sold or in any other wise to hinder or prevent such inspection.

(8) To use any artful device or deceptive practice to conceal any violation of this Chapter or to mislead the said collector or any agent of said collector in the enforcement of this Chapter, or to defraud this state of its revenue.

(9) For any dealer to have in possession in any place of business any of the articles herein taxed, unless the same shall have the proper stamps attached where required.

(10) For any retail dealer or his agents or employees to fail to produce on demand of the said collector all invoices of all cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco bought by him or received in his place of business within six months prior to said demand unless he can show by satisfactory proof that the nonproduction of said invoices was due to providential or other causes beyond his control.

(11) For any person to make, use, present or exhibit to the collector or any agent of the said collector any invoice of cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco which bears an untrue date or falsely states the nature or quantity of the goods therein invoiced.

(12) To receive in this state any shipment of taxable articles when the same are not stamped for the purpose and intention of violating the provisions of this Chapter and to avoid payment of the taxes.

(13) To violate any provision of this Chapter, in cases not specifically declared to be a felony by any other section of this chapter.

B. All agents, employees and others who aid, abet or otherwise participate in any wise in the violation of this Chapter or in any of the offenses hereunder punishable shall be guilty and punishable as principals to the same extent as any wholesale dealer or retail dealer violating the Chapter might be.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 416, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 2006, No. 108, §2, eff. July 1, 2006.

§860. Collector authorized to search and seize

The collector is given the power and authority to search and examine any warehouse, boat, store, storeroom, automobile, truck, conveyance, vehicle or any and all places of storage, or any and all means of transportation, wherein there is probable cause to believe that the terms of this Chapter have been or are being violated. Provided, that any automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation, other than a common carrier, caught or detected transporting any of the articles taxed by this Chapter, without the tax herein provided for being paid as herein provided, or a bond furnished to guarantee the payment of the tax, may be seized by the collector in order to secure the same as evidence in a trial brought under this section.

No place, other than such as is open to the public, shall be invaded and searched for articles taxed by this Chapter except by an officer named in a search warrant issued by a competent court having the power of a committing magistrate upon the filing in the court of an affidavit reciting that affiant has reasons to believe and believes that the named place is being utilized as a site for the violation of the provisions of this Chapter together with such additional evidence as the court may require to make out a prima facie case. No house, room, or apartment used as, or which apparently is, a bona fide residence is subject to invasion and search, except by an officer designated in a search warrant issued by a competent court having the powers of a committing magistrate, upon the filing in the court of an affidavit by two reliable persons reciting that they have reasons to believe and do believe that the place of residence is being used as a cloak or cover for a violation of the provisions of this Chapter and setting forth the specific violation being committed therein, together with such additional corroborating evidence as the court may require to establish the probable existence of the alleged violation.

The warrant shall be directed to a duly authorized peace officer and the premises described in the warrant shall be searched and all articles taxed by this Chapter, all equipment, and all property used or designed or intended to be used in the keeping for sale or sale, of articles taxed by this Chapter on the premises shall be seized by the peace officer. The keeper of the place or the person to whom the property belongs shall be apprehended and brought before the court issuing the warrant to abide the further orders of the court. The officer to whom the search warrant is directed shall make proper return thereon of the action taken on it, describing the commodities or property seized, if any. The commodities or property so seized shall be held by this officer without anyone having the right to have them released upon writ or claim, except commodities seized in a bona fide dwelling house. These last shall be released to their owner upon his giving bond, with security for their value conditioned upon their return to the peace officer upon order of the court.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 18, §1.

§861. Intrastate transportation of unstamped articles prohibited

The transportation, carriage, or movement from point to point in this state by any automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation of any article on which the tax is levied by this Chapter, upon which article the tax as levied by this Chapter has not been paid, is prohibited, and the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation so transporting any such article shall be subject to seizure by the collector and forfeiture and sale in the manner hereinafter provided.

§862. Importation of unstamped articles, except by common carrier, without permit prohibited

A.(1) It is unlawful for any person to ship or transport or cause to be shipped or transported into this state by any automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle, or any means of transportation other than a common carrier of any article or articles on which the tax is levied by this Chapter upon which article or articles the tax as levied by

this Chapter has not been paid, without first obtaining a permit from the collector, authorizing the transportation, carriage or movement in this state of the article or articles taxed under this Chapter.

