

Date of Hearing: June 28, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Adam Gray, Chair

SB 905 (Wiener) – As Amended May 25, 2018

SENATE VOTE: 27-9

SUBJECT: Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale

SUMMARY: Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), beginning January 1, 2021, to issue an additional hours license to an on-sale licensee in a qualified city that would allow the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Authorizes ABC, beginning on January 1, 2021, to conduct a pilot program, and pursuant to that pilot program, may issue an additional hours license that would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at an individual on-sale licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. within a qualified city.
- 2) Defines a “qualified city” to mean the Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Francisco, and West Hollywood.
- 3) Requires the local governing body, as defined, of a qualified city to designate a task force that includes at least one member of law enforcement and one additional member of the California Highway Patrol (CHP), to develop a recommended local plan that meets various specified requirements.
- 4) Requires the local governing body, upon its independent assessment, to adopt an ordinance that satisfies the elements of the local plan and to submit the ordinance to ABC for review.
- 5) Authorizes a local governing body to charge an additional hours licensee a fee to fund local law enforcement.
- 6) Specifies that an on-sale licensee that has conditions on the license that restrict the hours of sale, service, or consumption of alcohol, to a time earlier than 2 a.m. shall not be eligible for an additional hours license.
- 7) Requires that all persons engaged in the sale or service of alcohol during the additional hours period complete a responsible beverage-training course.
- 8) Prohibits the additional hours license to be transferred between on-sale licensed premises.
- 9) Requires ABC, upon receipt of an application, to make a thorough investigation, including whether the additional hours would unreasonably interfere with the quiet enjoyment of their property by the residents of the local community.
- 10) Authorizes ABC to deny an application if the issuance of that license would tend to create a law enforcement problem or if issuance would result in or add to an undue concentration of licenses.

- 11) Requires the applicant to notify the law enforcement agencies of the city, the residents of the city located within 500 feet of the premises for which an additional hours license is sought, and any other interested parties, as determined by the local governing body, within 30 consecutive days of the filing of the application.
- 12) Requires ABC to notify the local governing body and all protesting parties who protests have been accepted of its determination to grant the additional hours license.
- 13) Authorizes any person who has filed a verified protest in a timely fashion that has been accepted to request ABC to conduct a hearing on the issue raised in the protest. The request shall be in writing and filed within 15 business days of the date ABC notifies the protesting party of its determination.
- 14) Restricts access to premises with an additional hours license to patrons 21 years of age or older during the additional hours period. If the person under 21 years of age enters and remains in the licensed premises during the additional hours period, he/she is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of no less than \$200 dollars. This provision does not prohibit the presence on the licensed premises of a person under 21 years of age, which is otherwise authorized by law.
- 15) Requires the applicant to pay a nonrefundable fee of \$2,500 at the time of applying for an additional hours license. An original and annual fee for an additional hours license shall be \$2,500. Fees collected shall be deposited into the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund.
- 16) Requires, on or before January 1, 2025, the CHP to provide the Legislature with a report on the regional impact of the additional hours service areas, which shall include information on any additional costs incurred by adjacent cities, counties, and cities and counties and law enforcement as a result of an additional service area, including the impact an additional hours service area had on arrests for driving under the influence in adjacent cities, counties, and cities and counties.
- 17) Requires, on or before January 1, 2025, a qualified city that chose to participate in the pilot program to provide the Legislature with a report on the regional impact of the additional hours license, which shall include information on the overall costs of providing policing during the additional service hours and any impact the additional hours had on crime rates in the city, including arrests for driving under the influence.
- 18) Includes a sunset date of January 2, 2026.
- 19) Makes various legislative findings.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) The enactment of the 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1933 repealed the 18th Amendment and ended the era of Prohibition. Accordingly, states were granted the authority to establish alcoholic beverage laws and administrative structures to regulate the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- 2) Establishes ABC and grants it exclusive authority to administer the provisions of the ABC Act in accordance with laws enacted by the Legislature. This involves licensing individuals and

businesses associated with the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages in this state and the collection of license fees.

