

# BAR ESTABLISHMENT LIQUOR LICENSE SUMMARY

*Note: This is general information only and should not be considered conclusive. For further details, please consult Title 32B of the Utah Code: [GO HERE](#) or the Rules of the Commission: [GO HERE](#)*

**A BAR ESTABLISHMENT LIQUOR LICENSE** Allows for the sale, storage, service, and consumption of



alcoholic beverages (liquor, wine, heavy beer, beer and flavored malt beverages) on the premises.

**LICENSES** - Licenses run annually from July 1 to June 30.

**LICENSE TYPES** – Bars, Equity & Fraternal

**RENEWAL FEES** - Renewals are due on May 31<sup>st</sup> each year. (New licensee's fees are still required on May 31<sup>st</sup> as fees are not pro-rated).

**QUOTA** - The number of bar licenses issued is based on a formulated quota divided by the population of the state.

## **REQUIREMENTS FOR BAR LICENSES**



Bar Licenses are issued to social drinking establishments that are open to the public. However, the licensee may choose to be private and restrict access to only those who are on a list or pay a fee.

## **RESPONSIBLE ALCOHOL SERVICE PLAN (RASP)**

Every licensee must have a written set of policies and procedures that outlines measures to prevent employees from:

- over-serving alcoholic beverages to customers
- serving alcoholic beverages to customers who are actually, apparently, or obviously intoxicated
- serving alcoholic beverages to minors

## **SALE AND SERVICE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:**

### ● **Liquor Sales**

- The primary liquor in a mixed drink may be dispensed from any size bottle, but only in quantities **not to exceed** 1.5 ounces through a department approved calibrated metered dispensing system or device.
- Liquor used as a secondary flavoring need not be dispensed through the dispensing system (but would still need to be measured). Liquor stored and used as flavorings must be clearly labeled "flavoring".
- The total amount of spirituous liquor in a beverage (including both the primary liquor and any secondary flavorings) may not exceed 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor.
- Each patron may have no more than a total of 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor (including flavorings) at a time before the patron.



**One patron may have no more than a total of 2.5 ounces of spirituous liquor (including flavorings) at a time.**

### ● **Wine Sales**

- Wine may be sold and served by the bottle or container in sizes not exceeding 1.5 liters to tables of four or more. For tables of less than four, the size cannot be larger than 750 ml.
- Wine may be served by the glass or individual portion in quantities not exceeding 5 ounces. An individual portion (i.e. "flights") may be served to a patron in more than one glass as long as the total amount of wine in the individual portion does not exceed 5 ounces. An individual portion of wine is considered one alcoholic beverage.
- Wine may be poured by the glass from any size bottle or container and need not be dispensed through a dispensing device.
- Unfinished wine may be removed from a club by a patron if the bottle is re-corked or recapped.

- **Heavy Beer Sales:** Heavy beer may be served in original containers not exceeding one liter.

- **Flavored Malt Beverage Sales:** Flavored malt beverages may be served in original containers not exceeding one liter.

- **Beer Sales:** Light beer may be served in any size container not exceeding 2 liters and on draft. Beer may be sold to an individual patron only in a container that does not exceed one liter. A pitcher (larger than one liter and up to two liters) may only be sold to parties of two or more. Beer may be sold to go in sealed containers.
- **Limitation on Total Number of Drinks**
  - Each bar patron may have no more than two alcoholic beverages of any kind at a time before the patron subject to the following limitations:
  - If two spirituous drinks are in front of a patron, one may not be the same primary liquor dispensed as a shot-on-the-side (previously referred to as a “side car”). Also, the two drinks cannot contain a total of more than 2.5 ounces of liquor at a time before the patron.

### Price List

- A bar must have readily available for its patrons a printed alcoholic beverage price list or menu containing current prices of all alcoholic beverages.



### Discounting Practices Prohibited



- Alcoholic beverages may not be sold at a discount at any time.
- Discounting practices are prohibited that encourage over-consumption of alcohol (i.e. happy hour, two for one, combination pricing, all you can drink for a set price, free alcohol, or selling at less than cost).
- A bar licensee or employee may not purchase an alcoholic beverage for a patron.

### “Brown Bagging”

- Patrons may not bring in or store spirituous liquor, heavy beer, or beer (3.2% alcohol by weight) on the premises, however at the licensee’s discretion a patron may bring in bottled wine for consumption on the premises.
  - Wine brought in must be immediately delivered to a server or an employee of the club.
  - A wine service may then be performed, and patrons may serve themselves or others at the table.

### Food Availability

- Bars shall have food available at all times when an alcoholic product is sold, offered for sale, furnished, or consumed on the licensed premises.
- Bars must have a variety of food prepared and served in connection with dining accommodations on the premises of the bar.