(2) A common carrier may possess and transport unstamped cigarettes in connection with a sale or other transfer permitted under this Chapter if the common carrier has in its possession documents establishing that title to the unstamped cigarettes remains with the manufacturer, importer, or stamping agent or bills of lading or other shipping documents establishing that it is delivering the cigarettes on behalf of a person authorized by this Chapter to sell or transfer the unstamped cigarettes and, in each case, such documents shall list the name and address of the person to whom the cigarettes are being delivered.

B.(1) The person or dealer who desires to import tobacco into this state, upon which a tax has not been paid, by vehicles other than a common carrier, must apply to the collector for a permit, stating the name of the driver, the make and number of the vehicle, the date, name, and address of the consignee, and any other information the collector may deem necessary; provided that, failure to obtain a permit as provided in this Section shall render the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle, or other means of transportation so transporting any said article or articles subject to seizure and forfeiture and sale in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Any person or dealer transporting tobacco pursuant to this Subsection shall report the quantity and brand of the cigarettes to the collector and to the attorney general and the taxing authority of the other state by the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the transfer was made.

Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§863. Procedure for seizure, forfeiture, and sale of vehicles used in illegal transportation of taxable articles

A. The secretary of the Department of Revenue is authorized in a summary proceeding, or by an action against the owner or operator of any automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation other than a common carrier, used in the transportation of any article on which a tax is levied by this Chapter and on which the tax has not been paid in the manner provided in this Chapter, to demand the forfeiture and sale of the said automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation used in the said illegal transportation and in violation of this Chapter.

B. In all cases where it is made to appear by affidavit, that the residence of the owner of the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation is out of the state, or is unknown to the secretary, the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding shall appoint an attorney at law to represent the said absent owner, against whom the said rule shall be tried contradictorily within ten days after the filing of the same. The affidavit may be made by the secretary, an assistant to the secretary, or by the attorney representing the secretary. The attorney appointed to represent the absent owner may waive service and citation of the petition or rule, but shall not waive time nor any legal defense. If upon the trial of the proceeding it is established by satisfactory proof that the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle, or other means of transportation has been used to transport any article on which a tax is levied by this Chapter and upon which said tax has not been paid, that the owner of the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle, or other means of transportation knew or should have known of the illegal transportation, and that the seizure was constitutional or that the seizure was made upon reasonable grounds to believe the seizure was constitutional, then the court shall render judgment accordingly, declaring the forfeiture of the automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation, and ordering the sale thereof after ten days' notice by advertisement in the official parish paper where the seizure is made. The sale shall be made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, or by the sheriff of the parish in which the seizure is made, at public auction at the courthouse to the highest bidder for cash and without appraisal; it being the intent

and purpose of these proceedings to afford the owner of said automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation a fair opportunity for hearing in a court of competent jurisdiction. It is further the intent and purpose of these proceedings that the forfeiture and sale of the said automobile, truck, boat, conveyance, vehicle or other means of transportation shall be and operate as a penalty for the violation of this Chapter by illegal transportation; and the payment of the tax due on the article upon which a tax is levied by this Chapter at the moment of seizure or thereafter shall not operate to prevent, abate, discontinue, or defeat the forfeiture and sale of the property.

C. No mortgage, lien, privilege, or other security interest recognized under the laws of the state of Louisiana shall be affected by a forfeiture hereunder when the owner of such mortgage, lien, privilege, or other security interest is a financial institution regulated by an agency of the state or of the federal government, or is a bona fide holder of a repairman's privilege under R.S. 9:4501. No property shall be forfeited hereunder to the extent of the interest of an owner or security interest holder by reason of any act or omission established by him to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent.

D. All funds collected from the seized and forfeited property shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund in the same manner as provided for the tax herein levied.

E. The court shall fix the fee of the attorney representing the owner when appointed by the court, at a nominal sum not to exceed ten per centum, to be taxed as costs and to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said property.

Amended by Acts 1958, No. 438, §5; Acts 1985, No. 101, §1, eff. June 29, 1985; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2.

§864. Affixing stamps; penalty; compromises

A. Penalty.

(1) Any dealer required by this Chapter to affix the stamps who fails to properly affix or cancel such stamps within the time limit prescribed by law shall, in addition to the taxable articles being subject to seizure, be required to pay as a part of the tax imposed hereunder a penalty for a first offense of one dollar per article; for a second offense, five dollars per article; and for a third offense, ten dollars per article. For any offenses in excess of three, the fine will be not less than twenty dollars per article nor more than one hundred dollars per article to be assessed and collected by the secretary as other taxes levied by this Chapter are collected.