3) Provides that the ABC Act is intended to protect the safety, welfare and morals of the residents of this state, eliminate the unlawful selling and disposing of alcoholic beverages, and to promote temperance in the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

4) Provides that any on-sale or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, who sells, gives or delivers to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Business and Professions Code Section 25632)

5) Provides ABC must deny an application for a license if issuance would create a law enforcement problem, or if issuance would result in, or add to, an undue concentration of licenses in the area where the license is desired. For liquor stores and other specified retail licenses, however, the ABC is authorized to issue a license if the respective local government determines that public convenience or necessity would be served by granting the license.

6) Caps the number of new on and off-sale general licenses issued by ABC at one for every 2,500 inhabitants of the county where the establishment is located (2,000:1 for on-sale licenses). If no licenses are available from the state due to the population restrictions, those people interested in obtaining a liquor license may purchase one from an existing licensee, for whatever price the market bears. In 1994, the Legislature approved a three-year moratorium on the issuance of new off-sale beer and wine licenses, which at the time was not bound by any population to license restriction. In 1997, this moratorium was made permanent.

7) Defines an “on-sale” license as authorizing the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages: namely, beer, wine and distilled spirits, for consumption on the premises (such as at a restaurant or bar):

- On-Sale General: Authorizes the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages: namely, beer, wine and distilled spirits, for consumption on the premises, and the sale of beer and wine for consumption off the premises.
- On-Sale Beer and Wine: Authorizes the sale of all types of wine and malt beverages (e.g., beer, porter, ale, stout and malt liquor) for consumption on and off the premises.
- On-Sale Beer: Authorizes the sale of malt beverages for consumption on and off the premises. (B & P Sections 23393, 23394, 23396 and 23399)

8) Defines “bona fide public eating place” as a licensed premises that are maintained in good faith and used for the regular service of meals to patrons. The premises must have suitable kitchen facilities and supply an assortment of foods commonly ordered at various hours of the day. There are no restrictions regarding minors entering or remaining on premises licensed and maintained and operated as a bona fide public eating-place.

9) States an “off-sale” license authorizes the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises in original, sealed containers.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

Purpose of the bill. The author states, “social and nightlife venues are an economic driver in many communities, and the State’s food service and entertainment industries generate billions of dollars in consumer spending and employ well over a million Californians. This optional tool for local control over nightlife will increase tax revenue and tourism as well as revitalize business districts. No city would be required to allow alcohol service past 2 a.m. Rather, the bill allows these six cities to opt in: pure local control.”

Further, the author states that, “currently our California destination cities are at a disadvantage when competing with cities both nationally and internationally for tourists, conventions, and conferences. In addition, the current uniform closing hour of 2 a.m. creates stress on public services, transportation, and local law enforcement when patrons are simultaneously pushed out onto the street at that hour.”

Currently, numerous cities and towns throughout the country have late-night service hours, including Chicago, Washington, D.C., New York City, Buffalo, Las Vegas, Louisville, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Miami Beach, New Orleans and Albany. In addition, many cities across the globe have extended or established flexible service times, including Barcelona, Tokyo, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro, and Sydney.

The author’s office points out that SB 905 aligns California with a number of states and international cities where local jurisdictions have the authority to decide alcoholic beverage service hours.

Background: The enactment of the 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1933 repealed the 18th Amendment and ended the era of Prohibition. Accordingly, states were granted the authority to establish alcoholic beverage laws and administrative structures to regulate the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages. In California, this responsibility was originally entrusted to the State Board of Equalization. In 1955, however, the State Constitution was amended to shift this responsibility to the newly established ABC. The intent in establishing the ABC was to create a governmental organization, which would ensure strict, honest, impartial, and uniform administration and enforcement of the state’s liquor laws. The ABC is vested with the exclusive authority to license and regulate the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages within California. ABC is a special fund department that receives funding from fees imposed upon alcoholic beverage licensees.

There are more than 87,000 ABC licenses throughout the state – this includes both on-sale and off-sale establishments that sell beer and wine, and on-sale and off-sale general licensees that are authorized to sell distilled spirits, including beer and wine. More than 40,000 ABC on-sale licenses (Types 40, 41, 42, 47, and 48) could be impacted by the authorization of this bill. Since 1935, California alcohol licensed businesses have been prohibited from selling, serving and allowing open containers of beverage alcohol to remain in the public portion of the business from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. All ABC licenses are renewed on a 12-month basis.

