

Commercial Liquor Permittee Policy Manual



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CHAPTER I - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Introduction

- a) Provincial laws typically define the rights and responsibilities of persons involved in the beverage alcohol industry in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA), a corporate body created by law, issues permits to persons for the possession, sale, use, importation, or manufacturing of beverage alcohol and regulates the operation of the premises for which a permit has been issued. Throughout this Manual, the term “establishment” means any premises which operate under a permit issued by SLGA, unless there is something in the subject matter or context that is inconsistent.
- b) The operation of an establishment is governed by *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions imposed on a permit or an endorsement. A permit holder (referred to as a permittee in the *Regulations* and in this Manual) must also operate an establishment in accordance with municipal, provincial, and federal laws.
- c) The purpose of this Manual is to provide a permittee and its employees with information respecting the *permit*. Specifically, this Manual highlights key provisions from *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and documents SLGA’s policies and standard permit terms and conditions.
- d) This Manual does not replace *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* or *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. It is the responsibility of a permittee and its employees to read and understand the *Act* and its regulations.

2. How to Use This Manual

- a) Overall Organization
 - i) This Manual is organized into chapters, as outlined in the Table of Contents. Section breaks assist in identifying the name and location of each of the chapters.
 - Six chapters deal with specific classes of commercial permits, and each chapter has information relevant only to a specific class of commercial permit.

For more information about the different classes of permits, see the following: Chapter III - Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV - Tavern Permit; Chapter V - Special Use Permit; Chapter VI - U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit; Chapter VII – Direct to Consumer Delivery Permit; Chapter VIII – Retail Store Permit.

- The information in the remaining chapters applies equally to all classes of commercial permits unless otherwise indicated.
- ii) To locate information on a particular topic, use either or both of the following methods:
- Consult the Table of Contents located at the front of the Manual.
 - Identify the class of permit that you hold or are interested in obtaining information on and consult the applicable chapter.
- b) New or Revised Policies and Manual

SLGA will periodically release new or revised policies between published editions of this Manual. These will be posted on the SLGA website in the form of standalone policies or bulletins. For the latest version of the Commercial Liquor Permittee Policy Manual, visit www.slga.com.

3. Permit Classes

SLGA issues the following classes of commercial liquor permits:

- i) Restaurant permit – Available where the primary business and source of revenue generated in the premises is the preparation and sale of food for consumption on the premises.
- ii) Tavern permit – Available where the primary purpose of the establishment is the sale of beverage alcohol for the consumption on the premises.
- iii) Special use permit – Available where the primary purpose of the establishment is not food or beverage alcohol service, but “special use” such as the provision of facilities for recreational, sport, social or entertainment activities or the provision of public conveyances for the purpose of providing public transportation or delivery of beverage alcohol. Establishments in this category include private clubs, golf clubs, billiard halls, sports stadiums, theatre or concert premises, military messes, curling clubs, bus, limousine, home delivery, etc.
- iv) U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permit – Available where the primary purpose of the establishment is the provision of a facility, ingredients and services to persons for the purpose of manufacturing beer, wine, cider or coolers for personal consumption in a private place or for consumption by others in a private place at no charge.
- v) Direct to Consumer Delivery permit – Available where the primary purpose of the permittee is the delivery of approved beverage alcohol from an authorized Canadian jurisdiction directly to an individual for personal consumption at a private place.

- vi) Retail Store permit – Available where the primary purpose of the permittee is the sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers for consumption off-site. Establishments in this category include standalone, integrated and transitional retail stores.

For information about manufacturer permits, see the Saskatchewan Alcohol Manufacturing Policy Manual. For Information about special occasion permits, see Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.

4. SLGA Responsibilities

- a) SLGA is responsible for the regulation of establishments and the distribution of beverage alcohol in Saskatchewan and:
 - i) Reviews permit and endorsement applications and renewals;
 - ii) Issues permits and endorsements;
 - iii) Inspects establishments;
 - iv) Enforces terms and conditions, regulations, and legislation respecting the operation of establishments;
 - v) Educates permittees about regulatory requirements for the purpose of preventing violations in establishments.
- b) A permittee or employees of an establishment may direct inquiries to SLGA by:
 - i) calling 1-800-667-7565; or
 - ii) contacting *specific* persons or branches of SLGA.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

5. Legislation, Regulations, Policies and Terms and Conditions

- a) *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*
 - i) *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* is the primary legal source that grants rights to and imposes requirements and responsibilities on a permittee and its employees.
 - ii) SLGA may impose sanctions against a permittee where the permittee fails to comply with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*.

b) *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*

- i) Regulations are also a form of law. They provide more details about topics addressed in an Act.
- ii) SLGA may impose sanctions against a permittee where the permittee fails to comply with *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*.

c) SLGA Policies

- i) SLGA has developed policies over the years in its regulation of establishments under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. These policies have proven useful:
 - In explaining to the public and permittees how SLGA interprets and applies *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and its regulations; and
 - In promoting consistency in the decisions made by SLGA.
- ii) SLGA may impose sanctions against a permittee where the permittee fails to comply with SLGA's policies.
- iii) SLGA considers and applies its policies when determining permit refusals, suspensions, cancellations and administrative penalties. However, in unique or other appropriate circumstances, a permittee will have the option to justify, to SLGA's satisfaction, that a policy needs not to be adopted or applied.

A permittee may contact Liquor Licensing Services if the permittee needs more information about SLGA's policies or wishes to make representations about the application of a policy to a particular situation.

For a list of contact persons, telephone numbers, and addresses, see the Appendix of this Manual.

d) Terms and Conditions on a Permit or Endorsement

- i) SLGA may impose specific requirements respecting the operation of an establishment by setting terms and conditions on a permit or its endorsement.
- ii) SLGA may set terms and conditions that apply to:
 - All classes of permits or endorsements;

- Particular classes of permits or endorsements; or
 - An individual permit or endorsement.
- iii) SLGA may impose sanctions against a permittee where the permittee fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions on a permit or its endorsement.

CHAPTER II - PERMIT APPLICATION, RENEWAL, AND SALE OF ESTABLISHMENT

1. Application Process – General Information

- a) An applicant who wants to apply for a permit for an establishment or to change the class of permit for the existing establishment should consult this Manual to obtain information about the particular class of permit requested.

For more information about the different classes of permits, see the following: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit; Chapter VI – U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit; Chapter VII – Direct to Consumer Delivery Permit; Chapter VIII – Retail Store Permit.

For information about manufacturer permits, see the Saskatchewan Alcohol Manufacturing Policy Manual.

- b) To initiate an application for a permit, contact Liquor Licensing Services. *For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.* Please be prepared to provide the following information:
 - i) The type of operation for the proposed establishment;
 - ii) The location of the proposed establishment;
 - iii) Whether the establishment is currently operating under a liquor permit, and if so, whether the same type of operation is to be continued; and
 - iv) The name of the applicant (e.g. corporate name if permit is to be issued to a corporation, partnership name if issued to a partnership, etc.).
- c) The following supporting documents will be required to be submitted with a permit application (certain permit types may be exempt from some requirements).

For more information about the different classes of permits, see the following: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit; Chapter VI – U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit; Chapter VII – Direct to Consumer Delivery Permit; Chapter VIII – Retail Store Permit.

- i) Document showing proof of the applicant's right to occupy the establishment, with sufficient control to allow the applicant to comply with requirements (e.g. lease, sale agreement, certificate of title, etc.);

- ii) Evidence of Good Character - Personal History and Consent to Obtain and Release Information forms and Criminal Record Checks. Typically, evidence of good character is required for the following:
- All shareholders with 20% or more voting, non-voting, or combined shares (not required if company is traded on a public exchange); and
 - All directors and officers in the applicant company that have oversight or role in the alcohol operations;
 - All shareholders in a company with a beneficial ownership of 20% or more shares (voting, non-voting, or combined) in the applicant company (not required if either company is traded on a public exchange); and
 - Any person or corporation receiving 20% or more share of revenue from alcohol sales. If a third party is contracted to provide alcohol service under a management agreement that includes revenue/profit sharing of alcohol sales, or if there is a revenue/profit sharing of alcohol sales with a non-permittee, the third party and non-permittee are subject to the same good character requirements as the applicant company.
 - SLGA reserves the right to require Consent to Obtain and Release Information forms and Criminal Record Checks from other individuals or entities that have financial interests in or exercise significant control over the operation of the permitted establishment, including but not limited to investors, associates, managers, management companies, franchisors, corporate executives, and shareholders that hold less than 20% of the overall ownership in the permitted establishment.
 - SLGA accepts criminal record checks from the police force of jurisdiction of applicants or approved third parties. Third parties approved by SLGA:
 - The Commissionaires CanadaPlease contact your Licensing Specialist for more information.

For more information about Good Character, see Chapter II – Good Character.

- iii) Agreement outlining revenue/profit sharing of alcohol sales with a third party, if applicable (e.g. management agreement);
- iv) Corporate information form (if applicable);
- v) Floor plan showing layout and dimensions of proposed establishment;

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- vi) Proposed food menu (for restaurants, taverns, and special use facilities);
 - vii) Vehicle registration(s);
 - viii) Certificate of Registration issued by Transport Canada (for special use vessel applications);
 - ix) Public Eating Establishment licence issued by a public health authority (for special use food catering applications);
 - x) Statutory declaration form; and
 - xi) Any additional information requested by SLGA.
- d) Liquor Licensing Services reviews an application for a permit and the supporting documents by considering the following:
- i) Compliance with preliminary permit restrictions or pre-conditions;
 - ii) Eligibility and suitability of the applicant or those individuals associated with the applicant;
 - iii) Suitability of the location, construction, equipment, furnishings and/or operation of the proposed establishment;
 - iv) In the case of Retail Store Permit applications, whether:
 - In a community with more than one Retail Store Permit, the permittee would control all available retail store permits in the community; and
 - If the applicant is buying an interest in a retail store permit or was the successful bidder in the open bid process for an opportunity to apply for a retail store permit.
- e) In cases where there has been no permitted premises or retail store or manufacturer in a municipality within the past year, *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* requires SLGA to advise the municipality upon receiving an application. The municipality then has 60 days to notify SLGA that it has passed a bylaw or is referring the bylaw to a vote. No action is required by the applicant to carry out this process, but SLGA is unable to proceed with the application until it is completed.
- f) Permittees are required to report to SLGA all changes to criminal history information that take place during the term of a permit. SLGA may also periodically obtain updated criminal history information from the Canadian Police Information Centre for all owners and significant shareholders.

- g) A permittee who wants a permit endorsement to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances (e.g. patio, etc.) should consult this Manual to obtain information about the particular endorsement requested.

For more information about the different endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

- i) To apply for a permit endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- ii) A permittee who wants a minors endorsement to allow minors in an establishment should consult this Manual to obtain information about minors endorsements.

For more information, see the Minors Section in the Chapter pertaining to your permit type: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit; Chapter VI – U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit.

2. Application, Permit and Renewal Fees

- a) An applicant must pay a non-refundable application fee. The application fee does not apply to the renewal of the permit.
- b) The applicant must also pay an annual permit fee, for each year that the permit is in force. The permit is issued for three years. The fee may be paid in annual installments, if desired. The annual permit fee must be paid before the granting of the permit or its renewal.
- c) Application, Permit and Renewal Fees can be found at: www.slga.com/permits-and-licences/permit-fees
- d) A permittee, except a home delivery permittee, must ensure a copy of the permit is posted in a prominent position in the premise where the permit is issued.

3. Reporting Changes to Permittee’s Organizational Structure (Officers, Directors, Shareholders, etc.)

- a) General
 - i) As a general rule, a permit cannot be transferred to any person or to any other premises. An application for a new permit is required where there is:
 - a change of ownership for an existing establishment;
 - a relocation of an existing establishment; or

- a requested change to the type of permit for an existing establishment.
- ii) If this procedure is not followed, the permittee risks delays in having their permit renewed. SLGA may refuse renewal until it completes an evaluation of the individual's character. *To contact Liquor Licensing Services about this issue, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.*
- b) Change of Ownership – Commercial Liquor Permit (Except Retail Store Permit)
 - i) A purchaser or tenant of an existing commercial liquor permitted establishment other than a retail store, such as a tavern or restaurant, must be granted a new permit before providing beverage alcohol sales or service in the establishment. The parties should provide sufficient time in the transaction to allow the purchaser or tenant to obtain a new permit before taking over the establishment's operation.
 - ii) No floor plans are required unless the applicant proposes to change the layout of the establishment and the floor plan on file matches the current layout.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- iii) If a permittee is a business corporation or any other form of organization (e.g. partnership, non-profit corporation, etc.), any proposed changes to its executive management (e.g. officers, directors, etc.) or ownership/membership (partners, shareholders, etc.) must be reported immediately to Liquor Licensing Services. In most cases, the proposed changes will require an evaluation of an individual's character for the purpose of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*.
- iv) If this procedure is not followed, the permittee risks delays in having their permit renewed. SLGA may refuse renewal until it completes an evaluation of the individual's character.

To contact Liquor Licensing Services about this issue, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- c) Change of Ownership – Retail Store Permit
 - i) An owner of a retail store can sell the interest in the retail store permit associated with their retail store to a new owner. The purchaser must apply for a new permit.
 - ii) If a permittee is a business corporation or any other form of organization (e.g. partnership, non-profit corporation, etc.), any proposed changes to its executive management (e.g. officers, directors, etc.) or ownership/membership (partners, shareholders, etc.) must be reported immediately to Liquor Licensing Services. In most cases, the proposed changes will

require an evaluation of an individual's character for the purpose of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*.

- iii) If this procedure is not followed, the permittee risks delays in having their permit renewed. SLGA may refuse renewal until it completes an evaluation of the individual's character.

To contact Liquor Licensing Services about this issue, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- iv) The interest in a retail store permit may be sold with or without any associated premises or businesses. The purchaser of the interest in a retail store permit may apply for a retail store permit to continue operating in the same location or in a new location in the same municipality.
- v) Purchasing the interest in a retail store permit does not automatically qualify the purchaser to be issued a retail store permit. SLGA reserves the right to deny an application for a retail store permit to any purchaser who does not qualify for permitting under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*.
- vi) SLGA will issue a retail store permit to the purchaser if they:
 - Apply for and qualify for a retail store permit; and
 - Establish a retail store in compliance with SLGA's facility standards for a retail store permit.
- vii) In communities with a population 5,000 or more, before a permit will be issued a retail store must be established in compliance with the facility standards for a Stand-Alone Retail Store. This includes the purchase of the interest of a retail store permit associated with a Transitional Retail store.
- viii) In communities with a population of less than 5,000, the retail store may be either an Integrated Retail Store or a Stand-Alone Retail Store. Before a permit associated with an Integrated Retail Store is issued, the purchaser must establish a retail store in compliance with the facility standards for an Integrated Retail Store. Before a permit associated with a Stand-Alone Retail store is issued, the purchaser must establish a retail store in compliance with the facility standards for a Stand-Alone Retail store.

For more information about stand-alone, integrated, and transitional retail stores, see Section "Facility Standards" in Chapter VIII.

- ix) Before the purchaser can sell its interest in a retail store permit, it must be issued a retail store permit and open and operate a permitted retail store for one day.

4. Transfer of Permit

- a) SLGA may authorize the transfer of a permit for a transfer fee of \$105.00 in any of the following circumstances:
- i) If a partner withdraws from a partnership that was a permittee and the remaining partners apply for a transfer of the permit;
 - ii) If the permittee is a sole proprietor who establishes a corporation in which he or she is the sole officer, director and shareholder and applies to SLGA for a transfer of the permit to the corporation;
 - iii) If the permittee is composed of persons in a partnership who establish a corporation in which some or all of them are the sole officers, directors and shareholders and they apply to SLGA for a transfer of the permit to the corporation;
 - iv) If the permittee is a corporation, the officers, directors and shareholders of which establish a new corporation in which some or all of them are the sole officers, directors and shareholders and they apply to SLGA for a transfer of the permit to the new corporation;
 - v) If the permittee is a corporation, the sole officer, director and shareholder of which becomes a sole proprietor and applies to SLGA for a transfer of the permit from the corporation;
 - vi) If the permittee is a corporation, some or all of the officers, directors and shareholders of which form a partnership and apply to SLGA for a transfer of the permit to the partnership;
 - vii) If a trustee in bankruptcy or a court-appointed receiver acquires the business of a permittee as trustee in bankruptcy or as court appointed receiver and in that capacity applies to SLGA for a transfer of the permit from the permittee;
 - For clarity, a security holder referenced above is not required to operate the Retail Store prior to selling its interest in the permit.
 - viii) If a mortgagee, franchisor or lessor takes lawful possession of the permitted premises and applies to SLGA for a transfer of the permit from the mortgagor, franchisee or lessee, as the case may be;
 - ix) If the permittee is a corporation with respect to which SLGA is the sole shareholder and SLGA applies for the transfer of the permit.

- b) Appropriate legal documentation will be required in all cases before a permit will be transferred. In cases involving a change in ownership structure, this documentation may include a sale of shares agreement in addition to the updated corporate information form.
- c) SLGA shall not grant a transfer of a permit if:
 - i) At the time of the application SLGA is of the opinion that it would not issue a permit to the applicant were they applying for a permit at that time;
 - ii) SLGA proposes to suspend or cancel the permit or any existing reviewable endorsement to the permit, unless the suspension is overturned by the Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission or served by the existing permittee;
 - iii) SLGA imposes new terms and conditions on the permit or any reviewable existing endorsement;
 - iv) SLGA assesses a penalty against the existing permittee pursuant to Section 39.1 of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*;
 - v) The good character requirement had not been met; and or
 - vi) The permit was surrendered or is no longer in effect.
- d) Death of Permittee
 - i) On the death of a permittee who is an individual (sole proprietor), a permit continues in force until it expires. The rights and responsibilities associated with the permit must be exercised only by the trustee, executor, or administrator of the estate of the deceased permittee, or a manager of the establishment approved by SLGA.
 - ii) If desired by the trustee, executor, or administrator of the estate of the deceased permittee, the permit may be transferred to that legal representative of the estate. Appropriate legal documentation is required before the new permit is issued. There will not be a fee for this permit when first issued however standard fees will apply on renewal of the permit.

5. Relocation of Establishment

- a) The permittee must apply for and receive a permit in the new location before providing sales or service of beverage alcohol in that location. SLGA will inspect the premises as part of the application process, so the permittee should allow sufficient time for this to take place before the new location can operate.

- b) All retail store permits must remain in the municipality for which they were originally issued.
- c) Under *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, retail store permittees were not allowed to relocate a Stand-Alone Retail Store until after October 8, 2018.
- d) Retail stores may be relocated within the municipality in which they are operating, with or without any associated permits or businesses.

For more information about stand-alone, integrated, and transitional retail stores, see Section "Facility Standards" in Chapter VIII.

6. Renewal of Permit

- a) A permit expires on the date specified on it as the expiry date. A permittee who has not renewed their permit on or before its expiry date is prohibited from selling beverage alcohol. It is an offence to sell or serve beverage alcohol in an establishment without a valid permit.
- b) Liquor Licensing Services sends a notice for permit renewal with a renewal application form approximately 30 days before the permit's expiry date. A permittee should immediately contact Liquor Licensing Services if the notification for permit renewal is not received.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- c) Liquor Licensing Services must receive a completed renewal application, the appropriate fees, and criminal record checks before it may consider and, if appropriate, renew the permit. All documentation and payments are to be submitted at least 10 business days prior to the expiration of the current permit to allow time for processing.
- d) SLGA may refuse to renew a permit for several reasons, including the following:
 - i) SLGA has evidence that the permittee is not of good character.
 - ii) The character of the permittee's employees and/or associates is in question.
 - iii) The character of any person who is a shareholder, partner, officer or director of the permittee is in question.
 - iv) The permittee has failed to comply with the rules governing the establishment, and the establishment's compliance history is poor.
 - v) The permittee has changed the layout of the establishment without SLGA's approval.

- vi) The permittee is bound by an agreement to sell a particular kind or brand of beverage alcohol.
- vii) The permittee unduly discourages the sale or consumption of other manufacturers' beverage alcohol products as a result of:
 - A manufacturer's interest or involvement in the property or operation of the establishment; or
 - A manufacturer's financial assistance to the applicant.
- viii) The form of organization previously holding the permit has changed (e.g. sole proprietor becomes business corporation, etc.).
- ix) The permittee is an organization (e.g. partnership, business or non-profit corporation, etc.) and it has changed its executive management (e.g. officers, directors, etc.) or ownership/membership (partners, shareholders, etc.) without prior notification to Liquor Licensing Services. The changes require an evaluation of an individual's character for the purpose of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*.
- e) If SLGA refuses to renew a permit, the permittee may within fifteen (15) days after receiving notice of SLGA's decision request a review of this decision by the Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission. The Commission is a body created by law which functions independently from SLGA. On a request for review, the Commission will hold a hearing concerning SLGA's refusal to renew a permit. If an oral hearing is held, SLGA, the permittee, the lawyers for the parties, and the public may be present. Generally, a hearing resembles a court proceeding. Based on the evidence at the hearing and any written submissions, the Commission makes its ruling and communicates it to all parties. The Commission will either grant or deny the renewal of the permit.

7. Changes to the Layout of an Existing Establishment

- a) A permittee, except a direct-to-consumer delivery permittee or a home delivery permittee, who wants to make changes to the layout of any area of an establishment, including adding, removing, or moving walls, pony walls, and other permanent structures must immediately contact the Liquor Licensing Services to obtain information about the approval procedure.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- b) Permittees, except a direct-to-consumer delivery permittee or a home delivery permittee, are required to obtain approval from Liquor Licensing Services before making any changes to the layout of the establishment.

- c) To obtain approval, the permittee is to provide a floor plan with measurements showing the proposed changes in relation to the existing establishment. SLGA reviews the floor plan and may inspect the establishment to ensure compliance with requirements. The decision for the proposed changes will be communicated in writing to the permittee.
- d) SLGA may suspend or cancel a permit if the layout of the establishment fails to meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, SLGA policies, and the terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

8. Rebuilding Damaged or Destroyed Premises

- a) Commercial Liquor Permit (excluding Retail Store Permit)
 - i) If a commercial liquor permitted establishment, such as a restaurant or a tavern, is damaged or destroyed the permittee may remain eligible for the commercial permit and be allowed to relocate to a temporary premises in the same municipality that does not comply with SLGA's facility standards for a commercial permit. Damaged or destroyed means the establishment has been made unusable due to reasons outside of the permittees control (e.g. fire).
 - ii) A temporary premises may be permitted for up to 18 months from the date the damage occurred to allow the permittee time to relocate to a suitable permanent premises in a new location or to rebuild the establishment, which complies with SLGA's facility standards. If the permittee is not in legal possession of a permanent premise within 18 months the permit may be cancelled or not renewed.
 - iii) SLGA may extend the 18 month period at its discretion, where circumstances reasonably outside of the permittee's control exist. A request for extension must be submitted in writing to SLGA's Liquor Licensing & Inspections Branch, 60 days in advance of the 18 month period expiring, outlining the reason for the extension.
- b) Retail Store Permit
 - i) If the premises associated with a retail store is damaged or destroyed, the permittee will remain eligible for the retail store permit and be allowed to relocate the retail store to a temporary premise in the same municipality that does not comply with SLGA's facility standards for a retail store. Damaged or destroyed means the store has been made unusable due to reasons outside of the permittees control (e.g. fire).

- ii) A temporary premise may be permitted for up to 18 months from the date the damage occurred to allow the permittee time to relocate to a suitable permanent premise in a new location or to rebuild the premises, which complies with SLGA's facility standards.
 - iii) The permittee must be in legal possession of a permanent location within 18 months or the permit may be cancelled or not renewed and SLGA may reallocate the retail store permit through an open bid process.
 - iv) SLGA may extend the 18 month period at its discretion, where circumstances reasonably outside of the permittee's control exist. A request for an extension must be submitted in writing to Liquor Licensing Services, 60 days in advance of the 18 month period expiring, outlining the reason for the extension.
 - v) The permittee may sell the interest in the retail store permit associated with their retail store that was damaged or destroyed without rebuilding. SLGA may reallocate the permit through the open bid process, if within 18 months from the date the damage occurred, the purchaser does not:
 - Apply for and qualify for a retail store permit; or
 - Establish a permanent operational retail store in compliance with SLGA's facility standards for a retail store.
- c) Daily Family Dining Endorsement

When a tavern with a Daily Family Dining endorsement closes because it is damaged or destroyed, and a permitted restaurant is located in the same municipality, the permittee will remain eligible for the Daily Family Dining endorsement for up to 18 months from the date that the damage occurred, subject to the following conditions:

- If the original permittee chooses not to repair, rebuild, or relocate the establishment, and the premises are sold or leased to another potential permittee with the intent to repair or rebuild a tavern in the original location, the Daily Family Dining endorsement will be available to the new applicant for up to 18 months from the date the damage occurred; and
- If, after 18 months, the destroyed or damaged premises have not been repaired, rebuilt or relocated in a suitable permanent location, the Daily Family Dining endorsement will not be available until such time as there is no permitted restaurant in the municipality.
- SLGA may extend this 18 month period at its discretion, where circumstances reasonably outside of the permittee's control exist. A request for an extension must be

submitted in writing to Liquor Licensing Services, 60 days in advance of the 18 month period expiring, outlining the reason for the extension.

For more information about daily family dining for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

9. Closed Premises

a) Retail Store Permit

- i) When a retail store closes its operations, for any reason other than being destroyed or damaged, the permittee will remain eligible for the permit in that premises for up to 180 days from the date of closure. If the store remains closed after 180 days, SLGA may reallocate the permit through the open bid process.
- ii) If the permittee advises SLGA in writing that they give up any claim to the retail store permit, the opportunity for the retail store permit will immediately become eligible for allocation through the open bid process.
- iii) If the interest in the retail store permit is sold, the permittee must give notice to SLGA of the agreement for sale within 180 days of closure.
- iv) The purchaser of the interest in the retail store permit has 18 months from the date of the sale to meet all requirements for issuance of a retail store permit, as outlined in subsection 2(c) – Change of Ownership – Retail Store Permit.
- v) SLGA may extend the 18 month period at its discretion if there are circumstances reasonably outside the purchaser's control. A request for an extension must be submitted in writing to Liquor Licensing Services, 60 days in advance of the 18 month period expiring, outlining the reason for the extension.
- vi) SLGA may reallocate the permit through the open bid process if:
 - SLGA is not notified of the agreement of sale within 180 days of closure; or
 - If the purchaser does not meet all the requirements to be issued a retail store permit within 18 months from the date of the sale.

b) Daily Family Dining Endorsements

- i) When a tavern with a Daily Family Dining endorsement closes its operations, for any reason other than being destroyed or damaged, and a restaurant is located in the same municipality, the permittee will remain eligible for the Daily Family Dining endorsement for

up to 180 days from the date of closure. SLGA may extend the 180 day period at its discretion.

- ii) Continued eligibility for the endorsement is subject to the following conditions:
- If the premises are sold or leased to another individual, partnership, or corporation, the Daily Family Dining endorsement will be available to the purchaser for up to 180 days from the date of closure. The purchaser/lessee does not require municipal approval; and
 - If, after 180 days, the premises have not been re-opened by the original permittee or a new applicant, the Daily Family Dining endorsement will not be available until such time as there is no permitted restaurant in the municipality.

For more information about daily family dining for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

10. Mandatory Server Intervention Training (Restaurants, Taverns, Special Use, Manufacturers)

- a) Background
- i) Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) is a social responsibility training course provided by the Tourism Saskatchewan Workforce Development that is designed to reduce underage drinking, over-consumption of beverage alcohol, impaired driving, violence, and other alcohol-related harms.
- ii) All liquor-permitted retail stores, restaurants, taverns, and special use facilities must ensure that owners and any paid employees who are involved in the sale or service of beverage alcohol in their premises are certified through SIRS. This requirement is mandated by S.7 of *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*.
- iii) SLGA may hold renewal of a permit if the owner has not obtained a valid SIRS certificate.
- b) Who Must Complete Training
- i) The following persons must complete the SIRS training and obtain a valid SIRS certificate:
- Owners of permitted premises when they will be actively involved in the sale or service of beverage alcohol must obtain their valid SIRS certification prior to the issuance of the permit.
 - Employees must obtain their valid SIRS certification prior to starting work.

- Owners must ensure employees have obtained their valid SIRS certification prior to the employee starting work.
- ii) The roles that require a valid SIRS certification include, but are not necessarily limited to:
- All owners who are actively involved in the sale or service of beverage alcohol;
 - Managers and supervisors;
 - Bartenders;
 - Servers;
 - Hosts/hostesses;
 - Security;
 - Retail sales staff; and
 - Home delivery staff.
- iii) Positions that are not directly involved with selling, serving, or delivering beverage alcohol, such as kitchen staff, bus persons, and cleaning staff, are not required to hold SIRS certification.
- iv) Volunteers (typically found in special use facilities run by non-profit organizations) are not employees and do not require the SIRS course; however, SLGA encourages permittees using volunteer workers to consider making SIRS certification a requirement to volunteer.
- v) Where the owner is a corporation, the requirement for SIRS certification applies to all officers and directors of the corporation, and to any shareholders who are involved in the sale or service of beverage alcohol. Owners/officers/directors who have no involvement in the day to day decision-making or operation of the business do not need to be certified.
- vi) Typically, certification is obtained through completion of the SIRS course; however, the Workforce Development department of Tourism Saskatchewan will also grant SIRS certification to people who hold valid certificates for the following courses if they were obtained within the past 5 years while working outside Saskatchewan:
- Alberta – ProServe
 - British Columbia – Serving It Right

- Manitoba – Smart Choices
- New Brunswick – It's Good Business
- Newfoundland and Labrador – It's Good Business
- Nova Scotia – It's Good Business
- Ontario – Smart Serve
- Prince Edward Island – It's Our Business
- Quebec – Service in Action/Action Service
- Yukon – Be a Responsible Server

vii) Permittees that would like to use other training courses tailored to their specific business model should contact Liquor Inspection Services to find out whether the course can be accepted as equivalent to SIRS certification.

For contact information for Liquor Inspection Services, see the Appendix to this Manual.

viii) SIRS certification is valid for five years. Recertification should be completed prior to the expiry of the existing certificate.

c) Record Keeping

Permittees are required to maintain and make available to SLGA on demand records of staff SIRS certification. This documentation must include:

- The name of the individual trained;
- The certificate number;
- The date the certificate was issued; and
- A copy of the certificate (where possible).

For more information about the SIRS course, visit the Workforce Development department of Tourism Saskatchewan website at <https://business.tourismsaskatchewan.com/en/courses-and-workshops/serve-it-right-saskatchewan> or see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

11. Good Character

- a) SLGA shall not issue a permit to an applicant if there is evidence that SLGA considers credible and reliable that the applicant is not of good character.
- b) In determining good character, SLGA may consider the following:
 - i) Any evidence SLGA considers relevant respecting the applicant's reputation, past conduct, integrity, financial history or competence;
 - ii) Any other evidence that SLGA considers relevant.
- c) In determining whether an applicant is of good character, SLGA may consider:
 - i) The ownership structure and persons who have interests in the applicant;
 - ii) Any person who has the power to influence, directly or indirectly, decisions of the applicant; and
 - iii) Any other person that SLGA determines to have direct or indirect control of the applicant.
- d) Any person that is determined by SLGA to be a person mentioned in (c) shall provide to SLGA the information required by SLGA to assess the good character of the person.
- e) For the purposes of subsection (d), a person is interested in an applicant if, in SLGA's determination, the person:
 - i) Has an influential level of beneficial or legal ownership in the applicant or in the applicant's business; or
 - ii) Is a key person with the power to influence, directly or indirectly, the applicant or the applicant's business.

12. Sufficient Control

- a) SLGA shall not issue a permit to an applicant if, in SLGA's opinion, the applicant does not have a sufficient degree of control over the premises for which the permit will be issued to allow the applicant to comply with the requirements set out in the Act, the regulations and any terms and conditions that will be imposed on the permit.
- b) At any time after a permit is issued, SLGA may suspend or cancel the permit if, in SLGA's opinion, the permittee does not have a sufficient degree of control over the premises where the

permit will be issued to allow the applicant to comply with the requirements set out in the Act, the regulations and any terms and conditions that are or that will be imposed on the permit.

13. Revenue/Profit Sharing

- a) A permittee is allowed to share revenue/profit from alcohol sales with a person that is not an owner of the permitted establishment provided there is a written agreement between the parties. This could be in the form of a management agreement.
- b) The permittee is to provide SLGA with a copy of any agreement it has entered into for the sharing of revenue/profit from alcohol sales. SLGA is to be informed of any changes to the agreement.
- c) The 3rd party that is receiving a 20% or more share of revenue from alcohol sales will be subject to the same good character requirements as the applicant.
- d) The permit holder is responsible for and will be held accountable for the actions of the third party.

14. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Application Process – Restrictions on Permit Applications

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 136.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 62.

Application Process for Premises with No Prior Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 47, 49, 56, 57, 58, 59, 59.1, 60, 61, 62, 136.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 60, 77, 78, 79.

Change of Ownership (Sale/Purchase) or Relocation of an Existing Establishment

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 42, 47, 57, 59, 59.1, 60, 61, 62, 64, 68, 69, 136.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 8, 11.

Permit Renewal

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(a), 47, 54, 136, 137, 138(1).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 64.

Structural Changes and Renovations to an Existing Establishment

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 44(c), 56(1), 70.

Application, Permit, and Renewal Fees

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 41.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 63, 68.

Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS)

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 7.

CHAPTER III - RESTAURANT PERMIT

1. Primary Business

A restaurant permit may be issued where the primary business and source of revenue generated in the premises is the preparation and sale of food for consumption on the premises.

2. Facility Standards

a) Suitability of a Restaurant Establishment

- i) A restaurant permit may be issued and continue to be in effect only if food is prepared and consumed on the premises and the location, construction, equipment, furnishings, and operation of the establishment consistently meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement and SLGA's policies.
- ii) If these standards are not met, SLGA may refuse to issue a permit or may impose sanctions against the restaurant permittee up to and including the cancellation of the restaurant permit.
- iii) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial, and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing a permit.
- iv) There is to be a kitchen with equipment and appliances necessary for the preparation of the meals on the menu. The kitchen is to be staffed and in operation at all times that beverage alcohol is being served in the main restaurant area.
- v) The layout of the main restaurant area used for dining is to have tables with utensils, as appropriate, and seating sufficient to accommodate the capacity of the establishment.
- vi) Restaurant establishments may be located partially or entirely outdoors provided:
 - The establishment meets all applicable health, safety and fire standards;
 - The permittee is able to monitor and control access to the permitted area (either by doors/gates or by continuous staff monitoring); and
 - The beverage alcohol purchased under the permit is securely stored in a building on the premises;

- vii) Washrooms are to be inside the permitted establishment in an area generally accessible to patrons or in a common area just outside the permitted establishment if shared with other establishments in the same building. Washrooms that are outside the permitted establishment will not be included as part of the permitted area.
- viii) The required washroom facilities for a given establishment are based on capacity, and operators may be required to install accessible washroom facilities. Consult your local municipality for requirements and approvals, or the provincial Building Standards and Licensing Branch for further information about building code requirements.

For contact information for the Building Standards and Licensing Branch, see the Appendix of this Manual.

b) Co-Located Establishments

- i) Separate outside entrances are required for each of the permitted establishments, excluding retail stores. Entrances that would require walking through one permitted area en route to another would not be acceptable.
- ii) Permitted establishments may also accommodate a “store within a store model.”

See chapter on Retail Store for further information.

- iii) Permitted establishments are to be reasonably marked as separate and distinct areas, though open doorways may be allowed. In most cases, dividers at least six feet high would be appropriate. In cases where both establishments have VLTs, LGS may impose additional requirements to separate and visually distinguish the two establishments. Typically, where two premises are adjacent and directly connected by a door or similar access, LGS will not install VLTs in both establishments.

For more information about facility requirements for VLTs, contact Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan Corporation (LGS). See Appendix for contact information.

- iv) The establishments may have common washrooms adjacent to both permitted areas; however, if one of the permitted areas allows minors while the other does not, patrons must have indoor access to the washrooms without entering the minors prohibited permitted area.
- v) Patrons may be allowed to carry beverage alcohol between adjoining premises as long as both permittees agree, and the alcohol is not carried through an unpermitted area.

3. Endorsements Available to Restaurant Permits

- a) An endorsement is an addition or an addendum to a permit. When combined with a permit, an endorsement allows a restaurant permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances. Each type of endorsement has its own rules that must be followed.

For more information about eligibility and requirements for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

- b) An applicant for a restaurant permit or a restaurant permittee will automatically be granted the following endorsements unless otherwise requested:
- i) A **minors endorsement** allows minors to be present as non-drinking patrons or employees in a restaurant establishment.

For more information about a minors endorsement for restaurants, see Section "Minors" in Chapter III.

- ii) A **catering endorsement** authorizes beverage alcohol service at events held under a Special Occasion Permit held in locations away from the restaurant establishment (e.g. community hall).
- iii) A **room service endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol to guests in the guest rooms of a hotel or motel where the restaurant has a written agreement with that hotel or motel to provide such services.
- iv) A **mini-bar endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol from compartments located in the guest rooms of a hotel or motel where the restaurant has a written agreement with that hotel or motel to provide such services.
- c) An applicant for a restaurant permit or a restaurant permittee may apply for one or more endorsements if the restaurant is eligible for the endorsement:
- i) A **banquet room endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in a banquet room connected to the restaurant establishment.
- ii) A **lounge endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in a lounge connected to the restaurant establishment. Endorsed lounge areas may include or consist of liquor permitted karaoke rooms.

For more information about karaoke rooms for restaurants, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter III.

- iii) A **tavern** endorsement authorizes a restaurant establishment (including its lounge or patio, or both) to operate as a tavern after 8:00 pm nightly.
- iv) A **patio endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in a patio area suitably connected to the restaurant establishment.

4. Food Service

- a) Restaurant Food Service
 - i) Restaurant food service requirements only apply to the main restaurant area and home delivery. These requirements do not apply to the adjacent areas of the restaurant establishment (lounge, patio, and the banquet room unless it is in use for dining overflow), nor to the restaurant establishment when it is operating as a tavern under a restaurant-tavern endorsement.
 - ii) To qualify for a restaurant permit, a restaurant is to provide a reasonable number of meal choices, consistent with the dining concept of the establishment, and sufficient enough to constitute a person's lunch or supper. At the time of application for a restaurant permit, SLGA will review the proposed menu to ensure that it meets the requirements in this Section.
 - For example, a restaurant that specializes in chicken wings would qualify for a restaurant permit if other menu choices such as side dishes (e.g. fries, rice, potato, soup, salad, etc.) were also offered.
 - iii) A reasonable amount of meal choices must be available to patrons in the main dining area at all times that area is operating as a restaurant. However, patrons may be served beverage alcohol without a meal at any time.
 - iv) A restaurant permittee must maintain the food-beverage alcohol sales ratio specified in *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. The required sales ratio is at least one dollar of food sales for each dollar of beverage alcohol sales calculated on a monthly basis. Food and liquor consumed in the dining room, and sold for delivery or take out will be counted toward this ratio (food and alcohol sold to be consumed in the lounge, patio, banquet room, or to hotel or motel guests for which the permit is endorsed are not counted).
- b) General Food Service
 - i) General food service requirements only apply to the adjacent areas of a restaurant establishment (lounge, patio, banquet room) or to the restaurant establishment when it operates as a tavern under a restaurant-tavern endorsement.