(2) Any dealer who affixes stamps to cigarettes in violation of R.S. 47:843(D)(2) shall be subject to the same penalties as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

B. Subsequent offenses. For purposes of determining second and third or more offenses, any offenses occurring within a five-year period of each other will be considered additional offenses for purposes of this Chapter.

C. Compromises. The collector may compromise in a civil case arising under the provisions of this Chapter and any collections made by him on such compromises shall be handled in the same manner as the collections of the tax are handled. When any case is compromised, the collector shall keep a complete record of the transaction on file in his office.

Amended by Acts 1974, No. 416, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1975; Acts 1999, No. 304, §1, eff. July 1, 1999.

§865. Seizure and forfeiture of unstamped taxable articles

A. All cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco, on which taxes are imposed by this Chapter, found in possession or custody or within the control of any person for the purpose of being sold, or removed by him, in violation of the provisions of this Chapter, or with the design to avoid payment of the taxes, may be seized by the secretary, or his agent, in order to secure the same for trial, and the same shall be forfeited to the state of Louisiana. The secretary or his agent making the seizure shall appraise the value of the same according to his best judgment at the usual and ordinary retail price of the article seized and shall deliver to the person, found in possession of the same, a receipt showing the fact of seizure, stating from whom seized, the place of seizure, and description of the goods, and appraised value. A duplicate of this receipt shall be filed in the office of the secretary and shall be open to public inspection.

B. The proceeding to enforce this forfeiture shall be by rule and be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in a court of competent jurisdiction where such seizure is made. The proceeding shall be filed by the secretary, or his assistant on behalf of the state of Louisiana, and the same shall be summary, and it may be tried out of term time and in chambers and shall always be tried by preference.

C.(1) Whenever the petition for rule shall be sworn to by the secretary, or an assistant, that the facts contained are true, and accompanied with a duplicate copy of the notice of seizure, the same shall constitute a prima facie case, but may be rebutted by the defendant.

(2) The proceeding shall be directed against the owner of the articles seized, demanding the forfeiture and sale of said property, as a penalty for the violation of this Chapter. Service of the proceeding shall be made upon the owner of the seized articles if he is a resident of this state, or his residence is known to the plaintiff in rule. In all cases where it is made to appear by affidavit that the residence of the owner of the seized articles is out of the state or is unknown to the secretary or his assistants, an attorney at law shall be appointed by the court, which has jurisdiction of the proceedings, to represent the owner, against whom the rule shall be tried contradictorily within ten days from the date of the filing of same. The affidavit may be made by the secretary, or one of his assistants, or by the attorney representing the secretary, if it is not convenient to obtain the affidavit of the secretary or one of his assistants. The attorney appointed to represent the owner of the seized articles may waive service and citation of the petition or rule, but he shall not waive time nor any legal defense.

(3)(a) Upon the trial of said proceedings if it is established by satisfactory proof that with respect to the articles under seizure that this Chapter has been violated in any respect, then the court shall render judgment accordingly, maintaining the seizure, declaring the forfeiture of said seized property, and ordering the sale thereof after ten days notice of advertisement at least twice in the official parish paper where seizure is made. The sale shall be made in the parish of Orleans by the civil sheriff and in the several parishes in the state of Louisiana by the sheriff at public auction. The intent and purpose of this proceeding is to afford the owner of said seized articles a fair opportunity of hearing in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) If cigarettes are seized and such cigarettes are in packages described in R.S. 47:843(D)(2) or are stamped in violation of R.S. 47:843(D)(2), the secretary may not sell the cigarettes, but shall destroy such cigarettes or dedicate them to be used for law enforcement purposes and then destroyed.

(c)(i) Any cigarettes that are acquired, held, owned, possessed, transported in, imported into, or sold or distributed in this state in violation of this Chapter or R.S. 13:5061 et seq. shall be deemed contraband and are subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided in this Chapter.

(ii) Any cigarettes so seized and forfeited shall be destroyed or used by law enforcement and then destroyed. Such cigarettes shall be deemed contraband whether the violations of this Chapter or R.S. 13:5061 et seq. are knowing or otherwise.

(iii) Any person who sells, distributes, or manufactures cigarettes and sustains direct economic or commercial injury as a result of a violation of this Chapter, may bring an appropriate action for injunctive relief against the violator in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) It is further the intent and purpose of this proceeding that the forfeiture and sale of the seized property shall be and operate as a penalty for the violation of this Chapter as aforesaid, and payment of the tax due on said seized articles at the moment of seizure or thereafter, shall not operate to prevent, abate, or discontinue, or defeat the said forfeiture and sale of the said property.