The ABC is required to investigate both the applicant and the premises for which a license is applied to determine if the public would be adversely affected by the license issuance. These

investigations include an evaluation of the moral character of the applicant and the suitability of the proposed premises. The ABC must deny an application for a license if issuance would create a law enforcement problem or if issuance would result in, or add to, an undue concentration of licenses in the area where the license is desired. For liquor stores and other specified retail licenses, however, the ABC is authorized to issue a license if the respective local government determines that public convenience or necessity would be served by granting the license.

Under the ABC Act, ABC has the authority to suspend, revoke or deny a license if it determines that granting or continuance of the license would be contrary to public welfare or morals. ABC has a clearly delineated disciplinary process for its licensees. The process usually begins with a reported violation then proceeds through an investigation after which an accusation can be filed. ABC conducts administrative hearings with decisions generally proposed by administrative law judges. The process can also include appeals to the ABC Appeals Board and, if necessary and requested, an appeal directly to the California Appellate Courts. However, there is wide variance in the period from the discovery of a violation to a final order of suspension or revocation.

State v. Local Control of Alcohol Policy: Much to local government's frustration, both the state Constitution and the ABC Act generally prohibit local governments from regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages within their jurisdictions. Exacerbating this sentiment is the perception that ABC is under-funded and understaffed with less than 200 enforcement agents available to police the almost 87,000 retail licenses in the state.

Over the years, local governments have often petitioned the Legislature for greater authority to directly regulate establishments that sell alcohol (e.g., restricting the hours of operation of problem premises, or limiting the sale of certain products such as fortified wines or high alcohol content malt beverages). Much of this activity has been centered on local government's use of zoning laws and conditional use permits that place operating conditions on new businesses that sell alcohol. While current law prohibits the ABC from issuing a new license in an area not locally zoned for that type of business activity, those establishments in existence prior to any local zoning action are "grandfathered" and therefore beyond the reach of the local government – a source of contention for local governments.

In 1995, the ABC Act was amended to allow a local government to comment on a pending alcohol license application. This raised the standard for an on-sale or off-sale licensee in an area of high crime or an over-concentrated census tract to get their license application approved. ABC license applicants need to have the local government indicate that the pending license is a "public convenience or necessity" (PCN). Before a license can be issued, ABC requires an applicant to obtain any zoning permits that may be required by a local municipality. These zoning permits are most often called "conditional use permits" (CUP) and, the CUP process may occur concurrently with the state process.

Historically, the alcohol industry and retailers have opposed ceding to local government any measure of the state's exclusive authority to regulate alcohol. The industry has advocated that matters relating to the regulation of alcohol should be determined at the state level, as opposed to an assortment of local regulations, which may vary from local jurisdiction to local jurisdiction.

Under this bill, the local governing body of that qualified city (*Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Francisco, and West Hollywood*) must establish a taskforce that will be responsible for developing a recommended local plan. The local plan

must, among other things, show significant support by residents and businesses within the additional hours services area, include an assessment by local law enforcement regarding the potential impact of the additional hours service area, and a public safety plan created by local law enforcement. Based on that assessment, the local governing body must adopt an ordinance that satisfies the local plan and submit that ordinance to ABC. The local governing body may charge an additional hours licensee a fee to fund local law enforcement. The on-sale licensee, wishing to obtain an additional hours license, must submit an application for the additional hours privilege, as well as a nonrefundable application fee of \$2,500.

In support. San Francisco Mayor Mark Farrell writes, “SB 905 provides local communities with the opportunity to determine for themselves when, how and if they would like to extend hours of service. This bill in no way circumvents a full public approvals process for such determination. Should this legislation become law, San Francisco would need to begin an exhaustive process to collect input from bar owners, public safety officials, neighborhood leaders, and many others who might be interested in whether or not the City should offer extended service hours permits, including instituting a review by local enforcement for every permit the City would potentially issue. An extension of beverage service hours provides local economies with the opportunity to expand tourism offerings, increase tax revenue, and foster an active, vibrant nightlife.

The California Travel Association states, "SB 905 is a well-balanced solution that provides cities the ability to participate in a pilot program that will give them control over night-life, while helping to grow the travel and tourism industry. Currently California destination cities are at a disadvantage when competing with cities both nationally and internationally for tourists, conventions, and conferences. California must compete with Chicago, Washington D.C., New York City, Las Vegas, Atlanta, Miami Beach, and New Orleans, all of whom have late-night service hours beyond 2 a.m. This bill will align California with at least 15 other states where local jurisdictions have the authority to decide alcoholic beverage service hours. This bill provides an optional tool for local control over nightlife that will increase tax revenue and tourism as well as revitalize business districts."