## **Advertising**

- Signs advertising alcoholic beverages may be displayed inside and outside the club.
- Alcohol advertising by the club must comply with the guidelines in Rule R81-1-17 which may be viewed [HERE](#)

## **Sales and Consumption Hours**

- Alcoholic beverages may be sold on any day from 10:00 a.m. until 1:00 a.m.
- A patron may not remove an open container primarily used for drinking purposes and containing an alcoholic beverage, from the club premises.



- Clubs must remain open an extra hour after alcohol sales and service have ended to allow a patron to finish consuming:
  - a single drink containing spirituous liquor;
  - a single serving of wine not exceeding five ounces;
  - a single serving of heavy beer;
  - a single serving of beer not exceeding 26 ounces; or
  - a single serving of a flavored malt beverage.
- Clubs do not have to remain open after all patrons have vacated the premises, or during an emergency.
- *Hours of Consumption.* Consumption of alcohol in clubs is prohibited between the hours of 2 a.m. and 10 a.m.
- The liquor storage area must remain locked at times when liquor sales are not permitted.

## **EMPLOYEES**

- Any employee handling alcoholic beverages must be twenty one years of age or older.
- Servers of alcohol must wear a unique identification badge showing the employee's first name, initials, or a number assigned by the employer.
- Employees, while on duty, may not consume alcoholic beverages or be intoxicated.

## **ALCOHOL TRAINING AND EDUCATION SEMINAR REQUIRED**

- Managers, supervisors, and employees who serve alcohol must take and pass an alcohol server training seminar every three years and must complete the training within 30 days of commencing employment.

## **EMPLOYEE FINES**

- The commission is authorized to assess an administrative fine against an officer, employee, or agent of a licensee for a violation of the alcoholic beverage laws.

## ELECTRONIC AGE VERIFICATION (ID SCANNERS)



- ID scanners are not required for equity and fraternal licenses.
- The ID scanner requirement applies to all bars whether or not they choose to restrict access by way of a membership or an access restriction that is imposed by the bar.
- Bars must electronically verify age before anyone ***who appears to be 35 years of age or younger*** may gain admittance.
- Bars must be able to read, print, or download the data in the ID scanners. Owners/managers should have the knowledge and capability to produce the data upon request of a peace officer or authorized representative of the DABC.
- The DABC does not provide a list of approved scanners. ID scanners (electronic age verification devices) are available from multiple manufacturers and vendors. An ID scanner selected must meet the requirements of rule R81-5-18 which may be viewed - [HERE](#) - and is summarized below.

An electronic age verification device must contain the technology to read a magnetic stripe and a two dimensional (“2d”) stack symbology (bar code) or an alternate technology capable of electronically verifying the proof of age and

- shall be capable of reading a valid state issued driver’s license, a valid state issued identification card, a valid military identification card, or a valid passport;
- shall have a screen that displays no more than a person’s name, age, ID number, birth date, gender, ID status & expiration date; and
- shall have the capability of electronically storing the name, age, ID number, birth date, gender, ID status & expiration date for seven days (168 hours) including the time and date the proof of age was scanned.
- If the proof of age cannot be scanned electronically, an alternative method of verifying an individual’s proof of age shall include a record or log showing the type, number, and expiration date of the ID; the date the ID was presented, the individual’s name and date of birth.
- Any data collected either electronically or otherwise, may only be used for the purpose of verifying an individual’s proof of age and may not be retained by the licensee in a data base for mailing, advertising, or promotional activity, to acquire personal information to make inappropriate personal contact with the individual, and shall be retained for a period of seven days from the date on which it was acquired, after which it must be deleted. The data collected may be acquired by law enforcement, or other investigative agencies.

## MINORS IN SOCIAL CLUBS

- Minors *may not* be employed on the premises of a bar. This includes band members etc.
- Minors *may not* be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of a bar. A narrow exception exists for minors to be allowed in certain areas of bar that were granted a “dance or concert hall permit” before May 12, 2009.
- Local governments may be more restrictive of a minor’s admittance, use of, or presence on the premises of any bar.

## POST SIGNS - "WARNING" & "THIS IS A BAR – NO ONE UNDER 21 ADMITTED"

- Each bar licensee shall display, in a prominent place, a sign no smaller than eight and one half inches high by eleven inches wide stating: *"WARNING - Drinking alcoholic beverages during pregnancy can cause birth defects and permanent brain damage for the child. Call the Utah Department of Health at 1-800-822-2229 with questions or for more information. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a serious crime that is prosecuted aggressively in Utah."*
- The two warning messages shall be in the same font size but different font styles that are no smaller than 36 point bold. The font size for the health department contact information shall be no smaller than 20 point bold.