D. The court may fix the fee of the attorney appointed by the court to represent the owner of the seized articles at a nominal sum to be taxed as costs and to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property.

E. In cases where in the opinion of the trial judge the value of the seized cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco is so small as not to justify the expense of advertising and selling at public auction the seized commodities as hereinabove provided, the court may in any such case, in rendering judgment maintaining the seizure and declaring the forfeiture of the seized property, direct that the seized property be sold by the secretary at private sale, without advertisement, but shall direct that the seized property be not thus sold for a price less than a minimum figure to be fixed by the court in its judgment.

Acts 1999, No. 304, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 652, §1, eff. June 22, 2001; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§866. Release of seized property in certain cases

Any person who claims title to the seized property or any lien existing thereon prior to the date of seizure, and who did not in any respect participate in the violation of this Chapter, may file with the collector, under oath, a detailed statement of his claim, and the further fact that the claimant did not in any way participate in the violation of this Chapter, and thereafter the said property may be released by the collector and delivered to him; provided that the said claimant shall furnish to the collector a good and solvent surety bond, in a penal sum not less than double the appraised value of the goods seized, and in no event less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), which said bond shall be conditioned to pay to the collector the appraised value of the goods, and all costs in the event the claimant does not prosecute his claim to successful judgment. If it is not practical to make service upon the claimant to the seized property, or in case the claimant is a non-resident, the proceeding outlined in R.S. 47:865 may be used in order that the issue may be presented in a court of competent jurisdiction, thereby affording the claimant a fair opportunity to be heard. In the event bond has been furnished by the claimant and the property has been released to him, the judgment of the court if the contention of the collector is sustained, shall be directed against both the claimant and the surety on the bond together with all costs from the beginning of the seizure up to the final disposition and settlement of the case.

If the claimant does not furnish bond as above provided, then the collector or his agent may proceed contradictorily against the claimant as set forth in R.S. 47:865. In no event shall the property be seized and sold without first affording the claimant a fair opportunity of being heard in a court of competent jurisdiction.

§867. Collector authorized to waive forfeiture proceedings in certain cases

Jurisdiction is conferred upon the collector to waive any proceedings for the forfeiture of the seized taxable articles or any part thereof when he finds that the violation of the law, for which the goods were seized, was unintentional or without intention to defraud the state of its revenue, provided that the offender first affixes to all of the seized taxable articles twice the amount and value of the stamps necessary to represent the tax, and cancels the same. The collector may make a compromise with any claimant, before or after the claim is filed in court. A record of all such compromises and waivers of forfeiture shall be kept by the collector and shall be open to public inspection.

§868. Regulations of metered machines or devices

A. Repealed by Acts 1998, No. 4, §1, eff. June 4, 1998.

B. When the dealer affixes stamps to containers of taxable commodities by use of the metered stamping machine or device, the cost of purchase, rental and maintenance thereof shall be borne by the dealer. The collector shall prescribe regulations governing the use of metered stamping machines or devices and the right is reserved to the collector to prohibit the use of the metered machine or device where the collector shall find any party violating the terms and provisions of this Chapter, his regulations, or of the Unfair Sales Law, R.S. 51:421-51:427.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 107, §1; Acts 1998, No. 4, §1, eff. June 4, 1998.

§869. Disposition of collections

All monies collected under the provisions of this Chapter, less such commissions and discounts as may be allowed as authorized in this Chapter and the amount to be withheld by the collector under R.S. 47:868, shall be paid on or before the tenth day of each month to the state treasurer, who shall credit and disburse said funds as follows:

(1) First: The sum of one million dollars annually shall be credited to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to be withdrawn and used by the university for its endowment, maintenance and support, or for the purpose of paying construction cost of buildings, the cost of equipment, furniture or fixtures, or for the repair or remodeling of present buildings.

(2) Second: To the municipalities of Louisiana which are now or which hereafter are incorporated as municipal corporations functioning as such with a duly constituted governing body as authorized by the laws of the state, the respective amounts shown below. These funds shall be allocated, distributed and paid to such municipalities on the basis of the population of each as shown by the 1960 federal census or subsequent federal census or special census taken by a municipality as authorized by law, and such allocation, distribution and payment shall be made in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Where the population is one thousand or less, the municipality shall receive four dollars and sixty-five cents for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(b) Where the population is one thousand one to two thousand five hundred, inclusive, the municipality shall receive four dollars and forty cents for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(c) Where the population is from two thousand five hundred one to ten thousand, inclusive, the municipality shall receive four dollars and twenty-five cents for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(d) Where the population is from ten thousand one to twenty-five thousand, inclusive, the municipality shall receive four dollars for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(e) Where the population is from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand, inclusive, the municipality shall receive three dollars and fifty cents for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(f) Where the population is above one hundred thousand, the municipality shall receive two dollars and fifty cents for each inhabitant, plus nine percent of the amount so allocated to such municipality on said per capita basis.