- ii) A light meal generally consists of one item or a smaller serving commonly referred to as an appetizer (e.g. nachos, dry ribs, chicken wings, chicken fingers, sandwiches, salads, etc).
 - iii) Snacks such as chips, peanuts, or other items typically found in vending machines are not sufficient to meet the general food service requirements.
 - iv) Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages must be available to patrons during all hours that beverage alcohol service is available.
 - v) If the main dining area of a restaurant establishment closes prior to its adjacent areas, the general food service requirement remains in effect.
 - vi) Light meals must be available to patrons in adjacent areas on demand. However, patrons may be served beverage alcohol without a meal in a restaurant's adjacent areas.
- c) Additional Food Service Requirements

Additional food service requirements apply to a lounge authorized to alter its style of operation on Sundays by focusing on food service (Sunday Brunch).

For more information about Sunday brunch for restaurants, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter III.

5. Wine, Cider, and High Alcohol Beer Resealing

- a) Wine and Cider Resealing
 - i) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of wine or cider (at least 500 ml in size) that was purchased by the customer at the permitted establishment or wine that was brought into the establishment by the customer. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios, lounges, and banquet rooms. This allows the customer to legally remove and transport the unfinished bottle from the premises.
 - ii) Permittees may choose whether to provide resealing services for wine or cider provided on the table at no additional charge at banquet events. If they choose to do so, they may also choose whether to charge an additional service fee for such services. In such cases, the customer is the event organizer, not the individual who may have been consuming the wine or cider.
- b) High Alcohol Beer Resealing
 - i) For the purposes of this Section, **"high alcohol beer"** is defined as beer that meets the following criteria:

- The beer must be originally packaged in a bottle at least 500 ml in size; and
 - The beer must have a minimum alcohol content of 8.0 per cent.
- ii) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of high alcohol beer that was purchased by the customer at the permitted establishment. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios, lounges, and banquet rooms. This allows the customer to legally remove and transport the unfinished bottle from the premises.
- iii) High alcohol beer can only be resealed in the original bottle in which it was packaged by the manufacturer. Draft beer is not eligible for resealing.
- c) Additional Requirements and Information
- i) Unfinished bottle(s) of wine, high alcohol beer or cider (at least 500 ml in size) including bottles that originally had a twist-off cap, are to be sealed with a:
- Cork (natural or synthetic) that is flush with the top of the bottle. Permittees may re-use the original cork by pushing it into the bottle as far as possible and then cutting off the excess;
 - Twist-off cap with a tamper evident ring or twist-off cap with heat sealed shrink wrap; or
 - **The container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.**
- ii) Resealing is allowed only with bottles of wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size) and high alcohol beer that have been served for consumption in a permitted establishment.
- iii) Permittees shall not reseal coolers, spirits, ciders less than 500 ml in size, or any beer that does not meet the definition of high alcohol beer noted in subsection (b)(i) above.
- iv) A resealed bottle cannot be taken to another permitted establishment and re-opened.
- v) Patrons are required to transport resealed bottle(s) of wine, cider, and/or high alcohol beer in compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and any other applicable laws regarding the transportation and consumption of beverage alcohol in a vehicle. Beverage alcohol in closed containers may be transported in a vehicle from the place at which it was lawfully obtained to a place where it may be lawfully kept or consumed.

6. Bring Your Own Wine (BYOW)

- a) A restaurant permittee may allow patrons to bring their own wine to the permitted establishment for consumption with a meal.
- b) Permittees may allow patrons to bring only unopened bottles of commercially produced wine. The patron is responsible for ensuring that the wine has been purchased in or imported into Saskatchewan legally.
- c) The permittee is responsible for the service of the wine, including ensuring that minors and intoxicated individuals do not consume alcohol on the permitted premises.
- d) The permittee may charge corkage fees on wine brought by patrons to the permitted premises. All applicable taxes must be paid on these fees.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- e) Patrons may not bring their own wine during any period that the establishment is operating under a tavern endorsement.

7. Delivery and Sealed Beverage Alcohol for Off-Site Consumption

- a) Policy
 - i) A restaurant permittee may take an order from a customer and deliver the order to the customer at a private place or a curbside location adjacent to the restaurant premises.
 - ii) Restaurant permittees do not require a Special Use Home Delivery Permit to provide this service for their own establishment.
 - iii) A restaurant permittee is allowed to sell sealed beverage alcohol of all types for off-site consumption, subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - Beverage alcohol can only be sold with food for takeout or delivery, or subsequent to a patron dining in;
 - No beverage alcohol displays or in-location shopping; and

- Beverage alcohol sold for off-site consumption is to be included in monthly food-beverage alcohol sales ratio.
- iv) The sealed beverage alcohol can be mixed drinks or unmixed drinks packed by the restaurant or any beverage alcohol in the original manufacturer's container. The delivery may be done either by the restaurant permittee or by a business holding a Special Use-Home Delivery permit.

For more information on delivery of liquor by a business holding a Special Use-Home Delivery permit, see Section "Home Delivery" in Chapter V.

b) Home Delivery

- i) All delivery persons are to have a valid Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) certification.
- ii) Beverage alcohol can only be delivered by persons 19 years of age and older.
- iii) Passengers are not to be transported when beverage alcohol for delivery is in the vehicle.
- iv) Beverage alcohol is to be delivered:
 - To a person who is not a minor and does not appear to be intoxicated;
 - Upon delivering beverage alcohol to a customer, the customer must provide legal identification to verify the customer is not a minor.
 - To a private place within the province of Saskatchewan where it is lawful to store and consume the beverage alcohol, excluding hospitals, institutions or facilities where the nature of the facility is to treat alcohol/substance abuse addictions.
- v) Beverage alcohol may be ordered from the permitted establishment, permittee's online platform or third-party applications. Order must be processed and prepared in the permitted establishment.
- vi) If a restaurant permittee contracts with an individual or business to deliver beverage alcohol on its behalf, it is to obtain proof that the individual or company has a valid Special Use - Home Delivery permit.
- vii) The charge for home delivery of beverage alcohol must be the same price paid by customers at the permitted establishment, plus a separate delivery charge and any other applicable service fees. Customers are to be informed of both the purchase price and the delivery charge, and other applicable fees at the time of placing the order.

- viii) A liquor order must leave the permitted establishment during regular business hours and be delivered within the hour's beverage alcohol may be sold and served.

For more information on hours, see section "Hours and Days of Operation" in Chapter III.

c) Sale of Self-Packaged Drinks

- i) Liquor products shall be in a sealed container or a new vessel. The container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer. The container for off-sales must clearly identify the contents of the product. At a minimum, the label must include:
 - Brand, amount of alcohol and alcohol by volume of liquor (for example; XYZ Vodka, 1.5 oz of vodka at 40%ABV); and
 - Other non-liquor ingredients
- ii) Self-packaged drinks must be easily identifiable as packaged at the permittees establishment and not be packaged in a manner that resembles a retail liquor product.
- iii) For clarity, a liquor permittee is not allowed to sell mixed drinks in typical "to-go" cups or other containers having a lid with a sipping hole or an opening for straws.

d) Pricing

- i) Sealed beverage alcohol for off-site consumption packaged by the restaurant must be priced in compliance with the minimum price requirements for beverage alcohol sold in the establishment.
- ii) Sealed beverage alcohol for off-site consumption sold in the original container the manufacturer sold the product in, must be priced in compliance with the social reference prices.

For more information on minimum price and social reference price, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

8. Additional Options for Operation

a) Sunday Brunch – Lounge Connected to Restaurant

- i) A restaurant permittee with a lounge endorsement may be authorized by SLGA to allow minors in a lounge **on a Sunday** for the sole purpose of eating a meal (Sunday Brunch).

- ii) The hours for Sunday Brunch are between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. **Beverage alcohol may only be served from 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m.,**
- iii) **Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.**

For more information about regulated hours for restaurants, see Section "Hours and Days of Operation" in Chapter III.

- iv) During Sunday Brunch hours, a brunch/luncheon buffet or comparable meal service must be available to patrons in the lounge. Minors may be present for the sole purpose of eating a meal, and need not be accompanied by an adult. The restriction prohibiting minors from accessing or viewing the play of VLTs remains in effect.
- v) When Sunday Brunch hours cease, the general food service requirement applies (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages) and minors can no longer be present in the lounge.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

- b) Karaoke Rooms – Lounge connected to Restaurant
 - i) A restaurant with a lounge endorsement may be authorized to include private karaoke rooms where each room is equipped with its own sound system and can be rented for private parties. Karaoke rooms are considered part of the lounge for the purpose of calculating the total size and/or capacity.
 - ii) Minors are prohibited from accessing private karaoke rooms at all times.
 - iii) Lounges with a karaoke room endorsement may be eligible for a Sunday Brunch dining endorsement allowing minor access for the purpose of consuming a meal in the lounge common area only. Minors may not access private karaoke rooms during Sunday Brunch dining.
 - iv) Karaoke rooms must have a glass wall or window that allows full visibility of the patrons in the karaoke room.
 - v) Staff shall monitor the karaoke room at all times when the karaoke room is in use.
 - vi) Permittees shall not use electronic ordering systems; staff must interact directly with patrons to take orders for beverage alcohol.
 - vii) Karaoke rooms shall not be fitted with locks or other similar devices.

- viii) Karaoke rooms must have security cameras that are supported by a recording system. Recordings must be kept for one month and made available to SLGA and local law enforcement officials on demand.
- ix) Karaoke rooms must not have private exterior doors. Patrons must enter and exit these rooms from the restaurant or lounge.
- x) Karaoke rooms may be converted for temporary use as a DJ booth for events taking place in the restaurant/lounge common areas only. Permittees may not provide in-room DJ services for patrons in a private karaoke room.

9. Temporary Extension

- a) A temporary extension may also be granted which allows a permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances for a specific time frame. A temporary extension is issued via a letter from SLGA and must be attached to the permit for the duration that the temporary extension is in effect.

For more information about Temporary Extensions, see section "Temporary Extension" in Chapter IX.

- b) Food Service

- i) The general food service requirement applies in a temporary extension area (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages). The food-beverage alcohol sales ratio does not apply at any time in the temporary extension area.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

- c) Minors

- i) Minors may be allowed in a temporary extension area adjoining a restaurant unless otherwise restricted by SLGA.
- ii) Minors are prohibited in a temporary extension with access only through the lounge unless the permittee chooses to include the temporary area under a Sunday Brunch endorsement, in which case all Sunday Brunch requirements apply to the temporary area.

For more information about Sunday Brunch for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

For more information about minors in restaurants, see Section "Minors" in Chapter III.

10. Minors

a) General Prohibition Against Minors

- i) A minor is a person under the age of 19 years. A restaurant permittee or the employees of an establishment must not:
 - Sell or give beverage alcohol to a minor;
 - Allow a minor to consume beverage alcohol in the restaurant establishment or its adjacent areas; or
 - Allow a minor to be present in the restaurant establishment or its adjacent areas unless authorized by *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, or a minors endorsement on a permit.
- ii) A restaurant permit requires a minors endorsement before minors may be allowed to be present as non-drinking patrons or employees in the restaurant establishment or its adjacent areas. Generally speaking, SLGA will grant this endorsement automatically at the time the permit is issued, but reserves the right to refuse or revoke the endorsement if warranted by a permittee's history or method of operation.
- iii) Minors cannot be present in a liquor permitted area regardless of endorsement while an establishment is offering adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, or similar performances.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

b) Restaurant Establishment (No Tavern Endorsement)

Minors may be present as non-drinking patrons or employees in the main restaurant, patio, or banquet room. However, the following restrictions apply:

- Minors may be employed to provide non-alcohol related services only (food service, coat check, maintenance, etc.). They must not act in any way in the sale, handling, or service of beverage alcohol, which includes taking or placing beverage alcohol orders.
- Minors are allowed to bus tables, including removing beverage alcohol containers. They are allowed to process payments that include beverage alcohol (including taking tips) after the sale, service, and consumption of beverage alcohol has already taken place.

c) Restaurant Establishment with Tavern Endorsement

Minors may be present as non-drinking patrons during restricted hours or as employees in the main restaurant, patio, or banquet room. However, the following restrictions apply:

- Minors must not be present as patrons after 8:00 p.m.
- Minors may be employed to provide professional entertainment and emergency maintenance (e.g., plumbing, heating, etc.).
- Minors may be employed to provide non-alcohol related services (e.g., food service, coat check, etc.) prior to 8:00 p.m but may not be in the establishment when it is operating under the tavern endorsement.

For more information on minor entertainment, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

d) Lounge

- i) A lounge is typically minors-prohibited. However, a Sunday Brunch endorsement from SLGA allows limited access by minors as non-drinking patrons.
- ii) Under a Sunday Brunch endorsement, the restrictions include:
 - Minors may be present only on Sundays for the sole purpose of eating a meal during Sunday Brunch hours. The maximum hours for Sunday Brunch are between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.
 - Minors need not be accompanied by an adult.
 - Minors are prohibited from accessing or viewing the play of VLTs.

For more information about Sunday Brunch for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

- iii) Minors may be employed in a lounge only when the restaurant is open. However, the following restrictions apply:
 - Minors may provide professional entertainment, emergency maintenance (e.g. plumbing, heating, etc.).

- If there are no VLTs, minors may be employed to provide non-alcohol related services only (food service, coat check, maintenance, etc.). They must not act in any way in the sale, handling, or service of beverage alcohol, which includes taking or placing beverage alcohol orders.
- Minors are allowed to bus tables, including removing beverage alcohol containers. They are allowed to process payments that include beverage alcohol (including taking tips) after the sale, service, and consumption of beverage alcohol has already taken place.
- Minors may not be present in a liquor permitted area regardless of endorsement while an establishment is offering adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, or similar performances.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

e) Son, Daughter or Spouse who is a Minor

A minor who is a son, daughter or spouse of a restaurant permittee or of a manager of a restaurant establishment may be present in the establishment or its adjacent areas (lounge, patio, etc.) when beverage alcohol service is prohibited.

f) Checking Identification for Minors

- i) A restaurant permittee or the employees of a restaurant establishment must demand proof of age from a person if it appears that the person is a minor and the person:
 - Is attempting to enter the restaurant establishment where minors are prohibited or any of its adjacent areas where minors are prohibited;
 - Is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol.
- ii) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the permittee or the employees of the establishment must deny service of beverage alcohol, and if applicable, must ask the person to leave the minors-prohibited area of the establishment immediately.
- iii) SLGA suggests that all permittees adopt SLGA's Check 25 Identification standards as an effective measure to prevent minors from purchasing beverage alcohol or accessing minors-prohibited areas.

- Under the Check 25 program, anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years must show either:
 - A government-issued photo identification with a birth date; or
 - Three other pieces of identification, at least one of which must have a birth date.

iv) A cell phone photo of an individual's identification is not acceptable.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.

11. Capacity and Floor Area

- a) The capacity for a restaurant establishment, including any auxiliary areas such as patios, lounges, and banquet rooms, is determined by the *National Fire Code of Canada* (Maximum Occupant Load Certificate). The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate capacity is to be issued by the local municipal government. SLGA will provide the capacity for the permitted establishment if no municipal authority is capable of providing the permittee with the capacity.
- b) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment is compliant with the *National Fire Code of Canada* requirements, and that the total number of all individuals on the permitted premises, including staff, does not exceed the maximum rated capacity at any time. SLGA reserves the right to refuse or revoke a permit or endorsement or to impose sanctions where an establishment is not compliant with fire and building codes.
- c) SLGA will assign a maximum capacity in cases where it is necessary to restrict an establishment below its rated fire or building capacity in order to be compliant with requirements under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and related policies.
- d) The permittee shall prominently and publicly display the Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card.
- e) The floor area for a restaurant lounge may not exceed 100% of the restaurant permitted premises floor area.
- f) Auxiliary areas such as a patio may have a separate capacity from the capacity of the main restaurant area. However, the capacity of the main restaurant area does not increase with the addition of a patio. The permittee is to ensure that the rated capacity of any area of the establishment that has a designated capacity is not exceeded. It should be noted that the

capacity of an establishment usually decreases if a stage is built, or if the floor area is used for entertainment or other activities.

For more information about fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

12. Hours and Days of Operation

- a) Maximum Hours and Days of Beverage Alcohol Service
 - i) A restaurant permittee may open the restaurant establishment every day for beverage alcohol service.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol may be sold and served only within the maximum regulated hours for the sale of beverage alcohol:
 - Daily, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. of the following day;
 - 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. of the following day on December 31.
 - Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
 - iii) Tolerance Period or Cut-Off
 - After the lawful sale of beverage alcohol ceases, a restaurant permittee must keep the establishment open for at least one half hour to allow patrons to finish their drinks of beverage alcohol. No patrons may be present in the lounge area, and no open alcohol may be present anywhere in the establishment later than 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1).
- b) Adjacent Areas
 - i) A restaurant permittee may operate adjacent areas, including lounge, banquet room, and patio, only on the days that the restaurant area is open to the public. The restaurant area may operate at different hours of the day than the adjacent areas, but the restaurant must remain the primary focus of the operation in order to remain eligible for a restaurant permit.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

- ii) A restaurant permittee operating an integrated or transitional retail store, or a retail store that can be accessed only through the restaurant, may sell beverage alcohol in the retail store for consumption off the premises until the end of the maximum tolerance period (3:00 a.m. of the following day on all days except December 31, and 3:30 a.m. of the following day on December 31), even if the restaurant closes to the public earlier than the maximum hours.

The retail store may operate on days when the restaurant is not open to the public. (After hours event operation may vary according to municipal bylaws).

c) Sunday Brunch Hours

If SLGA authorizes Sunday Brunch in a lounge adjoining a restaurant establishment, the maximum hours for Sunday Brunch are between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Beverage alcohol service is prohibited before 9:30 a.m.

13. Use of Restaurant Establishment When Beverage Alcohol Service Prohibited

A restaurant establishment may remain open for food service after the lawful period for beverage alcohol service and the tolerance period cease. Beverage alcohol sales, service, and consumption are prohibited.

14. Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements

- a) Additional chapters of this Manual describe rules and requirements that apply to the operation of all classes of establishments and a restaurant permittee must also comply with these obligations.

For more information, see the following: Chapter II – Permit Application, Renewal and Sale of Establishment; Chapter X – Operation of Establishment; Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.

- b) A restaurant permittee who is authorized to provide beverage alcohol service under an endorsement (e.g. lounge, patio, room service, catering, etc.) must also comply with the rules and requirements governing the area or service associated with the endorsement.

For more information about the rules for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

15. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Section 47, 92.
- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 12, 13.

Facility Standards

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(b), 44(c), 70.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 4, 15.

Endorsements on Restaurant Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 38, 39, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 4, 14, 15, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 82(3).

Food Service

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 12, 13, 15, 16, 68.

Resealing

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 75.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 13(3).

Bring Your Own Wine

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 116.2
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – sections 13, 14.

Additional Options for Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.

Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(e).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46, 47.

Capacity and Floor Area

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 5.

Hours and Days of Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 71, 129(1)(e).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 49, 50, 51, 53.

Use of Restaurant Establishment When Beverage Alcohol Service Prohibited

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 116.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 52, 53.

CHAPTER IV - TAVERN PERMIT

1. Primary Business

- a) A tavern permit may be issued for any premises on which the primary business to be conducted is the sale of beverage alcohol for consumption on the premises.
- b) The other key feature of a tavern establishment is that minors are prohibited.

2. Facility Standards

- a) Suitability of a Tavern Establishment
 - i) A tavern permit may be issued and continue to be in effect only if the location, construction, equipment, furnishings, and operation of the establishment consistently meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement and SLGA's policies.
 - ii) If these standards are not met, SLGA may refuse to issue a permit or may impose sanctions against the tavern permittee up to and including the cancellation of the tavern permit.
 - iii) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing a permit.
 - iv) Washrooms are to be inside the permitted establishment in an area generally accessible to patrons or in a common area just outside the permitted establishment if shared with other establishments in the same building. Washrooms that are outside the permitted establishment will not be included as part of the permitted area.
 - v) The required washroom facilities for a given establishment are based on capacity, and operators may be required to install accessible washroom facilities. Consult your local municipality for requirements and approvals, or the provincial Building Standards and Liquor Licensing Services for further information about building code requirements.

For contact information for the Building Standards and Licensing Branch, see the Appendix of this Manual.

b) Co-Located Establishments

- i) Separate outside entrances are required for each of the permitted establishments (excluding retail stores). Entrances that require walking through one permitted establishment en route to another are not acceptable.
- ii) Permitted establishments may also accommodate a “store within a store model.”

See chapter on Retail Store for further information.

- iii) Permitted establishments must be reasonably marked as separate and distinct areas, though open doorways may be allowed. In most cases, dividers at least six feet high would be appropriate. In cases where both establishments have VLTs, LGS may impose additional requirements to separate and visually distinguish the two establishments. Typically, where two premises are adjacent and directly connected by a door or similar access, LGS will not install VLTs in both establishments.

For more information about facility requirements for VLTs, contact Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan Corporation (LGS). See Appendix for contact information.

- iv) The establishments may have common washrooms adjacent to both permitted areas. If one of the areas allows minors while the other does not, patrons must have indoor access to the washrooms without entering the minors prohibited establishment.
- v) Patrons may be allowed to carry beverage alcohol between adjoining premises as long as both permittees agree, and the alcohol is not carried through an unpermitted area

3. Endorsements Available to Tavern Permits

- a) An endorsement is an addition or an addendum to a permit. When combined with a permit, an endorsement allows a tavern permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances. Each type of endorsement has its own rules that must be followed.

For more information about eligibility and requirements for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

- b) An applicant for a tavern permit or a tavern permittee will automatically be granted the following endorsements unless otherwise requested:
 - i) A **catering endorsement** authorizes beverage alcohol service at events held under a Special Occasion Permit held in locations away from the tavern establishment (e.g. community hall).

- ii) A **room service endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol by any restaurant or tavern to guests in the guest rooms of a hotel or motel where the permitted establishment has a written agreement with that hotel or motel to provide such services.
- iii) A **mini-bar endorsement** authorizes the sale by any restaurant or tavern of beverage alcohol from compartments located in the guest rooms of a hotel or motel where the permitted establishment has a written agreement with that hotel or motel to provide such services.
- c) An applicant for a tavern permit or a tavern permittee may apply for one or more endorsements if the tavern is eligible for the endorsement.
 - i) A **patio endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in a patio area suitably connected to the tavern establishment.
 - ii) A **minors endorsement** allows minors to access a tavern establishment in limited circumstances as non-drinking patrons or employees.

For more information about a minors endorsement for taverns, see Section "Minors" in Chapter IV.

4. Food Service

- a) General Food Service
 - i) General food service requirements in this Section apply to a tavern establishment and its adjacent areas (patio, etc.).
 - ii) Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages must be available to patrons before 11:00pm. A light meal generally consists of one item or a smaller serving commonly referred to as an appetizer (e.g. nachos, dry ribs, chicken fingers, sandwiches, salads, etc). Snacks such as chips or peanuts are not sufficient to meet the general food service requirements.
 - iii) After 11:00pm, pre-packaged snacks such as chips or peanuts are sufficient.
 - iv) Although a tavern establishment may choose to contract with an outside source to provide light meal service, it must maintain adequate facilities and food supplies to provide this service in-house if necessary.
 - v) Additional food service requirements apply to a tavern establishment authorized to alter its style of operation by focusing on food service.

For more information about altered styles of operation for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

5. Wine, Cider, and High Alcohol Beer Resealing

- a) Wine and Cider Resealing
 - i) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of wine or cider (at least 500 ml in size), that was purchased by the customer at the permitted. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios. This allows the customer to legally remove and transport the resealed bottle from the premises.
 - ii) Permittees may choose whether to provide resealing services for wine or cider provided on the table at no additional charge at banquet events. If they choose to do so, they may also choose whether to charge an additional service fee for such services. In such cases, the customer is the event organizer, not the individual who may have been consuming the wine or cider.
- b) High Alcohol Beer Resealing
 - i) For the purposes of this Section, “**high alcohol beer**” is defined as beer that meets the following criteria:
 - The beer must be originally packaged in a bottle at least 500 ml in size; and
 - The beer must have a minimum alcohol content of 8.0 per cent.
 - ii) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of high alcohol beer that was purchased by the customer at the permitted establishment. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios. This allows the customers to legally remove and transport the resealed bottle from the premises.
 - iii) Permittees may choose whether to provide resealing services for high alcohol beer provided on the table at no additional charge at banquet events. If they choose to do so, they may also choose whether to charge an additional service fee for such services. In such cases, the customer is the event organizer, not the individual who may have been consuming the beer.
 - iv) High alcohol beer can only be resealed in the original bottle in which it was packaged by the manufacturer. Draft beer is not eligible for resealing.
- c) Additional Requirements and Information
 - i) Unfinished bottle(s) of wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size) or high alcohol beer, including bottles that originally had a twist-off cap, are to be sealed with a:

- Cork (natural or synthetic) that is flush with the top of the bottle. Permittees may re-use the original cork by pushing it into the bottle as far as possible and then cutting off the excess; or
 - Twist-off cap with a tamper evident ring or twist-off cap with heat sealed shrink wrap: or
 - **The container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.**
- ii) Resealing is allowed only with bottles of wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size) , or high alcohol beer that have been served for consumption in a permitted establishment.
 - iii) Permittees shall not reseal coolers, ciders, spirits, or any beer that does not meet the definition of high alcohol beer noted in subsection (b)(i) above.
 - iv) A resealed bottle cannot be taken to another permitted establishment and re-opened.
 - v) Patrons are required to transport resealed bottle(s) of wine, cider, and/or high alcohol beer in compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and any other applicable laws regarding the transportation and consumption of beverage alcohol in a vehicle. Beverage alcohol in closed containers may be transported in a vehicle from the place at which it was lawfully obtained to a place where it may be lawfully kept or consumed.

6. Additional Options for Operation

- a) General Information
 - i) A permittee must receive an appropriate authorization or minors endorsement from SLGA in order to alter the style of operation in a tavern establishment.
 - ii) The following options are available:
 - An **After Hours** authorization for an occasional non-alcoholic event – all tavern establishments.
 - A minors endorsement for an occasional **All Ages Non-Alcoholic Event** – all tavern establishments.
 - An authorization for **Early Hours** opening for meal service – all tavern establishments.
 - A minors endorsement for **Daily Family Dining** (Monday to Sunday) – specific tavern establishments in rural communities, and

- A minors endorsement for **Sunday Family Dining** – Tavern establishments in rural communities.
- iii) To apply for an authorization or minors endorsement, a permittee should contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

b) After Hours Non-Alcoholic Event – All Tavern Establishments

- i) A tavern permittee may be authorized to open a tavern establishment to hold an occasional event between the hours of 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1) and 9:30 a.m. when the establishment ordinarily must be vacant. *(After hours event operation may vary according to municipal bylaws)*. Beverage alcohol service is prohibited.
- ii) Minors must not be present unless SLGA issues a minors endorsement.
- iii) The tavern permittee must submit a written application to Liquor Licensing Services providing complete and accurate details of the proposed event at least ten days prior to the date of the event.
- iv) When conducting the after-hours event, the tavern permittee must:
 - Post SLGA’s authorization of the event beside the beverage alcohol permit posted in the establishment;
 - Ensure that no beverage alcohol is served, sold, or consumed by anyone in the establishment;
 - Provide adequate security to ensure proper supervisory control, and to ensure no consumption of beverage alcohol; and
 - Ensure that minors do not view or have access to the play of VLTs in the establishment.

c) All-Ages Non-Alcoholic Event - All Tavern Establishments

- i) A tavern permittee may be authorized to use a tavern establishment to hold an occasional alcohol-free event attended by minors. The eligibility requirements and the restrictions during the authorized event include the following:
- ii) The tavern permittee must submit a written application to the Liquor Licensing Services providing complete and accurate details of the proposed event at least ten days prior to the date of the event. Where the proposed event is scheduled to commence between the

hours of 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1) and 9:30 a.m, an After-Hours Non-Alcoholic Event authorization is required.

iii) When conducting the alcohol-free all ages event, the tavern permittee must:

- Post SLGA's authorization of the event beside the beverage alcohol permit posted in the establishment;
- Advertise the event as alcohol-free and post a notice at the establishment's entrance informing patrons of the event;
- Store any beverage alcohol remaining in the space in a locked compartment during the event so that it is not visible or accessible to patrons attending the event;
- Ensure that no beverage alcohol is served, sold, or consumed by anyone in the establishment (including any off-sale area);
- Provide adequate security to ensure proper supervisory control, and to ensure no consumption of beverage alcohol; and
- Ensure that minors do not view or have access to the play of VLTs in the establishment.

iv) SLGA may consider authorizing a tavern permittee to operate an alcohol-free all ages event on the same day that the establishment also operates as a tavern under the following additional conditions:

- The establishment must be closed for a minimum of one hour before and after the all-ages event before re-opening for regular business operation;
- During the mandatory closure time, and prior to unlocking the beverage alcohol or uncovering any VLTs, all patrons must leave the establishment; and
- Upon re-opening the establishment for normal operation, the permittee must ensure that minors do not re-enter.

v) SLGA may consider authorizing a tavern permittee to operate an alcohol-free all ages event in a portion of the establishment while operating as a tavern in the rest of the space under the following additional conditions:

- The two spaces must be completely separate, with no sightlines and no ability for patrons to pass directly between the two spaces;

- Separate washrooms must be available to each space; shared washrooms are not allowed; and
 - Entry/exit points for the all-ages space must be reasonably separate from the tavern entry/exit points, and adequate security must be available to minimize the risk of conflicts between patrons of the tavern and patrons of the all-ages event.
- d) Early Hours Opening for Meal Service – All Tavern Establishments
- i) A tavern permittee may open the establishment between 5:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. every day for the purpose of providing meal service to patrons. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
 - ii) The tavern must be in possession of a licence issued by public health authorities allowing the establishment to operate as a public eating establishment. This document is not required to be submitted to SLGA as part of the application, but must be available for inspection on demand.
 - iii) Beverage alcohol service is prohibited.
 - iv) Minors are prohibited unless SLGA issues a minors endorsement.
 - v) A tavern permittee is not required to obtain authorization for early hours opening from SLGA unless minors are to be present. To apply for an authorization or minors endorsement, a permittee should contact the Licensing Branch Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contact persons, telephone numbers, and addresses, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- e) Daily Family Dining (Monday to Sunday) – Specific Tavern Establishments in Rural Communities
- i) If a rural community has **no permitted restaurant** but has a **tavern establishment**, a tavern permittee may be authorized to allow minors in the tavern establishment from **Monday to Sunday** for the sole purpose of eating a meal. If a permitted restaurant is established in a rural community where a Daily Family Dining endorsement exists, the endorsement will remain in effect subject to the conditions for withdrawal noted below.
 - ii) The tavern permittee requesting a Daily Family Dining endorsement must:
 - Provide SLGA with confirmation that their establishment is zoned for proposed use;
 - Be in possession of a public health licence that allows the tavern establishment to operate as a public eating establishment (not required to submit to SLGA, but must be available for inspection on demand); and

- Receive SLGA's approval of the proposed food menu.
- iii) The maximum hours for Daily Family Dining are between 9:30 a.m. and 12:00 midnight. Beverage alcohol service is available during the standard operating hours allowed for a tavern permit. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
- iv) During Daily Family Dining hours, a brunch/luncheon, supper buffet or comparable meal service must be available to patrons. Minors may be present for the **sole purpose of eating a meal**. However, minors **must be accompanied by an adult** and must not view or access the play of VLTs.
- v) When Daily Family Dining hours cease, the general food service requirement applies (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages).
- vi) A Daily Family Dining endorsement may be withdrawn:
 - If the municipality withdraws its approval for the endorsement, or
 - As a consequence of violations of the Act, Regulations, or policies applicable to the liquor permit, particularly with respect to minors.
- f) Sunday Family Dining – All Tavern Establishments in Rural Communities
 - i) If a tavern establishment is located in a **rural community**, a tavern permittee may be authorized to allow minors in the tavern establishment **on a Sunday** for the sole purpose of eating a meal.
 - ii) The tavern permittee requesting a Sunday Family Dining endorsement must:
 - Provide SLGA with confirmation that their establishment is zoned for proposed use;
 - Be in possession of a public health licence that allows the tavern establishment to operate as a public eating establishment (not required to provide to SLGA on application, but must be available for inspection on demand); and
 - Receive SLGA's approval of the proposed food menu.
 - iii) The maximum hours for Sunday Family Dining are between 9:30 a.m. and 12:00 midnight. Beverage alcohol service is available during the standard operation hours allowed for a tavern permit.
 - iv) During Sunday Family Dining hours, brunch/luncheon, supper buffet or comparable meal service must be available to patrons. Minors may be present for the sole purpose of eating

a meal; however, they must be accompanied by an adult. The restriction prohibiting minors from viewing or accessing the play of VLTs remains in effect.

- v) When Sunday Family Dining hours cease, the general food service requirement applies (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages).

g) Karaoke Rooms – Tavern

- i) A Tavern may be authorized to include private karaoke rooms where each room is equipped with its own sound system and can be rented for private parties. Karaoke rooms are considered part of the tavern for the purpose of calculating the total size and/or capacity.
- ii) Minors are prohibited from accessing private karaoke rooms at all times.
- iii) Karaoke rooms must have a glass wall or window that allows full visibility of the patrons in the karaoke room.
- iv) Staff shall monitor the karaoke room at all times when the karaoke room is in use.
- v) Permittees shall not use electronic ordering systems; staff must interact directly with patrons to take orders for beverage alcohol.
- vi) Karaoke rooms shall not be fitted with locks or other similar devices.
- vii) Karaoke rooms must have security cameras that are supported by a recording system. Recordings must be kept for one month and made available to SLGA and local law enforcement officials on demand.
- viii) Karaoke rooms must not have private exterior doors. Patrons must enter and exit these rooms from the tavern.
- ix) Karaoke rooms may be converted for temporary use as a DJ booth for events taking place in the tavern common areas only. Permittees may not provide in-room DJ services for patrons in a private karaoke room.

7. Temporary Extension

- a) A temporary extension may also be granted which allows a permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances for a specific time frame. A temporary extension is issued via a letter from SLGA and must be attached to the permit for the duration that the temporary extension is in effect.

For more information about Temporary Extensions, see section "Temporary Extension" in Chapter IX.

- b) Food Service
 - i) The general food service requirement applies in a temporary extension area (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages) unless the permittee wishes to include the temporary area under an endorsement that alters the style of operation, such as a Daily Family Dining endorsement.
 - ii) If a dining endorsement is applied to a temporary area, all requirements of that endorsement apply.

For more information about food service requirements for taverns, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter IV.

For more information about altered styles of operation for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

- c) Minors
 - i) Minors are prohibited from being in a temporary extension area adjoining a tavern establishment unless the permittee wishes to include the temporary area under an endorsement that alters the style of operation, such as a Daily Family Dining endorsement, in which case all requirements of that endorsement apply to the temporary area.

For more information about minors in taverns, see Section "Minors" in Chapter IV.

8. Minors

- a) General Prohibition Against Minors
 - i) A minor is a person under the age of 19 years. A tavern permittee or the employees of an establishment must not:
 - Sell or give beverage alcohol to a minor;

- Allow a minor to consume beverage alcohol in the tavern establishment or its adjacent areas; or
 - Allow a minor to be present in the tavern establishment or its adjacent areas unless authorized by *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* or a minors endorsement on a permit.
- ii) A tavern establishment and its adjacent areas are minors-prohibited. However, a minors endorsement issued by SLGA may allow limited access by minors as non-drinking patrons or employees. To obtain a minors endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

b) Employment of Minors – All Tavern Establishments

- i) Under a minors endorsement, minors may only be employed to provide professional entertainment or emergency maintenance (e.g. plumbing, heating, etc.). Minors may not be present in a liquor permitted establishment regardless of endorsement while the establishment is offering adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, or similar performances.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

For more information on minor entertainment, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X.

- ii) Minors must not enter or provide any other services or duties in the permitted tavern area.

c) Sunday Family Dining – All Tavern Establishments in Rural Communities

- i) If a tavern permittee has a Sunday Family Dining authorization, minors may be present as patrons in the tavern establishment on a Sunday for the sole purpose of eating a meal.
- ii) Minors must be accompanied by an adult during Sunday Family Dining hours. The maximum hours for Sunday Family Dining are 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
- iii) The restriction prohibiting minors from viewing or accessing the play of VLTs remains in effect.

d) Daily Family Dining – Specific Tavern Establishments in Rural Communities

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- i) If a tavern permittee has a Daily Family Dining authorization, minors may be present as patrons in the tavern establishment from Monday to Sunday for the sole purpose of eating a meal.
 - ii) Minors must be accompanied by an adult during Daily Family Dining hours. The maximum daily hours for Daily Family Dining are from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
 - iii) The restriction prohibiting minors from viewing or accessing the play of VLTs remains in effect.
- e) All Ages Non-Alcoholic Event – All Tavern Establishments
- If a tavern permittee has authorization from SLGA to host an all-ages non-alcoholic event authorization, minors may be present as non-drinking patrons at the event in the tavern establishment. The restriction prohibiting minors from viewing or accessing the play of VLTs remains in effect.
- f) After Hours Non-Alcoholic Event – All Tavern Establishments
- If a tavern permittee has an authorization to open a tavern establishment for a non-alcoholic occasional event between the hours of 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1) and 9:30 a.m., minors must not be present unless SLGA issues a minors endorsement.
- g) Early Hours Opening for Meal Service – Specific Tavern Establishments
- If a tavern permittee provides meal service between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m., minors must not be present unless SLGA issues a minors endorsement.
- h) Son, Daughter, or Spouse who is a Minor
- A minor who is a son, daughter or spouse of a tavern permittee or of a manager of the tavern establishment, may be present in the tavern establishment or its adjacent areas (e.g. patio) when beverage alcohol service is prohibited.
- i) Checking Identification for Minors
- i) A tavern permittee or the employees of a tavern establishment must demand proof of age from a person if it appears that the person is a minor and the person:
 - Is attempting to enter the tavern establishment or any of its adjacent areas where minors are prohibited; or
 - Is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol.