The California Music & Culture Association argues that, “the current California one-size-fits-all model for late night closing times does not take into account diverse communities and varying needs. Our local communities should be allowed to develop transparent local plans that bring the public, local government and transportation all to the table. SB 905 is a well-balanced solution that provides local control over night-life while helping to grow our travel and tourism industry.”

The Valley Industry and Commerce Association states, “cities rely on a vibrant nightlife to attract visitors and investment. Creating a pathway to extend hours will benefit the community as a whole by creating jobs, increasing tax revenue, and promoting nightlife within specific communities. Other cities around the U.S. have successful, later opening hours. It is appropriate and beneficial for certain localities within California to extend their nightlife hours.”

UNITE-HERE, AFL-CIO and the California Teamsters Public Affairs Council note that, “Social and nightlife venues are an economic driver in communities throughout California, and the state's food service and entertainment industries generate billions of dollars in consumer spending and employs well over a million people. We believe that extending sale hours with appropriate safeguards is a matter of good public policy.”

In opposition. Opponents outline numerous health and safety concerns and state SB 905 will lead to quality of life deterioration, drinkers driving from areas where bars close earlier to bars with later last calls, late night drinkers sharing the road with early morning commuters, and increased alcohol-related harm, including DUI accidents and fatalities. They further note the lack of resources and enforcement capacity to deal effectively with the extra service hours and mitigate the additional harms of late night drinking. Law enforcement is already over extended trying to cover existing closing times. Extending the hours to 4:00 a.m. creates the opportunity for customers to become more intoxicated and more fatigued. Public transportation options are already limited at 2:00 a.m. and will be even more at 4:00 a.m. Furthermore, it will have regional consequences, especially for municipalities within driving distance of cities who adopt a later closing time forcing neighboring cities to absorb increased financial and societal burden related to DUI.

Alcohol Justices states, this bill "will not only strip away standard uniform protections of a normal 2 a.m. closing time, but it will do so as an ill-conceived, dangerous , seven-city five year experiment. This so-called "pilot" will turn most of California's population into unwitting lab animals. While the seven experimental cities include 17% of California's' population, the "splash zone" of drinkers in the metropolitan districts in and around those potential-late night party zones includes a whopping 76% of the state's population."

Several of the groups and organizations in opposition also cite that, "In 2010 the U.S. Community Prevention Services Task Force conducted a review of available studies and recommended against extending hours of alcohol sales/service. The Task Force repeated peer-reviewed evidence showing that increasing hours of sale by two or more hours found increases in vehicle crash injuries, emergency room admissions, and alcohol-related assault and injury."

The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors states, "In Sonoma County, approximately 41 percent of people arrested for driving under the influence reported having their last drink at a bar or restaurant. In addition, approximately 60 percent were arrested between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. Limiting the hours of sales is an evidence-based strategy shown to reduce excessive alcohol use. This limitation helps communities create social and physical environments that maintain quality of life by discouraging excessive alcohol consumption, including reducing alcohol-related fatalities, costs, and other harms."

Opponents also note that SB 905 lacks any evidence to support the bill author's claim that extending hours of sale would not increase alcohol-related harm. Forty years of peer-reviewed, public health research finds that two or more hours of increased alcohol sales will produce increases in alcohol consumption and related problems including violence, emergency room admissions, injuries, alcohol-impaired driving, and motor vehicle crashes.

The Barbary Coast Neighborhood Association, based in San Francisco writes, "This bill will simply extend the noise and negative impacts on surrounding residents for two more hours. There are a number of areas throughout the state where entertainment activities are adjacent to residential neighborhoods. Our organization represents a neighborhood directly affected by the traffic, noise and unruly behavior caused by nightlife on the Broadway corridor. We experience a great deal of noise generated by loud intoxicated crowds, car horns, and music from open club doors. On many nights, patrons of Broadway businesses have spilled into surrounding residential areas with behavior that makes some residents apprehensive and uncomfortable. Two more hours of alcohol sales will not lessen those impacts. The argument that extending hours of

operation to 4:00 AM will somehow reduce the negative impacts on cities and neighborhoods is simply unfounded. It merely extends the time for disruptive behavior.”