(3) Third: In the event that thirty-seven and one-half percent of the avails of eight-twentieths of one cent per cigarette tax imposed under this Chapter, less that amount allocated to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and less that amount retained by the collector under this Chapter, should exceed the amount allocated to the several municipalities under the distribution formula as established in Paragraph (2) of this Section, such surplus shall be allocated, distributed, and paid as follows:

(a) To the following named parishes, in which there are no incorporated municipalities, namely, the parishes of Cameron, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each inhabitant of each such parish as shown by the 1960 federal census or subsequent federal census or special census taken by such a parish.

(b) The balance of such surplus shall constitute a fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of increasing the per capita allocation, distribution, and payment to the municipalities in the various categories, beginning with those receiving the smallest per capita allocation, until the same are receiving a per capita allocation equal to that of the municipalities in the next highest category, such procedure to be continued until all municipalities are receiving an equal per capita allocation, distribution and payment.

(c) In addition to the amount percentages, and allocations above set forth, which completely allocates thirty-seven and one-half percent of the avails of eight-twentieths of one cent per cigarette tax, cities of over one hundred thousand population shall receive the further sum of fifty cents for each inhabitant, which amount shall be paid out of the remaining sixty-two and one-half percent of the avails of eight-twentieths of one cent per cigarette tax imposed under this Chapter, and any remaining avails of eight-twentieths of one cent per cigarette tax shall be deposited by the state treasurer into the state general fund.

(4) Fourth: Where any qualified municipality was not incorporated at the time the federal census of 1960 was taken, the state treasurer is authorized to provide for the taking of the census of said municipality under appropriate rules and regulations, the cost of said census to be borne by such municipality.

(5) Fifth: Where any state hospital or state institution is located within any of the above named parishes, or within the corporate limits of a municipality, the patients or inmates of such institution shall not be included in the population of such parish or municipality for the purpose of the distribution of funds under this Chapter.

(6) Sixth: The state treasurer is authorized to adopt appropriate rules and regulations necessary or proper to carry out the distribution of such funds as hereinabove and hereinafter set forth and shall allocate and distribute same quarterly to the above named parishes and to the municipalities. Beginning July 1, 1971, any balance which remains after making the distribution out of the thirty-seven and one-half percent of the total collections as hereinabove provided shall be retained in a special escrow fund specially dedicated hereby to the municipalities and parishes without municipalities. The moneys in this special escrow fund shall be distributed annually to the municipalities and said parishes having no municipalities on an equal per capita basis at such times and under such rules and regulations as may be deemed appropriate. Any balance which remains after making the distribution of the total collections as hereinabove provided shall be paid into the state general fund to be disbursed by the state treasurer as directed by law.

(7) Seventh: A sum equal to one million dollars annually of the avails of the tax levied as provided in R.S. 47:841(B), after being credited to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, shall be deposited for subsequent appropriation in the Louisiana Cancer and Lung Trust Fund established in R.S. 40:1299.88.

(8) Eighth: After first being credited to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund in accordance with Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Louisiana Constitution, the avails of the tax levied in R.S. 47:841(B) shall be disbursed as follows:

(a) The avails of eight-twentieths of one cent per cigarette as provided in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of this Section.

(b) The avails of three-twentieths of one cent per cigarette as provided in R.S. 47:843(E).

(c) After being disbursed as provided in Paragraph (7) of this Section, the remaining avails of five-twentieths of one cent per cigarette shall be deposited by the state treasurer into the state general fund.

Amended by Acts 1950, No. 171 §1; Acts 1952, No. 154, §1; Acts 1954, No. 271, §1; Acts 1954, No. 310, §1; Acts 1955, No. 54, §1; Acts 1956, No. 171, §1; Acts 1958, No. 295, §1; Acts 1958, No. 499, §1; Acts 1959, No. 114, §1; Acts 1960, No. 125, §1; Acts 1961, No. 4, §1; Acts 1962, No. 35, §1; Acts 1969, No. 79, §1; Acts 1970, No. 526, §1; Acts 1984, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §2, eff. March 27, 1984; Acts 1984, No. 876, §1, eff. July 1, 1984.