- ii) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the permittee or the employees of the establishment must deny service of beverage alcohol and must ask the person to leave the establishment immediately.
- iii) SLGA suggests that all permittees adopt SLGA's Check 25 Identification standards as an effective measure to prevent minors from purchasing beverage alcohol or accessing minors-prohibited areas.
 - Under the Check 25 program, anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years must show either:
 - A government-issued photo identification with a birth date; or
 - Three other pieces of identification, at least one of which must have a birth date.
- iv) A cell phone photo of an individual's identification is not acceptable.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.

9. Capacity and Floor Area

- a) The capacity for a tavern establishment, including any auxiliary areas such as patios, is determined by the *National Fire Code of Canada* (Maximum Occupant Load Certificate). The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate capacity is to be issued by the local municipal government. SLGA will provide the capacity for the permitted establishment if no municipal authority is capable of providing the permittee with the capacity.
- b) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment is compliant with the *National Fire Code of Canada* requirements, and that the total number of all individuals on the permitted areas, including staff, does not exceed the maximum rated capacity at any time. SLGA reserves the right to refuse or revoke a permit or endorsement or to impose sanctions where an establishment is not compliant with fire and building code requirements.

For more information about compliance with these requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

- c) SLGA will assign a maximum capacity in cases where it is necessary to restrict an establishment below its rated fire or building capacity in order to be compliant with requirements under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and related policies.

- d) The permittee shall prominently and publicly display the Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card.

Auxiliary areas such as a patio may have a separate capacity from the capacity of the main restaurant area. The capacity of a permitted establishment does not increase with the addition of a patio. The permittee is to ensure that the rated capacity of any area of the establishment that has a designated capacity is not exceeded. The capacity of an establishment usually decreases if a stage is built, or if the floor area is used for entertainment or other activities.

For more information about fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

10. Hours and Days of Operation

- a) Maximum Hours and Days of Beverage Alcohol Service
- i) A tavern permittee may open the tavern establishment every day for beverage alcohol service.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol may be sold and served only within the maximum regulated hours for the sale of beverage alcohol:
 - Daily, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. of the following day;
 - 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. on the following day on December 31.
 - **Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.**
- b) Tolerance Period or Cut-Off
- i) After the lawful sale of beverage alcohol ceases, a tavern permittee must keep the establishment open for at least one-half hour to allow patrons to finish their drinks of beverage alcohol.
 - ii) No patrons or open alcohol may be present in the establishment later than 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1).
- c) Co-Located Retail Store
- i) A tavern establishment with an integrated or transitional retail store (or a stand-alone retail store that can only be accessed through the tavern) may sell beverage alcohol for consumption off the premises until the end of the maximum tolerance period (3:00 a.m. of the following day on all days except December 31, and 3:30 a.m. of the following day on December 31), even if the tavern closes to the public earlier than the maximum hours.

- ii) The retail store can operate even if the tavern does not open to the public that day.
- iii) Permitted establishments may also accommodate a “store within a store model”.

See chapter on Retail Store for further information.

d) Additional Options for Hours of Operation

- i) If SLGA authorizes Daily or Sunday Family Dining in a tavern establishment, the maximum hours for Daily or Sunday Family Dining are between 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. Beverage alcohol service may be available only from 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. (2:30 a.m. on January 1).
- ii) If SLGA authorizes an all-ages non-alcoholic event in a tavern establishment, beverage alcohol service is prohibited during the authorized period.
- iii) If SLGA authorizes an after-hours non-alcoholic event in a tavern establishment, beverage alcohol service is prohibited during the authorized period.
- iv) Where a tavern in a hotel or motel provides meal service during early hours (commencing 5:00 a.m.), beverage alcohol service is prohibited during this period. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.

11. Use of Tavern Establishment when Beverage Alcohol Service Prohibited

a) General Rule

When lawful beverage alcohol service and the tolerance period cease in a tavern establishment, all patrons must vacate the tavern establishment.

b) Exceptions

- i) The tavern establishment may be occupied by patrons between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. on any day for the purpose of consuming food only. Beverage alcohol sales, service, and consumption are prohibited. Minors are prohibited unless authorized by SLGA.

For more information about early hours for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

- ii) The permittee, its employees, and family members of the permittee (including minors) may be present in the tavern establishment for work purposes between the hours of 3:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. Beverage alcohol sales, service, and consumption are prohibited.

- iii) A tavern permittee may be authorized to open a tavern establishment to hold an occasional event when the establishment ordinarily must be vacant. Beverage alcohol service is prohibited.

For more information about after hours for taverns, see Section "Additional Options for Operation" in Chapter IV.

- iv) A tavern establishment with an integrated or transitional retail store (or a stand-alone retail store that can only be accessed through the tavern) may allow retail store patrons to access the retail store through the tavern premises between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. Beverage alcohol service and consumption on the premises are prohibited. A retail store can operate even if the tavern does not open to the public that day. Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.

12. Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements

- a) Additional chapters of this Manual describe rules and requirements that apply to the operation of all classes of establishments and a tavern permittee must also comply with these obligations.

For more information, see the following: Chapter II – Permit Application, Renewal and Sale of Establishment; Chapter X – Operation of Establishment; Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.

- b) A tavern permittee who is authorized to provide beverage alcohol service under an endorsement (e.g. patio, etc.) must also comply with the rules and requirements governing the area or service associated with the endorsement.

For more information about the rules for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

13. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 47, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 17, 18.

Establishments that Qualify for a Tavern Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 51.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 2, 17, 18, 40.

Facility Standards

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(b), 44(c), 70.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 4.

Endorsements on Tavern Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 38, 39, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 4, 42, 43, 47, 48.

Food Service

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 68.

Additional Options for Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.

Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(d).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46.

Capacity and Floor Area

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 5.

Hours and Days of Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 71, 129(1)(e).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 49, 50, 53.

Use of Tavern Establishment when Beverage Alcohol Service Prohibited

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 116.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 52, 53.

Resealing

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 75.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 18.

CHAPTER V - SPECIAL USE PERMIT

1. Primary Business

A special use permit may be issued for a variety of establishments that do not focus on food or beverage alcohol service, but have a “special use” such as the provision of facilities for recreational, sport, social, or entertainment activities or for the delivery of beverage alcohol to a residence.

2. Establishments that Qualify for a Special Use Permit

Special use permits are restricted to the types of establishments set out in *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. They are:

- i) Private clubs.
- ii) Sports facilities.
- iii) Public conveyances used for the purpose of providing public transportation (e.g. railway cars, limousines, airplanes, buses).
- iv) Theatre or concert premises (including designated convention centres).
- v) Premises in airports.
- vi) Premises in university or post-secondary educational institutions.
- vii) Military messes.
- viii) Sports stadiums.
- ix) Camps located in remote northern Saskatchewan where dining and lodging is provided.
- x) Premises where fairs and exhibitions are held.
- xi) Special care facilities (e.g. seniors’ homes, health rehabilitation centres, etc.);
- xii) Casinos.
- xiii) Bingo halls.
- xiv) Home delivery.
- xv) Food catering companies without permitted premises.

- xvi) Salons and spas.
- xvii) Cooking classes premises.
- xviii) Hotel/Motel lobby.
- xix) Premises at a public market.

3. Facility Standards

- a) Suitability of a Special Use Establishment
 - i) SLGA allows a special use permit to be issued and to continue to remain in effect only if the location, construction, equipment/vehicles, furnishings and operation of the establishment consistently meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement and SLGA's policies.
 - ii) If these standards are not met, SLGA may refuse to issue a permit or may impose sanctions against the special use permittee up to and including the cancellation of the special use permit.
 - iii) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in the building codes, health and fire regulations and all other relevant federal, provincial, and municipal legislations and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing a permit.
 - iv) With the exception of a Special Use Home Delivery Permit, SLGA only permits premises located at a commercial location. Any other private residence or private places will not be permitted.
 - v) Washrooms are to be inside the permitted establishment in an area generally accessible to patrons or in a common area just outside the permitted establishment if shared with other establishments in the same building. Washrooms that are outside the permitted establishment will not be included as part of the permitted area.
 - vi) The required washroom facilities for a given establishment are based on capacity, and operators may be required to install accessible washroom facilities. Consult your local municipality for requirements and approvals, or the provincial Building Standards and Licensing Branch for further information about building code requirements.

For contact information for the Building Standards and Licensing Branch, see the Appendix of this Manual.

b) Co-located Establishments

- i) Separate outside entrances are required for each of the permitted establishments. Entrances that would require walking through one permitted establishment en route to another are not acceptable.
- ii) Permitted establishments may also accommodate a “store within a store model.”

See chapter on Retail Store for further information.

- iii) Permitted establishments must be reasonably marked as separate and distinct areas, though open doorways may be allowed. In most cases, dividers at least six feet high would be appropriate. In cases where both establishments have VLTs, LGS may impose additional requirements to separate and visually distinguish the two establishments. Typically, where two premises are adjacent and directly connected by a door or similar access, LGS will not install VLTs in both establishments.

For more information about facility requirements for VLTs, contact Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan Corporation (LGS). See Appendix for contact information.

- iv) The establishments may have common washrooms adjacent to both permitted areas. However, if one of the areas allows minors while the other does not, patrons must have indoor access to the washrooms without entering the minors prohibited establishment.
- v) Patrons may be allowed to carry beverage alcohol between adjoining premises as long as both permittees agree, and the alcohol is not carried through an unpermitted area.

4. Endorsements Available to Special Use Permits

- a) An endorsement is an addition or an addendum to a permit. When combined with a permit, an endorsement allows a special use permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances. Each type of endorsement has its own rules that must be followed.
- b) An applicant for a special use permit or a special use permittee may apply for one or more endorsements. However, some special use establishments are not eligible for particular endorsements. The following endorsements may be issued on a special use permit:
 - i) An **off-sale endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers for consumption in the guest rooms of a remote northern camp. Other special use establishments are ineligible for this endorsement.

- ii) An **on course endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol on the golf course pertaining to a golf club establishment. Other special use establishments are ineligible for this endorsement.

For more information about on course endorsements in golf club establishments, see Section "Sports Facility Establishments" in Chapter V.

- iii) A **patio endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in a patio area suitably connected to the special use establishment. Cooking class premises, home delivery, food catering and public conveyances are ineligible for this endorsement.

For more information about temporary extensions in special use establishments, see Section "Temporary Extensions" in Chapter V.

- iv) A **catering endorsement** authorizes beverage alcohol service at events held under a Special Occasion Permit held in locations away from the special use establishment. All special use permitted establishments are eligible for a general catering endorsement enabling them to provide beverage alcohol service at special occasion permitted events away from their permitted areas.
- v) A **trade show endorsement** authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol at a trade show where beverage alcohol is showcased by manufacturers' representatives and commercial permittees to the general public. The special use permittees that qualify for a trade show endorsement are: theatres, concert premises, convention centres, premises in university or post-secondary educational institutions, or premises where fairs and exhibitions are held. Other special use permitted establishments are ineligible for this endorsement.
- vi) A **minors endorsement** may allow minors to be present as non-drinking patrons or employees in a special use establishment.

For more information about minors in special use establishments, see Section "Minors" in Chapter V.

For other endorsements pertaining to special use establishments, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

5. Food Service

General Food Service

- i) General food service requirements apply to all special use establishments except for theatres, concert premises, convention centre premises, public conveyances, home delivery, and salons and spas.
- ii) Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages must be available to patrons during all hours that beverage alcohol service is available.
- iii) A light meal generally consists of one item or a smaller serving commonly referred to as an appetizer (e.g. nachos, dry ribs, chicken fingers, sandwiches, salads, etc). Snacks such as chips or peanuts are not sufficient to meet the general food service requirements.
- iv) Although a special use establishment may choose to contract with an outside source to provide light meal service, it must maintain adequate facilities and food supplies to provide this service in-house if necessary.

6. Wine, Cider, and High Alcohol Beer Resealing (Excluding Home Delivery Permittees)

a) Wine and Cider Resealing

- i) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of wine or cider (at least 500 ml in size) that was purchased by the customer at the permitted establishment. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios. This allows the customer to legally remove and transport the resealed bottle from the premises.
- ii) Permittees may choose whether to provide resealing services for wine or cider provided on the table at no additional charge at banquet events. If they choose to do so, they may also choose whether to charge an additional service fee for such services. In such cases, the customer is the event organizer, not the individual who may have been consuming the wine or cider.

b) High Alcohol Beer Resealing

- i) For the purposes of this Section, **“high alcohol beer”** is defined as beer that meets the following criteria:
 - The beer must be originally packaged in a bottle at least 500 ml in size; and
 - The beer must have a minimum alcohol content of 8.0 per cent.

- ii) When requested by a customer, a permittee is to reseal at no charge a bottle of high alcohol beer that was purchased by the customer at the permitted establishment. This includes auxiliary areas such as patios. This allows the customer to legally remove and transport the resealed bottle from the premises.
 - iii) Permittees may choose whether to provide resealing services for high alcohol beer provided on the table at no additional charge at banquet events. If they choose to do so, they may also choose whether to charge an additional service fee for such services. In such cases, the customer is the event organizer, not the individual who may have been consuming the beer.
 - iv) High alcohol beer can only be resealed in the original bottle in which it was packaged by the manufacturer. Draft beer is not eligible for resealing.
- c) Additional Requirements and Information
- i) Unfinished bottle(s) of wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size), or high alcohol beer, including bottles that originally had a twist-off cap, are to be sealed with a:
 - Cork (natural or synthetic) that is flush with the top of the bottle. Permittees may re-use the original cork by pushing it into the bottle as far as possible and then cutting off the excess; or
 - Twist-off cap with a tamper evident ring or twist-off cap with heat sealed shrink wrap; or
 - **The container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.**
 - ii) Resealing is allowed only with bottles of wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size), or high alcohol beer that have been served for consumption in a permitted establishment.
 - iii) Permittees shall not reseal coolers, spirits, or any beer that does not meet the definition of high alcohol beer noted in subsection (b)(i) above.
 - iv) A resealed bottle cannot be taken to another permitted establishment and re-opened.
 - v) Patrons are required to transport resealed bottle(s) of wine, cider, and/or high alcohol beer in compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and any other applicable laws regarding the transportation and consumption of beverage alcohol in a vehicle. Beverage alcohol in closed containers may be transported in a vehicle from the place at which it was lawfully obtained to a place where it may be lawfully kept or consumed.

7. Minors

- a) Minors may be present as non-drinking patrons or employees in areas where minors are allowed under the liquor permit. However, the following restrictions apply:
 - i) Minors may be employed to provide non-alcohol related services (food service, coat check, maintenance, etc.). They must not act in any way in the sale, handling, or service of beverage alcohol, which includes taking or placing beverage alcohol orders.

For more information on minor entertainment, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X.

- ii) Minors are allowed to bus tables, including removing beverage alcohol containers. They are allowed to process payments that include beverage alcohol (including taking tips) after the sale, service, and consumption of beverage alcohol has already taken place.
- b) General Prohibition Against Minors
 - i) A special use permittee or the employees of an establishment must not:
 - Sell or give beverage alcohol to a minor.
 - Allow a minor to consume beverage alcohol in the special use establishment or its adjacent areas.
 - Allow a minor to be present in the special use establishment or its adjacent areas unless authorized by *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* or a minors endorsement on a permit; or
 - Allow a minor to be present in the special use establishment or its adjacent areas, regardless of endorsement, while the establishment is offering adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, striptease, or similar performances.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

- c) Casinos
 - i) Minors are prohibited from being in the gaming area or areas of the casino where the gaming area is in view.
 - ii) Minors may be allowed in the casino for specific events, such as providing entertainment, or for educational purposes. SLGA will consider approval to allow minors to access a casino

on a case by case basis upon receipt of an application, outlining the specific purpose, date and period.

d) Public Conveyances (Limousine, Tour Bus, Vessel, and Peddle Pub)

If the majority of patrons in a public conveyance are minors, beverage alcohol cannot be served or consumed.

e) Son, Daughter, Spouse who is a Minor

A minor who is a son, daughter, or spouse of a special use permittee or of a manager of a special use establishment may be present in the special use establishment or its adjacent areas (patio, etc.) when beverage alcohol service is prohibited.

f) Checking Identification for Minors

i) A special use permittee or the employees of a special use establishment must demand proof of age from a person if it appears that the person is a minor and the person:

- Is attempting to enter the special use establishment or any of its adjacent areas where minors are prohibited;
- Is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol;

ii) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the permittee or the employees of the establishment must deny service of beverage alcohol, and if applicable, must ask the person to leave minors-prohibited areas of the establishment immediately.

iii) SLGA suggests that all permittees adopt SLGA's Check 25 Identification standards as an effective measure to prevent minors from purchasing beverage alcohol or accessing minors-prohibited areas.

- Under the Check 25 program, anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years must show either:
 - A government-issued photo identification with a birth date; or
 - Three other pieces of identification, at least one of which must have a birth date.

iv) A cell phone photo of an individual's identification is not acceptable.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section “Minors” in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.

8. Capacity and Floor Area

- a) The capacity for a special use permitted establishment, including any auxiliary areas such as patios, is determined by the *National Fire Code of Canada* (Maximum Occupant Load Certificate). The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate capacity is to be issued by the local municipal government. SLGA will provide the capacity for the permitted establishment if no municipal authority is capable of providing the permittee with the capacity.
- b) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment is compliant with the *National Fire Code of Canada* requirements, and that the total number of all individuals on the permitted premises, including staff, does not exceed the maximum rated capacity at any time. SLGA reserves the right to refuse or revoke a permit or endorsement or to impose sanctions where an establishment is not compliant with fire and building code requirements.
- c) SLGA will assign a maximum capacity in cases where it is necessary to restrict an establishment below its rated fire or building capacity in order to be compliant with requirements under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and related policies.
 - i) The maximum number of seats in a billiard hall (sports facility) is restricted to 50% of the billiard hall’s capacity.
 - ii) The maximum capacity available for a golf simulator facility (sports facility) is 24 persons per simulated golf machine.
- d) The permittee shall prominently and publicly display the Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card.
- e) Auxiliary areas such as a patio may have a separate capacity from the capacity of the main area of the establishment. However, the capacity of the main area does not increase with the addition of a patio. The permittee is to ensure that the rated capacity of any area of the establishment that has a designated capacity is not exceeded. The capacity of an establishment usually decreases if a stage is built, or if the floor area is used for entertainment or other activities.

The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card is to be prominently and publicly displayed in each area of the establishment where a capacity has been designated.

For more information about compliance with fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

9. Hours and Days of Operation

Maximum Hours and Days of Beverage Alcohol Service

- i) Unless the days of operation are restricted on a permit, a special use permittee may open the establishment every day for beverage alcohol service.
- ii) Unless further restricted on the permit, beverage alcohol may be sold and served only within the maximum regulated hours for the sale of beverage alcohol:
 - Daily, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. of the following day;
 - 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. on the following day on December 31.
 - Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.
- iii) Tolerance Period or Cut-off
 - After the lawful sale of beverage alcohol ceases, a special use permittee must keep the establishment open for at least one-half hour to allow patrons to finish their drinks of beverage alcohol. No open alcohol may be in the permitted area or vehicle later than 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1);
 - A special use tour bus permittee must allow passengers at least one-half hour after the lawful sale of beverage alcohol ceases on a tour bus or prior to the destination arrival time or the Saskatchewan border to finish their drinks of beverage alcohol. No open alcohol may be in the tour bus when the vehicle is inside the municipal boundaries of its destination or when it is outside of Saskatchewan unless authorized by the laws of that jurisdiction;
 - A special use home delivery permittee must complete all deliveries of beverage alcohol before the end of the maximum tolerance period.
- iv) In the case of a stadium, theatre, concert premises, or convention centre, the hours and days of beverage alcohol service may be restricted on the permit. Beverage alcohol service may be provided during an organized sporting event or other authorized event type with the hours of beverage alcohol service coinciding with the duration of the event.
- v) In the case of a salon or spa, the hours and days of beverage alcohol service may be restricted on the permit. Beverage alcohol service may only be provided during hours and days when regular salon and spa services are available.

10. Temporary Extension

- a) A temporary extension may be granted allowing a permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances for a specific time frame. A temporary extension is issued via a letter from SLGA and must be attached to the permit for the duration that the temporary extension is in effect.

For more information about temporary extensions, see Section "Temporary Extension" in Chapter IX.

- b) Food Service

The general food service requirement applies in a temporary extension area (Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages).

For more information about food service requirements for special use establishments, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter V.

- c) Minors

Minors are generally allowed in a temporary patio or extension area adjoining a special use establishment except as may be prohibited by SLGA.

For more information about minors in special use establishments, see Section "Minors" in Chapter V.

11. Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements

- a) Additional chapters in this Manual describe rules and requirements that apply to the **operation of all classes of establishments** and a special use permittee must also comply with these obligations.

For more information, see the following: Chapter II – Application, Renewal and Sale of Establishment; Chapter X – Operation of Establishment; Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; Chapter XIII– Disciplinary Action.

- b) A special use permittee who is authorized to provide beverage alcohol service under an endorsement (e.g. patio, etc.) must also comply with the rules and requirements governing the area or service associated with the endorsement.

For more information about the rules for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

12. Private Clubs

- a) Eligibility
 - i) To be eligible for a special use permit, a private club must be a non-profit corporation or a service club.
 - ii) A special use private club permittee must restrict admission to the “membership only” area of the establishment offering beverage alcohol service to members, guests accompanied by members, and visitors. A “visitor” is a person who has a member’s privileges based on reciprocal privileges granted to members of affiliated clubs.
- b) Required Membership Documentation
 - i) **A membership list** which shows the name and address of each member, and the date of admission to the membership.
 - ii) **A guest register** which shows the name of a guest, the name of the member sponsoring a guest, and the date and time of a guest’s attendance; and
 - iii) **A visitor’s register** which shows the name of a “visitor”, the name and address of a visitor’s affiliated club, and the date and time of a visitor’s attendance.
- c) Event Rentals
 - i) Any area within the private club establishment that is designated as a “non-membership” may be rented to the public.
 - ii) For rentals that include alcohol sales:
 - If the private club is providing the alcohol, they may do so under their existing permit.
 - If the renter is providing the alcohol, they will need to apply for their own Special Occasion Permit.
 - In the event an SOP is issued, the private club permit will not need to be suspended; however, the private club shall not supply alcohol to the Special Occasion permittee.
- d) General Operating Requirements

All private club establishments that are issued special use permits must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

13. Sports Facility Establishments

a) General Criteria

- i) A special use permit may be issued to an establishment in a sports facility if the owner or operator of the sports facility restricts admission to patrons:
 - Who have paid a membership fee or service charge to participate in a sport; or
 - Who are spectators of a sport.
- ii) Establishments that may be eligible for a special use permit (sports facility) include, but are not necessarily limited to golf clubs, hockey rinks, curling clubs, billiard halls, golf simulator facilities, bowling alleys, escape rooms, and racquet sports clubs.
- iii) A special use permit for an indoor sports facility may include the entire facility (including dressing rooms) with the exception of exposed ice surfaces and related areas such as players' boxes in a hockey rink or walkways between sheets of ice in a curling rink.
- iv) The facility owner and/or the permittee may choose to restrict the areas where liquor may be sold and consumed.
- v) Only beverage alcohol sold by the permittee may be served or consumed in the permitted premises.
- vi) The permittee is responsible for ensuring all permitted areas are adequately monitored and suitable for the consumption of liquor.
- vii) A special use permit for an outdoor sports facility must be for an enclosed area that can be effectively monitored by the permittee.
- viii) Beverage alcohol may be sold in the sports facility under the special use permit only in the following circumstances:
 - At sporting events:
 - To participants who have paid a membership fee to participate in a sport;

- To participants who have paid a service charge (individually or as a club) to participate in a non-member sporting event; and
 - To spectators.
 - In a seasonal sports facility during the off-season, when:
 - An off-season endorsement is issued;
 - The establishment is licensed to operate as a public eating establishment;
 - The establishment offers a reasonable amount of meal choices; and
 - Beverage alcohol service is provided only as part of a meal.
 - At private events, when:
 - The event is held in the permitted areas of the sports facility;
 - A reasonable amount of meal choices is to be catered or provided to the group;
 - The event is private; and
 - There is no public advertising of the event.
- ix) If a sports facility wishes to rent out all or part of the facility for an event that does not meet the above private event criteria, beverage alcohol may be served only under a Special Occasion Permit issued to the host of the event. It is not necessary to suspend the special use permit during such events.
- x) All sports facility establishments that are issued special use permits must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

- xi) Golf clubs with on-course endorsements, billiard halls, and golf simulator facilities must comply with specific requirements outlined in the remainder of this Section.
- b) Golf Clubs with "On Course" Endorsements

- i) A golf club operating a special use permit may be endorsed to serve beverage alcohol on the entire golf course. Golf clubs that serve or allow beverage alcohol to be consumed on the course are subject to the following requirements:
 - ii) Signs shall be posted at the entrance to the golf course advising that only alcohol purchased from the club is allowed on the course.
 - iii) Signs shall be posted at the exit from the course onto any public crossing, parking lot or public roadway indicating that no alcohol is allowed beyond that point of exit.
 - iv) Motorized vending carts and/or kiosks are subject to the following conditions:
 - Non-alcoholic drinks and snack items such as chips and peanuts must be available for sale; and
 - The vending cart/kiosk shall be operated by an employee or staff member of the permittee who is 19 years of age or older.
 - v) Beverage alcohol may be served on the course in closed containers, with the exception of spirits, but must be consumed on the course and not carried off the permitted areas.
 - vi) Beverage alcohol lawfully purchased in the permitted clubhouse, or on the permitted course, may be transported across a non-permitted area that is immaterial in size, but may not be consumed in those areas. Hallways and stairwells within the clubhouse premises are considered permitted areas for the purpose of carrying alcohol onto the course.
 - vii) A Course Marshall or other designated club employee or staff member who is 19 years of age or older shall be on duty on the course at all times alcohol is being served to ensure that patrons are complying with the provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, any regulations pursuant to the Act, and these conditions of approval.
- c) Billiard/Pool Halls
 - i) SLGA requires a minimum number of regular-sized pool or billiard tables in a billiard hall, based on the population of the community in which the billiard hall is to be situated. SLGA applies the following standards:

Minimum Number of Billiard/Pool Tables in Billiard Hall

<i>Population of Community</i>	<i>Minimum Number of Billiard Tables in Billiard Hall</i>
less than 30,000	8
30,000 or more	15

- ii) SLGA does not allow:
- iii) Live entertainment in a billiard hall; and
 - The number of seats in a billiard hall to exceed 50% of the billiard hall's capacity.
- iv) All billiard hall establishments that are issued special use permits must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

d) Golf Simulator Facilities

- i) The golf simulator activity area must simulate the skill of the game and provide official size equipment or a substitute that maintains the integrity of the sport.
- ii) SLGA does not allow:
 - Live entertainment in the golf simulator facility; and
 - A capacity greater than 24 persons per simulated golf machine.
- iii) Golf simulator establishments that are issued a special use permit must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

14. Limousines/Tour Buses

a) Definitions

"Limousine" shall mean a large vehicle that seats more than three passengers in the rear compartment, for exclusive use for a specific trip or for a specific time. Tour buses are also permitted under the Limousine permit.

b) Eligibility

- i) A limousine or tour bus permit may be issued to limousine/tour bus owner(s) or operator(s) when travelling within the province.

- ii) The primary business of the limousine or tour bus permittee must be that of public transportation and not liquor sales.
 - iii) Vehicles must be registered as class PB - Transporting Passengers for Hiring.
 - iv) SLGA does not grant SUPs to owners and operators of private vehicles hired to transport passengers.
- c) Minors
- i) The purchase and consumption of beverage alcohol by minors is prohibited.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol shall not be present in the passenger compartment if the majority of passengers are minors.
- d) General Operation
- i) Beverage alcohol may be provided as part of the transportation package.

For more information on promotions including alcohol, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

- ii) The permittee shall maintain a supply of non-alcoholic beverages for sale or provision to passengers for consumption in the limousine.
- iii) Beverage alcohol consumption under this permit is limited to the area within the vehicle and is not allowed in any other place.
- iv) Beverage alcohol may only be sold to and consumed by passengers of the vehicle.
- v) All beverage alcohol stock must be purchased under the permit number specific to the permit. Passengers are prohibited from providing their own beverage alcohol.
- vi) Self-service of beverage alcohol that is provided by the permittee is allowed.
- vii) An employee other than the driver must be present on board with a group larger than 20 passengers.
- viii) Beverage alcohol stock that has not been sold to the passengers must be stored in a locked area or compartment.
- ix) The permit allows the purchase, sale, and service of beverage alcohol only within Saskatchewan.

- If the final destination is outside of Saskatchewan, the permittee shall indicate that beverage alcohol consumption is not allowed beyond the borders of Saskatchewan unless the vehicle is permitted to sell and serve alcohol in the other province, territory or country.
 - If the vehicle is leaving Saskatchewan and is not permitted to sell and serve alcohol in the other jurisdiction, all beverage alcohol must be removed from the passenger area and stored in a locked area or compartment prior to crossing the border.
- x) On arrival at the destination, or when outside the lawful hours for the sale and consumption of beverage alcohol, all beverage alcohol stock must be removed from the passenger area and stored in a locked area or compartment. Partially consumed product, excluding resealed wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size), or high alcohol beer, must be left in the vehicle and shall be destroyed immediately by the permittee.
- xi) At the request of the purchaser, wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size), and high alcohol beer may be resealed as per “Wine, Cider, and High Alcohol Beer Resealing” Section of this Chapter.
- e) Alcohol Storage Requirements
- i) When beverage alcohol is not being stored on the public conveyance, it must be stored in a secure place at a commercial location.
 - ii) The commercial locations must be owned or leased by the permittee. If the permittee does not own or lease the commercial property, they must have a written agreement in place to keep the secured alcohol at the location.
 - iii) The commercial location must have a floor plan depicting where the secured beverage alcohol is located.
- For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.*
- iv) The permittee is responsible for ensuring the commercial location is appropriately secured and is satisfactory to SLGA. Typically, this is achieved by ensuring all entrances to the facility are locked and 24/7 monitoring is in place.
 - v) The permittee must ensure that reasonable measures are in place to minimize the risk of theft.
 - vi) The permittee is to ensure that the commercial location adhere to facility standards set out in applicable building codes, health, and fire regulations.

vii) Additional Information or proof of the above requirements may be requested at the discretion of SLGA Liquor licensing and Inspections branch.

f) Responsibilities of Driver and Other Employees Present in Vehicle

- i) Under no circumstances is the driver or employees allowed to consume beverage alcohol.
- ii) The driver and any other employees present in the vehicle are responsible to ensure that minors and intoxicated individuals do not have access to beverage alcohol.
- iii) If alcohol is present, the driver and any other employees present are expected to maintain awareness of the activities taking place in the passenger compartment, and to take appropriate actions to address situations where minors or intoxicated individuals may be accessing beverage alcohol, up to and including terminating transportation.

15. Pedal-Powered Conveyance

a) Definition

“Pedal-powered conveyance” means a four (4) wheeled bicycle-like vehicle, with two (2) wheels connected with an axle in the front and two (2) wheels connected with an axle in the rear, that is primarily pedal-powered, for exclusive use for a specific trip or for a specific time.

b) Eligibility

Pedal-powered conveyance is to be equipped with:

- Horn or bell;
- Mounted mirrors;
- Brakes, reflectors, headlights; and
- Grab rails

c) Minors

- i) The purchase and consumption of beverage alcohol by minors is prohibited.
- ii) Beverage alcohol shall not be present in the passenger compartment if the majority of passengers are minors.

d) General Operation

- i) A copy of the permit is to be retained on each vehicle.
- ii) A minimum of two (2) staff members are to be present at all times during operation;
 - One (1) operator/driver; and
 - One (1) attendant to serve liquor and supervise.
- iii) The operator and attendant must have completed the Serve it Right Saskatchewan certification;
- iv) Patron self-service of liquor is prohibited;
- v) Each passenger must have a seat;
- vi) All liquor purchased, provided, or consumed on the vehicle must be from the permittee;
- vii) Liquor may be served and consumed while the vehicle is in motion;
- viii) Non-alcoholic refreshments must be available;
- ix) Patrons are not to be served alcohol in glass bottles or glass containers; and
- x) Any glass bottles and glass containers must only be accessible by staff.

d) Alcohol Storage Requirements

- i) When beverage alcohol is not being stored on the public conveyance, it must be stored in a secure place at a commercial location.
- ii) The commercial locations must be owned or leased by the permittee. If the permittee does not own or lease the commercial property, they must have a written agreement in place to keep the secured alcohol at the location.
- iii) The commercial location must have a floor plan depicting where the secured beverage alcohol is located.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- iv) The permittee is responsible for ensuring the commercial location is appropriately secured and is satisfactory to SLGA. Typically, this is achieved by ensuring all entrances to the facility are locked and 24/7 monitoring is in place.
 - v) The permittee must ensure that reasonable measures are in place to minimize the risk of theft.
 - vi) The permittee is to ensure that the commercial location adhere to facility standards set out in applicable building codes, health, and fire regulations.
 - vii) Additional Information or proof of the above requirements may be requested at the discretion of SLGA Liquor licensing and inspections branch.
- e) Responsibilities of the Operator and Other Employees Present on Conveyance
- i) Under no circumstances is the operator or server allowed to consume beverage alcohol.
 - ii) The operator and any other employees present on the vessel are responsible to ensure that minors and intoxicated individuals do not have access to beverage alcohol.
 - iii) If alcohol is present, the operator and any other employees present are expected to maintain awareness of the activities taking place in the passenger areas, and to take appropriate actions to address situations where minors or intoxicated individuals may be accessing beverage alcohol, up to and including terminating transportation

16. Vessel

- a) Definition
- “Vessel” means a ship or boat used in the business of providing public transportation on water.
- b) Eligibility
- i) A special use permit may be issued to a vessel owner(s) or operator(s). The primary business of the vessel permittee must be that of public transportation and not liquor sales.
 - ii) The applicant must provide a Transport Canada Certificate of Registration with the application to be eligible for a special use permit. This Certification must be maintained, and any restrictions adhered to, for the duration of the liquor permit.
- c) Minors

- i) The purchase and consumption of beverage alcohol by minors is prohibited.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol shall not be present in passenger areas if the majority of passengers are minors.
- d) General Operation
- i) Beverage alcohol may be provided as part of the transportation package.

For more information on promotions including alcohol, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

- ii) The permittee shall maintain a supply of non-alcoholic beverages for sale or provision to passengers for consumption on the vessel.
- iii) Beverage alcohol consumption under this permit is limited to the area on board the vessel and is not allowed in any other place.
- iv) Beverage alcohol may only be sold to and consumed by passengers of the vessel.
- v) All beverage alcohol stock must be purchased under the permit number specific to the permit. Passengers are prohibited from providing their own beverage alcohol.
- vi) Self service of beverage alcohol provided by the permittee under the supervision of an employee other than the vessel operator is allowed.
- vii) Beverage alcohol stock that has not been sold to the passengers must be stored in a locked area or compartment.
- viii) The permit allows the purchase, sale, and service of beverage alcohol only within Saskatchewan.
 - If the final destination is outside of Saskatchewan, the permittee shall indicate that beverage alcohol consumption is not allowed beyond the borders of Saskatchewan unless the vessel is permitted to sell and serve alcohol in the other province, territory or country.
 - If the vehicle is leaving Saskatchewan, all beverage alcohol must be removed from the passenger area and stored in a locked area or compartment prior to crossing the border.
- ix) On arrival at the destination, or when outside the lawful hours for the sale and consumption of beverage alcohol, all beverage alcohol stock must be removed from the passenger area and stored in a locked area or compartment. Partially consumed

products, excluding resealed wine, cider (at least 500 ml in size), and high alcohol beer, must be left in the vehicle and shall be destroyed immediately by the permittee.

- x) At the request of the purchaser, wine, cider, and high alcohol beer may be resealed as per “Wine, Cider, and High Alcohol Beer Resealing” Section of this Chapter.

e) Alcohol Storage Requirements

- i) When beverage alcohol is not being stored on the public conveyance, it must be stored in a secure place at a commercial location.
- ii) The commercial locations must be owned or leased by the permittee. If the permittee does not own or lease the commercial property, they must have a written agreement in place to keep the secured alcohol at the location.
- iii) The commercial location must have a floor plan depicting where the secured beverage alcohol is located.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- iv) The permittee is responsible for ensuring the commercial location is appropriately secured and is satisfactory to SLGA. Typically, this is achieved by ensuring all entrances to the facility are locked and 24/7 monitoring is in place.
- v) The permittee must ensure that reasonable measures are in place to minimize the risk of theft.
- vi) The permittee is to ensure that the commercial location adhere to facility standards set out in applicable building codes, health, and fire regulations.
- vii) Additional Information or proof of the above requirements may be requested at the discretion of SLGA Liquor licensing and inspections branch.

f) Responsibilities of Operator and Other Employees Present on Vessel

- i) Under no circumstances is the operator or server allowed to consume beverage alcohol.
- ii) The operator and any other employees present on the vessel are responsible to ensure that minors and intoxicated individuals do not have access to beverage alcohol.
- iii) If alcohol is present, the operator and any other employees present are expected to maintain awareness of the activities taking place in the passenger areas, and to take

appropriate actions to address situations where minors or intoxicated individuals may be accessing beverage alcohol, up to and including terminating transportation.

17. Public Markets

a) Eligibility

- i) A premises at a public market permit may be issued to any establishment in a public market.
- ii) A public market means a market that:
 - Operates at a permanent venue on a year-round basis;
 - Vendors operate stalls to sell or offer for sale their goods, wares and merchandise to customers;
 - Is comprised of a variety of vendor types;
 - Operates for the minimum number of days required by SLGA;
 - Is approved by the municipality in which it is situated and that operates on or in property owned or controlled by the municipality; and
 - Is approved by the Saskatchewan Health Authority.
- iii) A public market must operate a minimum of five days per week.
- iv) Only one public market permit will be issued to a market location.

b) Permitted Premise

- i) The permitted area will be the entire public market premises, unless otherwise stipulated by SLGA.
- ii) A site plan of the entire public market will be required with a permit application.

c) Operating Requirements

Beverage alcohol provided at the permitted establishment may be consumed anywhere within the public market (i.e. persons are allowed to walk throughout the public market with their drinks), unless otherwise stipulated by SLGA. Individual establishments in the public market

may choose to restrict persons from having or consuming beverage alcohol in their establishment.

d) Food Service

Premises at a public market permittee shall maintain a supply of pre-packaged snacks (such as chips, nuts, cheese and crackers, etc.) and non-alcoholic beverages for sale or provision to customers for consumption in the premises.

e) Manufacturer Off-Site Off-Sale

A craft alcohol producer may establish their craft off-site off-sale in the public market. For more information about craft off-site off-sale, see SLGA's Saskatchewan Alcohol Manufacturing Policy Manual.

