

LIQUOR ACT & REGULATIONS CHANGES

<p>Fines and penalties for liquor related offences will increase</p>	<p>The bootlegging fines and penalties have been significantly increased. Fines for other offences are set at \$500 where there is an economic benefit (e.g. serving an intoxicated person), as opposed to \$200 for offences such as intoxicated in a licensed premise. Repeat offenders can also be charged with offences that carry higher fines and penalties. There are options such as diversion and the Community Wellness Court for people who are unable to pay the fines.</p>
<p>The RCMP will be allowed to hold an intoxicated person in custody for up to 24 hours</p>	<p>Prior to the amendments, the RCMP have to release someone after 12 hours even if they are still not sober. This is unsafe for the person being released. It also means that the RCMP is limited in being able to provide service options to the person (e.g. Detox, counseling). All other Canadian jurisdictions allow at least 24 hours.</p>
<p>Home-made beer or wine may be served at private family events held in a public place, with a reception permit</p>	<p>This includes U-Brew/U-Vin products. These products must be made and supplied free by a family member of the family hosting the family event. (Private events held on someone's own private property are not covered by the Liquor Act.)</p>
<p>RV park owners will be able to sell beer/wine to registered overnight guests</p>	<p>This does not apply to campgrounds. However, tent -campers who are staying overnight in RV parks will be able to purchase beer/wine from the RV park. RV parks are not allowed to sell to anyone else other than their registered guests.</p>
<p>Minors will be allowed to:</p>	<p>Need written parental consent; must be at least 16 unless approved by Yukon Liquor Corporation; must be supervised by the adult manager of the premises</p>
<p>1. deliver liquor in restaurants</p>	<p>Does not include opening, pouring, mixing of alcohol beverages.</p>
<p>2. enter bars for limited work purposes</p>	<p>Allows a minor to deliver food to a bar patron from a kitchen, cross the bar to access a storage facility, perform repair and maintenance work with a contractor, bus tables, etc. Does not include working as a server or bartender.</p>
<p>3. perform in bars</p>	<p>Does not include "adult" / "exotic" entertainment. Minors can only be in the bar when they are performing.</p>
<p>Licensing requirements will be streamlined</p>	<p>A new simplified Liquor License Application form is being issued.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restaurant customers will not need to eat a meal to be served liquor. 	<p>It is up to the individual restaurant to determine what food orders they will require of their customers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bars will no longer need hotel rooms. 	<p>An establishment will no longer need to provide accommodations as a condition to apply for a Liquor License.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The classes of license are being changed. 	<p>Dining room/restaurant = food-primary, Cocktail lounge = liquor-primary. The major difference is that minors are allowed in food-primary premises, but not in liquor-primary premises. As in the past, food must be available to customers in all licensed premises (e.g. appetizers, sandwiches & wraps, microwave burritos/pizza). The following criteria will be taken into account when deciding if premises are food-primary or liquor-primary: kitchen equipment, furnishing & lighting, menu, type/hours of entertainment and games, advertising, hours of operation, financial records (including ratio of food sales to liquor sales), etc.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same place will be able to change from food-primary to liquor-primary at a specific time of day, or on specific days. 	<p>This will allow a licensed premise to have a family dining atmosphere until a certain time of day, and then switch into a different atmosphere later in the day/evening. If they wished, they could also maintain a family dining business for certain days of the week, and then a bar-type business on weekends, in the same physical premises. They will have to apply for the other license, and they would hold two licenses and pay two fees.</p>

FINES AND PENALTIES – COMPARISON¹

Authority	Offence	Previous Penalty	New Penalty
LA 70(1)(a)	Permitting intoxicated person in a licensed premises	\$ 100	\$ 500
LA 89(1)	Consumption of liquor in a motor vehicle	\$ 100	\$ 500
LA 90(1)	Underage consumption, purchase, or possession of liquor	\$ 100	\$ 200
LA 90(4)	Underage in a liquor primary premises	\$ 50	\$ 200
LA 90(5)	Sale or provision of liquor to a person apparently under the age of 19 years of age	\$100	\$500
LA 90(6)	Fail to leave a liquor store or licensed premises on request	\$ 50	\$ 200
LA 91(1)	Intoxicated in liquor store or licensed premises	\$ 50	\$ 200
LA 93	Sale or supply of liquor to an intoxicated person	\$ 100	\$ 500
LA 113(1)	Consumption of liquor in a restricted public place	\$ 50	\$ 200
LR 9(2)	Remaining in or entering a licensed premises or liquor store after being requested to leave	\$ 200	\$ 200
LR 45(6)	Supplying false information to obtain an ID	\$ 100	\$ 200
LA 96(1)(a)	General penalty: 1 st offence	Ind: Up to \$1,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. Corp: Up to \$5,000	Ind: Up to \$2,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. Corp: Up to \$5,000
LA 96(1)(a)	General penalty: Subsequent offences	Ind: Up to \$3,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment Corp: Up to \$10,000	Ind: Up to \$3,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment Corp: Up to \$10,000
LA 24(4), 74, 75, 78	Penalty for bootlegging: 1 st offence	Same as general penalty (above)	Ind: Up to \$25,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment. Corp: Minimum of \$10,000 and up to \$50,000.
	Penalty for bootlegging: Subsequent offences	Same as general penalty (above)	Ind: Up to \$50,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment. Corp: Minimum of \$10,000 and up to \$100,000.
LA 70(1)(a)	Penalty for permitting intoxicated person on premises	Same as general penalty (above)	Ind: Up to \$2,000 and/or 30 days imprisonment. Corp: Up to \$5,000
LA 90(3) or(5)	Penalty for providing liquor to a minor	Same as general penalty (above)	Ind: Up to \$10,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment. Corp: Up to \$20,000.
LA 93	Penalty for providing liquor to an intoxicated person	Same as general penalty (above)	Ind: Up to \$10,000 and/or 12 months imprisonment. Corp: Up to \$20,000.

¹ LA = Liquor Act; LR = Liquor Regulations