{{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1984, 1ST EX. SESS., NO. 14, §3, EFF. MARCH 27, 1984.}}

CHAPTER 8-A. DELIVERY SALES OF CIGARETTES

§871. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

(1) "Cigarettes" shall have the meaning as set forth in R.S. 13:5062(4)(a) through (d).

(2) "Consumer" means an individual who is not licensed as a cigarette wholesale dealer or cigarette retail dealer as defined in R.S. 47:842.

(3) "Delivery sale" means any sale of cigarettes to a consumer in this state where either (a) the purchaser submits the order for such sale by means of a telephonic or other method of voice transmission, the mails or any other delivery service, or the Internet or other online service, or (b) the cigarettes are delivered by use of the mails or of a delivery service. A sale of cigarettes shall be a delivery sale regardless of whether the seller is located within or without this state. A sale of cigarettes not for personal consumption to a person who is a cigarette wholesale dealer or a cigarette retail dealer shall not be a delivery sale.

(4) "Delivery service" means any person who is engaged in the commercial delivery of letters, packages, or other containers.

(5) "Mails" or "mailing" means the shipment of cigarettes through the United States Postal Office.

(6) "Person" means any natural person, trustee, company, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity.

(7) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Revenue for the state of Louisiana or his duly authorized representatives.

Acts 2003, No. 1128, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§872. Prohibition against delivery sales

No person who is engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes may ship or transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, cigarettes to any consumer in the state. The provisions of this Section shall apply regardless of whether the person engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes is located within or outside of the state.

Acts 2003, No. 1128, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§876. Collection of taxes

A. Each person placing a purchase order for a delivery sale shall remit to the secretary all taxes imposed by this state with respect to such delivery sale, except that such collection and remission shall not be required to the extent such person has obtained proof, in the form of the presence of applicable tax stamps or otherwise, that such taxes already have been paid to the state.

B. In addition to the obligations to pay any taxes, as provided in Subsection A of this Section, the person placing a purchase order for delivery sale shall also be obligated to pay any interest, costs, and attorney fees incurred in obtaining payment of the taxes imposed by this state as well as any penalties assessed under this Chapter.

Acts 2003, No. 1128, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§877. Penalties

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a first violation of any provision of R.S. 47:872 shall be punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars or five times the retail value of the cigarettes involved, whichever is greater. A second or subsequent violation of R.S. 47:872 shall be punishable by a fine of five thousand dollars or five times the retail value of the cigarettes involved, whichever is greater.

B. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of R.S. 47:872, shall for each such offense be fined ten thousand dollars or five times the retail value of the cigarettes involved, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

C. Any cigarettes sold or attempted to be sold in a delivery sale shall be forfeited to the state and destroyed.

Acts 2003, No. 1128, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

§878. Enforcement

The attorney general or the commissioner of the Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, or either agency's designee, or any person who holds a valid permit under 26 U.S.C. 5712, may bring an action in the

appropriate court in this state to prevent or restrain violations of this Chapter by any person or any person controlling such person.

Acts 2003, No. 1128, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2013, No. 221, §3.

TITLE 51 — TRADE AND COMMERCE

Subpart E. Unfair Sales Law

§421. Definitions

As used in this Subpart:

A. "Retailer" means any person engaged in the business of making sales at retail within this state, or if any person is engaged in the business of making sales both at retail and at wholesale, "retailer" shall apply only to the retail portion of the business.

B. "Wholesaler" means any person engaged in the business of making sales at wholesale within this state, or if any person is engaged in the business of making sales both at wholesale and at retail, "wholesaler" shall apply only to the wholesale portion of the business.

C. "Replacement cost" means the cost per unit at which the merchandise sold or offered for sale could have been bought by the seller at any time within thirty days prior to the date of sale or the date upon which it is offered for sale by the seller if bought in the same quantity as the seller's last purchase of the merchandise.

D. "Sell at retail," "sales at retail," and "retail sale" mean any transfer for a valuable consideration, made in the ordinary course of trade or in the usual prosecution of the seller's business, of title to tangible movable property to the purchaser for consumption or use other than resale, further processing or manufacturing.

E. "Sell at wholesale," "sales at wholesale," and "wholesale sales" mean any transfer for a valuable consideration, made in the ordinary course of trade or the usual conduct of the seller's business, of title to tangible movable property to the purchaser for purposes of resale, further processing or manufacturing.