18. Theatres or Concert Premises and Convention Centres

a) Eligibility

i) In order to qualify for a theatre or concert premises permit, an establishment must offer as its primary business one or more of the following:

- Theatrical, musical, and arts events.
- Televised or pre-recorded theatrical and/or musical arts events;
- Movies;
- Art Gallery; or
- Museum.

ii) These events may be provided by the permittee directly, or organized and promoted by the permittee but performed by a third party.

iii) SLGA also issues permits under this category to convention centres that, in addition to occasional arts events promoted by the permittee, provide public facilities serving and substantially benefitting the community.

b) Places and Times When Sale May Occur

- i) The permittee may sell and serve beverage alcohol only in areas of the premises that are listed on the permit. Areas that can be permitted may include, but are not necessarily limited to, lobby areas, auditoriums, meeting rooms and banquet rooms.
- ii) Sale and consumption of beverage alcohol may occur under the special use permit up to one hour before, during, and one hour after:
 - Theatrical, musical, and arts events.
 - Conventions and exhibitions.
 - Televised or pre-recorded events and Movies
 - Trade shows (with endorsement).
 - Fairs and expositions, and
 - Private or public functions that are hosted by an outside individual or organization and are unrelated to the intended use of the facility.
- c) Minor Access

Minors may access the entire permitted area during the events mentioned in subsection (b)(ii), subject to minor access restriction at a trade show event.

For more information on trade show events see Section "Trade Show" in Chapter X.

d) Private Viewing Suites

- i) SLGA approves private viewing suites in theatres after configuration of the establishment has been assessed.
- ii) Beverage alcohol may be sold and consumed until the end of the event, with a tolerance period of one-half hour to one hour allowing patrons to remain in the suite and finish purchased drinks.
- iii) Patrons in the suite may serve themselves from pre-stocked bars and refrigerators when the suite is monitored by the permittee or staff to ensure all aspects of the regulations governing the sale and consumption of beverage alcohol are met.
- iv) Patrons may purchase beverage alcohol from the designated bar areas of the theatre and return to the suite to consume the beverage alcohol, and
- v) The permittee or staff may provide table service to patrons in the suite, either from a bar located in the suite or from a designated bar area of the theatre.

e) "Outside" Events

- i) During events hosted by an outside individual or organization, the permittee may sell beverage alcohol at the event under the following conditions:
 - The event is held in the permitted areas of the theatre or concert premises; and
 - A minimum of light meals are available at the event (may be provided by an external caterer or by the permittee).
- ii) A special use theatre and concert permittee may allow outside groups to rent the facility for a public or private function where the beverage alcohol is purchased and sold under a Special Occasion Permit. The special use permit may remain in effect during such events, but liquor may not be sold under that permit except in circumstances as described in the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.

f) Nudity

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

g) Food Service

Special use theatre and concert premises permittees shall maintain a supply of non-alcoholic beverages for sale to customers for consumption on the premises

19. Hotel and Motel Lobby

a) Eligibility

- i) A hotel or motel lobby permit may be issued to a commercial establishment whose primary business is providing temporary lodging facilities to the public. Dwellings that are used for rental purposes (e.g. Airbnbs) are not eligible for permitting.
- ii) A lobby means a common area inside a hotel or motel, close to the entrance, which may include an area where the guests are checked-in and an area where the registered guests and their visitors may sit and relax.

b) Facility Standards

- i) The layout of the lobby is not to resemble a tavern.
- ii) Beverage alcohol is not to be on prominent display in the area behind the reception counter. Beverage alcohol must be kept in a separate room or in compartments where it is not readily visible to or easily accessible by guests or members of the public.
- iii) There is to be signage placed at the boundaries of the lobby advising patrons that alcohol is not to be removed from the permitted area.

c) Operating Requirements

- i) Beverage alcohol may only be provided to registered guests (including registered guests that checked out on the same day) of the hotel or motel and to visitors accompanied by a registered guest.
- ii) The hotel or motel is to maintain a guest register which shows the name of the guests and the start and end date of their booking with the establishment. There is no requirement to keep a register of the visitors of registered guests.
- iii) Beverage alcohol may be served to patrons from the reception counter or at their seating in the lobby. Beverage alcohol must be opened by staff prior to serving.
- iv) The lobby is to be monitored at all times by the permittee when beverage alcohol is provided in the permitted area.

- v) All-inclusive packages that include an overnight stay in a hotel or motel are not required to specify a limit on the servings of beverage alcohol. However, minimum pricing requirements must still be met, and Liquor Consumption Tax must be paid on each drink served. For more information about minimum pricing requirements, see Chapter X, Section 12 of SLGA's Commercial Permittee Manual.
 - vi) Open containers of beverage alcohol may not be taken out of the permitted lobby to non-permitted areas of the establishments (e.g. elevators, hallways, etc).
 - vii) The permittee may allow patrons to take open containers of beverage alcohol from a permitted premises (such as a restaurant, tavern, or spa) within the same building to the permitted lobby for consumption, provided it does not require passing through a non-permitted area.
 - viii) Patrons may take recorked containers of beverage alcohol from the lobby to a guest room. The patron must take a direct path to the guest room. The beverage alcohol may not be opened or consumed on the way to the guest room.
- d) Food Service
- Hotel lobby and motel lobby permittees shall maintain a supply of pre-packaged snacks (such as chips, nuts, cheese and crackers, etc.) and non-alcoholic beverages for sale or provision to customers for consumption in the premises.
- e) Room Service and Mini-Bar Endorsements
- An applicant for a hotel lobby or motel lobby permit may apply for a room service or mini-bar endorsement for the same hotel or motel premises on which they operate.

For more information about the rules for specific endorsements, see Chapter IX – Permit Endorsements.

20. Sports Stadiums

- a) Eligibility
- A stadium is a structure primarily designed for the conduct of spectator sporting events and entertainment performances with patrons seated in tiered seats and other approved areas.
- b) General Operation
 - i) Beverage alcohol service may generally be provided only during a sporting, entertainment or private event with the hours of beverage alcohol service coinciding with the duration of the event. Patrons usually are allowed to consume beverage alcohol on the concourse

level, in tiered seats, and in other approved areas. SLGA may apply specific terms to a sports stadium permit depending on the type of facility being permitted.

- ii) A special use permittee for a stadium must ensure that patrons:
 - Only possess or consume beverage alcohol purchased from the stadium.
 - Only possess or consume beverage alcohol in the designated areas of the stadium, and
 - On their departure, leave any unconsumed beverage alcohol in the stadium.
- iii) SLGA may require that beverage alcohol service occur from areas designated and approved by SLGA that are physically separate from other concession areas.
- iv) All sports stadiums that are issued special use permits must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

c) Private Viewing Suites

- i) Beverage alcohol may be sold and consumed until the end of the event, with a tolerance period of one-half hour to one hour allowing patrons to remain in the suite and finish purchased drinks.
- ii) Patrons in the suite may serve themselves from pre-stocked bars and refrigerators when the suite is monitored by the permittee or staff to ensure all aspects of the regulations governing the sale and consumption of beverage alcohol are met.
- iii) Patrons may purchase beverage alcohol from the designated bar areas of the stadium and return to the suite to consume the beverage alcohol, and
- iv) The permittee or staff may provide table service to patrons in the suite, either from a bar located in the suite or from a designated bar area of the stadium.

d) Security

- i) Stadium permittees must provide adequate security throughout the stadium to ensure proper supervisory control.

- ii) Stadium permittees must employ an on-site manager or designated employee to be on duty to ensure compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and the terms and conditions on the permit, and
 - iii) Stadium permittees must supply the name of the on-site manager or designated employee at SLGA's request.
- e) Hawking
- i) Hawking refers to the selling of beverage alcohol in a sports stadium where a certified employee walks permitted areas soliciting customers with a mobile beverage alcohol inventory.
 - ii) Permittees must seek SLGA approval before they can implement a hawking program. SLGA permission will be granted on a case-by-case basis.
 - iii) The following conditions apply:
 - Hawkers are not to be paid on a commission basis;
 - Hawkers cannot be minors;
 - All hawkers are to have a valid Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) certification;
 - Hawking is only permitted when the lighting allows visibility for the purposes of monitoring;
 - Hawking sales may occur no more than 90 minutes prior to the start of the sporting event and must cease at least 30 minutes prior to the end of the sporting event;
 - Photo identification is to be verified at time of sale and again at the time of delivery (one verification is sufficient if both transactions are conducted by the same hawker); and
 - Beverage alcohol is to be delivered to a person:
 - Who is not a minor; and
 - Does not appear to be intoxicated.
 - iv) Adequate security must be present to properly monitor and ensure minors do not have access to beverage alcohol and that individuals are not served to the point of intoxication.

f) Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Non-alcoholic beverages must be served in containers that are easily distinguished from containers with beverage alcohol. SLGA may impose additional terms on the service of liquor in cases where it deems it appropriate for the safe operation of the premises.

21. Northern Camps

- a) A proposed special use northern camp permit must provide proof of the issuance of an outfitters licence by the Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- b) A special use permit may be issued to a fly-in camp in the Northern Administration District that provides dining and overnight accommodation to registered guests.
- c) A special use permittee for a northern camp may sell and serve beverage alcohol to a registered guest of the camp:
- i) On-table service in a main lodge or comparable area of the camp; or
 - ii) In closed containers (wine, beer, coolers, spirits) for consumption in a guest room where authorized by an off-sale endorsement.
- d) A special use permittee for a northern camp must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

22. Special Care Facilities

- a) A special use permit may be issued respecting a special care facility, which provides staffed accommodations for residents.
- b) A special use permittee for a special care facility must restrict admission to the permitted area of the establishment to residents and guests accompanied by residents.
- c) The permitted area of a special use care facility is not for use by outside organizations/groups.
- d) The special care facility must have a staffed dining facility on the premises that provides meals on a daily basis to the residents.

- e) A special use permittee (special care facility) must ensure that patrons:
 - i) Only possess or consume beverage alcohol purchased from the special care facility while in the permitted area(s).
 - ii) Leave any unconsumed beverage alcohol in the designated permitted area(s).
- f) All special care facility establishments that are issued special use permits must comply with the general special use permit requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

23. Bingo Halls

- a) A special use permit may be issued respecting premises where the primary purpose is the conduct of bingo and the bingo hall facility is operated by a "Class A" bingo licensee.
- b) Minors may be allowed in a liquor-permitted area of a bingo hall.
- c) The permitted area may include the entire playing floor of the bingo hall facility.
- d) Bingo hall establishments that are issued a special use permit must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.

For more information on general requirements for special use establishments, see Sections "Facility Standards", "Food Service", "Minors", "Capacity and Floor Area", "Hours and Days of Operation", and "Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements" in Chapter V.

24. Home Delivery

- a) Eligibility
 - i) A special use permit may be issued respecting home delivery, which provides the permittee to deliver beverage alcohol to a private place for a fee.
 - ii) A person or company who does not hold any other type of liquor permit (except Direct-to-Consumer Permittees).
 - iii) Examples include a food delivery company, taxi company, or gift basket business wishing to include beverage alcohol in gift baskets for home delivery.

b) Delivery Requirements

- i) Beverage alcohol may be delivered under a home delivery permit by the permittee, its employee, or an independent contractor hired by the permittee.
- ii) The delivery person is to have valid Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) certification.
- iii) The home delivery permittee is responsible for the actions of its contractors, including any non-compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and the terms and conditions of the permit.
- iv) The permittee is to have the customer's purchase order prior to purchasing beverage alcohol. The purchase order is to contain:
 - The name and address of the Home Delivery permittee;
 - The kinds and quantities of the beverage alcohol to be purchased; and
 - The address where the beverage alcohol is to be delivered.
- v) All orders must be accepted and processed by the company identified on the permit.
- vi) Beverage alcohol is to be delivered:
 - To a person who is not a minor and does not appear to be intoxicated;
 - To a private place within the province of Saskatchewan where it is lawful to store and consume the beverage alcohol, excluding hospitals, institutions or facilities where the nature of the facility is to treat alcohol/substance abuse addictions; and
 - Between 9:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m.

For more information on hours and days of operation for special use establishments, see Section "Hours and Days of Operation" in Chapter V.

- vii) The charge for home delivery of beverage alcohol must be the same price paid by customers at a retail store, craft alcohol on-site store or off-site off-sale, or permitted establishment, plus a separate delivery charge and any other applicable service fees. Customers are to be informed of both the purchase price and the delivery charge, and other applicable fees at the time of placing the order.
- viii) Passengers are not to be transported when beverage alcohol for delivery is in the vehicle.

- ix) A permittee who ceases to deliver beverage alcohol shall immediately surrender the permit to SLGA.
 - x) If a retail store permittee, craft alcohol producer, or permitted establishment contracts with an individual or company (e.g. taxi or food delivery company) to deliver beverage alcohol on its behalf, it is to obtain proof that the individual or company has a valid home delivery permit.
- c) Filling Orders and Inventory
- i) Orders must be filled during the hours and days that beverage alcohol may be lawfully sold, and
 - ii) The home delivery permittee may not keep an inventory of beverage alcohol.
- d) Minors
- i) Beverage alcohol may only be delivered by persons 19 years of age and older.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol may only be delivered to, and accepted by, persons 19 years of age and older.
- e) Identification Required on Delivery
- i) The permittee, its employee, or contractor shall, upon delivering beverage alcohol to a customer, require the customer to provide legal identification to verify the customer is not a minor.
 - ii) Identification is required from all home delivery customers, regardless of apparent age.
- For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section “Minors” in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.*
- iii) The permittee, its employee, or contractor shall refuse to complete the delivery of beverage alcohol if the customer:
 - Is unable or refuses to meet the requirements noted in subsection (i);
 - Is a minor; or
 - Appears to be intoxicated.

- iv) Any beverage alcohol that is not delivered must be returned by the permittee to the place of purchase or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to SLGA.
- v) The home delivery permittee is to ensure that any records regarding the delivery of beverage alcohol are kept as may be required by the Canada Revenue Agency and is to be available for inspection by SLGA upon request.

To contact the Canada Revenue Agency, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- vi) The home delivery permittee is to maintain an up-to-date list of all its contractors and proof of their completion of SIRS certification, and provide the same to SLGA if requested.

25. Food Catering Business (Businesses Without Restaurant, Tavern, or Special Use Permits)

- a) Eligibility
 - i) This type of permit is issued to individuals and businesses that cater food and alcohol and do not hold a permit for a restaurant, tavern, or special use premises (all of which are eligible for a catering endorsement on their existing permit).
 - ii) In order to qualify for a special use food catering permit, an applicant must provide a copy of a Public Eating Establishment licence issued by a public health authority.
- b) Operation at a Catered Event
 - i) A special use food catering permittee providing beverage alcohol at a catered event must ensure that the individual or organization hosting the event has a Special Occasion Permit. Both the special use food catering permit and the Special Occasion Permit must be posted in a prominent location at the event.
 - ii) The caterer is responsible at the event for proper beverage alcohol service and other duties, including:
 - Exercising crowd control.
 - Monitoring beverage alcohol consumption to avoid over service.
 - Checking identification for minors, and refusing beverage alcohol service to minors.
 - Providing adequate staff.

c) Food Service

A special use food catering permittee may only provide beverage alcohol service at an event where the permittee is also providing the food service. The general food service requirement applies to all events held under a Special Occasion Permit.

- Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages must be available to patrons during the event.
- Light meals mean a serving of one item, typically a smaller serving commonly referred to as an appetizer (e.g. nachos, dry ribs, chicken wings, chicken fingers, sandwiches, salads, etc). Snacks such as chips, peanuts, or other items typically found in vending machines are not sufficient to meet the general food service requirements.

26. Salons and Spas

a) Eligibility

- i) In order to qualify for a spa or salon special use permit, an establishment must offer, as its primary business:
 - Spa services, such as massage, manicures, pedicures, body waxing, salt scrubs or other therapeutic health procedures;
 - Esthetic services, such as haircuts, hair colouring, and makeup application; or
 - A combination of both types of services.
- ii) An establishment whose primary source of business is the retail sale of spa or salon related products, such as hair care or facial care products, is not eligible for a spa or salon special use permit.
- iii) An establishment must be operated from a location with municipal zoning for commercial/retail activity in order to qualify for a spa or salon special use permit. An establishment that is located within a residential property is not eligible for a permit.

b) Places and Times When Sale May Occur

- i) The permittee may only serve and sell beverage alcohol to customers who are attending the establishment to receive spa or salon services, while they are receiving or waiting to receive the services.

- ii) The permittee may serve and sell beverage alcohol only in areas of the premises that are listed on the permit. When determining the areas of the premises that beverage alcohol may be served in an establishment, SLGA will apply the following guidelines:
 - Areas of an establishment where minors are prohibited may be eligible for service of beverage alcohol, subject to approval by SLGA.
 - Areas of an establishment where minors are allowed will only be considered eligible for service of beverage alcohol where, in SLGA's opinion, the area is regularly monitored by the permittee or its employees to prevent access to beverage alcohol by minors.
 - iii) The sale and consumption of beverage alcohol on the premises may only take place during the hours and days that regular spa or salon services are available at the establishment. Permittees that wish to serve beverage alcohol at the establishment for events that take place when regular services are not available, such as customer appreciation nights, are required to obtain a Special Occasion Permit from SLGA.
- c) General Operating Requirements
- i) All spa and salon special use permittees must comply with the general requirements outlined in this Chapter.
 - ii) Spa and salon special use permittees shall maintain a supply of pre-packaged snacks (such as chips, nuts, cheese and crackers, etc.) and non-alcoholic beverages for sale or provision to customers for consumption in the premises. If a salon or spa wants to prepare food on-site, food preparation facilities must meet Saskatchewan Health requirements.
 - iii) Beverage alcohol may be provided as part of a spa or salon package.

For more information on promotions including alcohol, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

27. Cooking Class Premises

- a) SLGA will issue a permit only to businesses where students participate in a cooking class and then consume on the premises the meal that they have helped prepare.
- b) SLGA may issue a permit for a cooking class premises that is indoors, outdoors, or a combination of both, as long as the premises comply with any building, health, and fire safety standards that may apply.

- c) Beverage alcohol may be consumed by participants in the cooking class who are not minors during cooking and during the subsequent meal.

28. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 47, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19.

Establishments that Qualify for a Special Use Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 51.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19.

Facility Standards

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(b), 44(c), 70.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4.

Endorsements on Special Use Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 38, 39, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 20, 42, 43.

Food Service

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 68.

Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(d).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46.

Capacity and Floor Area

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 5.

Hours and Days of Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 71, 129(1)l.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 49, 50.

Sports Facility Establishments

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(b).

Private Clubs

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(a).

Sports Stadiums

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(h).

Northern Camps

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(i).

Resealing

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 75.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 19(2).

Home Delivery

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(n).

Bingo Halls

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19(1)(m).

CHAPTER VI - U-BREW/U-VIN OPERATION PERMIT

1. Primary Business

- a) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permit may be issued to a business that provides goods, facilities and services to persons manufacturing beer, wine, cider, or coolers.
- b) All manufacturing processes must occur within the facility.
- c) Only finished beer, wine, cider, or coolers may be used:
 - i) For personal consumption in a private place; or
 - ii) For consumption by others in a private place at no charge.
- d) Only finished beer and wine may be used:
 - i) At a family event for which the permittee holds a special occasion permit.

2. Facility Standards

- a) Suitability of a U-Brew/U-Vin Establishment
 - i) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permit shall be issued by SLGA and continue to remain in effect only if the location, construction, equipment, furnishings, and operation of the establishment consistently meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement, and SLGA's policies.
 - ii) U-Brew/U-Vin operations are not permitted to be located on residential property.
 - iii) The location of the U-Brew/U-Vin establishment must comply with municipal zoning.
 - iv) The permittee may lay out the production, bottling, and retail areas in any manner suitable to the business, but remains responsible for ensuring:
 - The integrity of the manufacturing process;
 - No finished product remains onsite for purposes outside of manufacturing requirements;
 - The business operates within the general hours of operations as outlined in *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*; and

- That minors are not able to consume or participate in the manufacture of beverage alcohol.
- v) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial, and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing a permit.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- a) Role of the Customer
 - i) Customers are required to make at least two visits (more if required by the permittee) to the U-Brew/U-Vin operation.
 - ii) The permittee may allow customers to bring their own ingredients to use in the manufacturing process.
 - iii) During those visits, customers are required to carry out the following mandatory activities:
 - iv) First Visit:
 - Pay for ingredients and service fees prior to starting the manufacturing process as this transfers ownership of the ingredients and finished product to the customer; and
 - Sign a declaration stating that he or she is using the finished product for personal consumption in a private place, for consumption by others in a private place at no charge, or for consumption by others at no charge at a family event for which the permittee holds a special occasion permit.
 - Note: U-brew/U-vin cider and coolers may not be served at a special occasion permitted event.

Sample Declaration

*I, _____ on this date _____
have purchased the ingredients and started the fermentation in order to produce this
product for my own personal consumption in a private place or for consumption by others in
a private place or at a family event (wedding, family reunion, birthday celebration) held
under a special occasion permit at no charge.
I will not resell this product nor provide it for consumption at a non-family liquor permitted
event (cabarets, music festival, cultural event, etc.).*

- Mix all the ingredients necessary to start the fermentation process.
- v) Second Visit:
- Wash and sterilize the bottles and prepare them for bottling;
 - Bottle and seal the product (labels may be affixed to the bottle);
 - Remove the finished product from the U-Brew/U-Vin establishment immediately after bottling, or make arrangements with the permittee for delivery within a reasonable time.
- vi) Friends and family of the customer (not including minors) may accompany the customer and aid in the manufacturing process.
- vii) Customers may request help from the permittee during the process and the permittee may provide physical assistance if the customer is physically incapable of completing the task. The customer shall be present when assistance is provided.
- b) Responsibility of the Permittee
- i) The permittee must ensure that customers complete all necessary paperwork;
 - ii) The permittee must make sure that customers combine and mix their beer wort, wine juice concentrate, other juice concentrate, or any other allowed ingredients needed to begin the fermentation process;
 - iii) The permittee must ensure that customers bottle their own product;
 - iv) The permittee must ensure that immediately after the bottling process has been completed, ensuring that customers either remove their bottled product from the U-Brew/U-Vin premises or make arrangements for the bottled product to be delivered by a U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee or employee within a reasonable time.

For more information on delivery for U-brew/U-Vin operations, see Section "Delivery of Finished Product" in Chapter VI.

- v) The permittee must ask for identification from individuals who are requesting U-Brew/U-Vin services and appear to be a minor.
- vi) The permittee must ensure all destruction of alcohol is done in a manner approved by the municipality.

4. Record Keeping

a) Record Keeping Shall Include:

- i) Before a customer starts to manufacture U-Brew/U-Vin products, the permittee shall prepare and provide the customer with a sales invoice for each customer declaration and retain a copy for audit and inspection purposes. The invoice shall include:
 - Name, address and telephone number of the customer(s);
 - Product type and the quantity (volume);
 - Date manufacturing is to start; and
 - A notice to the customer(s) that product manufactured is for personal consumption in a private place or for consumption by others in a private place at no charge, or for consumption by others at no charge at a family event for which the permittee holds a special occasion permit.
 - Note: U-brew/U-vin cider and coolers may not be served at a special occasion permitted event.
 - A notice to customer(s) that bottled product will be destroyed if the customer(s) do not remove the bottled product upon completion of manufacturing as u-brew/u-vin is not allowed to store bottled product for the customer(s)
- ii) Before a customer starts the manufacturing of any U-Brew/U-Vin products, the customer shall sign a customer declaration for each batch of beer, wine, cider or cooler to be manufactured on the premises. The declaration shall be attached to the customer invoice and a copy retained for audit purposes.
- iii) No additional names can be added to a product batch after the manufacture start date.
- iv) The permittee shall for at least two years:
 - Retain a copy of each sales invoice;
 - Retain a copy of each customer declaration; and
 - All records of destruction of alcohol

b) Carboy Tags

- i) The permittee shall ensure that carboys are tagged or labelled with the invoice number and the product start date.
- ii) The permittee shall ensure individual, group and employee carboys are easily identified by a tag or label.

5. Minors

a) Production Process

- i) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee or employee shall ensure that minors are not allowed to manufacture beverage alcohol products in the U-Brew/U-Vin establishment.
- ii) Minors who are not employees are not allowed in the areas where beverage alcohol is manufactured or stored unless accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age, and may not manufacture beverage alcohol or assist a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age in the production process.
- iii) Anyone who appears to be a minor and is attempting to obtain U-Brew/U-Vin services to produce beverage alcohol shall be asked to show identification as outlined in Subsection (c) below.

b) Employment

- i) Minors may be employed to perform retail and maintenance functions but may not be involved in the production of beverage alcohol.
- ii) Minor employees must be supervised by an adult and may not be left alone in charge of the establishment.
- iii) Minors must not handle carboys that contain product or sediment. All sediment must be removed or disposed of by the customer.
- iv) Minors must not be involved in the washing of bottles or the bottling process.

c) Checking Identification for Minors

- i) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee and its employees are responsible for ensuring that minors do not acquire the services of the U-Brew/U-Vin to produce beverage alcohol. This responsibility includes a requirement to demand proof of age identification in cases where

a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor is attempting to purchase U-Brew/U-Vin services.

- ii) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the permittee or employees of the establishment must deny the services of the U-Brew/U-Vin.
- iii) SLGA suggests that all permittees adopt SLGA's Check 25 Identification standards as an effective measure to prevent minors from acquiring the services of the U-Brew/U-Vin to produce beverage alcohol.
 - Under the Check 25 program, anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years must show either:
 - A government-issued photo identification with a birth date; or
 - Three other pieces of identification, at least one of which must have a birth date.
- iv) A cell phone photo of an individual's identification is not acceptable.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section "Minors" in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.

6. Barrel Aging

- a) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee may offer barrel aging service within the permitted establishment. Barrel aging is when a customer's product is placed in a barrel for aging after fermentation.
- b) The carboy tags of every customer whose product is stored in the barrel must be affixed to the barrel.
- c) Once the barrel aging is complete, the permittee must pour the product back into the customers' carboy, and the customers must then return to the facility and complete the bottling process.
- d) The permittee may maintain a customer sign-up sheet for barrel aging. The permittee may add product (equivalent to one kit) to complete a barrel.

7. Sampling

- a) The sampling requirements for U-Brew/U-Vin Operations have been developed in accordance with the *Excise Act* (U-Brew establishments) and *Excise Act, 2001* (U-Vin establishments).

For more information regarding sampling, contact the Canada Revenue Agency, Federal Excise Duty. See the Appendix of this Manual for contact information.

- b) Customers identified on the sales invoice for the manufacture of beverage alcohol at a U-Brew/U-Vin Operation may sample beverage alcohol they are manufacturing for quality assurance purposes.
- c) Customer sampling can only take place prior to bottling the beverage alcohol. Customers may not drink their finished product during the bottling process.
- d) The sample(s) of beverage alcohol cannot exceed a total of 200 ml per batch, regardless of the number of customers identified on the sales invoice for that batch.
- e) A U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee is prohibited from offering samples of beverage alcohol within the permitted establishment, due to *Excise Act* restrictions prohibiting the use of U-Brew/U-Vin products for commercial purposes.

8. Topping Up and Fortification

- a) Topping up wine lost during fermentation and aging process
 - i) A permittee is prohibited from supplying beverage alcohol for top up.
 - ii) A permittee may top up with water or non-alcoholic substance only, when requested by customers.
 - iii) Customers may top up their product with any commercial spirit or wine, or with U-Vin wine.
 - iv) Customers are not allowed to leave beverage alcohol at the U-Brew/U-Vin establishment to be used for top up at a later point in the process.
- b) Fortification of Wine
 - i) A permittee is prohibited from supplying beverage alcohol for use in fortification.
 - ii) Fortification of wine to make port or sherry must be done by the customer.

- iii) Beverage alcohol used to fortify wine for port or sherry must be purchased by the customer from a retail store permittee, a craft alcohol producer, or be legally imported by the customer into the province.
- iv) Customers are not allowed to leave beverage alcohol at the U-Brew/U-Vin establishment to be used for fortification at a later point in the process.

9. Finished Product

- a) The permittee is not allowed to sell, store, trade or organize trading of finished product. Once bottling has been completed, customers are required to remove the product immediately or make arrangements with the permittee to deliver the product within a reasonable time.
- b) The permittee is not allowed to manufacture product to sell to customers.
- c) Trading racks – customers are prohibited from leaving finished product on the premises in exchange for another customer's product.
- d) The permittee may not post any notices or lists in the establishment that encourage the trading of product among customers.

10. Delivery of Finished Product

- a) Delivery must be completed within a reasonable time of completion of bottling.
- b) Delivery may be made by the permittee or a non-minor employee to the customer at a private place where beverage alcohol may be legally kept and consumed.
- c) The permittee or employee shall ensure that the finished product is delivered to the customer named on the invoice, who is not a minor.
- d) Beverage alcohol may not be delivered to an intoxicated individual.

11. Group and Employee Batches

- a) Group Batches
 - i) A group consists of 2 or more individuals.
 - ii) Group batches are allowed. However, each individual of the group must be involved in all of the first visit steps of the production process.
 - iii) All names are to be stated on the invoice and each must sign a declaration.

- iv) At least one participant is required to be present for the second visit.
- v) The permittee may facilitate group batches, including inviting customers to participate and coordinating participation in a group. However, the permittee and employees may not participate directly in customer group batches.

b) Employee Batches

- i) Employee batches are subject to the same regulatory requirements as any other customer.
- ii) Employee batches require an invoice and declaration to be completed and kept for two years even if there is no charge.
- iii) Employee carboy tags must be visually different (a different colour, for example) from those of regular customers.
- iv) Production must occur during normal business hours and once bottled, the product must be removed immediately from the facility, or arrangements made to deliver the product within a reasonable time.

12. Customer Returns

- a) It is up to the permittee if they want to accept returns of unsatisfactory product.
- b) If returns are accepted, the permittee or employee must destroy the product immediately and record that the product was destroyed in accordance with Section 4(iv) of this chapter.
- c) Product that has been returned cannot be sold or used as top up product.
- d) The permittee may offer the customer the opportunity to make a new batch of product. Even if there is no charge, the permittee must prepare an invoice, keep record of the production and get the customer to sign a new declaration.
- e) Returned product cannot be replaced with new finished product that the customer did not produce.

13. Unclaimed Product

If a customer does not return to the facility to bottle the product, or if delivery cannot be completed, the permittee must destroy the product after a reasonable number of attempts have been made by the permittee to contact the customer.

14. Hours of Operation

- a) Unless the days of operation are restricted on a permit, a U-Brew/U-Vin permittee may open the establishment every day.
- b) Unless further restricted on the permit, beverage alcohol may be manufactured only within the maximum regulated hours for the sale of beverage alcohol:
 - i) Daily, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. of the following day;
 - ii) 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. on the following day on December 31.
 - iii) Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.

15. Advertising and Promotion

- a) Prohibited Advertising and Promotions
 - i) Imply that the customer has no input in making the product;
 - ii) Market products and services in a way that would promote the illegal use of finished products. For example, promoting the use and consumption of wine or beer produced at your establishment at an event subject to a Special Occasion Permit, such as a function held in a public place, or inside a commercial permitted establishment.

For more information about advertising and promotions, see Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions.

16. Provincial Sales Tax (PST) and Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- a) The Provincial Sales Tax (PST) is a tax applied to the purchase, rental, or importation of most goods and certain services in Saskatchewan. If your business sells goods or services to which the PST applies, you must apply for a Vendor's Licence.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

- b) Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a tax applied to the supply of most goods and services in Canada. Although the consumer ultimately pays GST, businesses are responsible for collecting and remitting it to the government.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

17. Federal Excise Act

There is a requirement that all persons who possess bulk beer or wine other than excise licensees, licensed manufacturers or individuals who make beer or wine for their personal use at a place or residence, be registered with the Canada Revenue Agency. Since U-Brew/U-Vin operators have in their possession bulk beer belonging to their customers, U-Brew/U-Vin operators are required to be excise registrants and may only possess bulk beer and wine that is owned by an individual and that was produced at the U-Brew/U-Vin operator's premises.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

18. Compliance with Additional Rules and Requirements

- a) To ensure general food safety and hygiene hazards are avoided, use of the *General Principles of Food Hygiene Composition and Labelling* is recommended by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

For contact information for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- b) Additional chapters in this Manual describe rules and requirements that apply to the operation of all classes of establishments and a U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permittee must also comply with these obligations.

For more information, see the following: Chapter II – Permit Application, Renewal and Sale of Establishment; Chapter X – Operation of Establishment; Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.

19. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 22, 23.

Facility Standards

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 107.01.

Roles and Responsibilities

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 24.

Record Keeping and Reporting

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 25.

General Prohibition Against Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(d).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46.

Sampling

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 131.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 23, 67.

Unclaimed Product

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 26.

CHAPTER VII - DIRECT TO CONSUMER DELIVERY PERMIT

1. Primary Business

A direct to consumer delivery permit may be issued to a business that delivers approved beverage alcohol from an authorized Canadian jurisdiction directly to an individual for personal consumption at a private residence or other private place where it is lawful to store and consume beverage alcohol.

2. Eligibility

- a) The permittee must have an office or other permanent facility located in Saskatchewan;
- b) A restaurant, tavern, or special use permittee (except a home delivery permittee) is not eligible to obtain a direct to consumer delivery permit.
- c) The permittee is involved in the business of shipping products and packages for consumer purposes.

3. Approved Beverage Alcohol

- a) Wine manufactured in an authorized Canadian jurisdiction by a licensed winery; and
- b) Spirits manufactured in an authorized Canadian jurisdiction by a licensed craft distillery.

4. Authorized Canadian Jurisdictions

British Columbia is the sole authorized jurisdiction.

5. Delivery Requirements

- a) Beverage alcohol delivery orders may be accepted under a direct to consumer delivery permit only from a licensed winery or craft distillery located in an authorized Canadian jurisdiction.
- b) Beverage alcohol must be obtained directly from the licensed manufacturer, and may be transported and delivered under a direct to consumer delivery permit only by the permittee, an employee, or an agent acting under contract for general delivery services.
- c) All beverage alcohol sales must be made through the manufacturer that provides the beverage alcohol, with payment made either at the point of sale or at the time of delivery. The direct to consumer delivery permittee may not take orders directly from the end consumer, and may not add an additional surcharge to the cost of the alcohol. The permittee may charge for delivery of the beverage alcohol.

- d) Beverage alcohol must be delivered to a person who is not a minor at:
 - i) A private residence;
 - ii) A private place where it is lawful to store and consume the beverage alcohol; or
 - iii) The permittee's place of business, including authorized depots.
- e) Beverage alcohol must not be delivered to a minor nor to any person who appears to be intoxicated at the time of delivery.
- f) Beverage alcohol may not be delivered to hospitals, institutions or facilities where the nature of the facility is to treat alcohol/substance abuse addictions.
- g) Beverage alcohol may not be delivered to a liquor permitted premises.
- h) A permittee or his or her employee may refuse to sell or complete the delivery of beverage alcohol ordered.
- i) A permittee who ceases to deliver beverage alcohol shall immediately surrender the permit to SLGA.

6. Filling Orders/Inventory

- a) Orders must be filled from a winery or craft distillery licensed and located in the authorized Canadian Jurisdiction;
- b) The direct-to-consumer delivery permittee may not keep an inventory of beverage alcohol.

7. Minors

- a) Beverage alcohol may only be transported and delivered by persons 19 years of age and older;
- b) Beverage alcohol may only be delivered to, and accepted by, persons 19 years of age and older.

8. Identification Required on Delivery

- a) The permittee or an employee of the permittee shall, upon delivering beverage alcohol to a customer, require the customer to:

- i) Provide legal identification to verify the customer is not a minor.
- b) Identification is required from all direct-to-consumer delivery customers, regardless of apparent age.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see Section “Minors” in Chapter X or the Appendix of this Manual.

- c) If a customer is unable or refuses to produce identification upon request, the permittee or employee of the permittee shall refuse to complete the delivery of beverage alcohol to the customer. Arrangements may be made to complete delivery at another time when the customer is able to meet the requirements.
- d) The direct-to-consumer delivery permittee must ensure that any records regarding the delivery of beverage alcohol are kept as may be required by the Canada Revenue Agency and made available for inspection by SLGA upon request.

For contact information for the Canada Revenue Agency, see the Appendix of this Manual.

9. Reporting

The permittee shall provide SLGA with an annual report of deliveries completed under the direct-to-consumer delivery permit for the period April 1 to March 31. The report is to be submitted to SLGA’s Licensing Branch within 30 days of the end of the period, and must include the following information:

- i) Name and address of the recipient; and
- ii) Date of delivery.

10. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(2)

Approved Beverage Alcohol

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Section 19.1(3)(a), 185(1)(y.1)(i), 185(1)(y.1)(iii)
- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 58

Authorized Canadian Jurisdictions

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Section 19.1(2), 185(1)(y.1)(ii)
- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 58(3)

Storage and Re-Sale Prohibited

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(3)

Importation for Personal Use Only

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Section 107(2)(e)
- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 58(5)(c), 59(2)(d)

Minors and Intoxicated Individuals

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(5)

Identification on All Deliveries

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(6)

Refusing Delivery

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(7)

Record Keeping

- The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 – Section 59(5)(c)

CHAPTER VIII - RETAIL STORE PERMIT

1. Primary Purpose

- a) The primary purpose of a retail store permit is the sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers for consumption off-site.
- b) In communities with a population of less than 5,000, the retail sales of beverage alcohol may occur in association with other business activities.

For more information about stand-alone, integrated, and transitional retail stores, see Section "Facility Standards" in Chapter VIII.

2. Facility Standards

- a) Suitability of a Retail Store Establishment
 - i) SLGA allows a retail store permit to be issued and to continue to remain in effect only if the location, construction, equipment/vehicles, furnishings and operation of the establishment consistently meet the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement and SLGA's policies.
 - ii) If these standards are not met, SLGA may refuse to issue or renew a permit or may impose sanctions against the Retail Store Permittee up to and including the cancellation of the retail store permit.
 - iii) The Retail Store Permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing a permit.
- b) Stand-Alone Retail Store
 - i) A Stand-Alone Retail Store is a facility where the primary purpose is the retail sale of beverage alcohol. A Stand-Alone Retail Store must operate independently from any other affiliated business.
 - ii) A Stand-Alone Retail Store operating within or while connected to another business must:
 - Clearly demarcate the premises of the Retail Store.