Closing times in various states: Alcohol last call laws for on-sale consumption vary widely from state to state:

Midnight: Mississippi*

1:00AM-1:30 a.m. - Delaware, Idaho*, Maine, Massachusetts (until 2a.m. in Boston), Missouri*, Nebraska*, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Utah.

2:00-2:30 a.m. - Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut D.C., Florida* (cities have passed exemptions to the law which vary from 3:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.) Georgia*, Hawaii*, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (4 a.m. in Louisville), Maryland*, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington*, Wisconsin (no closing time on New Year's Day), and Wyoming.

3:00-3:30 a.m. – District of Columbia*, Indiana, and Tennessee, West Virginia.

4:00-5:00 a.m. - Alaska, Illinois* (closing hours are up to the decision of counties or towns), New York*.

24 hours – Louisiana * (2 a.m. in some municipalities), Nevada, and New Jersey*

*** Varies by state law or local ordinance** - *Counties and local municipalities may set/restrict opening and closing times for establishments that sell alcoholic beverages. (See sample of states below)*

Alabama: Alcohol can be served 24-hrs unless restricted by local ordinances, 26 of Alabama’s 67 counties allow no alcohol to be sold, though possession and consumption remains legal. On and off-premise liquor sales are limited to 2 A.M on Sundays.

District of Columbia: The day before a federal or district holiday, on-premises retailers may sell until 3 a.m. On New Year’s Eve, on-premises retailers may sell until 4 a.m. on January 1.

Florida: The county or municipality in which the business is located regulates the operating hours. Most cities stop serving alcohol at 2:00 a.m. However, some cities have passed exemptions to the law, notably Tampa, St. Petersburg, Tallahassee, and Pinellas County (3 a.m.), Broward County (4 a.m.), Key West (4 a.m.), and Miami-Dade County (5:00 a.m.).

Georgia: Hours of sale determined by local jurisdiction. In Atlanta, most bars are allowed to close at 2:30 a.m.

Hawaii: In Honolulu County only, bars stop serving alcohol at 2 a.m., unless they have a "cabaret license", which gives them until 4 a.m.

Idaho: A county or city may, however, by ordinance, allow the sale of alcohol by the drink on a Sunday, Memorial Day and Thanksgiving, and may also extend until 2 o'clock a.m. the hours of the sale of alcoholic beverages by the drink.

Illinois: Closing times depend on municipality. Businesses may not serve alcoholic beverages later than 2:00 a.m., Sunday through Friday, or later than 3:00 a.m. on Saturday without first obtaining an extended hour's permit from the city. In Chicago, a late hour license allows the sale of alcohol until 4 a.m. Monday-Saturday and until 5 a.m. on Sunday.

Louisiana: No state imposed restrictions on on-premises hours. "24 hour" bars are common in New Orleans and in Jefferson Parish. Some municipalities and parishes (including Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parish) require on-premises service to stop at 2:00 a.m.

Mississippi: Last call statewide is midnight, but municipal or county governments may, by ordinance, extend those hours. In certain specified areas, the hours for sale are extended or restricted. Most cities and counties close between Midnight and 2:00 a.m. but some are open until 3:00 a.m. On New Year's Eve, all on-premises permittees may remain open until 1:00 a.m. Most casinos do not have a last call. Currently, 34 (of 82 total) counties in Mississippi do not sell distilled spirits to customers.

Missouri: Special licenses available for bars and nightclubs that allow selling alcohol until 3 a.m. in Kansas City, Jackson County, North Kansas City, St. Louis, and St. Louis County.

Nebraska: State law sets the standard closing time at 1 a.m. but allows local governments to reduce or extend their hours as late as 2 a.m. with a super-majority vote of the city council, village board or county board. Lincoln and Omaha both adopted 2 a.m. closing times in 2010, the first year it was allowed by the Legislature.

New Jersey: Each municipality can control hours by local ordinance. Most municipalities have a last call of 2 or 3 a.m. Atlantic City, Brigantine, Absecon, Elwood, Pomona, Smithville, Galloway, and Mullica (all in Atlantic County) serve 24 hours.