F. "Cost to the retailer" means the invoice cost, or the replacement cost, of the merchandise to the retailer, whichever is lower;

(1) Less all trade discounts except customary discounts for cash;

(2) Plus; in the following order:

(a) Freight charges not otherwise included in the invoice cost or the replacement cost of the merchandise;

(b) Cartage to the retail outlet if done or paid by the retailer, which cartage cost, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be three-fourths of one per cent of the cost to the retailer after adding freight charges but before adding cartage and markup; and,

(c) A markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business, which markup, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be six per cent of the cost to the retailer after adding freight charges and cartage.

G. "Cost to the wholesaler" means the invoice cost, or the replacement cost, of the merchandise to the wholesaler, whichever is lower;

(1) Less all trade discounts except customary discounts for cash and discounts from the state or any governmental agency allowed for the payment of collection of any taxes;

(2) Plus; in the following order:

(a) Freight charges, not otherwise included in the invoice cost or the replacement cost of the merchandise;

(b) Cartage cost which shall be three-fourths of one per cent of the cost to the wholesaler after adding freight charges but before adding cartage, any existing tobacco stamp excise tax and markup, and any motor fuels excise tax;

(c) Any existing tobacco stamp excise tax; and,

(d) A markup to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business which markup, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be two percent of the cost to the wholesaler after adding freight charges, cartage, any existing tobacco stamp excise tax, and any motor fuels excise tax; and,

(e) Any motor fuels excise tax.

H. In determining "cost to the retailer" in those cases where the retailer buys at wholesale and receives the wholesalers' profits and discounts on merchandise to be sold at retail, both the wholesale markup of two per cent and the retail markup of six percent, in the absence of proof of a lesser cost, shall be added to cover a proportionate part of the cost of doing business.

I. When one or more items are advertised, offered for sale, or sold with one or more other items at a combined price, or are advertised, offered as a gift, or given with the sale of one or more items, each and all of the items shall for the purposes of this Subpart be considered, advertised, offered for sale, or sold, and the price of each item shall be governed by the provisions of Subsections F, G, and H of this Section.

J. "Cost to the retailer" and "cost to the wholesaler" as defined by Subsections F, G, and H of this Section means bona fide costs. Purchases made by retailers and wholesalers at prices which cannot be justified by prevailing market conditions within this state shall not be used in determining "cost to the retailer" and "cost to the wholesaler."

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 121, §1; Acts 1999, No. 430, §1.

§422. Sales at less than cost unlawful

A. Any advertising, offer to sell, or sale of any merchandise, either by retailers or wholesalers, at less than cost as defined by this Subpart plus any state, county or municipal sales tax that is then payable under any existing law or ordinance, with the intent or effect of inducing the purchase of other merchandise or of unfairly diverting trade from a competitor or impairing fair competition and thus injuring public welfare, is unfair competition and contrary to and violative of public policy as expressed in this Subpart, where the result of such advertising, offer or sale is to tend to deceive any purchaser or prospective purchaser, or to substantially lessen competition, or to unreasonably restrain trade, or to tend to create monopoly in any line of commerce.

B. Any sale, transfer or exchange between wholesale outlets or between retail outlets or between wholesale and retail outlets operating a separate business or under a separate name at a price less than the minimum herein prescribed, either through the allowance of a discount or by the payment of a commission or through any other device used to reduce the minimum price shall constitute a violation of this Subpart.

C. Any wholesaler or retailer who furnishes labor or services to a purchaser to aid or assist in the conduct of the purchaser's business shall be deemed to be in violation of this Subpart where the value of the services reduces the selling price of any given commodity below the minimum price as herein established, and this provision shall be effective irrespective of whether or not the person or persons performing such services be in the employ of the seller.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 181, §1; Acts 1956, No. 121, §1.

§422.1. Unfair sales of motor fuel; impairment of competition; exemptions; records to support exemptions

A. The provisions of this Section shall govern retail sales of motor fuel to the exclusion of R.S. 51:422 and 426. For purposes of this Section, the terms set forth below shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Competition" means the vying for motor fuel sales between any sellers in the same relevant geographic market.

(2) "Cost" means the retailer's cost of acquiring the product.

(3) "Cost of acquiring the product" means the actual price paid for the product as reflected in the invoice or other sales documents or, in the case of a refiner, the cost of manufacturing the product and transporting the product to the relevant terminal facility.

(4) "Motor fuels" means gasoline and diesel fuel.

(5) "Terminal facility" means any inland, waterfront, or offshore appurtenance used for the purpose of storing, handling, or transferring motor fuel, but does not include bulk storage facilities owned and/or operated by a wholesaler.

B.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Subpart, it is an unfair trade practice and unlawful for any person who is a retailer to sell, at retail, motor fuel at a price which is below the retailer's cost plus taxes, applicable fees, and transportation charges, when the intent or effect is to impair or injure competition.