- Post notices indicating that minors must be accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age on the premises of the Retail Store.
- Display and sell beverage alcohol only on the premises of the Retail Store.
- Prohibit customers from leaving the Retail Store with unsold beverage alcohol.
- Conduct retail sales on a separate point of sale terminal and require that all beverage alcohol transactions are conducted through this terminal. Only items offered for sale within the premises of the Retail Store may be transacted on this point-of-sale terminal. {updated: September 14, 2018}
- Be separated from any other businesses by walls, windows or barriers at least 6 feet in height that prevent access to beverage alcohol products from outside the store, and
- Have gates or doors that can be closed and locked to prevent all access to beverage alcohol and allow the closure of the Retail Store while allowing any connected businesses to remain in operation.

c) Integrated Retail Store

- i) An Integrated Retail Store is a facility that provides retail sales of beverage alcohol while operating as part of another business in a community with a population of less than 5,000.
- ii) An Integrated Retail Store with a liquor display area, operating within or while connected to another liquor permitted business, such as a tavern or restaurant:
 - Must have a clear delineation between the retail store space and the other business. The space must clearly alert an individual that they are exiting the permitted area or other business and entering retail store space;
 - An Integrated Retail Store with a liquor display area, operating within or while connected to a tavern or restaurant:
 - If the tavern or restaurant with lounge has VLTs, the minimum size requirement of 390 sq. ft. for having VLTs continues to apply. This area must be one continuous area.
- iii) An Integrated Retail Store may provide retail sales of beverage alcohol as part of another liquor permitted business without a liquor display area (e.g., over-the-counter sales). In these cases, there is no requirement for a dedicated retail area space and the restaurant/tavern requirements apply.

- iv) An Integrated Retail Store operating within other business formats (i.e., grocery store) shall as much as reasonably possible, display liquor within a single area.
- d) Transitional Retail Store
 - i) A Transitional Retail Store is a facility that provides retail sales of beverage alcohol while operating in a community with a population of more than 5,000 as part of:
 - Another liquor permitted business, such as a restaurant or tavern; or
 - Other business, such as a convenience store or grocery store.
 - ii) Only former franchises and off-sales that were in operation as of October 8, 2016 and continue to operate in the same location under the same ownership and business model are eligible for this configuration.
 - iii) A Transitional Retail Store may continue to operate until the permit is cancelled, the retail store is relocated, the associated business is closed or the permit is sold. After October 8, 2018, if a Transitional Retail Store is sold, relocated or rebuilt after it is damaged or destroyed. Permit will only be issued if the retail store complies with the Retail Store Stand-Alone requirements outlined above.
- e) Use of SLGA Logo

The Retail Store Permittee must display materials supplied or required by SLGA and shall not use SLGA's name or logo otherwise without the written consent of SLGA. Materials distributed by SLGA for display may include, but are not limited to, social responsibility messaging or recall notices.
- f) Staffing
 - i) The Retail Store Permittee shall ensure that all persons working in the Retail Store are familiar with, understand and comply with the Act, Regulations, policies, and terms and conditions at all times.
 - ii) The Retail Store Permittee shall not employ or allow a minor to handle, sell or have access to beverage alcohol in any manner.
 - iii) Retail Store Permittees operating Integrated or Transitional Retail stores may employ minors that are not involved in the handling or sale of beverage alcohol as long as they are not prohibited from doing so by the terms and conditions of any other permit issued by SLGA.

- iv) Every person employed in the sale and service of beverage alcohol in the Retail Store must successfully complete, within a period determined by SLGA, a server intervention training program approved by SLGA.

For more information on mandatory server intervention training, see Section "Mandatory Server Intervention Training" in Chapter II.

g) Drive-Throughs

- i) A Retail Store may sell beverage alcohol through a drive-through window. A floor plan identifying the placement of the drive-through window in the establishment is to be submitted to Liquor Licensing Services for approval prior to construction commencing.
- ii) Drive Throughs may operate when the retail store is closed for walk-in sales for safety reasons. The walk-in hours must be the majority of the operating hours.

h) Walk-up Windows

- h) A Retail Store may sell beverage alcohol through a walk-up window. A floor plan identifying the placement of the walk-up window in the establishment is to be submitted to Liquor Licensing Services for approval prior to construction commencing.
- ii) Walk-up windows may operate when the retail store is closed for walk-in sales for safety reasons. Walk-in hours must be the majority of the operating hours.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

i) Warehouse Space

- i) A retail store permittee may have warehouse facilities to store beverage alcohol products on or adjacent to the retail store, or located at one or more separate locations.
- ii) Off-site warehouse facilities must be approved by SLGA before they can be used to store beverage alcohol. To request approval to use an off-site warehouse facility, contact Liquor Licensing. *For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.*
- iii) Warehouse facilities must comply with applicable building code requirements.
- iv) Warehouse facilities will be subject to inspection on the same terms as the retail store.
- v) Retail store permittees may store alcohol belonging to a Saskatchewan craft alcohol manufacturer or a commercial premise where the permittee is the same as the retail store permittee.

- vi) Two or more retail store permittees may share a warehouse facility. If more than one RSP is operating within the same warehouse, each retail store must ensure that their beverage alcohol is safely secured away from the beverage alcohol of any other retail store permittee.
 - vii) Where the Retail Store Permittee operates more than one Retail Store, it is not necessary to have a separate warehouse space for each store. For example, a Retail Store Permittee that operates a store in each of Saskatoon and Regina could have a single warehouse to hold inventory for both stores in Davidson.
 - viii) A Retail Store Permittee cannot sell product from its warehouse facilities. A Retail Store Permittee may deliver product to a commercial permittee directly from the Retail Store Permittee's warehouse. The Retail Store Permittee may allow commercial permittees to pick up beverage alcohol that was pre-ordered from the Retail Store Permittee, from the warehouse. A commercial permittee is not allowed to enter the warehouse. The Retail Store Permittee may not allow individual retail customers to pick up beverage alcohol at the warehouse nor to enter the warehouse.
 - ix) The Retail Store Permittee to whom the warehouse facility belongs is responsible for ensuring compliance with all relevant legislation, regulations, and SLGA policies, and is responsible for ensuring that all beverage alcohol in warehouse facilities is stored securely and that reasonable measures are taken to minimize the risk of theft.
 - x) Any beverage alcohol that spoils as a result of inadequate warehousing facilities is the responsibility of the Retail Store Permittee and cannot be returned to SLGA.
- j) Third-Party Warehouse Facilities
- i) The use of a third-party warehouse facility to store beverage alcohol products must be approved by SLGA. To request approval to use a third-party warehouse facility, contact the Liquor Licensing Services. *For contact information refer to the Appendix.*
 - ii) When requesting approval to use a third-party warehouse facility, a permittee must provide SLGA with a copy of the contract for service between the permittee and the warehouse facility. The contract must specify:
 - iii) Only persons who are 19 years of age or older will have access to the beverage alcohol stored in the warehouse facility;
 - iv) Access to the beverage alcohol in storage is limited to warehouse employees, the permittee who owns the beverage alcohol stored at the warehouse facility, and the employees of the permittee. Beverage alcohol is to be identifiable and separated from other products in the warehouse. This does not require that each permittee's beverage alcohol be separated by physical security barriers;

- v) Beverage alcohol may only be removed from the warehouse facility by the permittee who owns the beverage alcohol or by their employees;
- vi) In all cases, the owner and operator of the third-party warehouse is responsible for ensuring that all beverage alcohol in warehouse facilities is stored securely and that reasonable steps are taken to minimize the risk of theft;
- vii) The third-party warehouse facility will keep distinct records for each permittee's products.
- viii) SLGA is to be granted access to the warehouse facility during normal business hours upon request and without advance notice or prior approval of the permittee to inspect or audit the records pertaining to the beverage alcohol stored at the warehouse facility.
- ix) The aforementioned contract provisions are included in the third-party warehouse facility's operational policies.

3. Minors

- a) Minors may be allowed to enter a Stand-Alone retail store as long as they are accompanied by their parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age.
- b) Minors may be allowed to enter an Integrated or Transitional retail store unaccompanied. Minors shall not be allowed to enter a Transitional or Integrated retail store if it is co-located in a permitted premise that would otherwise prohibit minors from entering (for example, a tavern).
- c) Minors shall not be employed to work in a warehouse facility.
- d) Minors shall not pick up beverage alcohol from a warehouse facility.
- e) The sale of beverage alcohol to minors is prohibited.
- f) A retail store permittee or the employees of a retail store permittee must demand proof of age from a person if it appears that the person is a minor and the person is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol.
- g) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the retail store permittee or the employees of the retail store permittee must deny service of beverage alcohol and ask the person to leave the retail store immediately.

4. Intoxicated Patrons

The sale of beverage alcohol to intoxicated patrons is prohibited.

For more information on over serving and intoxication, see Section "Over Serving and Intoxicated Patrons" in Chapter X.

5. Hours and Days of Operation

- a) Retail Stores may establish their hours of operation any time between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. (3:30 a.m. on January 1).
- b) Integrated or Transitional Retail Stores co-located in a permitted premises may open at 8:00 a.m. for the sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers for off-site consumption, but may not sell beverage alcohol for on-site consumption prior to 9:30 a.m.
- c) Hours of operation may vary according to municipal bylaws.

6. Sampling

- a) In-Store Sampling
 - i) The Retail Store or a supplier of beverage alcohol authorized by the Retail Store may offer samples of beverage alcohol at the Retail Store.
 - ii) All sample products must be purchased under the Retail Store Permit, another Retail Store, or from a craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale. All applicable taxes must be paid on the cost of all beverage alcohol used for sampling.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- iii) Samplings may be conducted by the Retail Store Permittee, an employee of the Retail Store Permittee, a supplier or a representative of a supplier. The Retail Store Permittee or supplier of beverage alcohol, at their discretion, may charge for samples of beverage alcohol. If charges for samples are instituted, prices for samples must comply with SLGA's policies on minimum pricing for beverage alcohol sold for on-site consumption. Product sampling sessions cannot resemble on-table service of beverage alcohol.

For more information on minimum pricing, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

- iv) Retail Store Permittees are responsible to ensure participants are not served samples to the point of intoxication. Retail Store Permittees shall ensure that the maximum sample size requirements provided in subsection (c) of this Section are adhered to.

b) Sample Sizes

The sample sizes of beverage alcohol for on-premises consumption must not exceed the following amounts as set out in *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*:

- Spirits – ½ ounce or 14.25 millilitres;
- Wine – 2 ounces or 57 millilitres; and
- Beer or cooler – 4 ounces or 114 millilitres.

7. Product Knowledge

a) Beverage Alcohol Knowledge Seminars

- i) The Retail Store Permittee may offer product knowledge seminars at the Retail Store for the purpose of providing beverage alcohol tastings or food and beverage alcohol pairings. A Special Occasion Permit (SOP) is not required for in-store seminars. The Retail Store Permittee may charge an admission fee to attend the beverage alcohol knowledge seminars. Beverage alcohol knowledge seminars may be sponsored and conducted by the Retail Store Permittee or a supplier of beverage alcohol.
- ii) The Retail Store Permittee shall ensure that all participants in the beverage alcohol knowledge seminars are of legal drinking age, adequate food service is available, no individual is over-served (Retail Store Permittees are responsible to ensure participants are not served to the point of intoxication) and the maximum sample size requirements provided in subsection (c) are adhered to.
- iii) All products used in a beverage alcohol knowledge seminar must be purchased under the Retail Store Permit from SLGA, another Retail Store, or from a craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale. All applicable taxes must be paid on the cost of all beverage alcohol used for seminars.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- iv) Beverage alcohol knowledge seminars may not be held outside the maximum hours of operation
 - v) No open bottles of beverage alcohol may leave the Retail Store.
- b) In-store Receptions – Special Occasion Permit Required
- i) From time to time, the Retail Store Permittee may apply to SLGA for a non-sale SOP to host a reception at the Retail Store. SLGA will only consider an application for a non-sale SOP for store openings and customer appreciation nights. Retail Store Permittees will be eligible for up to 25 combined sale and non-sale SOPs per year as per the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.
 - ii) Receptions must be by invitation only, at no charge to the guests.
 - iii) All applicable terms and conditions relevant to a SOP will apply to a reception held in a Retail Store. It is the Retail Store Permittee's responsibility to learn and comply with the terms and

Further information regarding SOPs may be found in the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.

- iv) Receptions may not be held outside the maximum hours of operation defined in the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.
 - v) No open bottles of beverage alcohol may leave the Retail Store.
- c) Sample Sizes

The sample sizes of beverage alcohol must not exceed the following amounts as set out in *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*:

- Spirits – ½ ounce or 14.25 millilitres;
- Wine – 2 ounces or 57 millilitres; and
- Beer or cooler – 4 ounces or 114 millilitres.

- d) Restrictions

Any unfinished bottles of beverage alcohol samples must be disposed of at the Retail Store.

8. Sales at Permitted Liquor Trade Shows

- a) Retail Store Permittees with approval from SLGA may sell beverage alcohol in closed containers for off-site consumption at a permitted liquor trade show. A liquor trade show is an event where beverage alcohol is showcased by liquor suppliers to the general public. Liquor suppliers include manufacturers, their representatives, agents, or any other liquor permittees who are authorized to sell or serve alcohol to the public.
- b) Retail Store Permittees must apply in writing to SLGA and receive approval before operating an off-site location at a permitted liquor trade show. To apply, contact the Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch **at least fifteen (15) days before the event** to allow sufficient time to process your request. The applicant must submit a sketch showing the location and dimensions of the temporary off-site location, a description of the material used for the enclosure, a description of the event, and the dates requested.

For more information on trade show events see Section "Trade Show" in Chapter X.

9. Product Offerings and Pricing

- a) Product Source

All beverage alcohol products offered for sale in a Retail Store must be sourced through SLGA, a SLGA approved Specialty Liquor Warehouse (e.g. Brewer's Distributors Ltd.), a Retail Store, or a craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale. It is illegal for a Retail Store to offer for sale beverage alcohol that is not purchased from an approved source.

For more information on permitted sources of beverage alcohol, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Purchases for Establishment" in Chapter X.

- b) Product Labelling
 - i) All products that are not on the core list offered for sale in a Retail Store must comply with the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada) and all applicable Provincial and Federal legislation, regulations and bylaws pertaining to label standards, bottle sizes and case markings.
 - ii) The Retail Store Permittee will be responsible to ensure that product that is not on the general list purchased and sold by the Retail Store meets standards established by Federal and Provincial law, including labelling standards.
- c) Product Quality

- i) The Retail Store must comply with any quality assurance policies implemented by SLGA.

See the Beverage Alcohol Quality Assurance Policy at:

<https://www.slga.com/liquor/partners/for-liquor-suppliers>

- ii) Any product liability issues arising from the purchase or sale of products that are not on the core list by the Retail Store will be the sole responsibility of the Retail Store Permittee. SLGA will be responsible for Listed Products provided those products have not been altered in any manner, including content or packaging standards, or damaged as a result of the Retail Store Permittee's action or negligence.
- iii) The Retail Store must accept returns of beverage alcohol products sold by the Retail Store that are subject to recalls issued by SLGA.

d) Product Packaging

With the exception of products sold in growlers, all beverage alcohol must be sold in its original packaging. This does not prohibit a Retail Store from opening a package of individually packaged units and selling each unit individually.

For more information on growler fills see Section "Dispensing, Selling and Serving Beverage Alcohol for On-Site Consumption" in Chapter X.

e) Growlers

- i) Subject to limitations outlined below, retail stores may sell craft beer, craft mead, craft cider, and craft refreshment beverages with a maximum strength of 14.5% alcohol by volume for off-site consumption, in containers provided by the customer.
- Acceptable containers provided by the customer are reusable howlers and growlers previously purchased from a brewery, or a third-party container, the purpose of which is to be filled with beverage alcohol.
 - The permittee must ensure the reusable container that has been packaged and sold to the customer is sealed so that if opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer (e.g. a cork flush with the top of the opening, or a shrink-wrapped plastic seal surrounding a screw-cap or clamp-down covering the lid).
 - Wine and spirits may not be packaged and sold in containers provided by customers.
- ii) Retail store permittees that offer howler and growler fills are subject to the following labelling requirements:

- The labelling must be identifiable on the container either by the addition of a sticker or tag;
 - The labelling must clearly indicate the type of beverage alcohol and the alcohol by volume of the packaged beverage alcohol;
 - The size of the applicable container must be clearly identifiable on the labelling; and
 - The required labelling information must be legible and permanent.
- iii) Retail store permittees providing howler or growler fills with four or fewer howler/growler filling taps must ensure that Saskatchewan made craft beer, craft mead, craft cider, or craft refreshment beverages is one of the available options. Retail Store permittees providing howler or growler fills with more than four howler/growler filling taps must ensure that at least two of the options are craft beer, craft mead, or craft cider, or craft refreshment beverages made in Saskatchewan.
- iv) Customers are prohibited from filling their own growlers or having access to taps at growler filling stations.
- v) SLGA maintains a list of approved craft breweries whose products can be sold in growlers. Only products from producers on this list can be sold in growlers.
- vi) Growlers, once filled with craft beer by a Retail Store, must be sealed so that if opened it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.
- f) Product Pricing
- All Retail Store Permittees may set their own retail and wholesale prices. All Retail Store retail prices must comply with SLGA's Social Reference Price (SRP) policy.
- g) Social Reference Prices (SRP)
- Retail sales, including sales made to special occasion permittees, must be priced in compliance with the Social Reference Prices (SRP) established by SLGA. Wholesale prices for sales to commercial permittees or Retail Stores may be lower than the Social Reference Price. Beverage alcohol sold to suppliers for the purpose of conducting samplings in the Retail Store may be sold for lower than the Social Reference Price
- For more information on Social Reference Prices for alcohol based on product type, container size and alcohol content, see the Appendix of this Manual.*
- h) Display of Prices

Retail Stores must display retail prices. The retail price may be as either before or after taxes and deposits.

- i) Non-Beverage Alcohol Products
 - i) While Stand-Alone Retail Stores may sell non-beverage alcohol products, the primary focus of the Stand-Alone Retail Store is to be the sale of beverage alcohol, and the store cannot resemble a grocery or convenience store.
 - ii) Non-beverage alcohol products will occupy no more than 25% of the total retail space of Stand-Alone Retail Stores.
 - iii) Integrated and Transitional Retail Stores may offer for sale non-beverage alcohol items and services associated with the parent business.
 - iv) Retail Stores cannot sell items that, in SLGA's opinion, may encourage the over-consumption of beverage alcohol or the consumption of beverage alcohol by minors.
 - v) SLGA may adopt further guidelines that restrict the volume and/or types of non-beverage alcohol products that a Retail Store may carry.
- j) All sales made by Retail Stores must occur within the Province of Saskatchewan.

10. Responsible Use Initiatives

The Retail Store Permittee shall implement at the Retail Store any responsible use initiatives or campaigns developed by SLGA from time to time regarding beverage alcohol consumption in addition to any initiatives the Retail Store Permittee may pursue independent of SLGA.

11. Delivery

- a) A Retail Store Permittee is allowed to deliver products without a home delivery special use permit.
- b) A Retail Store Permittee may deliver products directly to retail and commercial permittees and special occasion permittees.

Deliveries to special occasion permittees must be made to the site where the permitted event is to occur.

- c) A Retail Store permittee may take an order from a customer and deliver the order to the customer at a private place or a curbside location adjacent to the retail store premises.

- d) The permittee must ensure that:
- i) All delivery persons are to have a valid Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) certification.
 - ii) Beverage alcohol can only be delivered by persons 19 years of age and older.
 - iii) Passengers are not to be transported when beverage alcohol for delivery is in the vehicle.
 - iv) Beverage alcohol is to be delivered:
 - To a person who is not a minor and does not appear to be intoxicated;
 - Upon delivering beverage alcohol to a customer, the customer must provide legal identification to verify the customer is not a minor; and
 - To a private place within the province of Saskatchewan where it is lawful to store and consume the beverage alcohol, excluding hospitals, institutions or facilities where the nature of the facility is to treat alcohol/substance abuse addictions.
 - v) Beverage alcohol may be ordered from the permitted establishment, permittee's online platform or third party applications. Order must be processed and prepared in the permitted establishment.
 - vi) If a retail store permittee contracts with an individual or business to deliver beverage alcohol on its behalf, it is to obtain proof that the individual or company has a valid Special Use - Home Delivery permit.
 - vii) Orders must be filled and delivered during the hours and days that beverage alcohol may be lawfully sold.

12. Records

- a) Retail Store Permittees must keep records that distinguish between beverage alcohol sold to:
- i) Retail customers;
 - ii) Special occasion permittees; and
 - iii) Retail store and commercial permittees.
- b) For beverage alcohol sold to special occasion, retail store, and commercial permittees, the records must include the permit number.

- c) Integrated and Transitional Retail Stores must keep records that distinguish between beverage alcohol sold in closed containers and beverage alcohol sold for on-site consumption.
- d) Stand-Alone Retail Stores that are operated adjacent to another liquor-permitted business must keep records that distinguish between beverage alcohol sold in the retail store and beverage alcohol sold in the adjacent business.
- e) The Retail Store Permittee shall furnish to SLGA in the form from time to time prescribed by SLGA, and together with such detail and breakdown and copies of supporting records as SLGA may from time to time require respecting the sale of beverage alcohol, the inventory of beverage alcohol then held by the Retail Store Permittee and any other information which SLGA may from time to time deem necessary.
- f) The Retail Store Permittee shall prepare and keep for a period of not less than two (2) years (or longer as may be required by Canada Revenue Agency or Saskatchewan Finance), all original records which would normally be examined by an independent professional accountant in performing an audit of the financial statements for the Retail Store Permittee, including:
 - i) perpetual inventory records;
 - ii) purchase records and receipts from sales, including cash register tapes or, if applicable, serially numbered sales invoices or registered receipts;
 - iii) records of returned beverage alcohol;
 - iv) records showing the disposition of beverage alcohol removed for any reason except sales from the Retail Store inventory, such as off premises tasting; and
 - v) returns showing payments to the relevant authorities of all amounts collected, paid and remitted.

13. Additional Statutory and Operational Requirements

A Retail Store Permittee must operate the Retail Store in accordance with all applicable municipal, provincial and federal laws and regulations. The following information about additional legal obligations is provided for informational purposes only and does not in any way diminish the Retail Store Permittee's responsibility to ensure compliance with all relevant federal, provincial and municipal legal obligations. Additional legal obligations may include, but are not limited to:

- i) The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010;
- ii) The Litter Control Regulations, 1973;

- iii) The Liquor Consumption Tax Act;
- iv) Food and Drugs Act; and
- v) Municipal Bylaws.

14. Retail Store Permit Allocation

a) Availability and Eligibility

- i) *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* restricts the number of retail store permits allowed in a municipality based on its population and requires a municipality to have a minimum population of 500 to be eligible for a retail store permit.
- ii) In municipalities with more than one retail store permit, no retail store permittee will be allowed to control all available retail store permits in the municipality.
- iii) The following table outlines the number of retail store permits available in municipalities:

Retail Store Permits Availability	
<i>Population of Municipality</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Retail Store Permits</i>
0 - 499	0
500 - 1,000	1
1,001 - 2,500	2
2,501 - 5,000	3
5,001 - 10,000	4
10,001 - 15,000	5
15,001 - 20,000	6
20,001 and above – every additional 7,500	+1

- iv) SLGA will determine the number of retail store permits for which a municipality is eligible based on its population using current Statistics Canada census information.
- v) The population of an urban municipality includes the population residing on an urban reserve that is within that urban municipality. (*The population of a rural or northern municipality does not include the population residing on reserve that is wholly or partially within that rural or northern municipality.*)
- vi) If the number of retail stores operating in a municipality meets or exceeds the number of retail store permits available based on its population, SLGA will only issue a permit when the interest in an existing retail store permit is sold to a new applicant who meets all the requirements for a retail store permit.

- vii) If a permittee gives up their claim to a permit (i.e., advises SLGA in writing or closes for more than 180 days) SLGA will not reissue the permit if one is not available to the municipality based on its population.

For more information on additional requirements specific to change of ownership and the availability of retail store permits where premises are damaged or destroyed, see Sections "Application, Permit, and Renewal Fees" and "Relocation of Establishment" in Chapter II.

- viii) A municipality with a population under 500 that does not have a retail store is exempt from the minimum population requirement, if it had a former franchise or off-sale that closed between July 1, 2014 and October 8, 2016. In these cases, a municipality may be eligible for one retail store permit at SLGA's sole discretion to re-establish its service levels that existed during that time.
- ix) In the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District (NSAD), a retail store permit may only be issued if it is located at least 40 kilometers by road from the nearest retail store. Incorporated municipalities within the NSAD are not part of the district.

b) Expression of Interest

- i) SLGA may initiate an open bid process seeking applicants for retail store permit opportunities if:
- An expression of interest is submitted to the SLGA or at SLGA's discretion;
 - A retail store permit is available; and
 - The municipality or Indian Band has not passed a bylaw prohibiting the operation of a retail store.
- ii) An expression of interest is to be submitted to SLGA's Liquor Licensing Services identifying the municipality where the proposed retail store will be located.

See the Appendix for a list of SLGA contact information.

c) Open Bid Process

- i) Opportunities to apply for available retail store permits will be allocated through an open bid process and will go to the highest bidder.
- ii) A notification of upcoming auctions will be:
- Posted on SLGA's website (www.slga.com); and

- Advertised once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper circulated in the municipality where the retail store will be located.
- iii) Open bids are conducted by a third party through an online real time auction and bids are accepted for 10 calendar days.
- iv) Bidders are required to pay a refundable deposit of \$5,000 to participate, with the deposit from the successful bidder applied towards the first down payment of the permit. If the successful bidder subsequently chooses not to proceed with the RSP application, the deposit will be forfeited.
- v) Within 5 business days of the closing date of the auction, SLGA will conclude the open bid process by confirming and awarding the winning bid.
- vi) The successful bidder must be the applicant for the retail store permit.
- vii) SLGA will only issue the retail store permit if, within 18 months following the conclusion of the open bid process, the successful bidder has:
- Applied and qualified for a retail store permit, which includes paying all the applicable permit fees (*For more information on permit fees, see Chapter II*).
 - Made all partial bid payments within the following payment schedule:

<i>From the conclusion of open bid process</i>	<i>% of total bid amount</i>
Within 30 days	25%
Within 12 months	Additional 50% (total, 75%)
Within 18 months	Final 25% (total, 100%)

- Established a permitted retail store in compliance with SLGA's facility standards for retail stores, as outlined in subsection 2 of this Chapter (i.e., Stand-Alone or Integrated Retail Store).
- viii) A successful bidder will lose its claim to the opportunity for a retail store permit if it fails to:
- Make a bid payment on time; or
 - Meet all requirements to be issued a permit within 18 months of SLGA confirming it as the winning bid, which includes not:

- Completing an application and providing all the necessary information to assess an application for a retail store permit.
 - Qualifying for a retail store permit; or
 - Establishing an operational retail store in compliance with the facility standards.
 - ix) Any bid amount already paid by the successful bidder may be refunded, at the SLGA's discretion, if they do not qualify for a retail store permit because there is credible and reliable evidence to confirm the applicant is not of good character or the bylaws of the municipality prohibit the operation of retail stores.
 - x) Any partial bid amounts paid will not be refunded if:
 - The successful bidder does not complete the application process for a permit;
 - The total bid amount is not paid; or
 - A retail store is not operational within 18 months.
 - xi) If the applicant does not qualify to be granted a retail store permit, they may request a review of the decision to the Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission within 15 days after receiving notice of SLGA's decision.
 - xii) A review does not apply to situations where the successful bidder loses their claim to the retail store permit because they fail to:
 - Pay the permit application fees;
 - Pay the full bid amount; or
 - Establish a permitted retail store within 18 months from the date of the open bid process ending.
- For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.*
- xiii) If the successful bidder is no longer eligible for the opportunity, SLGA may offer the opportunity to apply for the retail store permit:
 - To the second highest bidder, if it has been less than six months since the open bid process concluded. The second highest bidder must meet all the requirements set out above in order to be issued a permit. There will not be a roll-down to the third or

other bidders if the second highest bidder declines the opportunity or fails to meet the requirements for a permit.

- Through another open bid process, if more than six months have elapsed from the conclusion of the open bid process. The successful bidder who lost their claim to apply for the retail store permit is not eligible to bid on this subsequent auction.

xiv) Before a successful bidder is allowed to sell its interest in a retail store permit, it must be issued a retail store permit and open and operate a permitted retail store.

For more information on change of ownership for an existing retail store, see Section "Change of Ownership (Sale or Lease)" in Chapter II.

15. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Primary Business

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 47, 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 19.

Establishments that Qualify for a Retail Store Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections X.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section X

Facility Standards

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(b), 44(c), 70.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4.

Food Service

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 92.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 68.

Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(d).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46.

Capacity and Floor Area

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 5.

Hours and Days of Operation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 71, 129(1)(e).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 49, 50.

Sampling

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 131.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 67.

Open bidding process

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 10.1.

CHAPTER IX - PERMIT ENDORSEMENTS

1. Introduction

An endorsement is an addition or addendum to a permit. When combined with a permit, an endorsement allows a permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances. For example, a restaurant permit with a room service endorsement authorizes beverage alcohol service to registered guests in the guest rooms of a hotel or motel.

2. Endorsements Available for Different Permit Classes

- a) The following table summarizes the availability of each type of endorsement for each permit class:

TYPE OF ENDORSEMENT	PERMIT CLASS		
	RESTAURANT PERMIT	TAVERN PERMIT	SPECIAL USE PERMIT
Banquet Room	yes	no	no
Catering	yes	yes	yes
Lounge	yes	no	no
Tavern	yes	no	no
Off-Sale	N/A see chapter 2 for restaurant off sale	no	yes - northern camps only
Patio	yes	yes	yes, except for cooking class premises, home delivery, public conveyances, food catering.
Room Service	yes	yes	no
Trade Show	no	no	yes, only theatres, concert premises, convention centres, post-secondary and exhibition/fairs
On-Course	no	no	yes – golf courses only
Off-Season	no	no	yes, only seasonal sports facilities
Self-Service Mini Bar	yes	yes	no

Note: The U-Brew/U-Vin Operation permit class is not eligible for any endorsements.

- b) This chapter describes the available endorsements and highlights the eligibility requirements and rules for each type of endorsement.

- c) The rules for each type of endorsement are found in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997, The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* and this policy manual.
- d) Where a permittee violates an endorsement's rules, SLGA may impose sanctions against the permittee.

For more information about possible disciplinary action taken by SLGA, see Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.

- e) In addition, many restrictions and rules which are in effect in the main establishment (restaurant, tavern, special use establishment) equally apply to the area or service associated with the endorsement.
 - i) For example, a patio endorsement may be granted to a restaurant, tavern, or special use permittee. Minors may be present as non-drinking patrons in a restaurant establishment and similarly, in its adjoining patio. In contrast, minors are prohibited in a patio adjacent to a lounge because the lounge is minors-prohibited. Minors are prohibited from being present in a tavern establishment and similarly, in its adjoining patio.
 - ii) For more information about the restrictions and rules for the main establishment and as a consequence, for the area or service associated with the endorsement, see the following:
 - For a restaurant permit with an endorsement, see Chapter III – Restaurant Permit;
 - For a tavern permit with an endorsement, see Chapter IV – Tavern Permit;
 - For a special use permit with an endorsement, see Chapter V – Special Use Permit; and
 - For all endorsements, also see Chapter X – Operation of Establishment; Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; and Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.
- f) An applicant may apply for an endorsement when obtaining a permit or subsequent to the granting of a permit. For some endorsements, the applicant must pay a fee before the granting of an endorsement and subsequently, at the time of its renewal.
- g) This Chapter does not deal with “minors endorsements”. A minors endorsement allows minors limited access to an establishment as non-drinking patrons or employees.

For more information about the eligibility requirements and restrictions respecting minors endorsements, see Section “Minors” in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit.

3. Fees for Endorsement Application and Renewal

The fees for endorsement applications and renewals can be found at the following link:

<https://www.slga.com/permits-and-licences/permit-fees>

4. Additional Options for Operation

- a) SLGA may authorize an additional option for operation which allows a permittee to sell beverage alcohol under specific circumstances for a specific time frame. An additional option for operation is listed on the permit.
- b) The following table summarizes the various additional options for operation for each permit class.

ADDITIONAL OPTIONS FOR OPERATION	PERMIT CLASS		
	RESTAURANT PERMIT	TAVERN PERMIT	SPECIAL USE PERMIT
Daily and Sunday Family Dining	no	yes, see Chapter IV - Tavern Permit	no
Early Hours	no	yes, see Chapter IV - Tavern Permit	no
After Hours Non-Alcoholic Event	no	yes, see Chapter IV - Tavern Permit	no
All-Ages Non- Alcoholic Event	no	yes, see Chapter IV - Tavern Permit	no
Karaoke Rooms	yes	yes, see Chapter IV - Tavern Permit	no
Sunday Brunch	Yes (in lounge)	no	no

5. Temporary Extension

- a) Description and Eligibility

A temporary extension authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol during a specific event. Adequate security is required to ensure proper supervisory control. A temporary extension may be granted to restaurant permittees, tavern permittees, and special use permittees. A temporary extension is issued via a letter from SLGA and must be attached to the permit for the duration that the temporary endorsement is in effect.

The permittee may request a temporary extension, which will be considered by SLGA on a case-by-case basis.

b) The following requirements apply:

- i) The permittee requires municipal approval for an extension on municipal property. The extension is valid only if the municipality's approval remains in effect.
- ii) The maximum capacity for an extension is set in accordance with the *National Fire Code of Canada*. The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card is to be prominently and publicly displayed.
- iii) The extension is attached or is adjacent to the establishment.
- iv) An extension is to be defined and segregated by a portable enclosure that visibly distinguishes the extension from the surrounding area. The enclosure around an extension must be at least 0.6 meters (2 feet) in height. In cases where SLGA deems the potential impact on the surrounding area or the risks to be high, additional height up to 1.524 meters (5 feet) total may be required.
- v) Adequate security and staffing are required to ensure proper supervisory control.
- vi) Portable washrooms may be required to meet building and health codes.
- vii) The general food service requirement applies in an extension.
- viii) The extension is to be controlled and operated by the permittee or an SLGA approved third party with a written agreement.

c) Application Process

To apply for an extension, contact Liquor Licensing Services. *For a list of contact persons, telephone numbers, and addresses, refer to the Appendix.* Please allow at least fifteen (15) business days for Liquor Licensing Services to process this request.

For an extension to be considered by SLGA, an applicant is required to submit:

- A copy of the municipal approval authorizing the proposed area for the service of beverage alcohol (if located on municipal property);
- A floor plan showing location and dimensions of the proposed extension and main establishment, reasonably to scale;

- A description of material used for the enclosure surrounding the extension; and
- A plan to ensure adequate security and control of the area.

d) Food Service

The general food service requirement applies in a temporary extension area (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages).

e) Operation of a Temporary Extension Area

- i) Minors may be allowed in a temporary extension area adjoining a restaurant unless otherwise restricted by SLGA.
- ii) Minors are allowed in a temporary extension adjoining a restaurant or special use establishment, but they are prohibited from being on an area adjoining a lounge or a tavern establishment. However, different rules may apply if the permittee alters the style of operation in the establishment (e.g. Daily Family Dining in taverns; restaurants with tavern endorsement).

For more information about the requirements and restrictions for minors, see Section “Minors” in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit.

- iii) Unless restricted on the temporary extension endorsement the area may operate within the maximum regulated hours on any day that the main establishment is open to the public.
- iv) The temporary extension area is to be controlled and operated by the permittee of the main establishment that adjoins the temporary extension area.

6. Banquet Room Endorsement – Restaurant Establishment

a) Description, Eligibility, and Facility Standards

- i) A banquet room endorsement authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol by a restaurant permittee in a banquet room located in the same facility as the restaurant establishment.
- ii) The banquet room endorsement may be granted only to a restaurant permittee.

- iii) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the banquet room complies with the facility standards set out in the building codes, health and fire regulations, and other federal, provincial, and municipal legislation and regulations.

b) Capacity

Capacity for a banquet room is based on the maximum number of persons allowed to be present at any one time according to the National Fire Code of Canada.

For more information on capacity and floor area for restaurants, see Section "Capacity and Floor Area" in Chapter III.

c) Food Service

- i) The general food service requirement (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages) applies to banquet rooms at all times, except when the banquet room is in use for dining overflow, in which case the restaurant food service requirement applies.
- ii) The food-beverage alcohol sales ratio does not apply at any time in the banquet room.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

d) Operation of a Banquet Room

- i) Unless restricted on the endorsement, a restaurant permittee may operate a banquet room on any day that the restaurant area is open to the public. The restaurant area may operate different hours of the day than the banquet room, but the restaurant must remain the primary focus of the operation in order to remain eligible for a restaurant permit. Liquor service is restricted to hours that alcohol may legally be sold and served.

For more information about regulated hours for restaurants, see Section "Hours and Days of Operation" in Chapter III.

- ii) Liquor service to banquet rooms may take place after the restaurant is closed on the condition that the banquet room remains accessible to regulatory authorities including SLGA and local police.
- iii) A banquet room may be rented to an outside event host with all sale and service of beverage alcohol during the event taking place under the restaurant permit.

- iv) A banquet room may be rented to a special occasion permittee. The sale and service of beverage alcohol during the event may occur as follows:
- The Special Occasion Permit covers all of the beverage alcohol at the event and the special occasion permittee is responsible for the sale and service of beverage alcohol during the event; or
 - The Special Occasion Permit covers only the beverage alcohol that is being served either (1) under a non-sale permit; or (2) under a sale permit where there is no direct charge for the beverage alcohol being provided (e.g. wine provided on table at a wedding). The Special Occasion Permit may be in effect during the same time that the restaurant is operating a cash bar.
 - The restaurant permittee and the special occasion permittee are both responsible for the service of the beverage alcohol under the Special Occasion Permit.
- v) Under a minors endorsement, minors may be present as non-drinking patrons. However, they are prohibited from being in a banquet room if an event under a Special Occasion Permit is minors-prohibited.

For more information about minors in restaurants, see Section "Minors" in Chapter III.

e) Application Process

- i) To apply for a banquet room endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- ii) Where a restaurant establishment requires renovation for a banquet room, an applicant must follow the procedure for making changes to the layout of a restaurant establishment.

For more information on making changes to the layout of an establishment, see Section "Changes to Layout of an Existing Establishment" in Chapter II.

7. Catering Endorsement – Tavern, Restaurant, Special Use Permittee

a) Description, Eligibility, and Facility Standards

- i) A general catering endorsement authorizes beverage alcohol service by a tavern, restaurant, or special use permittee at events held under a Special Occasion Permit held in locations away from the establishment (e.g. community hall).
- ii) A catering endorsement may be granted only to restaurant, tavern, and special use permittees.