New York: Under state law, establishments must stop serving alcohol by 4 a.m., however the actual closing time is left up to each of New York's 62 counties. The 4 a.m. time applies in New York City, Saratoga Springs, Buffalo, and Albany. Binghamton is 3 a.m. Syracuse and Rochester are at 2 a.m. Elmira, Geneva, and Ithaca have a time of 1 a.m.

South Carolina: Has no statewide restriction on beer and wine sales past 2 a.m., but does not allow sales of distilled spirits after 2 a.m.

Washington: A local government subdivision may fix later opening hours or earlier closing hours than those specified, so long as the hours apply to all licensed premises in the local government subdivision's jurisdiction.

Suggested amendments. The author may wish to consider the following amendments:

1. On page 5, line 26, should read: (A) to (H).
2. On page 7, line 19, should read: 10 "*business*" days.

3. On page 9, strike out lines 9-13, that allows the ABC to prorate the annual license fee, if the licensee operates 40 or fewer hours per calendar year, as specified.

Prior Legislation. SB 384 (Weiner, 2017) would have established a process whereby an on-sale licensee would have been able to apply to the ABC for the privilege of extending hours of alcohol sales from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m., in any city where the local government approved and certified a local plan, and submitted the plan to ABC. *(In the Assembly Appropriations Committee, the bill was gut and amended to require ABC, on or before April 1, 2018, to convene and appoint members to an Extended Hours for Alcohol Sales Task Force that would be required to provide a report to the Legislature regarding the potential community, fiscal, health or safety impact of extending the hours of alcohol sales to 4 a.m.)*

SB 635 (Leno of 2013). Would have allowed an on-sale alcohol licensee to apply to ABC to authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, delivering, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the local jurisdiction in which the licensee is located. (Held in Senate Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 1739 (Committee on Governmental Organization, Chapter 744, Statutes of 2007). Among other thing, modified an existing provision of the ABC Act relative to hours of sale and delivery of alcoholic beverages to clarify that, during a change from Pacific Standard Time to Pacific daylight time, or back again to Pacific Standard Time, 2 a.m. means two hours after “midnight.”

AB 2433 (Leno of 2004). Would have extended the hours of alcohol sales for on-sale licensees in the City and County of San Francisco from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. (Held in Assembly Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 701 (Horton of 2003) Would have provided that an on-sale license that is open for business and sells or offers for sale alcoholic beverages past 1 a.m. may not sell or serve more than one alcoholic beverage to a person less than 15 minutes prior to closing time. (Amended to address a horse racing issue)

Chapter 152 of 1953. Codified Chapter 330 of the Statutes of 1935, of the Act. In part, prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages by an on-sale licensee between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Music & Culture Association
California Teamsters
California Travel Association
City of Sacramento
San Francisco Mayor Mark Farrell
UNITE HERE
Valley Industry and Commerce Association

Opposition

Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Prevention Team San Ramon Valley
Alcohol Justice
Asian American Drug Abuse Program
Barbary Coast Neighborhood Association
California Alcohol Policy Alliance
California Council on Alcohol Problems
California Youth Council
Californians for Drug Free Youth
Center for Human Development
Center for Open Recovery
Cesar E. Chavez Commemorative Committee of the San Fernando Valley
Coalition to Prevent Alcohol Related Harms LA Metro
Coastal Communities Drug-Free Coalition
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
County Behavioral Health Directors Association
Day One
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Network of Southern California
Friday Night Live Program
Health Officers Association of California
Institute for Public Strategies
Los Angeles Drug & Alcohol Policy Alliance
Los Angeles Police Protective League
Lutheran Office of Public Policy - California
Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc.
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
Mountain Communities Coalition Against Substance Abuse
Mountain Communities Family Resource Center
National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, Inc.
National Coalition Against Prescription Drug Abuse
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - Orange County
Pacoima Urban Village
Project Safer
Pueblo Y Salud, Inc.
San Diegans for Safe Communities
San Marcos Prevention Coalition
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors
South Orange County Coalition
Sun Street Centers
Tarzana Treatment Centers
Teen Esteem
The Wall-Las Memorias Project
Wellness & Prevention Center
West County Alcohol Marijuana & Prescription Drug Coalition
West Hollywood Project
Westside Impact Project
Youth Leadership Institute

Analysis Prepared by: Eric Johnson / G.O. / (916) 319-2531