(2) For purposes of this Section, rebates provided to customers that purchase motor fuels through the use of a credit, debit, or shopping card not issued by or affiliated with the retailer shall not be considered in determining whether the sale is below the retailer's cost.

C. The provisions of Subsection B shall not apply in any of the following situations:

(1) When motor fuel is sold upon the final liquidation of a business.

(2) When motor fuel is advertised, offered for sale, or sold by any fiduciary or other officer under the order or direction of any court.

(3) When motor fuel is sold for promotional purposes limited to a grand opening, an annual anniversary, or an annual customer appreciation day sale, each of which does not exceed three consecutive days.

(4) When motor fuel is sold in a good faith effort to meet the legal price of a competitor. No retailer shall be in violation of Paragraph (B)(1) of this Section if the retailer makes a bona fide effort to determine the legality of the price of a competitor and determines in good faith that the competitor's price is a legal price.

(5) When gasoline or diesel fuel of any grade or formula is sold or offered for sale at retail or wholesale for ultimate use in the operation of motor vehicles, generators, power tools, or small engines during a time period and in the specific geographic area in which R.S. 29:732 applies.

D. Any person who is in the retail business of selling motor fuel claiming any exemption from Subsection B pursuant to the exceptions provided for in Subsection C must keep and maintain records substantiating the claim for exemption.

E. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the provisions of this Section shall be enforced by the attorney general and the district attorneys, in their respective districts, in order to prevent and restrain violations of this Section.

§423. Violation; penalty; prima facie evidence; revocation of license or permit

A.(1) No retailer or wholesaler shall advertise, offer to sell, or sell at retail any item of merchandise at less than cost to the retailer or less than cost to the wholesaler respectively.

(2) No retail or wholesale seller of groceries that issues identification, customer discount, membership, or other similar cards shall sell or otherwise transfer or make available to any person for any purpose, other than law enforcement agents for official law enforcement purposes pursuant to a subpoena or court order or agents of the seller for its purposes directly related to the use of such cards, any information obtained or derived from the issuance or use of such cards.

B. Whoever violates this Subpart shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense and each offense shall constitute a separate violation. Proof of any advertising, offer to sell, or sale by any retailer or wholesaler in contravention of the policy of this Subpart shall be prima facie evidence of a violation.

C. In addition, the collector of revenue may suspend or revoke any existing license or permit granted to any wholesale or retail dealer after notice and opportunity to be heard and in conformity with the rules and regulations made by the collector of revenue to carry out the provisions of this Subpart.

Acts 1999, No. 548, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1217, §1.

§424. Injunctions

In addition, the courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this Subpart, and district attorneys, in the respective districts, shall institute proceedings to prevent and restrain violations. Any person damaged, or who is threatened with loss or injury by reason of a violation of this Subpart may sue for and have injunctive relief against any damage, or threatened loss or injury. Any person, successful in a suit for injunctive relief under this Section, shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee; and further, the right as herein established shall exist in favor of any duly organized and existing trade organization and there shall exist damages and injury to such organization where it is shown that any one or more individual members thereof has been damaged by a violation of this Subpart.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 121, §1.

§425. Incrimination not to bar evidence in civil action; defendant or witness not to be prosecuted

Any defendant, or any witness, in any civil action brought under the provisions of this Subpart may be required to testify, and the books, records, invoices and all other documents of any defendant, may be brought into court and introduced as evidence, but no defendant, or any witness in any civil action shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal proceeding or investigation.

§426. Exemptions

The provisions of this Subpart shall not apply to sales at retail or sales at wholesale:

- (1) Where merchandise is sold in bona fide clearance sales, if advertised, marked, and sold as such;
- (2) Where perishable merchandise must be sold promptly in order to forestall loss;

(3) Where merchandise is imperfect or damaged, or is being discontinued and is advertised, marked and sold as such;

(4) Where merchandise is sold upon the final liquidation of any business;

(5) Where merchandise is sold for charitable purposes or to relief agencies;

(6) Where merchandise is sold on contract to departments of the government or governmental institutions;

(7) Where merchandise is sold in good faith to meet that competition which permits a competitor to sell at a lesser price where such competitor is able to do so without violating the terms and conditions of this Subpart;

(8) Where merchandise is sold by any officer acting under the order or direction of any court;

(9) Where the merchandise is sold by the manufacturer or producer thereof.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 181, §1.

§427. Name of Subpart

This Subpart may be cited as the Unfair Sales Law.