- iii) Generally speaking, SLGA will automatically grant this endorsement to restaurants and taverns at the time the permit is issued unless otherwise requested, but reserves the right to refuse or revoke such authorization in cases of non-compliance. Special Use permits must apply for this endorsement.
- iv) A permittee providing beverage alcohol under a catering endorsement (caterer) must ensure that:
 - The individual or organization hosting the special occasion event has a Special Occasion (Sale) Permit;
 - A copy of the caterer's permit is posted in the premises where the special occasion event is held.

b) Operation at Catered Event

The caterer is responsible at the event for proper beverage alcohol service and other duties, including:

- Exercising crowd control;
- Monitoring beverage alcohol consumption to avoid over service;
- Checking identification for minors, and refusing beverage alcohol service to minors;
- Obtaining liability insurance;
- Providing adequate staff.

c) Food Service

A permittee providing liquor service under a catering endorsement is not required to provide food service at the special occasion event unless requested by the special occasion permittee. However, the general food service requirement applies to all events held under a Special Occasion Permit.

- Light meal and non-alcoholic beverages must be available to patrons during the special event.
- Light meal means a serving of one item, typically a smaller serving commonly referred to as an appetizer. Snacks such as chips, peanuts, or other items typically found in vending machines are not sufficient to meet the general food service requirements.

d) Application Process

To apply for a catering endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

8. Lounge Endorsement – Restaurant Establishment

- a) Description, Eligibility, and Facility Standards
 - i) A lounge endorsement authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol by a restaurant permittee in a lounge connected to the restaurant establishment.
 - ii) The lounge endorsement may be granted only to a restaurant permittee.
 - iii) The lounge area must be divided by a railing or similar physical barrier to ensure there is a clear and distinct delineation between the lounge area and restaurant area. Typically, the barrier is expected to be at least four (4) feet high.
 - iv) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial, and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing an endorsement.
- b) Capacity and Floor Area
 - i) The capacity for permitted restaurants and lounges is determined by the *National Fire Code of Canada* (Maximum Occupant Load Certificate). The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate capacity is to be issued by the local municipal government.
 - ii) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment is compliant with the *National Fire Code of Canada* requirements, and that the total number of all individuals on the permitted premises, including staff, does not exceed the maximum rated capacity at any time. SLGA reserves the right to refuse or revoke a permit or endorsement or to impose sanctions where an establishment is not compliant with fire and building code requirements.

For more information about compliance with fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

- iii) SLGA will assign a maximum capacity in cases where it is necessary to restrict an establishment below its rated fire or building capacity in order to be compliant with requirements under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and related policies.

- iv) The maximum floor area for a restaurant lounge may not exceed 100% of the restaurant permitted premises floor area.
- v) The capacity of an establishment usually decreases if the floor area is used for entertainment or other activities.

For more information on capacity and floor area for restaurants, see Section "Capacity and Floor Area" in Chapter III.

For more information about fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

c) Food Service

- i) The general food service requirement applies in a lounge (light meal and non-alcoholic beverages). However, if Sunday Brunch is offered in a lounge, the restaurant meal service requirements apply during that time.
- ii) The food-beverage alcohol sales ratio does not apply at any time in the lounge.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

d) Operation of a Lounge

- i) A lounge is minors-prohibited; however, a Sunday Brunch endorsement from SLGA allows limited access by minors as non-drinking patrons.

For more information about minors in restaurants, see Section "Minors" in Chapter III.

- ii) A lounge may operate only on the days that the restaurant is also open to the public. The lounge may continue to operate after the restaurant closes, within the maximum hours of operation.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

For more information on capacity and floor area for restaurants, see Section "Capacity and Floor Area" in Chapter III.

e) Karaoke Rooms – Lounge Connected to Restaurant or Tavern

A restaurant with a lounge endorsement may be authorized to include private karaoke rooms where each room is equipped with its own sound system and can be rented for private parties.

Karaoke rooms are considered part of the lounge for the purpose of calculating the total size and/or capacity. For more information about Karaoke Rooms – Lounge Connected to Restaurant, see Chapter III, Section 7(b) of this Manual.

f) Application Process

- i) To apply for a lounge endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- ii) Where a restaurant establishment requires renovation for a lounge, an applicant must follow the procedure for making changes to the layout of a restaurant establishment.

For more information on making changes to the layout of an establishment, see Section "Changes to Layout of an Existing Establishment" in Chapter II.

9. Mini Bar Services – Restaurant or Tavern Establishment

a) Eligibility

- i) SLGA may authorize any restaurant or tavern permittee to provide mini bar services to guest rooms of hotels or motels.
- ii) Generally speaking, SLGA will grant this authorization to restaurants and taverns automatically at the time the permit is issued unless otherwise requested, but reserves the right to refuse or revoke such authorization in cases of non-compliance.
- iii) A permittee may not provide mini bar services to a hotel or motel unless it has entered into a written agreement with that hotel or motel owner/operator to do so. This document does not have to be provided to SLGA at the time of application, but must be available for inspection on demand.

b) Operation of Mini Bar Services

- i) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that beverage alcohol provided through a mini bar service is accessible only by registered guests of the hotel or motel who are not minors. Typically, this would mean that the mini bar compartment would be kept locked or else stocked only if the registered guest is not a minor.
- ii) The self-service mini bar compartment must contain non-alcoholic beverages and snack food that does not require any preparation (such as peanuts, beef jerky, chips, etc.).

- iii) Social Reference Pricing applies to all beverage alcohol sales in closed containers under a mini bar endorsement.

For more information about Social Reference Pricing, see the Appendix of this Manual.

10. Off-Sale Endorsement for Northern Camp

a) Description and Eligibility

A northern camp off-sale endorsement authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers for consumption in the guest rooms of a camp in northern Saskatchewan that has been issued a special use permit.

b) Operation of Off-Sale Area

- i) An off-sale endorsement at a northern camp authorizes the sale of beer, coolers, spirits, and wine in closed containers for consumption in the guest rooms of a northern camp with a special use permit.
- ii) A special use permittee with an off-sale endorsement for a northern camp may sell off-sale product to individuals who are not minors and who are guests of the camp.
- iii) The price for beer, wine, spirits and coolers, including any container deposit and applicable taxes cannot be less than the Social Reference Price for that type of alcohol.

For more information about Social Reference Pricing, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- iv) The hours and days of operation for the off-sale area correspond to those available for beverage alcohol service in the northern camp establishment. In addition, the off-sale area may operate during the tolerance period.

For more information on hours and days of operation for special use establishments, see Section "Hours and Days of Operation" in Chapter V.

c) Application Process

- i) To apply for an off-sale endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- ii) Where a northern camp establishment requires renovation for an off-sale area, an applicant must follow the procedure for making changes to the layout of the special use establishment.

For more information on making changes to the layout of an establishment, see Section "Changes to Layout of an Existing Establishment" in Chapter II.

11. Off-Season Endorsement

a) Operation of Off-Season Restaurant

A seasonal special use sports facility may request an off-season endorsement to continue to operate the facility for the sale and service of beverage alcohol during the sports' off-season under the following conditions:

- Beverage alcohol service is provided only as part of a meal. The establishment offers a reasonable amount of meal choices. The menu must be provided to SLGA at the time of application; and
- The establishment holds a licence issued by a public health authority authorizing it to operate as a public eating establishment. The licence must be available for inspection on demand but does not have to be provided to SLGA as part of the application.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

b) Application Process

To apply for an off-season endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

12. Patio Endorsements – Restaurant, Tavern, and Special Use Establishments

a) Description and Eligibility

- i) Restaurants, taverns, and special use permits may be eligible for a patio endorsement.
- ii) A patio endorsement authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol on a patio.
- iii) A patio is an enclosed outdoor area suitably connected to the main establishment.
- iv) A permittee must obtain municipal approval for a patio before a patio endorsement may be issued if the patio is on property that is owned by the municipality but will be controlled by the permittee. Each municipality specifies the types of establishments that are eligible to operate a patio. A permittee should obtain information about the eligibility requirements by contacting the municipality where the proposed patio is to be situated.

The patio endorsement is valid only as long as the municipality's approval for a patio remains in effect.

- v) A patio endorsement may be granted to a restaurant, tavern, or special use permit holder;
- b) Facility Standards
- i) The permittee is responsible to ensure that the establishment complies with the facility standards set out in building codes, health and fire regulations, and other relevant federal, provincial, and municipal legislation and regulations. SLGA Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch may request additional information or proof of compliance from an applicant or permittee prior to issuing an endorsement.
 - ii) A permanent patio shall be defined and segregated by a permanent enclosure that visibly distinguishes the patio from the surrounding area.
 - iii) A seasonal patio shall be defined and segregated by either a permanent or portable enclosure (e.g. rope, railing, etc.) that visibly distinguishes the patio from the surrounding area.
 - iv) Generally speaking, the enclosure around a patio must be at least 0.6 metres (2 feet) in height. However, in cases where SLGA deems the potential impact on the surrounding area or the risk of injury to patrons to be high, additional height up to 1.524 metres (5 feet) total may be required. In cases where the impact and/or risks have been demonstrated to be high, SLGA may require that an existing patio increase the height of the enclosure to 1.524 metres (5 feet).
 - v) The permittee must be able to control access to the space (either by doors/gates or by continuous staff monitoring).
 - vi) The permittee must be able to monitor consumption of alcohol in the space, and to prevent minors and intoxicated individuals from accessing and consuming alcohol.
 - vii) The permittee must be able to serve the space, either:
 - By direct access to a space immediately adjacent to the permitted establishment;
 - By access via a short walkway legally possessed and/or controlled by the permittee; or
 - By access via a short walkway owned and controlled by another individual or business, or by the municipality, with the written consent of the owner of the walkway.

- viii) The patio may extend in front of entrance/exit to restaurant, as long as it is compliant with Fire requirements.
- ix) Floor covering for the area is to be of a suitable material that meets building code and health requirements, as well as any other applicable legislation.

For more information about what types of floor coverings may be considered suitable, contact your local municipal authority and/or your local health inspector.

c) Capacity and Floor Area

- i) The capacity for an establishment, including any patio area, is determined by the *National Fire Code of Canada* (Maximum Occupant Load Certificate). The Maximum Occupant Load Certificate capacity is to be issued by the local municipal government.
- ii) The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the establishment is compliant with the *National Fire Code of Canada* requirements, and that the total number of all individuals on the permitted premises, including staff, does not exceed the maximum rated capacity at any time. SLGA reserves the right to refuse or revoke a permit or endorsement or to impose sanctions where an establishment is not compliant with fire and building codes.

For more information about compliance with fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

For more information about fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

- iii) SLGA will assign a maximum capacity in cases where it is necessary to restrict an establishment below its rated fire or building capacity in order to be compliant with requirements under The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997, The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016, and related policies.
- iv) The permittee shall prominently and publicly display the Maximum Occupant Load Certificate or the SLGA Capacity Rating Card.
- v) A patio may have a separate capacity rating from the capacity of the main area of the establishment. However, the capacity of the main area does not increase with the addition of

a patio. The permittee is to ensure that the rated capacity of any area of the establishment that has a designated capacity is not exceeded.

- vi) SLGA has no restriction on the maximum floor area of a patio. However, such a restriction may be imposed by the municipality.

For more information about fire and building code requirements, contact your local fire or building inspector.

d) Food Service

- i) The municipal approval for a patio may impose additional food service requirements on a patio. To ensure compliance with the food service standards of SLGA and the municipality, SLGA requires that the permittee comply with the more stringent food service requirements.
- ii) The general food service requirement applies to a patio (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages). However, additional requirements apply if the style of operation is altered through a Daily or Sunday Family Dining endorsement in a tavern establishment with a patio. In cases where the patio area is a minors-prohibited area subject to a family dining endorsement, a reasonable amount of meal choices must be available for the duration that the endorsement is in effect. Minors may access the area only for the purpose of eating a meal, but other patrons are not required to purchase a meal in order to consume beverage alcohol.
- iii) In the case of a restaurant establishment, the food-beverage alcohol sales ratio does not apply at any time to the patio area.

For more information about the food service requirement, see Section “Food Service” in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit.

e) Operation of a Patio Area

- i) Minors are allowed on a patio area adjoining a restaurant or special use establishment, but they are prohibited from being on an area adjoining a lounge or a tavern establishment if the only access is through the lounge. However, different rules may apply if the permittee alters the style of operation in the establishment (e.g. Daily Family Dining in taverns; restaurants with tavern endorsement).

For more information about the requirements and restrictions for minors, see Section “Minors” in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit.

- ii) Unless restricted on the endorsement or on the municipal approval, a patio area may operate within the maximum regulated hours on any day that the main establishment is open to the public.

For more information about this issue, see Section “Hours and Days of Operation” in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit.

- iii) Entertainment is allowed on a patio; however, SLGA requires that a permittee contact the municipality to obtain any information, restrictions, or bylaws that may apply.

f) Application Process

- i) To apply for a patio endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services. *For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.* The following information will generally be required:

- A floor plan showing the location and dimensions of the patio area in relation to the main establishment;

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- A description of the material used for the enclosure to surround the patio; and
- A copy of the municipal approval to operate in the area, if an approval is required.

- ii) Where an establishment requires renovation for a patio, an applicant is to follow the procedure for making changes to the layout of an establishment.

For more information on making changes to the layout of an establishment, see Section “Changes to Layout of an Existing Establishment” in Chapter II.

- iii) In evaluating an application for a patio endorsement, SLGA considers several factors, including:

- location of the area in relation to the community;
- impact of the patio on the surrounding residential area, including any additional noise or traffic;
- compliance with municipal bylaws;
- any other relevant information.

- iv) When renewing a patio endorsement, an applicant is not required to submit a floor plan of the area or a description of the enclosure unless the location, dimensions, or enclosure of the area have changed from the previous year.

For a guide to acceptable floor plans, see the Appendix of this Manual.

13. Room Service – Restaurant or Tavern Establishment

- a) Eligibility
 - i) SLGA may authorize any restaurant or tavern permittee to provide room service to guest rooms of hotels or motels.
 - ii) Generally speaking, SLGA will automatically grant this authorization to restaurants and tavern at the time the permit is issued unless otherwise requested, but reserves the right to refuse or revoke such authorization in cases of non-compliance.
 - iii) A permittee may not provide room service to a hotel or motel unless it has entered into a written agreement with that hotel or motel owner/operator to do so. This document must be available for inspection by SLGA on demand, but does not have to be provided at the time of application.
- b) Operation of Room Service
 - i) Beverage alcohol may be sold and delivered to registered guests who are not minors and who are not intoxicated.
 - ii) The establishment may provide room service within the maximum regulated hours on any day that the establishment is open to the public. Room service may be provided during hours when food is not available.
 - iii) Wine, beer, spirits, miniatures of spirits and coolers may be served in their opened original containers or dispensed into containers (glass, pitcher, carafe, etc.).
 - iv) The minimum pricing requirements apply to all beverage alcohol sales.

For more information on minimum pricing, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

14. Tavern Endorsement – Restaurant Permit

- a) Description, Eligibility, and Facility Standards

- i) A tavern endorsement authorizes a restaurant establishment and its adjacent areas (lounge or patio, or both) to operate as a tavern after 8:00 p.m.
 - ii) A tavern endorsement may be granted only to a restaurant permittee who receives approval by a resolution of council of the municipality where the restaurant-tavern is to be situated.
- b) Food Service
 - i) The general food service requirement applies when the restaurant establishment operates as a tavern (light meals and non-alcoholic beverages).
 - ii) The food-beverage alcohol sales ratio does not apply in the restaurant establishment when it operates as a tavern.

For more information about food service requirements for restaurants, see Section "Food Service" in Chapter III.

- c) Operation of Restaurant-Tavern
 - i) A restaurant permittee with a tavern endorsement must convert the restaurant establishment into a tavern operation by 8:00 p.m. on those days that it is open.
 - ii) Any provision in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* or *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* that applies to a tavern permit equally applies to the restaurant establishment when operating as a tavern.

d) Minors

Minors are prohibited from being in a restaurant-tavern after 8:00 p.m.

For more information about minors in restaurants, see Section "Minors" in Chapter III.

e) Off-Sale

A restaurant permittee is prohibited from providing off-sale when operating as a tavern.

15. Trade Show Endorsement

- a) A trade show endorsement authorizes the sale of beverage alcohol at a trade show on the special use premise where beverage alcohol is showcased by liquor suppliers to the general public. Beverage alcohol can be showcased at a liquor trade show or a general trade show in Saskatchewan.

- b) To apply for a trade show endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

16. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Introduction

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(a.1), 19(1)(b), 19(1)(c), 38, 39, 41, 44(a), 44(b), 47.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 62, 63.

Self-Service Mini Bar Endorsement – Restaurant or Tavern Establishment

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 45.

Room Service – Restaurant or Tavern Establishment

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 45.

Patio Endorsement – Restaurant, Tavern and Most Special Use Establishments

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 13, 43, 46, 49, 50, 68.

Temporary Patio Endorsement for Outdoor Event – All Establishments

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 46, 49, 50, 68.

Banquet Room Endorsement

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 70, 71, 92, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 120, 121, 129(1)(d), 129(1)(e).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 13, 15, 46, 49, 50, 68.

Lounge Endorsement

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 13, 15, 46, 49, 50, 68.

Caterer's Endorsement – Tavern and Restaurant Permit

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 42.

Tavern Endorsement – Restaurant Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 120.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 16, 46, 49, 50, 68.

Wine and Approved Beer Off-Sale Endorsement for Restaurant

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 70, 71, 92, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 129(1)(e), 129(1)(f).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 46, 49, 50, 82(3).

Off-Sale Endorsement for Northern Camp

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(2)(a), 47.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 19(1)(i), 44, 46, 49, 50.

CHAPTER X - OPERATION OF ESTABLISHMENT

1. General Information

- a) SLGA allows a permit to be issued and to remain in effect only if the operation of the establishment consistently meets the standards set out in *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and the terms and conditions on a permit or an endorsement. If these standards are not met, SLGA may refuse to issue a permit or may impose sanctions against the permittee, up to and including revoking the permit.
- b) This chapter describes rules and requirements that apply to the operation of all establishments. However, additional rules and requirements apply to the operation of each establishment based on the class of permit, endorsement or authorization issued to that establishment.

For more information about these requirements, see the following: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit; Chapter VI – U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit; Chapter VII – Direct to Consumer Delivery Permit; Chapter VIII– Retail Store Permit; Chapter IX - Permit Endorsements, Chapter XI – Advertising and Promotions; Chapter XII – Inspections; and Chapter XIII – Disciplinary Action.

2. Minors

- a) General Prohibition Against Minors
 - i) A minor is a person under the age of 19 years. A permittee or the employees of an establishment must not:
 - Sell or give beverage alcohol to a minor;
 - Allow a minor to consume beverage alcohol in the establishment or its adjacent areas; or
 - Allow a minor to be present in the establishment unless authorized by *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, or a minors endorsement on a permit.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see the Appendix of this Manual.

- ii) A permittee must obtain a “minors endorsement” from SLGA before minors may be allowed to be present as non-drinking patrons in an establishment or its adjacent areas. Specific minors endorsements provide minors with limited access to establishments that

are typically minors-prohibited (e.g. Sunday Brunch in lounges, Daily or Sunday Family Dining in taverns, etc.).

- iii) A permittee with a “minors endorsement” must ensure that all minors who are present as non-drinking patrons or, who are employed by the establishment, are not allowed to view or access VLTs.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning VLTs, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- iv) Minors may be employed to provide emergency maintenance (e.g. plumbing, heating, etc.) in a minors-prohibited establishment. Minors providing emergency maintenance must immediately proceed directly to the area where emergency service is required and exit immediately upon completion of their required services.

b) Minors Providing Entertainment

- i) Minors may be present in minors-prohibited liquor permitted premises (including taverns, and lounges) for the purpose of providing professional entertainment in accordance with the following restrictions:
 - When minors are involved in providing professional entertainment, a portion of the premises must be clearly defined as the stage area, and liquor shall not be allowed in this defined area. All performances by minors must take place within the defined stage area, and patrons must be prohibited from entering it.
 - Performers who are minors may only enter the permitted premises immediately prior to the start of the performance, must proceed directly to the stage area, and remain there for the duration of the performance.
 - Minor performers must leave the stage area and exit the permitted premises during breaks and immediately after the performance ends.
 - The exemption allowing minors to provide professional entertainment applies only to performers; all stagehands, lighting and music operators, managers, etc. must be 19 years of age or older in order to enter the permitted premises.
- ii) The exemption allowing minors to provide professional entertainment does not apply to adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, striptease, or similar performances. In the case of this type of performance, all performers must be 19 years of age or older.

For more information on adult entertainment, see Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling, and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

For more information about the requirements and restrictions for minors, see Section "Minors" in the Chapter pertaining to your permit: Chapter III – Restaurant Permit; Chapter IV – Tavern Permit; Chapter V – Special Use Permit; Chapter VI – U-Brew/U-Vin Operation Permit or Section 2(b) of this Chapter.

To obtain a minors endorsement, contact Liquor Licensing Services. For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

c) Checking Identification for Minors

- i) A permittee or its employees must demand proof of age from a person if it appears that the person is a minor and the person:
 - is attempting to enter the establishment or any of its adjacent areas where minors are prohibited;
 - is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol; or
 - is attempting to consume beverage alcohol.
- ii) If a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor fails or refuses to produce satisfactory proof of age identification, the permittee or its employees must deny service of beverage alcohol, and if applicable, must ask the person to leave the minors-prohibited area immediately.
- iii) SLGA suggests that all permittees adhere to SLGA's Check 25 Identification standards as an effective measure to prevent minors from purchasing beverage alcohol or accessing minors-prohibited areas.
 - Under the Check 25 program, anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years must show either:
 - A government-issued photo identification with a birth date; or
 - Three other pieces of identification, at least one of which must have a birth date.

- iv) SLGA considers the following to be acceptable forms of photo identification (must be current and valid):
- Photo Driver's Licence
 - Firearms Licence
 - Passport
 - Armed Forces I.D. Card
 - Government Photo I.D.
 - Landed Immigrant Photo I.D.
 - Certificate of Indian Status
- v) SLGA considers the following to be acceptable forms of secondary identification:
- Post-Secondary Photo I.D. Card
 - Credit/Debit Card
 - Birth Certificate
 - An expired photo identification from the above list
- vi) The identification produced by a person should be carefully examined to ensure that:
- The photograph is authentic and has not been substituted;
 - Any plastic laminate has not been tampered with;
 - The name and date of birth has not been altered;
 - The signature is verified on photo identification to other forms of identification;
 - The authenticity of the identification is verified by comparing it to a known legitimate piece of identification. For example, compare an individual's driver's licence with your own driver's licence; and
- vii) A cell phone photo of an individual's identification is not acceptable.

For more information about identifying a minor and verifying the authenticity of identification, see the Appendix of this Manual.

3. Over Serving and Intoxicated Patrons

a) Signs of Intoxication

Common signs of intoxication include: Staggering; general lack of coordination; inability to understand simple instructions; overly loud, boisterous behaviour; disorderly appearance; bloodshot eyes; slurred speech; inappropriate speech volume; decreased alertness; noticeably shallow breathing; or strong smell of beverage alcohol on breath.

b) Permittee Responsibilities

i) A permittee and its employees must not:

- Sell, deliver or serve beverage alcohol to a patron who is or appears to be intoxicated;
- Allow an intoxicated patron to consume beverage alcohol; or
- Allow an intoxicated person to remain in the establishment, except in accordance with subsection (d) below.

ii) A permittee also has a broader legal responsibility with respect to intoxicated patrons. Personal injury law requires a permittee to take measures to prevent intoxicated patrons from injuring themselves or other persons both inside and outside an establishment. If injury occurs to intoxicated patrons or others, the permittee may be sued for significant monetary damages.

For more information on potential legal implications of intoxicated patrons, see Section "Permittee Liability for Actions of Patrons" in the Appendix.. The information bulletin is an overview of some of the legal risks concerning intoxicated patrons. A lawyer should be contacted to obtain advice about particular situations.

c) Reducing Risk of Patron Intoxication

- i) To reduce the risk of patron intoxication, a permittee and its employees may consider adopting the following practices:**
- ii) Promote the consumption of food, low-alcohol, or non-alcoholic drinks in the establishment.**

- iii) Train the door staff to detect early signs of intoxication and refuse entry to persons who are or appear to be intoxicated.
 - iv) Create, communicate, and enforce house rules about responsible beverage alcohol service.
- d) Intoxicated Patrons May Temporarily Remain in the Establishment
- i) Where a patron appears to be intoxicated, a permittee may allow the patron to temporarily remain in the establishment while reasonable arrangements are made to ensure the safety of the patron.
 - ii) Some examples of reasonable arrangements include:
 - Having the patron wait for a taxi ride; or
 - Having the patron wait until a family member or friend arrives to pick them up from the establishment.
 - iii) Where possible, the permittee should have the patron wait in a non-permitted area of the establishment where beverage alcohol service is not available.
 - iv) If the patron remains within a permitted area of the establishment, the permittee or its employee is required to monitor the patron at all times. An example of a suitable arrangement would be to have the patron wait beside a bouncer near the exit of the establishment or in a booth or area that may be easily observed by staff members.
 - v) The permittee must ensure that the patron has no access to beverage alcohol while they remain in the establishment. This would include preventing other patrons from providing beverage alcohol to the intoxicated individual.
 - vi) Where the patron does not co-operate with the permittee in making arrangements for the patron's safety, and the permittee believes that the patron may pose a risk to him or herself or other individuals, the permittee should contact the police.

4. Special Operating Hours for Lloydminster

The Municipality of Lloydminster follows the same time as Alberta. In the summer, it is on CST and in the Winter, it is on MST time zone. Permittees are allowed to use local time to operate their establishments.

5. Monitoring

- a) Monitoring involves the frequent or constant surveillance of the entire establishment before, during, and after the hours of operation while individuals are present in the permitted establishment.
- b) Monitoring ensures that minors, intoxicated individuals, and unruly guests:
 - i) Are not served or in possession of beverage alcohol; and
 - ii) Are not located in a permitted premises where they are prohibited.
- c) The permittee must ensure that there is enough staff to effectively monitor:
 - i) All areas of the premises where liquor is consumed, sold, or served; and
 - ii) All patrons in the establishment upon arrival, during their stay, and at departure.

6. Fundraising Events

- a) Permittees may allow individuals and organizations to host fundraising events in a permitted establishment, but the permittee remains responsible for ensuring that all beverage alcohol service is conducted in compliance with the requirements of the permit. Specific issues to consider include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - i) Minor access;
 - ii) Promoting and allowing over service;
 - iii) Re-selling (the sale of alcohol by an individual or group other than the permittee and its employees);
 - iv) Minimum pricing requirements; and
 - v) Inducements.
- b) SLGA has developed the following guidelines to help permittees that wish to operate fundraising events in a socially responsible manner that complies with the requirements of their liquor permit:
 - i) Minors may not be present at events that are focused on liquor sales and consumption, including fundraising events such as beer nights where liquor service is the main draw to

attract patrons to the event. The permittee is responsible to ensure that minors do not access such events.

- ii) Neither the permittee, the event host, nor any other party may advertise or promote an event by stating or implying that alcohol service will be “all you can drink”, or by promoting immoderate consumption.

For more information about CRTC advertising standards, see Section "CRTC Code for Broadcast Advertising" in Chapter XI.

- iii) The permittee is responsible to ensure that beverage alcohol is not served to or consumed by intoxicated individuals;
- iv) The minimum level of food service required under the permit continues to apply during any fundraising events;
- v) Patrons must not be required to make a minimum purchase of alcohol in order to attend the event;
- vi) Only the permittee may sell beverage alcohol. The event host is prohibited from purchasing beverage alcohol from the permittee in order to re-sell it to patrons attending the event;
- vii) Upon agreement with a permittee, an event host may sell fundraising tickets for an event held at a permitted establishment to persons of legal drinking age, and may retain all or a portion of the revenue from those ticket sales.
- viii) When beverage alcohol is included as part of the package price, the permittee must ensure that the number of servings of beverage alcohol included in any package price is in compliance with the minimum pricing requirements, and that applicable taxes are paid on each serving. Free drinks or drinks priced under the minimum price are prohibited;

For more information on minimum pricing, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.;

- ix) Permittees, with the exception of special use sports stadiums, theatres, concert premises, and convention centre premises, are prohibited from accepting any type of inducement from a liquor manufacturer, including payments, discounts, and free product.

For more information about inducements, see Section "Inducements and Promotions" in Chapter XI.

7. Unruly Patrons

- a) A permittee and its employees must maintain a high level of control and supervision of patrons in an establishment. Patrons must not be allowed to engage in unruly (i.e. riotous, violent, disorderly, or quarrelsome) behaviour.
- b) To minimize or diffuse unruly behaviour in an establishment, a permittee should adopt the following practices:
 - i) Develop in-house training sessions to educate employees about dealing with unruly patrons.
 - ii) Create, communicate, and enforce house rules about unruly patrons.
 - iii) Require employees to wear clothing that clearly identifies them as on-duty staff.
 - iv) Ensure employees monitor the behaviour and mood of the patrons, and report to management and other employees about potential problems.
- c) Practical suggestions for dealing with an unruly patron include:
 - i) Prominently display signs at entrances to an establishment outlining house rules (e.g. no weapons, unruly patrons refused beverage alcohol service, etc.);
 - ii) Enlist the aid of the patron's friends to diffuse problems;
 - iii) Firmly but politely talk to the patron to diffuse problems;
 - iv) Request the patron to leave the establishment and give him or her an opportunity to do so without using any physical force;
 - v) Contact police for assistance where warranted;
 - vi) If necessary and appropriate, cautiously restrain aggressive patrons from each other (remove patrons at different times and/or from different exits);
 - vii) Hire supervisors, security, and door staff who are diplomatic and tactful;
 - viii) Keep a detailed and accurate logbook to record all incidents; and

- ix) Support police “walk-through” programs.
- d) Precautions must be taken when a permittee or its employee uses physical force to deal with or remove patrons from the establishment. Under the *Criminal Code of Canada*, a person can be held criminally responsible for the use of excessive force, and personal injury law also requires the removal of a patron without injury to the patron or others.
 - i) If injury occurs to the patron or others, the permittee or its employees may be subject to criminal prosecution, or be sued for significant monetary damages.
 - ii) The Liquor Licensing Branch may assist a permittee with any questions about the information provided in this Manual and the permittee’s responsibility under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*. However, a lawyer should be contacted to obtain advice about particular situations.

8. Refusal of Admission and Removal of Persons From Establishment

- a) A permittee or its employees may forbid a person’s entry or ask a person to leave an establishment. However, this right does not allow contravention of any laws such as non-compliance with *The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code*.
- b) A person who refuses to leave an establishment or re-enters an establishment on the same business day may be charged by the police for committing an offence.
- c) Precautions must be taken when a permittee or its employee uses physical force to deal with or remove patrons from the establishment. Under the *Criminal Code of Canada*, a person can be held criminally responsible for the use of excessive force, and personal injury law also requires the removal of a patron without injury to the patron or to others. If injury occurs to the patron or others, the permittee or its employee may be subject to criminal prosecution, or be sued for significant monetary damages.

9. Entertainment, Games, Gambling and Sports In An Establishment

- a) General Prohibition and General Standards
 - i) *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* prohibits a permittee from allowing any entertainment, game, sport, or other activity in an establishment that:
 - Is unlawful (e.g. Illegal gambling);
 - May be detrimental to the orderly operation of the establishment;
 - Has been prohibited by the municipality; or

- Is prohibited by The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016 (e.g. entertainment featuring nudity, strip tease, etc.).
- ii) Precautions must be taken when offering different forms of entertainment or activity in an establishment. The permittee may be sued for significant monetary damages if a patron is injured while acting as a participant or spectator.
- iii) The Liquor Licensing Branch may assist a permittee with any questions about the information provided in this Manual and the permittee's responsibility under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*. However, a lawyer should be contacted for advice about whether or not any particular form of entertainment, game, sport, or other activity contravenes the law.
- iv) A permittee may sponsor a contest, tournament, or competition in an establishment unless prohibited by some other law. SLGA applies the following standards:
 - An entrance fee may be charged to a participant respecting skill type competitions.
 - Beverage alcohol must not be offered or given as a prize except as may be allowed under a licensed raffle. Alcohol awarded as a prize in a licensed raffle held in a permitted premises may only be given to the winner in a closed container as he or she is leaving the premises.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning raffle licensing, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- v) A permittee may charge a cover charge or sell an admission ticket for entry into its establishment. However, SLGA prohibits the cover charge or admission ticket from including beverage alcohol.
- vi) An establishment may be required to provide specific forms of sports or other activity based on the class of permit or endorsement issued to the establishment (e.g. sports facilities, etc.)

For more information on mandatory entertainment, see Subsection "Mandatory Forms of Sport or Activity" in Section "Entertainment, Games, Gambling and Sports in an Establishment" in Chapter X.

b) Adult Entertainment, Striptease, and Nudity

- i) Except circumstances described in subsections (iii), (iv), and (v) below, Section 74 of *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* prohibits permittees from having or allowing:

- Any nude activity or entertainment; or
 - Any activity or entertainment that consists of a striptease performance.
- ii) The following general conditions apply to all permitted establishments offering adult entertainment involving minimal clothing, wet clothing contests, pole dancing, burlesque, striptease, or similar performances:
- Such entertainment may be offered only in minors-prohibited areas, such as a tavern or lounge, or in an area where minors have been excluded for the duration of the performance;
 - Entertainers shall not be visible from outside the minors-prohibited area. Any doorways, windows or openings into the area must be entirely shielded to prevent a line of sight into the area;
 - All performers, participants, or any other individuals who play a role in providing the entertainment, such as lighting or sound, must be 19 years of age or older; and
 - Except as described in subsections (iii), (iv), and (v) below, permitted establishments that offer adult entertainment must ensure that entertainers do not perform striptease. (For further guidance, entertainers are to be suitably clothed and not remove any article of clothing during the performance. Typically, a non-transparent bikini or non-transparent bra and panties would be considered suitable minimum clothing.)
- iii) Striptease entertainment may be allowed on an occasional basis in certain permitted premises as part of a fundraising event to support charitable or community purposes. The charitable or community cause must be publicly identified in advance and the charity/community beneficiary must agree to being associated with the event. At the event:
- Female nipples may not be exposed; and
 - Genitals (male or female) may not be exposed.
- iv) To be eligible to host a striptease entertainment event, a permitted premise must meet the following conditions:
- The premises must be subject to a special use permit for a theatre/concert hall/convention centre, casino, or fair/exhibition;

- The permitted premises must not have hosted striptease entertainment within the previous 12 months; and
 - All minors, including patrons, employees, entertainers, and emergency service providers, must be excluded from the permitted premises on the day on which the striptease entertainment is to occur.
- v) In communities where there is no authorized special use permitted premises, occasional striptease entertainment may be approved by SLGA to take place at an event subject to a Special Occasion Permit (SOP).

See the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual for more information about SOP events.

- vi) When determining what constitutes ‘exposure’ of genitals or female nipples, the following guidelines apply:
- Genital areas must be covered by non-transparent fabric at all times;
 - The nipples of female performers must be covered by non-transparent fabric at all times;
 - Fabric that is partially transparent, such as lace, is allowable provided that non-transparent fabric covers the nipples and genital areas;
 - Non-fabric materials, such as body paint or mud, are not an acceptable form of coverage for genital areas or nipples.
- vii) Movies and televised events in liquor permitted premises may involve incidental nudity; however, recorded entertainments that show genitalia or female nipples and are primarily sexual in nature (including but not necessarily limited to recorded strip tease performances and X-rated movies) are considered a violation of *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*.
- viii) Pursuant to the *Criminal Code of Canada*, permittees are prohibited from offering any entertainment or performance that is immoral, indecent or obscene. A permittee that wishes to offer adult entertainment should consult a lawyer to obtain advice about acceptable forms of entertainment.
- ix) A permittee is required to comply with any additional municipal bylaws regarding adult entertainment, including zoning bylaws that may prohibit those forms of entertainment within certain areas of the municipality.

c) Gambling and Forms of Gaming

- i) Includes Texas Hold'em Poker Tournaments, Monte Carlo Events, Pari-Mutuel Betting, VLTs and Breakopen Tickets)
- ii) The *Criminal Code of Canada* prohibits gambling and games of chance, subject to specific exceptions. Based on those exceptions the Government of Saskatchewan, SLGA, exhibition associations, and licensed charitable or religious organizations may legally conduct and manage specific forms of gaming.
- iii) A permittee and its employees are responsible for ensuring that all activity taking place in a permitted establishment is conducted in compliance with the *Criminal Code*, *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, the policies, terms and conditions relating to the permit, and any other applicable legislation. Certain promotions or contests may not fall within the *Criminal Code of Canada* restrictions; however, it will depend on the manner in which the contest is conducted. Machines or devices that offer games may be illegal depending upon their design, construction, and use. For example, a court ruling in Ontario has determined that some plush toy cranes/crane diggers contravene the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
- iv) Beverage alcohol may not be offered or given as a prize in any promotion or contest except as may be allowed under a licensed raffle. Alcohol awarded as a prize in a licensed raffle held in a permitted premises may only be given to the winner in a closed container as he or she is leaving the permitted premises.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning raffle licensing, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- v) SLGA licenses the sale of breakopen tickets from particular types of establishments on behalf of the Hospitals Foundation. Breakopen tickets purchased from an authorized distributor may be sold in a tavern or a lounge adjoining a restaurant.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning the sale of breakopen tickets, see the list of in the Appendix of this Manual.

- vi) Permittees may donate or rent their permitted premises to charitable organizations licensed by SLGA to hold Texas Hold'em Poker tournaments and Monte Carlo events.

For more information about charitable gaming licensing, see the list of contact persons in the Appendix of this Manual.

- vii) SLGA provides the following guidelines for informational purposes to permittees interested in holding Texas Hold'em Poker tournaments and Monte Carlo events in a permitted premises.
- The charitable organization must hold a gaming licence issued by SLGA for the event;
 - Restaurant and special use permittees may allow events to operate or continue after the end of liquor service hours of operation, but liquor service and consumption must end as required under the Regulations and the terms of the permit.
 - Minors may be present as spectators at events held in premises where minors are allowed. Minors may not participate in the event as players or volunteers;
 - Charitable gaming licensees may pay a reasonable flat fee for facility rental. Rental fees based on the gross or net proceeds of the gaming event are prohibited;
 - Only registered gaming suppliers may charge a fee to supply gaming equipment or to assist charitable organizations in conducting and managing charitable gaming events. A permittee cannot be involved in that conduct and management or charge a fee for supplying gaming equipment unless registered with SLGA as a gaming supplier;
 - All funds raised through the Texas Hold'em poker tournaments and Monte Carlo events belong to the charities.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning Texas Hold'em Poker tournaments and Monte Carlo events, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- viii) Pari-mutuel betting licensed by SLGA's Gaming Integrity Branch is acceptable entertainment in a permitted establishment. Pari-mutuel betting is used in both live and simulcast horse racing in Canada. All pari-mutuel wagering in Canada is conducted under the supervision of the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency. Contact the Gaming Integrity Branch for more information.

