

Q: What are the changes?

The amendments to this Act will:

- Allow the RCMP to hold an intoxicated person in custody for up to 24 hours;
- Increase fines and penalties for liquor related offences;
- With a reception permit, allow service of home-made wine and beer at private family events held in a public place;
- Permit RV park owners to sell beer/wine to registered overnight guests;
- Eliminate hotel room requirements for bars;
- Eliminate meal requirements to consume alcohol in a restaurant;
- Streamline classes of liquor licenses; and
- Allow minors to serve liquor in restaurants, enter bars for limited work purposes and perform in bars.

Q: Why would minors need to enter a bar for work purposes?

Minors may need to temporarily enter a bar for work purposes provided they are not serving alcohol but are conducting tasks related to an adjacent area to the bar. For example:

- delivering food from a kitchen to patrons
- busing tables
- working with a contractor on repairs
- completing equipment set-up and sound checks

Q: Is there an age limit to allow minors to serve liquor in restaurants, enter bars for limited work purposes and perform in bars?

- The underage person must be at least 16 years of age, except by special permission of the Liquor Corporation, have written parental consent, and must be closely supervised by the licensee of the establishment.

Q: What is the difference between a food primary premise and a liquor primary premise?

- Food primary licences are issued to businesses (restaurants) where the primary source of business and revenue is the provision of food during all hours of operation. Therefore, if the primary business is intended to be liquor sales, the establishment would have to convert its licence, and comply with the licensing requirements.

- Liquor primary licences are issued to businesses, such as bars, night clubs and lounges, where the primary purpose of the establishment is the service of liquor, as opposed to food.
- The rules for each type of licence reflect the primary purpose of the establishment.
 - For example, food-primary establishments must offer food, including meals, while bars are required to offer food such as hot or cold snacks, appetizers, sandwiches and wraps. etc.
- Minors are allowed in food primary premises but not in liquor primary premises.