Effective May 9, 2018 Bars must display a sign 8-1/2 inches long and 11 inches wide indicating that the premises is A BAR and that NO ONE UNDER 21 IS ALLOWED posted in a conspicuous place **at the entrance** of their premises

- **Download New Mandatory sign information:** [All Bar Establishments Click here:](#)

## BAD CHECKS

- The DABC may immediately suspend the bar license if it receives a bad check as payment for liquor, for licensing or bond fees, fines and costs for violations, etc.

## PROHIBITED CONDUCT

- Lewd acts, attire, and sexually oriented conduct of employees and entertainers that are considered contrary to public welfare and morals are prohibited on the premises. See Utah Code Section 32B-1-501 through 506 which may be viewed



at: <http://www.le.utah.gov/UtahCode/section.jsp?code=32B-1>

- Gambling – **NO "paying" to "play a game of chance" to "win money or a prize"**. Licensees may not engage in or permit any form of gambling on its premises including contests or gaming schemes that requires risking something of value for a chance of a return - including raffles, bingo, poker etc.
- Illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia - A retail licensee may not knowingly allow a person on the licensed premises to sell, distribute, possess, or use a controlled substance; or use, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver drug paraphernalia. See Utah Code Section 32B-5-301(5) which may be viewed at: [http://le.utah.gov/~code/TITLE32B/htm/32B05\\_030100.htm](http://le.utah.gov/~code/TITLE32B/htm/32B05_030100.htm)

## LAWS SPECIFIC TO EQUITY AND FRATERNAL LICENSEES



**Equity Licenses** are issued to establishments such as country clubs.

and

**Fraternal Licenses** are mutual benefit associations organized under a lodge system, i.e. Fraternal or patriotic clubs.

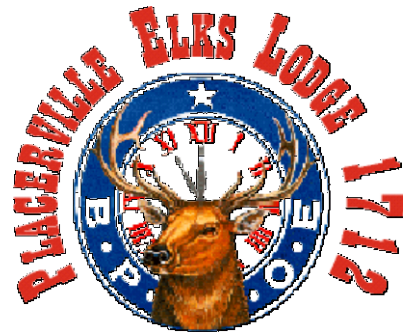


### AN EQUITY OR FRATERNAL CLUB

- Must have a governing body comprised of at least three members, and hold regular meetings to approve memberships (and conducts any other business required by the club's bylaws or house rules).
- Qualifications for membership are determined in the club's bylaws or house rules, however a member must be an individual who is 21 years of age or older.

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

- An Equity or Fraternal club may admit an individual as a member only on written application signed by the applicant subject to investigation, vote and approval of the governing body.
- The applicant must pay an application fee and membership dues as established in the club's bylaws or house rules.
- A member's spouse is entitled to all rights and privileges of the member to the extent permitted by the bylaws or house rules of the club, except to the extent restricted by law (i.e. a spouse who is a minor, cannot be in a bar area, purchase or consume alcohol, etc.).
- A minor child of a member is entitled to all rights and privileges of the member to the extent permitted by the club's bylaws or house rules, except to the extent restricted by law (i.e. cannot be in a bar area, purchase or consume alcohol, etc.).
- A patron, in order to be admitted to or use the premises of an equity or fraternal club, and/or to purchase alcoholic beverages at the club, must be a club member, or guest of a member to the extent permitted in the clubs bylaws or house rules. (see below: Guest Hosting applicable to Equity and Fraternal Clubs)



### GUEST HOSTING APPLICABLE TO EQUITY AND FRATERNAL CLUBS

- Guests
  - Must be previously authorized by a member
  - Allowed to use the premises to the extent permitted by the club's bylaws or house rules
  - Have only those privileges derived from the host for the duration of the guest's visit

- The club and its employees may not enter into an agreement or arrangement with a member to indiscriminately host members of the general public into the club as guests.
  
- An individual is allowed as a guest without a host:
  - In an equity club, if the individual is member of another equity club that has reciprocal guest privileges with the equity club licensee, or
  - In a fraternal club, if the individual is a member of the same fraternal organization as the fraternal club licensee.
  
- Public advertising by a Fraternal or Equity club must identify the club as being “a club for members”.

### **MINORS IN EQUITY AND FRATERNAL LICENSEES**

- Minors *may not* be on the premises of a lounge or bar area of any Equity or Fraternal licensee
- Minors *may not* be on the premises of any club that provides sexually oriented adult entertainment.
- Minors **may** be employed by equity or fraternal licensees, but may not work in any lounge or bar area, or sell, serve or handle alcoholic beverages.
  - Minors who are least 16 years of age **may** work at a cash register in an equity licensee to ring up the sale of alcoholic beverages.
  - Equity and Fraternal licensees are NOT required to have an I.D. scanner