For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning pari-mutuel betting, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan Corporation (LGS) regulates VLTs. *For more information about eligibility and restrictions concerning VLTs, see the list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.*

- d) Mandatory Forms of Sport or Activity

- i) An establishment may be required to provide specific forms of sport, or other activity based on the class of permit or type of endorsement issued to an establishment.
- ii) A sports facility with a special use permit must provide the sport that allowed it to qualify for the permit.

For more information on equipment requirements in special use establishments, see Section "Sports Facility Establishments" in Chapter V.

e) Fight Events and Other Forms of Entertainment that may have Legal Implications

- i) A permittee and its employees are responsible for ensuring that all activity taking place in a permitted establishment is conducted in compliance with the *Criminal Code, The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997, The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, the policies, terms and conditions relating to the permit, and any other applicable legislation.
- ii) From time to time, a commercial permittee may wish to provide or allow entertainment to take place where the legal status of the entertainment is not immediately apparent (e.g. crane machines, professional fighting events, etc). SLGA makes no representation that such entertainments are legal, and reserves the right to issue sanctions against a permit in cases where a competent authority has determined that illegal activity has occurred.
- iii) Subject to subsection (ii) above, a permittee may host in a permitted establishment a fight event that has been sanctioned by the Athletics Commission of Saskatchewan or the appropriate amateur sport governing body. SLGA may ask the permittee to provide documentation that the event is appropriately sanctioned.
- iv) For amateur events that are sanctioned by the sport governing body, a majority of competitors must be of legal drinking age.
- v) For all fight events involving minors, the requirements for minors providing entertainment are outlined in Section "Minors" in Chapter X;
- vi) SLGA provides the following suggestions for commercial permittees that may wish to host fight events in a safe and socially responsible manner:
 - There should be at least one professionally licensed security personnel for every 100 patrons, and any other safeguards necessary to ensure the protection of employees, patrons and fighters;
 - A minimum space of two metres should separate the fight area from the patrons;
 - Patrons should not participate in the fight event;
 - Fighters should not consume beverage alcohol at the fight event; and

- Beverage alcohol should not be allowed within the fight area.

For more information on unruly patrons, see Section "Unruly Patrons" in Chapter X.

- b) The permittee and employees of an establishment remain responsible for maintaining a high level of control and supervision of patrons in the establishment.

For more information on unruly patrons, see Section "Unruly Patrons" in Chapter X.

f) Drinking Games

- i) Permittees are prohibited from promoting and/or advertising events using language that endorses intoxication or unruly behaviour (e.g., "Beer Bash" or "Drink Until You Drop"). Events that promote increased or rapid consumption of beverage alcohol include events known as "drinking games."
- ii) SLGA has established the following conditions under which games imitating beer pong may occur:
- The consumption of beverage alcohol cannot be linked, either directly or indirectly, to the play of the game. Patrons are allowed to consume beverage alcohol while playing the game; however, they cannot be required or encouraged to consume beverage alcohol as a result or consequence of playing the game.
 - Permittees are encouraged to change the name of the game to remove references to beverage alcohol.
 - Permittees must ensure that all participants are clearly informed that beverage alcohol consumption is not a part of the game. This can be achieved through advertising and/or the rules of play, whether written or verbal.
 - Within the game of beer pong, the cups used for game play cannot contain beverage alcohol. Similar rules would apply to other games where alcohol consumption is typically expected.
 - Permittees are expected to prevent players from modifying the game rules of play to require or encourage the consumption of beverage alcohol.
 - In the event players appear to be consuming alcohol according to the typical rules of play of the game, SLGA expects the permittee to advise participants of the rules and monitor accordingly. An example of this would be participants rapidly drinking from their own cups upon the scoring of a point.
 - If this behavior occurs, the game needs to be discontinued.

10. Trade Show

a) General Information

- i) A trade show must showcase goods and services to the general public. Beverage alcohol can be showcased at a liquor trade show or a general trade show in Saskatchewan.

b) Trade Show Type

- ii) **Liquor trade shows** are exhibitions where beverage alcohol is showcased by beverage alcohol suppliers to the general public. The trade show is predominantly liquor and may include food and other auxiliary vendors. Beverage alcohol suppliers include manufacturers, their representatives, agents, or any other authorized permittees who sell or serve alcohol to the public.
 - The trade show floor is completely permitted, and patrons may walk freely within the permitted area while consuming beverage alcohol.

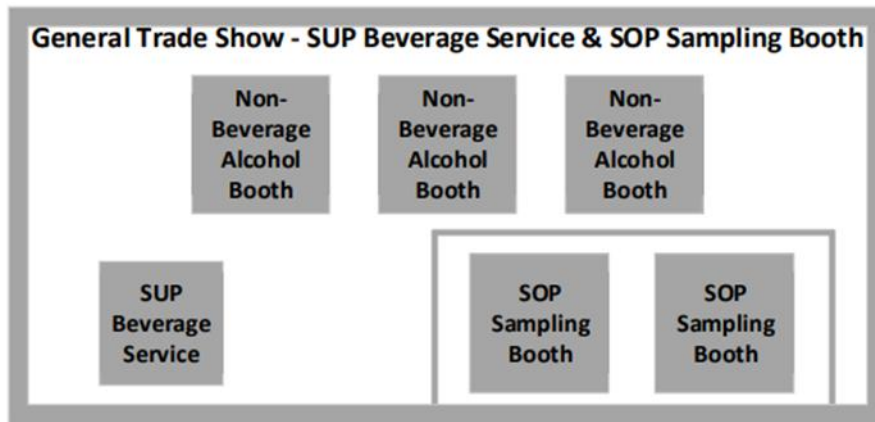


- iii) **General trade shows** are exhibitions involving businesses in the beverage alcohol industry, as well as other industries. General trade show may use the following layouts:
 - **SOP Sampling booth** which allows patrons to consume beverage alcohol samples at supplier-run booths under a special occasion permit (SOP).



- **SUP Beverage service and SOP Sampling booth** which allows patrons to consume beverage alcohol purchased from a special use permittee (SUP) that also holds a trade show endorsement and walk about freely within the areas listed under the special use permit and consume samples at supplier-run booths under a special occasion permit (SOP) and within a defined area. Only alcohol purchased under the SUP can be

consumed in the SUP area and alcohol purchased in the SOP sampling area can be consumed in the SOP sampling area.



c) Operating Requirements – Applies to All Trade Shows

- i) The requirements for a trade show event are dependent on the type and the layout of the trade show. For more information on these requirements, navigate to the policies below pertaining to your trade show layout.
- ii) The permitted areas must be staffed at all times.
- iii) All persons involved in the sale or service of beverage alcohol are to have a valid Serve It Right Saskatchewan (SIRS) certification.
- iv) Beverage alcohol provided at a trade show is for on-site consumption only.
- v) Light meals and non-alcoholic beverages must be available during the trade show if full-sized drinks are served.

d) Liquor Trade Show Requirements

i) Layout

- The trade show floor is completely permitted, and patrons may walk freely within the permitted area while consuming beverage alcohol.

ii) Application Requirements

- The liquor trade show organizer must apply for a Sale Special Occasion Permit except when the liquor trade show is held at an authorized special use permit location with a trade show endorsement (i.e. theatres, convention center, or exhibition or fairs premises).

- No additional approval or permit is required from the participating suppliers.

For more information about Special Occasion Permit, see Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.

iii) Minors

- Minors are prohibited from attending liquor trade shows.

iv) Beverage Alcohol Supply

- The liquor trade show organizer must purchase all beverage alcohol that will be provided at the liquor trade show under their permit from:
 - A SK craft alcohol producer; or
 - A retail store.
- A supplier may deliver their beverage alcohol for sampling to the trade show and serve them, provided it has been purchased in advance by the trade show organizer.

v) Beverage Alcohol Service

- The liquor trade show organizer may provide or allow the suppliers to provide samples and/or full-size servings of beverage alcohol.
- Full-sized drink servings must be sold at a charge through the use of tokens or cash.
- Samples sizes may be provided at no charge, sold through the use of tokens or cash, or SLGA may consider requests to include sample size in a single, premium entry price on a case-by-case basis.
- Both sample size and/or full-sized drinks must be sold in accordance with minimum pricing requirements.

For more information on minimum price requirements, see Section “Beverage Alcohol Pricing” in Chapter X.

- The sample size must not exceed:
 - Spirits – one-half ounce or 14.25 millilitres
 - Wine – two ounces or 57 millilitres

- Beer or Cooler – four ounces or 114 millilitres
- The trade show organizer is responsible for the sale and service of beverage alcohol.
- The trade show and booths must be staffed at all times.
- Beverage alcohol is not to be sold for off-site consumption;
- A supplier may take orders at the liquor trade show for a future sale.

vi) Beverage Alcohol Returns

- The trade show organizer can return unopened craft and non-craft alcohol to the place of purchase, subject to their return policy. This can also occur on-site at the trade show. Proper documentation is to be retained.
- The trade show organizer can return open bottles of craft alcohol to the SK craft alcohol producer. This can occur on-site at the trade show. Proper documentation is to be retained.
 - Partial bottles/containers are to be properly secured and sealed for transportation. The bottle/container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.
 - Saskatchewan craft alcohol producers are able to use partial bottles in their hospitality suites or on-site store or off-site off-sale for on-site consumption only.
- The trade show organizer is not to return open bottles of non-craft alcohol to permittees or agents.

vii) Additional Options for Operation

- A retail store permittee that obtains authorization from SLGA for a temporary location may sell beverage alcohol in its original closed container for off-site consumption.
- The temporary location is typically located at the entrance/exit of the trade show.

e) General Trade Show – SOP Sampling Booth Requirements

i) Layout

- Special Occasion Permit (SOP) sampling booths are on the general trade show floor among other non-liquor display booths.
- Patrons are not to walk freely with beverage alcohol samples acquired at the SOP sampling booth; they must consume the beverage alcohol while at the SOP sampling booth where it was received.

ii) Application Requirements

- Each supplier showcasing their product at a SOP sampling booth must apply for their own individual Sale Special Occasion Permit.

For more information about Special Occasion Permit, see Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual.

iii) Minors

- Minors are allowed at a General Trade Show unaccompanied.
- Minors are allowed at SOP sampling booths while accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age.

iv) Beverage Alcohol Supply

- The special occasion permittee must purchase the beverage alcohol that will be provided at their SOP sampling booths from:
 - A SK craft alcohol producer; or
 - A retail store.
- A supplier may deliver their beverage alcohol for sampling to the trade show and serve them, provided it has been purchased in advance by the special occasion permittee.

v) Beverage Alcohol Service

- The special occasion permittee may provide sample servings of beverage alcohol.

- Samples sizes may be provided at no charge, sold through the use of tokens or cash, or SLGA may consider requests to include sample size in a single, premium entry price on a case-by-case basis.
- Beverage alcohol samples must be sold in accordance with minimum pricing requirements.

For more information on minimum price requirements, see Section “Beverage Alcohol Pricing” in Chapter X.

- The sample size must not exceed:
 - Spirits – one-half ounce or 14.25 millilitres
 - Wine – two ounces or 57 millilitres
 - Beer or Cooler – four ounces or 114 millilitres
- The Special Occasion Permittees are responsible for the sale and service of beverage alcohol.
- The SOP sampling booths must be staffed at all times.
- Beverage alcohol is not to be sold for off-site consumption.
- A supplier may take orders at the trade show for a future sale.

vi) Beverage Alcohol Returns

- The SOP sampling booth permittees can return unopened craft and non-craft alcohol to the place of purchase, subject to their return policy. Proper documentation is to be retained.
- The SOP sampling booth permittees can return open bottles of craft alcohol to the SK craft alcohol producer. This can occur on-site at the trade show if the craft alcohol producer is present. Proper documentation is to be retained.
 - Partial bottles/containers are to be properly secured and sealed for transportation. The bottle/container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.

- Saskatchewan Craft alcohol producers are able to use partial bottles in their hospitality suites or on-site store or off-site off-sale for on-site consumption only.
- Non-craft SOP sampling booth permittees or agents may keep partial bottles/containers for future use.

f) General Trade Show – SUP Beverage Service and SOP Sampling Booth

i) Layout

- Supplier-run SOP sampling booths are located in a defined area separate from the non-beverage alcohol display booths. The trade show organizer must physically define the area (i.e. barrier creating separation).
- Beverage alcohol acquired in the SOP sampling booth area must be consumed at the booth from which it came and is prohibited in the general trade show floor area.
- Beverage alcohol provided by the special use permittee may be carried and consumed in areas of the trade show floor that are also listed on the special use permit.
- Beverage alcohol acquired from the special use permittee is prohibited from entering the defined SOP sampling booth area.

ii) Application Requirements

- The trade show must be held at an authorized special use permit location with a trade show endorsement (i.e. theatres, convention center, or exhibition or fairs premises).
- Each supplier showcasing their product at a SOP sampling booth must apply for their own individual Sale Special Occasion Permit.

iii) Minors

- Minors are allowed at a General Trade Show unaccompanied.
- Minors are allowed at SOP sampling booths while accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of legal age.

iv) Beverage Alcohol Supply

- Each permittee must purchase the beverage alcohol that will be provided under their permit:

- A SK craft alcohol producer; or
- A retail store.
- Supplier may deliver their beverage alcohol for sampling to the trade show and serve them, provided it has been purchased in advance by the permittee.

v) Beverage Alcohol Service

- The special use permittee may provide samples or full-size servings of beverage alcohol.
- The special occasion permittee may provide sample servings of beverage alcohol.
- Full-sized drink servings must be sold at a charge through the use of tokens or cash.
- Samples sizes may be provided at no charge, sold through the use of tokens or cash, or SLGA may consider requests to include sample size in a single, premium entry price on a case-by-case basis.
- Both sample size and/or full-sized drinks must be sold in accordance with minimum pricing requirements.

For more information on minimum price requirements, see Section “Beverage Alcohol Pricing” in Chapter X.

- The sample size must not exceed:
 - Spirits – one-half ounce or 14.25 millilitres
 - Wine – two ounces or 57 millilitres
 - Beer or Cooler – four ounces or 114 millilitres
- Each permittee is responsible for the sale and service of beverage alcohol provided under their permit.
- The trade show and beverage alcohol sampling booths must be staffed at all times.
- Beverage alcohol is not to be sold for off-site consumption.
- A supplier may take orders at the trade show for a future sale.

vi) Beverage Alcohol Returns

- Each permittee can return unopened craft and non-craft alcohol to the place of purchase, subject to their return policy. This can also occur on-site at the trade show. Proper documentation is to be retained.
- Each permittee can return open bottles of craft alcohol to the SK craft alcohol producer. This can occur on-site at the trade show. Proper documentation is to be retained.
 - Partial bottles/containers are to be properly secured and sealed for transportation. The bottle/container is to be sealed so that if it has been opened, it is immediately apparent to a casual observer.
 - Saskatchewan craft alcohol producers are able to use partial bottles in their hospitality suites or on-site store or off-site off-sale for on-site consumption only.
- Each permittee is not to return open bottles of non-craft alcohol to permittees or agents as the product is the property of the permittee.

11. Illegal Activities

- a) In most instances, individuals that engage in illegal activities at an establishment do so without the authorization or approval of the permittee. Examples of such activities may include:
 - The sale and/or use of drugs;
 - Prostitution;
 - Assault against a patron; or
 - Carrying dangerous weapons.
- b) When a permittee or employee of a permittee becomes aware that illegal activities are taking place at the establishment, the permittee may be held accountable for the activities if they do not take appropriate actions to prevent those activities from continuing.
- c) SLGA does not consider it a permittee's responsibility to actively search for illegal activities that may be occurring at the establishment. A permittee's responsibility to address illegal activities only arises where the permittee or employee of the permittee becomes aware that such activities are actually taking place.

- d) When addressing illegal activities, a permittee should not take any steps that would put themselves or their employees in danger. In most instances, the appropriate action for the permittee will be to contact local police authorities to respond to the situation.
- e) Permittees are encouraged to keep a written record of any instances where illegal activities are found to be occurring at the establishment and the corresponding actions taken by the permittee to address the incident.
- f) There are a number of voluntary steps that a permittee may consider taking to help prevent illegal activities from occurring at the establishment, including:
 - Providing adequate lighting in hallways, corners, entrances/exits, or other areas of the establishment that may be susceptible to illegal activities;
 - Training staff to recognize signs of certain illegal activities, such as drug trafficking or drug use;
 - Checking washrooms for stashed drugs or weapons each night after closing; and
 - Posting signs around the premises indicating zero tolerance for illegal activities and notifying patrons that police will be contacted when the permittee becomes aware of illegal activities.
- g) Where a permittee finds or otherwise comes into possession of illegal substances or weapons, the permittee should contact the police immediately.

12. Beverage Alcohol Purchases for Establishment

- a) Legal Supplier of Beverage Alcohol
 - i) *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* designates SLGA as the sole legal supplier of beverage alcohol in Saskatchewan. Therefore, commercial permittees', not including retail stores, beverage alcohol inventory must be purchased from one of the following approved sources:
 - A retail store;
 - A craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale;
 - An SLGA approved specialty liquor warehouse (e.g. Brewer's distributors ltd.); and
 - In the case of a sale or lease of an establishment, the beverage alcohol inventory of the former owner or tenant may be purchased by the new owner or tenant.

- ii) Retail stores' beverage alcohol inventory must be purchased from one of the following approved sources:
 - SLGA ;
 - A retail store;
 - A craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale;
 - An SLGA approved specialty liquor warehouse (e.g. Brewer's distributors Ltd.); and
 - In the case of a sale or lease of an establishment, the beverage alcohol inventory of the former owner or tenant may be purchased by the new owner or tenant.
- iii) Through SLGA's special order system, a retail store establishment may purchase beverage alcohol products not available through SLGA's core list.
- iv) When purchasing an establishment's beverage alcohol inventory, a permittee must use its permit number for each beverage alcohol order.
- v) In addition to alcohol purchased through the above-noted legal sources, a permittee may have on the premises:
 - Beverage alcohol carried from an adjoining permitted premise where both permittees have agreed and the alcohol was not carried through an unpermitted area;
 - Beverage alcohol brought by an event host to an event operating under a Special Occasion Permit (e.g. wedding hosted by Special Occasion Permittee in a banquet room).

For more information about beverage alcohol purchases for events held under a Special Occasion Permit, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of this Manual.

- In restaurants only, commercially-produced wine that has been brought by a patron for consumption with a meal.

For more information about Bring Your Own Wine, see Section "Bring Your Own Wine (BYOW)" in Chapter III.

b) Illegal Sources of Beverage Alcohol

- i) A permittee or its employees must not allow any unauthorized or illegal beverage alcohol to be present or sold in the establishment. Examples of unauthorized or illegal beverage alcohol include:
- Any beverage alcohol acquired/purchased by the permittee from a source not listed in subsection (a) above, including beverage alcohol purchased in other Canadian provinces or from other countries;
 - Homemade wine, beer, cider, or spirits (including U-Brew/U-Vin product);
 - Any beverage alcohol brought into the establishment by the permittee, employees, patrons, or other members of the general public, excluding wine brought by a patron under the Bring Your Own Wine program; and
 - Any beverage alcohol brought into the establishment by a liquor representative.

For more information about manufacturer sampling programs, see the Saskatchewan Alcohol Manufacturing Policy Manual.

- ii) *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* prohibits a permittee (except for exhibitions, sports stadiums, theatres, concert premises, and convention centres) from being bound by an agreement to sell a particular kind or brand of beverage alcohol. For example, a permittee cannot enter into an agreement with a beverage alcohol manufacturer which requires the manufacturer's product to be sold in the establishment.

For more information about inducements, see Section "Inducements and Promotions" in Chapter XI.

13. Dispensing, Selling and Serving Beverage Alcohol for On-Site Consumption

a) General Information

- i) To sell beverage alcohol in an establishment, a permittee must also hold a valid licence issued under *The Liquor Consumption Tax Act*. A permittee is prohibited from selling any beverage alcohol where the Ministry of Finance, Government of Saskatchewan suspends or cancels the licence for failure to pay taxes, fees, and other charges.
- ii) A permittee may sell any type or brand of beverage alcohol purchased from SLGA or approved sources, unless restricted on the permit.
- iii) A permittee must sell beverage alcohol for at least the minimum prices set by SLGA.

For more information on minimum pricing, see Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X.

- iv) SLGA prohibits a permittee, the establishment's employee, or any person acting in connection with the sale of beverage alcohol in an establishment from receiving remuneration based upon the sales of beverage alcohol or upon anything related to such sales in the establishment.
 - v) Except for off-sale or retail store products, a patron who purchases beverage alcohol in the establishment must consume it only in the establishment or, with the agreement of both establishments, in an adjoining permitted space. Permittees are required to prevent patrons from taking open beverage alcohol outside of a permitted area. Any unconsumed beverage alcohol left in the establishment by a patron must be destroyed by the permittee.
 - vi) A permittee may not require a patron to make a minimum alcohol purchase.
 - vii) A permittee may not sell beverage alcohol to an individual, business, or organization to be re-sold to patrons in the permitted establishment (e.g. fundraising organizations, shooter sellers). All beverage alcohol must be sold directly by the permittee and its employees, with revenue from sales returning to the permittee.
- b) Method of Dispensing and Serving Beverage Alcohol in an Establishment
- i) Permittees must ensure that beverage alcohol is dispensed and served in compliance with any applicable health and safety standards, and in compliance with the permittee's obligations under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and any policies and terms and conditions applicable to the permit, including:
 - Ensuring that information about the quantity of alcohol contained in each drink is made reasonably available to patrons; and
 - Ensuring that the permittee and its employees are able to monitor and control access to and consumption of alcohol.

- ii) Wine, beer, coolers, and miniatures of spirits may be sold and served in their original containers or dispensed into a container (glass, pitcher, carafe, mug, etc.). A permittee or its employees must open the original container before serving it to a patron.
- iii) SLGA prohibits the practice of ‘marrying’ bottles of beverage alcohol (combining leftover beverage alcohol of the same type into one container.
- iv) In minors-prohibited premises, permittees may use automated dispensing systems (for example, draught tables and automatic wine dispensers) to allow customers to self-serve beer and wine under the following conditions:
 - The amount of alcohol provided in a single sale must be limited, based on the number of patrons consuming that alcohol, to an amount that each patron can reasonably consume without becoming intoxicated;
 - Prior to each sale of alcohol, the permittee or an employee must interact directly with the purchaser to ensure that alcohol is not being sold to or consumed by minors or intoxicated individuals; and
 - The permittee or its employees must monitor the patrons on an ongoing basis to ensure that alcohol is not being accessed or consumed by minors or intoxicated individuals.
- v) Automated self-serve dispensing systems may not be used in premises where minors may be present.
- vi) Except for miniatures, spirits must be dispensed into a container (glass, pitcher, mug, etc.) and must not be sold or served to a patron in the original container or through an automated self-serve dispensing system.
- vii) Self-service of spirits from the bottle is prohibited. As a result, permittees may not allow patrons to have possession of a bottle of spirits, even if patrons are instructed that employees must pour each serving. However, permittees may pre-sell the contents of a bottle of spirits to a patron under the following conditions:
 - The bottle must remain under the permittee’s or its employee’s control, either through physical possession or by employing a mechanism to prevent patrons from self-serving (e.g. a locked box);
 - The permittee or an employee must dispense each serving through personal interaction with the patron;

- The permittee ensures that intoxicated individuals do not consume beverage alcohol; and
 - The permittee ensures that patrons do not remove opened bottles of spirits from the permitted premises. An unfinished bottle may be reserved to serve a specific patron on subsequent visits.
- viii) A permittee must maintain a measuring and dispensing system for spirits to ensure a patron receives the amount of spirits purchased. One of the following measuring systems must be used:
- A measuring device clearly marked by a line at the level at which the amount of spirits to be contained in the drink will be measured; or
 - A mechanical or electronic measuring device.
- ix) Permittees must ensure that patrons do not consume beverage alcohol using a vaporizer or other such device or method intended to promote rapid intoxication.
- c) Staff Alcohol Consumption
- i) As a best practice, establishments and their staff should not consume beverage alcohol before or during the performance of assigned duties.
 - ii) Staff cannot be intoxicated during their shift.

14. Beverage Alcohol Pricing

- a) Minimum Price Requirement
- i) Provided that a permittee complies with the minimum prices set by SLGA, the permittee has the discretion to set the price for beverage alcohol in an establishment or any areas or services associated with a permit endorsement (e.g. lounge, banquet room, patio, etc.).
 - ii) Tables 1 and 2 below show the minimum price to be charged for beverage alcohol sold in various establishments, including most areas or services associated with a permit endorsement, including beverage alcohol sold to registered guests in a hotel or motel pursuant to a permit with a room service endorsement.

Key for Tables 1 & 2

- LCT – Liquor Consumption Tax
- GST – Goods and Services Tax
- Minimum Price – Minimum price for beverage alcohol sold in establishment for on-site consumption.
- **Note:** Minimum prices are subject to change by SLGA.

Table 1: Minimum price in tavern, restaurant, and most special use establishments (excludes alcohol sold in closed containers for consumption off the premises)

TYPE OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL	MINIMUM PRICE CALCULATION			
	BASE PRICE	LCT (10%)	GST (5%)	MINIMUM PRICE
Spirits & Liqueurs (per oz.)	\$1.96	\$0.19	\$0.10	\$2.25
Bottled & Canned Beer (12 oz.)	\$1.96	\$0.19	\$0.10	\$2.25
Coolers & Bottled Pre-Mixed Drinks (12 oz.)	\$1.96	\$0.19	\$0.10	\$2.25
Draught Beer (per oz.)	\$0.14	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.16
Wine (per oz.)	\$0.30	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.35

Table 2: Minimum price in military and paramilitary messes, and veteran canteens *

TYPE OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL	MINIMUM PRICE CALCULATION			
	BASE PRICE	LCT (10%)	GST (5%)	MINIMUM PRICE
Spirits & Liqueurs (per oz.)	\$0.87	\$0.09	\$0.04	\$1.00
Bottled & Canned Beer (12 oz.)	\$0.87	\$0.09	\$0.04	\$1.00
Coolers & Bottled Pre-Mixed Drinks (12 oz.)	\$0.87	\$0.09	\$0.04	\$1.00
Draught Beer (per oz.)	\$0.12	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.14
Wine (per oz.)	\$0.30	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.35

***Note:** Lower minimum prices apply due to the unique character of these establishments.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

iii) The minimum price requirements outlined in Table 1 above apply to any beverage alcohol sold to registered guests in a hotel or motel pursuant to a permit with a room service endorsement.

b) Social Reference Price

Social Reference Price requirements apply to all sales in closed containers to individuals, including by craft alcohol producers, retail stores, restaurant off-sales, and through mini-bars in hotel or motel guest rooms.

For more information about Social Reference Pricing, see the Appendix of this Manual.

c) Additional Pricing Standards and Price Lists

i) Based on the minimum price requirement, additional restrictions apply, including:

- “Two for one” or equivalent promotions are allowed provided that minimum prices are charged per serving.
- Daily price variations and price reduction for “Happy Hour” are allowed provided that minimum prices are charged per serving.
- Coupons may be used as promotions to reduce the price of on-table and off-sale beverage alcohol provided the discount does not lower the price below the minimum pricing requirements (for on-table sales) or the Social Reference Pricing Guidelines (for off-sale). Multiple coupons cannot be used to lower the price below the minimum price per serving. Coupons cannot be exchanged for cash.
- Beverage alcohol prices cannot be established by games of chance (e.g. wheels, draws, darts, etc.).
- Beverage alcohol must be sold by the serving. “All you can drink” service is not allowed.

ii) Promotional Packages

- Permittees may offer promotional packages including beverage alcohol under the following conditions:
- The total package price, before all applicable taxes, must meet or exceed the minimum pricing requirements for the beverage alcohol included in the package.
- Permittees may provide both the beverage alcohol and the goods/services included in the package, or may partner with other businesses that would provide some or all of

the goods/services; however, packages including beverage alcohol may be sold only by permittees;

- When a permittee partners with a retail store or craft producer to provide beverage alcohol to be included in a package minimum pricing requirements must be followed.
- The permittee must pay Liquor Consumption Tax on at least the minimum price per serving of all beverage alcohol provided as part of the package;
- Packages that do not include an overnight stay must specify a limited number of servings of beverage alcohol;
- All-inclusive packages that include an overnight stay in a hotel, motel, bed and breakfast, etc. are not required to specify a limit on the servings of beverage alcohol; however, minimum pricing requirements must still be met, and applicable taxes must be paid on each drink served;

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For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- Advertising for all-inclusive packages may not include messages such as “all you can drink” or promote immoderate consumption.; and

For more information about CRTC advertising standards, see Section "CRTC Code for Broadcast Advertising" in Chapter XI.

- The permittee remains responsible for ensuring that beverage alcohol is not sold/served to or consumed by individuals who are minors or appear to be intoxicated.

15. Operating Outdoor Establishments

For permittees who operate establishments that are partially or completely outdoors the following operating standards must be met.

- Establishments may be located partially or entirely outdoors provided:
- The establishment meets all applicable health, safety and fire standards and any other applicable Provincial and Federal legislation, regulations or policies;
- The area must be sufficiently enclosed.

- The permittee is able to monitor the permitted area;
- The beverage alcohol purchased under the permit is securely stored in a building on the premises;
- Washrooms are to be available at the permitted establishment in an area generally accessible to patrons, or in a common area just outside the permitted premises if shared with other establishments. Washrooms that are outside the permitted establishment will not be included as part of the permitted area;
- Washroom facilities outside the permitted space may be approved if it possesses reasonable access.

16. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

General Information

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 38, 39, 92.

Minors

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 67, 110, 111, 113, 114, 129(1)(d).
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 46.

Over Serving and Intoxicated Patrons

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 125, 126.

Mandatory Server Intervention Training

- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 7.

Unruly Patrons

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 127.

Refusal of Admission and Removal of Persons from Establishment

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 122.

Entertainment, Games, Gambling and Sports in an Establishment

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 127, 128.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 74.

Beverage Alcohol Purchases for Establishment

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 14, 67, 124, 129.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 28(2)(c).

Dispensing, Selling and Serving Beverage Alcohol

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 74, 75.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Sections 4, 69.

Beverage Alcohol Minimum Pricing in Permitted Establishments

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 19(2)(a).

CHAPTER XI - ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS

1. Purpose

Section 134 of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* provides in part that no person shall make any representation to the public for the purpose of promoting the sale or consumption of beverage alcohol that is inconsistent with the advertising standards established by the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA).

2. Persons Affected

The beverage alcohol advertising and promotion standards apply to all persons making any representation to the public for the purpose of promoting the sale or consumption of beverage alcohol in Saskatchewan.

3. Advertising Guidelines

- a) The advertising standards set by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) in the “Code for Broadcast Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages” shall be applied by SLGA to beverage alcohol advertising taking place in any medium in Saskatchewan. Other municipal, provincial, and federal standards may also apply. SLGA also recommends consulting legal counsel for greater clarity on compliance with CRTC Standards.

For more information about CRTC advertising standards, see Section "CRTC Code for Broadcast Advertising" in Chapter XI.

- b) The CRTC Standards prohibit beverage alcohol advertising from targeting minors. In Saskatchewan, this is interpreted to mean that no beverage alcohol advertising may be placed:
 - i) Within 200 metres of elementary or secondary schools or places of worship;
 - ii) On buses specifically intended for transporting minors;
 - iii) On websites or other media that are directed primarily at minors;
 - iv) On television or radio at times when the audience is likely to be composed primarily of minors;
 - v) Signage consisting solely of the name of the business is not considered advertising.
- c) The CRTC Standards prohibit beverage alcohol advertising that portrays immoderate alcohol consumption. In Saskatchewan, this has been interpreted to mean that permittees may not advertise beverage alcohol using languages, images, or concepts that promote or suggest

excessive consumption. Such advertisings may also be considered by SLGA in relation to sanctions for over serving and disorderly behaviour.

- d) Permittees are required to sell beverage alcohol in compliance with minimum pricing and social reference pricing requirements as noted in Section "Beverage Alcohol Pricing" in Chapter X of this Manual. Advertising that includes references to beverage alcohol prices that are lower than those guidelines may be considered by SLGA in relation to sanctions for failure to meet minimum price requirements.
- e) In cases where advertising conducted by or on behalf of a permittee is deemed to violate the requirements of the CRTC or any other relevant municipal, provincial, or federal authority, SLGA reserves the right to impose sanctions on the liquor permit involved.

4. CRTC Code for Broadcast Advertising

- a) Commercial messages for alcoholic beverages shall not:
 - i) Attempt to influence non-drinkers of any age to drink or to purchase alcoholic beverages;
 - ii) Be directed at persons under the legal drinking age, associate any such product with youth or youth symbols, or portray persons under the legal drinking age or persons who could reasonably be mistaken for such persons in a context where any such product is being shown or promoted;
 - iii) Portray the product in the context of, or in relation to, an activity attractive primarily to people under the legal drinking age;
 - vi) Contain an endorsement of the product, personally or by implication, either directly or indirectly, by any person, character or group who is or is likely to be a role model for minors because of a past or present position of public trust, special achievement in any field of endeavour, association with charities and/or advocacy activities benefiting children, reputation or exposure in the mass media;
 - vii) Attempt to establish the product as a status symbol, a necessity for the enjoyment of life or an escape from life's problems, or attempt to establish that consumption of the product should take precedence over other activities;
 - viii) Imply directly or indirectly that social acceptance, social status, personal success, or business or athletic achievement may be acquired, enhanced or reinforced through consumption of the product;
 - ix) Imply directly or indirectly that the presence or consumption of alcohol is, in any way, essential to the enjoyment of an activity or an event;

- x) Portray any such product, or its consumption, in an immoderate way;
- xi) Exaggerate the importance or effect of any aspect of the product or its packaging;
- xii) Show or use language that suggests, in any way, product misuse or product dependency, compulsive behaviour, urgency of need or urgency of use;
- xiii) Use imperative language to urge people to purchase or consume the product;
- xiv) Introduce the product in such a way or at such a time that it may be associated with the operation of any vehicle or conveyance requiring skill;
- xv) Introduce the product in such a way or at such a time as may associate the product with any activity requiring a significant degree of skill, care or mental alertness or involving an obvious element of danger;
- xvi) Contain inducements to prefer an alcoholic beverage because of its higher alcohol content;
- xvii) Refer to the feeling and effect caused by alcohol consumption or show or convey the impression, by behaviour or comportment, that the people depicted in the message are under the influence of alcohol;
- xviii) Portray persons with any such product in situations in which the consumption of alcohol is prohibited; or
- xix) Contain scenes in which any such product is consumed, or that give the impression, visually or in sound, that it is being or has been consumed.

5. Inducements and Promotions

- a) Subject to the exceptions in subsection (c), (d) and (e), permittees, excluding special use sports stadiums, theatres, concert premises, or convention centres and any premises on which exhibitions or fairs are presented, are prohibited from accepting financial or material inducements from a manufacturer, supplier, retail store, or any directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents of a manufacturer, supplier, or retail store. Prohibited inducements include:
 - i) Payments, credits, rebates, other price reductions, or marketing/promotional activities;
 - ii) Interior decorating or renovations;
 - iii) Furniture and equipment essential to the operation of the business (including shelving) where it will be the majority of furniture or equipment in operational use;

- iv) Vacations;
 - v) Season tickets;
 - vi) Gift cards; and
 - vii) Personal benefits that do not contribute to marketing of beverage alcohol products or improved customer experience.
- b) Retail Store Permittees and Craft Alcohol Producers authorized to direct sell are prohibited from providing financial or material inducements when selling to other permittees. Prohibited inducements include:
- i) Payments, credits, rebates, other price reductions, or marketing/promotional activities;
 - ii) Interior decorating or renovations;
 - iii) Furniture and equipment essential to the operation of the business (including shelving);
 - iv) Vacations;
 - v) Season tickets
 - vi) Gift cards; and
 - vii) Personal benefits that do not contribute to marketing of beverage alcohol products or improved customer experience.
- c) Non Craft Alcohol Manufacturer Permittees may negotiate directly with beverage alcohol suppliers and manufacturers to establish Limited Times Offers (LTO) prices for beverage alcohol. LTOs negotiated by permittees are subject to the following requirements:
- i) All beverage alcohol must be obtained from an approved source;
 - ii) When purchasing beverage alcohol from SLGA or a SLGA approved Specialty Liquor Warehouse, rebates for LTOs must be issued to the permittee directly from the supplier, manufacturer, or retail store;
 - iii) When purchasing beverage alcohol from a craft alcohol producer, LTOs must be provided to the permittee through the reduction of prices charged to permittees for beverage alcohol products;
 - iv) Permittees must pass on the full value of all LTOs to customers. Any LTO rebate that is retained by the permittee and not passed on to the customer in the form of reduced product pricing will be considered a prohibited inducement; and

- v) Details of all LTOs must be documented and such documents maintained on the premises for 2 years or more as required by other agencies.
- d) Permittees may accept legitimate promotional items to promote a manufacturer, supplier, or its product or products. Details of all promotional items accepted by the permittee must be documented and such documents maintained on the premises. Acceptable promotional items include:
 - i) Items of nominal value provided by manufacturers to be included with beverage alcohol products (e.g. gift bags, corkscrews, glassware in unbreakable container);
 - ii) Up to four coolers or fridges, each no larger than 12 cubic feet;
 - iii) Branded product display stands for use in temporary product displays which last for a period of less than three months;
 - iv) Brand-specific non-essential promotional materials for use in premises or as prizes for customers; or,
 - v) Draught line cleaning services supplied directly to the permittee by the suppliers or their agents by the supplier/agent's own staff/personnel or indirectly through an independent cleaning service that has no financial connection to the permittee. A supplier/agent is prohibited from financially reimbursing a permittee for conducting or arranging their own draught line cleaning.
- e) Permittees may participate in legitimate promotional program or initiatives to promote a manufacturer, supplier or its product or products. Details of all promotional programs in which the permittee participates must be documented and such documents maintained on the premises. Acceptable promotional programs include:
 - i) Allowing up to 15% of available retail space to be used for paid temporary promotional displays that are up to 90 days in length;
 - ii) Non-essential, brand-specific signage for use in or on premises;
 - iii) Paid participation in fliers;
 - iv) Participation in manufacturer or supplier-initiated billboard campaigns that promote the availability of products;
 - v) Travel and registration costs for beverage alcohol industry trips; or
 - vi) Tickets other than season tickets to sports or cultural events.
- f) Sports stadiums, theatres, concert premises, and convention centre permittees are allowed to enter into exclusivity agreements with respect to alcohol products to be sold at their premises.

- g) Where the appropriateness of any items or services offered by a manufacturer or supplier is in question, the permittee should contact Liquor Licensing Services.

For a list of contacts, see the Appendix of this Manual.

6. Treating

- a) Subject to the limitations in this Section, a permittee, manager of a permitted premises, or manufacturer's representative may purchase drinks containing beverage alcohol for patrons in an establishment for the purpose of promoting products. This practice is commonly known as "treating".
- b) A permittee, manager of a permitted premises, or manufacturer's representative may purchase occasional drinks containing beverage alcohol for patrons for promotional purposes; however, the permittee, manager or manufacturer's representative is prohibited from purchasing drinks containing beverage alcohol for all or most of the patrons in the establishment.
- c) Where a permittee, manager of a permitted premises, or manufacturer's representative wishes to treat patrons in an establishment, the following requirements and restrictions apply:
- i) The permittee, manager or manufacturer's representative must be seated at the same table as the patrons for whom the drinks containing beverage alcohol are purchased.
 - ii) In the case of a manufacturer's representative, the patrons' drinks containing beverage alcohol must be purchased from and served by the permittee or the employees of the permitted premises.
 - iii) The permittee or the employees of the permitted premises who serve patrons drinks containing beverage alcohol must comply with the restrictions and requirements which ordinarily apply to the establishment (e.g. prohibition against service to minors, intoxicated patrons, etc.).
 - iv) A manufacturer's representative may also purchase drinks containing beverage alcohol for a permittee in the establishment for the purpose of promoting products. The permittee must be seated at the same table as the representative.
 - v) For alcohol used for treating, sampling, cooking, and staff consumption, applicable taxes must be paid on the cost of the alcohol paid by the permittee or manufacturer's representative, or in the case of a craft alcohol producer taking alcohol from its own off-sale, on the Social Reference Price established by SLGA.

For more information about Social Reference Prices, see the Appendix of this Manual.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

7. Sampling

- a) Manufacturers, manufacturers' representatives, and most commercial permittees (excluding special use home delivery and U-Brew/U-Vin operation permittees) may promote beverage alcohol products by providing samples in accordance with the following policies. SLGA reserves the right to limit or prohibit any promotional activities that may appear to promote immoderate consumption or consumption by minors, or that are otherwise inconsistent with the advertising standards set by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC).

For more information about CRTC advertising standards, see Section "CRTC Code for Broadcast Advertising" in Chapter XI.

- b) All sample products must be purchased from a retail store, or from a craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale. In the case of a commercial permittee, samples may be taken from stock purchased for the operation of the establishment. All applicable taxes must be paid on all beverage alcohol used for sampling. For alcohol used for treating, sampling, cooking, and staff consumption, Liquor Consumption Tax must be paid on the cost of the alcohol paid by the permittee or manufacturer's representative, or in the case of a craft alcohol producer taking beverage alcohol from its own (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale, on the Social Reference Price established by SLGA.

For more information about Social Reference Prices, see the Appendix of this Manual.

For more information on provincial taxes, visit the Ministry of Finance website at www.saskatchewan.ca/finance or call 1-800-667-6102.

For more information on federal taxes, visit the Canada Revenue Agency website at www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency or call 1-800-959-5525.

- c) Products used to provide samples at a permitted premises or special occasion premises (whether for consumption on premises or in closed containers for consumption away from the permitted premises) must be purchased by the permittee under the appropriate permit number. Manufacturers may not provide beverage alcohol to commercial permittees directly, but may reimburse the permittee for the cost of such samples.
- d) The sample sizes of beverage alcohol for on-premises consumption must not exceed the following amounts as set out in the Regulations:

- i) Spirit – ½ ounce or 14.25 millilitres;
 - ii) Wine – 2 ounces or 57 millilitres; and
 - iii) Beer or cooler – 4 ounces or 114 millilitres.
- e) To promote products, a commercial permittee (excluding a special use home delivery or U-Brew/U-Vin operation permittee) may provide samples at no charge to patrons for consumption in the permitted premises.
- f) To promote products, a manufacturer or their representative may, with the consent of the commercial, retail or craft alcohol manufacturer, as the case may be, purchase sample products from the commercial, retail permittee or craft alcohol manufacturer to provide to patrons for consumption in:
- i) The permitted commercial establishment;
 - ii) The retail store;
 - iii) The craft alcohol manufacturer's (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale area.
- g) To promote products, a manufacturer's representative may purchase sample products from a retail store or from a craft alcohol (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale area, in closed containers for consumption away from the establishment:
- i) To patrons in a craft alcohol manufacturer's (on-site) store or (off-site) off-sale area;
 - ii) To a permittee and employees of the permitted premises;
 - iii) To customers in a retail store; or
 - iv) To the owner and employees of a retail store.
- h) Sample products may be affixed to ("value add"), or placed near ("near pack"), beverage alcohol purchased by the customer for off-site consumption. The price charged to the consumer must meet or exceed the total Social Reference Prices for both the main product and the "value add" or "near pack".

Example: If SRP on the main product is \$14 and SRP on the "near pack" or "value-add" is \$1, the selling price must be a minimum of \$15 (\$14+\$1).

- The following rules apply to all beverage alcohol "value-adds" or "near-packs":
 - Maximum one "value-add" or "near pack" per container of 700ml or larger.
 - "Value-add" or "near pack" cannot exceed:
 - 1 x 355ml container of beer, cider or refreshment beverage.
 - 1 x 200ml container of wine; or

- 1 x 50ml container of spirits.
 - Must be attached, or easily identifiable as a promotional item near the main product
 - Must be labelled “not for resale” and must not be labelled with a UPC barcode (or the barcode must be defaced before shipment to SLGA).
- i) Where a manufacturer or their representative offers sample products in a retail store or off-sale area for on-premises consumption under subsection (e) and (f) above, the following additional requirements and restrictions apply:
- i) The permittee or its employees must supervise the offering of sample products by a manufacturer’s representative; and
 - ii) The permittee or its employees must ensure compliance with the restrictions and requirements that ordinarily apply to the service of alcohol (e.g. prohibition against service to minors, intoxicated patrons, etc.).
- j) A permittee and an establishment’s employees may receive sample products for consumption away from the permitted premises from a manufacturer’s representative in accordance with subsection (f) above.

8. Online Sale of Beverage Alcohol

- a) General Information
- i) Persons authorized by SLGA to sell beverage alcohol for off-site consumption may do so via a website in accordance with the policy described below:
- b) Retail Stores and Restaurants
- i) A retail store and restaurant may advertise and sell online beverage alcohol sold in the store. A retail store can also self-deliver beverage alcohol to individuals at private places. All retail stores may also deliver beverage alcohol sold online to commercial permittees. A restaurant can self-deliver beverage alcohol with a meal to individuals at private places.
 - ii) Under no circumstances shall a retail store or restaurant ship beverage alcohol through Canada Post, a courier or any other common carrier. All online sales must be delivered in accordance with a valid home delivery special use permit or by the permittee, or be picked up by the customer making the purchase.
- c) Home Delivery Companies

A home delivery special use permittee may advertise its service online and post specific products and prices or provide links to alcohol retailers' websites (such as Saskliquor.com), and take orders and payment for delivery.

d) Compliance

Nothing in these Advertising Standards precludes a permittee from complying with the terms and conditions of the *Act, Regulations*, or permit under which the permit operates. All provisions respecting the sale and service of beverage alcohol continue to apply.

9. Loyalty Program

- a) Subject to the limitations outlined below, retail store permittees and commercial permittees may offer loyalty programs to customers.
- b) Loyalty program rewards based on beverage alcohol sales must be provided on the basis of the accumulated value of purchases made by the customer over an ongoing series of transactions and must emphasize encouraging ongoing patronage by the customer. Typically, loyalty programs track the value of purchases made by a customer by issuing a number of points (or their equivalent) to customers based on the value of a customer's purchases. The rates at which points are issued must be made available to loyalty program participants. Bonus points in association with the purchase of specified products are allowed.
- c) Loyalty program points may not be redeemed for rewards on the same day qualifying purchases are made.
- d) Loyalty programs may include rewards that are credits to be redeemed against the total amount of a customer's bill. The use of such credits to lower a customer's bill is not considered a price reduction.
- e) All promotions and advertising provided only to loyalty program members must be compliant with all other requirements relating to promotions and advertising (e.g. minimum pricing requirements and social reference pricing).
- f) Discounts related to loyalty program membership cannot be used to reduce the price of beverage alcohol below minimum pricing or social reference pricing requirements. Punch card systems can be used to obtain a "no charge" beverage, as long as the total cumulative price paid exceeds minimum pricing for all products received (e.g. buy 4 growlers, get the 5th without charges – the total cost of the 4 growlers must meet or exceed the social reference pricing for five growlers.)
- g) Promotional activities that are non-transferable from one visit to the next (e.g. "2 for 1" drink specials or product bundling promotions) are not considered to be loyalty programs.

10. Promotional Coupons, Vouchers, Gift Cards, Give Aways and Discounts

- a) Subject to the limitations outlined below, permittees can offer coupon, voucher, or gift card programs to customers.
- b) Gift cards may be sold at face value for use in future purchases.
- c) Gift cards can be sold in a non-liquor business.
- d) Gift cards or liquor cannot be donated by a permittee under any circumstances except as outlined in the Special Occasion Permits Policy Manual or this manual.
- e) A permittee may exchange gift cards with a media company for advertising. In this case, the value of the gift cards provided must be equal to the fair market value of the advertising received.
- f) Promotional coupons or vouchers cannot be:
 - i) Used to bring the total cost of product below the minimum pricing requirements or social reference price (SRP) (e.g., cannot be used by a retailer that sells all or most product at SRP); and
 - ii) In the case of on-table service, redeemed on the day it was obtained.
- g) Commercial permittees can cross promote with other businesses. The coupon or voucher cannot be:
 - i) used to bring the total cost of product below the minimum pricing requirements or social reference price (SRP) (e.g., cannot be used by a retailer that sells all or most product at SRP); and
 - ii) in the case of on-table service, redeemed on the day it was obtained.
- h) “Give away” of alcohol on social media for number of likes, shares, comments, etc. is prohibited.

11. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Advertising

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Section 134.

Inducements and Promotions

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 61, 135.1.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 61.

Treating

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 131.

Sampling

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 131.

Manufacturer Representatives

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 135, 135.1.

CHAPTER XII - INSPECTIONS

1. Overview of SLGA's Compliance Program

- a) The broad objectives of SLGA's compliance program are:
 - i) To minimize public health and safety risks associated with the service and consumption of beverage alcohol;
 - ii) To provide an orderly environment for establishments to conduct the sale and service of beverage alcohol; and
 - iii) To maintain the integrity of the beverage alcohol industry.
- b) There are presently two compliance areas within SLGA: Liquor Inspection Services and Audit Services Branch. Each area fulfills a specific role to ensure that the establishments are complying with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, the terms and conditions on a permit or an endorsement, and SLGA's policies.
- c) SLGA shall have the right, during normal business hours and without prior notice to the permittee, to inspect or audit, or cause to be inspected or audited the financial books, records, bookkeeping and accounting records, documents or other materials in respect of the establishment. This includes the right without limitation, to have a person or persons on the premises of the establishment or other relevant premises of the permittee, to check, verify and tabulate records and accounts, and/or to examine accounting records and procedures affecting the determination of records and accounts. The establishment and permittee shall be subject to inspections and/or audits by SLGA representatives from time to time to ensure the permittee is in compliance with *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, permit terms and conditions and all applicable policies.
- d) On inspection and/or audit, the permittee shall provide SLGA representatives with all requested documentation and full access to the establishment, records and accounts, including any off-site warehouse spaces used by the permittee.

2. Compliance, Education and Training

- a) Liquor Inspection Services conducts inspections and investigations concerning the operation of existing or proposed establishments, and also offers a proactive approach to compliance by educating permittees about the regulatory requirements for the purpose of preventing violations. Permittees may request an inspector to visit their facility for training, education, consultation and inspection purposes. An inspector may visit an establishment for the following purposes:

- i) To ensure compliance with the regulatory scheme applicable to the establishment's operation;
- ii) To provide one-on-one and group consultations;
- III) To provide training and workshops on issues such as minors, identification programs, over service, and door person security for:
 - New permittees;
 - Permittees with a history of operational problems reported by SLGA or other regulatory agencies; and
 - Other permittees who express interest in a training seminar.
- iv) To investigate complaints of non-compliance from the public or other regulatory agencies (e.g. Police, fire, health, etc.);
- v) To review operation standards with management and staff;
- vi) To examine a facility's construction or renovations in order to evaluate the facility's suitability for a liquor permit; or to assist permittees by offering guidance to ensure proper operation of an establishment.
- b) Where a permittee commits an alleged violation of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, or any terms and conditions imposed on a permit or an endorsement, the inspector investigates the violation and reports the findings. Based on the investigation's findings, SLGA may impose sanctions against a permittee. However, SLGA considers voluntary compliance as a preferred solution and therefore, an inspector may resolve minor violations by requiring a permittee to take immediate corrective action.

To contact Liquor Inspection Services, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of the Manual.

3. Audit Services

The Audit Services Branch ensures the financial activities of establishments are monitored in accordance with the regulatory requirements. Audits may be conducted in various areas including concerns about permittees accepting inducements from manufacturers and compliance with food-alcohol ratio sales.

To contact the Audit Services Branch, see a list of contacts in the Appendix of the Manual.

4. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

Role of Inspectors

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Sections 95, 96.

CHAPTER XIII - DISCIPLINARY ACTION

1. General Principles

- a) SLGA monitors permittee compliance with the legal requirements and terms and conditions related to liquor permits. Disciplinary action may be taken by SLGA when a permittee is not in compliance with requirements and restrictions of their permit and forms part of the permittee's compliance record at SLGA.
- b) The enforcement of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*, and terms and conditions on a permit or an endorsement ensure the responsible sale and consumption of beverage alcohol in an establishment. SLGA imposes sanctions to protect the public and ensure future compliance.
- c) Where a permittee or its employees commit a violation, SLGA has the discretion to impose any of the following actions against the permittee:
 - i) Issue a warning;
 - ii) Attach new or amended terms or conditions to the permit or endorsement;
 - iii) Assess an administrative penalty to a maximum of \$10,000;
 - iv) Suspend a permit or endorsement; or
 - v) Cancel a permit or endorsement.
- d) SLGA's decision to propose a particular sanction against a permittee is based on its evaluation of several factors, including:
 - i) The compliance history of the permittee;
 - ii) The nature of the violation and the particular facts surrounding the violation;
 - iii) The effect of any sanction on the permittee, employees of the establishment, and the public; and
 - iv) The sanctions imposed on other permittees who committed similar violations.
- e) SLGA uses a progressive system of disciplinary action when it proposes a sanction against a permittee. Where a permittee commits consecutive violations, SLGA typically proposes stronger sanctions for each corresponding violation. However, in cases of serious misconduct, SLGA may find the progressive system of discipline to be an unacceptable approach. In those

cases, SLGA evaluates the nature of the violation, the surrounding facts and other relevant factors, and where warranted, a more severe sanction will be imposed.

f) Example:

A general principle of SLGA's regulatory framework is the protection of minors from the negative impact of beverage alcohol use. A permittee's first violation of selling beverage alcohol to a minor will likely result in a harsher sanction (administrative penalty or permit suspension) than the one typically granted under a progressive system of discipline (warning letter).

- g) In investigating and making its decision concerning a complaint of an alleged violation, SLGA applies the following procedure:
- i) SLGA receives the complaint, which may originate from a variety of sources including the local police force, government agencies (health, fire, etc.), a competitor, or a member of the public.
 - ii) Liquor Inspection Services investigates the complaint and prepares a report for the Director of the Branch. The Director reviews and evaluates all information and determines the disciplinary action, which may include a recommendation of sanction to SLGA's Vice President, Regulatory Services Division.
 - iii) If the Vice President is satisfied that a violation has occurred, the Vice President reviews the recommendation and makes a decision about the proposed sanction against the permittee.
 - iv) If SLGA's Vice President, Regulatory Services Division proposes a sanction, the decision is communicated in writing to the permittee, and the permittee has the right to request a review of the decision to the Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission within 15 days after receiving notice of SLGA's decision.

For more information about the Commission, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

2. Warning

- a) SLGA considers voluntary compliance as the preferred solution in its enforcement program and therefore, less serious violations may be informally resolved between a permittee and an inspector.
- b) An inspector may issue a notification of non-compliance advising the permittee of a violation to be corrected.

- c) Where an inspector formally reports a violation a warning letter may be issued, if appropriate.
- d) A warning letter describes the violation and relevant facts and warns the permittee to take immediate corrective action. The establishment is monitored to ensure future compliance.

3. New or Amended Terms or Conditions on Permit or Endorsement

- a) In appropriate circumstances, a violation may be resolved by imposing a specific course of conduct on the permittee by attaching terms and conditions on the permit or endorsement.
- b) SLGA may impose new terms and conditions or amend existing terms and conditions.
- c) Where the permittee finds the terms and conditions on a permit or endorsement to be unsatisfactory, the permittee has the right to request a review of SLGA's decision to the Commission. A request for a review must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after receiving notice of SLGA's decision.

For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

4. Administrative Penalties

- a) SLGA is authorized to use administrative penalties as an additional enforcement tool. SLGA may assess an administrative penalty against a permittee to a maximum of \$10,000.
- b) Based on a progressive system of discipline, SLGA may propose an administrative penalty against a permittee. In cases of serious misconduct or violations such as over service or minors, SLGA may move to a stronger sanction immediately, such as an immediate administrative penalty, suspension or permit cancellation.
- c) *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* establish monetary ranges for administrative penalties by defining specific ranges to correspond to specific violations.
 - i) **A table in the Regulations highlights common violations with corresponding monetary ranges** for administrative penalties. If a permittee commits a violation listed in the table, an administrative penalty may be assessed in accordance with the monetary ranges set out in the table.

For more information about monetary penalties, see Section "Monetary Ranges for Administrative Penalties" in Chapter XIII.

- ii) **Where a violation with a corresponding monetary range is not found in the table**, an administrative penalty may be assessed in any amount within the range of \$500 - \$10,000.

- d) Where SLGA proposes to assess an administrative penalty, SLGA will provide a written notice to a permittee outlining several particulars, including:
 - i) The facts and circumstances surrounding the violation;
 - ii) The amount of the proposed administrative penalty;
 - iii) In default of payment of the proposed administrative penalty, a proposed suspension period of the permit; and
 - iv) The right to request a review of SLGA's decision.
- e) The permittee has the right to request a review of SLGA's decision to propose an administrative penalty. A request for review must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after receiving written notice of SLGA's decision.

For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

- f) Where no request for a review is filed within 15 days after receiving the notice, or where a request is filed and the Commission upholds the proposed penalty, SLGA will assess an administrative penalty against the permittee in accordance with the written notice, advising the permittee of the due date for full payment of the penalty and the alternative suspension dates if the penalty should not be paid. Where the permittee fails to make the payment by the due date, the permit is suspended for the period specified in the written notice.
- g) The administrative penalty scheme is completely separate and independent of any fines levied by the courts.

For more information about fines levied by the courts, see Section "Offences and Court Sanctions" in Chapter XIII.

5. Permit or Endorsement Suspension

- a) SLGA may propose a permit or endorsement suspension where considered appropriate. A case of serious misconduct, repeated violations, or failure of other sanctions to act as a sufficient deterrent may prompt a suspension.
- b) Although the length of a proposed suspension period varies with the circumstances of each case, SLGA primarily takes into account the following factors:
 - i) The nature of the violation;

- ii) The particular facts surrounding the violation; and
- iii) The compliance record of the permittee.
- c) Except in rare cases, SLGA must provide a written notice to a permittee of its decision to propose a suspension of a permit or an endorsement. The written notice outlines several particulars, including:
 - i) The facts and circumstances surrounding the violation;
 - ii) The length of the proposed suspension period; and
 - iii) The right to request a review of SLGA's decision.
- d) The permittee has the right to request a review of SLGA's decision to propose a suspension. A request for review must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after receiving written notice of SLGA's decision.

For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

- e) In exceptional cases, SLGA is authorized to impose an immediate suspension of a permit or an endorsement. SLGA may immediately suspend the permit or endorsement where it is considered necessary in the public interest. SLGA shall serve on the permittee a copy of the order of suspension and a notice fixing a time and place for an oral hearing by the commission.
- f) The maximum period for an immediate suspension is fifteen days and the following rights and restrictions apply:
 - i) The suspension order takes immediate effect on being served on the permittee.
 - ii) The Commission must conduct an oral hearing within the suspension period to determine whether or not the suspension should be revoked or extended, or whether the permit or endorsement should be cancelled.

For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

6. Permit or Endorsement Cancellation

- a) In extreme cases, SLGA may propose a permit or endorsement cancellation. Serious violations or a complete disregard for the regulatory scheme are circumstances that may prompt a cancellation.

- b) SLGA must provide a written notice to a permittee of its decision to propose cancellation of a permit or an endorsement. The written notice outlines the facts and circumstances which justify SLGA's proposed cancellation and the permittee's right to request a review of SLGA's decision.
- c) The permittee has the right to request a review of SLGA's decision to propose a cancellation. A request for review must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after receiving written notice of SLGA's decision.

For more information about the Commission review process, see Section "Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review" in Chapter XIII.

- d) Where a permit is cancelled by SLGA, all beverage alcohol in the possession of the permittee is to be delivered to SLGA at the permittee's expense. SLGA evaluates the condition of the beverage alcohol and may repurchase it or make an order for its disposal.
- e) When a permit has been cancelled by SLGA:
 - iii) No permit shall be issued to the person named as the permittee for at least one year;
 - if another permit is issued to that person and is cancelled, no permit shall be issued to the person after that time.
 - iv) No permit shall be issued with respect to the premises described in the permit for at least one month.

7. Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission Review

- a) The Commission is a body created by law which functions independently from SLGA. A permittee may file a request for review with the Commission where SLGA proposes any of the following sanctions against a permittee:
 - i) attaching new or amended terms or conditions on a permit or endorsement;
 - ii) assessing an administrative penalty to a maximum of \$10,000; or
 - iii) suspending or cancelling a permit or an endorsement.
- b) A request for review must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after receiving written notice of SLGA's proposed sanction.

- c) Except in unusual situations, the Commission stays SLGA's decision pending its determination of the review. This means that any proposed sanction by SLGA is put on hold until the Commission makes its ruling on the review.
- d) The Commission must hold an oral hearing when the review relates to a proposed suspension or cancellation, or an assessment of an administrative penalty. When the review relates to the addition of new or amended terms and conditions, the Commission only holds an oral hearing if requested by the permittee when filing the request for review.
- e) If an oral hearing is held, SLGA, the permittee, the lawyers for the parties, and the public may be present and generally, the hearing resembles a court proceeding.
- f) Based on the evidence at the hearing and any written submissions, the Commission makes its ruling and communicates it to all parties. The Commission may make any ruling available to it under *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*. The Commission may confirm, vary or revoke the sanction proposed by SLGA.

8. Offences and Court Sanctions

- a) A permittee who violates any provision of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* or *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* is guilty of a summary conviction offence and may be liable to severe punishment. A summary offence proceeding engages the court system through charging, prosecuting and punishing a permittee.
- b) In many cases, the courts determine the appropriate punishment for an offence. However, for some offences the police may issue a ticket to a permittee with an option to enter an "out of court" guilty plea by payment of a fine. If the permittee disputes the facts and wishes to enter a not guilty plea, a trial is held before a judge.
- c) In some cases, *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* defines specific forms of punishment to correspond to specific offences. For example, where a permittee sells or gives beverage alcohol to a minor, the permittee is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to:
 - i) A fine of not more than \$10,000;
 - ii) Imprisonment for a maximum term of two months; or
 - iii) Both the fine and imprisonment described above.
- d) Where no specific form of punishment corresponds to a specific offence, the "general penalty" provision applies, which makes the permittee liable on summary conviction to:

- i) A fine to a maximum of \$10,000 for an individual;
 - ii) A fine to a maximum of \$50,000 for a corporation;
 - iii) Imprisonment for a maximum term of six months; or
 - iv) Both the fine and imprisonment described above.
- e) If a permittee is charged with an offence and has questions or concerns about the matter, the permittee should consult a lawyer.

9. Posting of Warnings and Sanctions

The names of the permittees that have received a liquor sanction will be published on a quarterly basis on SLGA's external website at www.slga.com.

10. Monetary Ranges for Administrative Penalties

Key for Table

- a) The provisions set out in Column 3 are the provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* or *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* that impose the requirements described in Column 2 on the permittee. Violations of the provisions set out in Column 2 may cause SLGA or on a request for review, the Commission to assess an administrative penalty.
- b) The range of an administrative penalty for a specific violation is set out in Column 4. The administrative penalty may be assessed by SLGA or on a request for review, by the Commission.

Penalty Limits			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Item	Prohibition	Provision	Penalty Limits (\$)
Minors (under 19 years of age)			
1	Selling or giving beverage alcohol to a minor	110(1) - Act	1,000 - 10,000
2	Selling or providing beverage alcohol to a person who is a minor	129(1)(c) - Act	1,000 - 10,000
3	Failing to demand proof of age when someone who appears to be a minor: (a) is attempting to purchase beverage alcohol; or (b) is not entitled to be on the premises	111(4) - Act	500 - 10,000
4	Allowing minors in premises where the presence of minors is not authorized by the Act, these regulations or the terms or conditions of the permit	111(6) - Act	500 - 10,000
5	Allowing a minor to act in any way in the sale, handling or serving of beverage alcohol in the premises	113(1)(b) - Act	500 - 10,000
6	Allowing a minor to consume beverage alcohol in premises where the presence of minors is allowed	113(1)(c) - Act	1,000 - 10,000
Over serving			
7	Selling or supplying beverage alcohol to a person who appears intoxicated	125 - Act	1,000 - 10,000
8	Allowing a person who appears intoxicated to possess or consume beverage alcohol on the premises	126(2)(a) - Act	1,000 - 10,000
Overcrowding			
9	Allowing the entry of persons into a premises to exceed the maximum number of persons allowed to be present in the premises	120 - Act	500 - 10,000

Sale or consumption during prescribed hours or days			
10	Selling beverage alcohol or allowing its consumption on the premises except during the hours that beverage alcohol may be lawfully served and consumed	71(1) - Act	500 - 10,000
11	Selling or supplying beverage alcohol during prohibited hours or days	129(1)(d) - Act	500 - 10,000
12	Failing to ensure that the premises remain open for at least one half-hour but not longer than one hour after the lawful sale of beverage alcohol has ceased	50 - Regulations	500 - 10,000
13	Allowing persons to enter or remain in the premises when sale or consumption of beverage alcohol is prohibited	116 - Act	500 - 10,000
Illegal purchase, possession or sale of beverage alcohol			
14	Purchasing beverage alcohol from sources other than from the authority, a retail store, a craft alcohol producer or any other prescribed source	67(1)(a) - Act	500 - 10,000
15	Selling beverage alcohol not supplied by the authority, a retail store, a craft alcohol producer or any other prescribed source	129(1)(b) - Act	500 - 10,000
16	Having on the premises beverage alcohol not supplied by the authority, a retail store, a craft alcohol producer or any other prescribed source	129(1)(a) - Act	500 - 10,000
17	Selling beverage alcohol without holding a licence required pursuant to <i>The Liquor Consumption Tax Act</i>	4(2) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
18	Serving any of the following except at an event for which the permittee holds a particular type of special occasion permit that authorizes the service: (a) homemade beer or wine; (b) beer or wine manufactured at a u-brew or u-vin operation	129(1)(e) - Act	500 - 10,000

Entertainment			
19	Permitting or allowing any activity that is unlawful, may be detrimental to the orderly operation of the premises, has been prohibited by the municipality in which the premises is located, or is prescribed in the regulations	128(1) and (2) - Act	500 - 10,000
Customer service			
20	Failing to ensure that the food to beverage alcohol sales value ratio in the premises is at least one dollar of food sales for each dollar of beverage alcohol sales	13(1) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
21	Failing to maintain a supply of non-alcoholic beverages or food for customers	68 - Regulations	500 - 10,000
22	Adulterating or diluting beverage alcohol or offering adulterated or diluted beverage alcohol for sale	69(3) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
23	Failing to ensure that each sample of beverage alcohol is equal to or less than the prescribed amount	67(1) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
24	Failing to adhere to policies established by the authority respecting sampling at a u-brew or u-vin operation	23(2) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
25	Allowing patrons to take or consume beverage alcohol off the premises	75(3) - Act	500 - 10,000
26	Sale of beverage alcohol in closed containers without customer purchasing food	13.1(1) - Regulations	500 - 10,000
Obstruction			
27	Refusing to allow an officer access to the permittee's premises, books, records or other documents for the purpose of making an inspection	45(1) - Act	500 - 10,000

28	Allowing a person who appears to be intoxicated to remain in the premises in a manner that is not in accordance with standards set by the authority	126(2)(b) - Act	500 - 10,000
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11. References

The information in this Chapter is a summary of the policies, standard terms and conditions imposed on a permit, and the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*, and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016*. For convenience, this Section identifies the key provisions of *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* and *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* for the corresponding topics in this Chapter.

General Principles

- The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997 – Sections 38, 39, 44, 92.

New or Amended Terms or Conditions on Permit

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(1)(a.1), 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 47.

Administrative Penalties

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Section 39.1.
- *The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016* – Section 80.

Permit Suspension

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(f), 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 44(b).

Permit Cancellation

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 19(j), 30, 31, 32, 33, 44(b), 64, 65.

Commission Review

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39.1.

Offences and Court Sanctions

- *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997* – Sections 110, 111, 113, 115, 138, 139.

CHAPTER XIV - APPENDIX

Lists of Documents:

- a) Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority Contacts
- b) Floor Plan Guide
- c) Permittee Liability for Actions of Patrons
- d) Identifying a Minor and Verifying the Authenticity of Identification
- e) Social Reference Pricing for Manufacturers and Retail Stores

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority Contacts

Charitable Gaming Licensing

Texas Hold'em	Toll Free	1-800-667-7565
Monte Carlo	Regina	(306) 787-5563
Breakopen Tickets	Fax:	(306) 787-8637
Raffles		
Bingos		

Liquor Licensing and Inspections Branch

Manager, Liquor Inspections and Security		(306) 787-1896
Manager, Liquor Licensing		(306) 787-1349
Commercial and Special Occasion Permits	Toll Free	1-800-667-7565
	Regina	(306) 787-5563
	Fax:	(306) 787-8981

Liquor and Gaming Licensing Commission (Request for Review of SLGA Decisions)

	(306) 787-1746
Fax:	(306) 798-0653

SLGA Website Address

www.slga.com

Mailing Address - Regina

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming
Authority
Licensing Branch
P.O. Box 5054
REGINA SK S4P 3M3

Street Address – Regina

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority
Licensing Branch
12th Floor, North Canadian Oils Building
2500 Victoria Avenue
REGINA SK S4P 3X3

Saskatoon Office

201 CN Towers
Midtown Plaza
201 1st Avenue South
SASKATOON SK S7K 2H6

EXTERNAL CONTACTS**Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)**

301-1800 11th Ave.
REGINA SK S4P 4E3

(306) 780-5180
Fax: (306) 780-5177

Federal Excise Duty (Manufacturing)

Canada Revenue Agency
Excise Duty Manager
Room 720 220-4th Avenue S.E.
CALGARY AB T2G 0L1

1-866-330-3304
(403) 231-4124
Fax: (403) 292-4075
www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency

Federal Excise Tax (GST)

Canada Revenue Agency
PO Box 557
1758 Hamilton St.
REGINA SK S4P 2B6

Toll Free 1-800-959-5525
www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency

Liquor Consumption Tax (LCT)

Ministry of Finance
2350 Albert St.
REGINA SK S4P 4A6

Toll Free 1-800-667-6102
(306) 798-5040
Fax: (306) 787-9644

**Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch
(Outfitters Licence)**

Regina 1-800-567-4224
Prince Albert (306) 953-2518

Building Standards and Licensing Branch

100 – 1855 Victoria Ave
REGINA SK S4P 3T2

(306) 787-4113
BuildingStandards@gov.sk.ca

Provincial Sales Tax (PST)

Ministry of Finance
2350 Albert St.
REGINA SK S4P 4A6

Toll Free 1-800-667-6102
(306) 787-6645
Fax: (306) 787-0776

“Serve It Right” Server Intervention Course

Tourism Saskatchewan Workforce Development
202 4th Ave. N.
SASKATOON SK S7K 0K1

Toll Free 1-800-331-1529
(306) 933-5900
www.sirs.ca

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Licensing

Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan
Boiler & Pressure Vessel Safety
330 – 1855 Victoria Ave
REGINA SK S4P 3T2

Toll Free 1-866-530-8599
(306) 798-7111

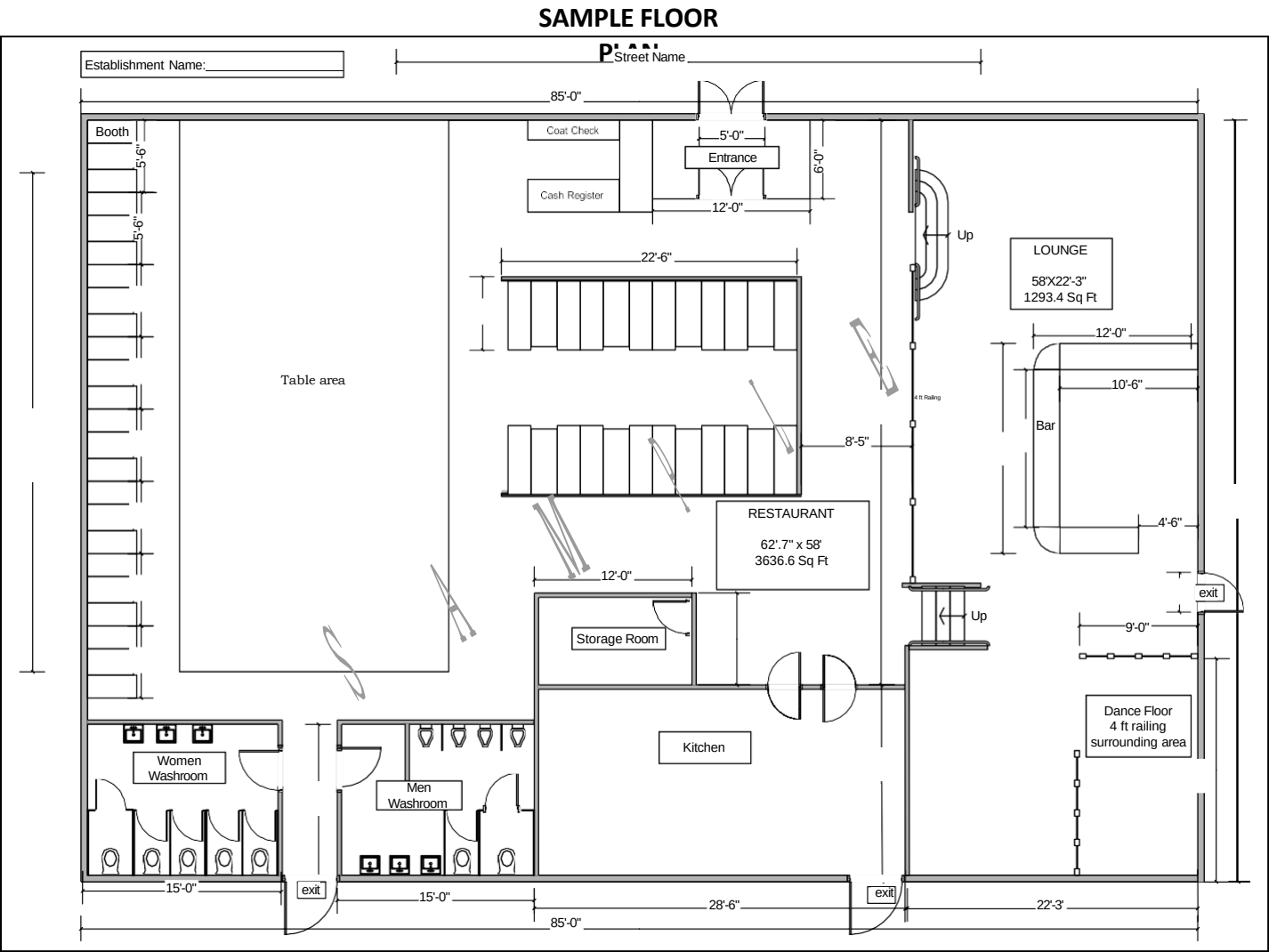
Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan Corporation

2055 Albert St.
Regina, SK
S4P 2T8

306-787-3119
info@lgsask.com
www.lgsask.com

Floor Plan Guide

A floor plan is to provide a “bird’s eye view” of the premises. The plan is to show the scaled dimensions of the premises and the various areas in the premises, the fixed furnishings, and other significant items. A floor plan must be submitted with the liquor permit application.



Floor Plan Requirements:	
1. Name of Premises 2. Address – street names 3. Scale – same for all areas of the plan 4. Dimensions (metres or feet) 5. Washrooms – location/access 6. Bar(s) – location and dimensions 7. Please include: entries and exits; kitchen(s) or food preparation area(s); areas restricted to employees; stairwells; hallways; liquor storage area(s); and other areas. All areas to be clearly labeled.	8. Endorsement areas requested (examples) ❑ Patio (include location, type, and height of enclosure) ❑ Banquet Rooms ❑ Golf Course ❑ Lounge (must be 100% or less of the floor area of the restaurant, with the separation clearly marked, typically by a permanent partition that is at least 1.22 metres or 4 ft in height) 9. The separation between permitted and unpermitted areas must be clearly marked, typically by a permanent partition that is at least 1.88 metres or 6 ft in height. 10. If the establishment currently has VLTs installed, please include them in the drawing along with the Automated Banking Machine and the site controller.

Permittee Liability for Patron and Third Party Injuries – Commercial Host Liability

This is intended as an overview of potential commercial host liability issues. For advice on specific situations, please contact legal counsel.

Permitted premises' may attract liability in three typical scenarios:

1. Where a patron injures themselves either while inside the premises or in an auto accident or in a different manner, after consumption of alcoholic beverages in the premises;
2. A patron injures a third party in an auto accident or in a different manner, after consuming alcoholic beverages at the premises. For auto accidents, the third party could be a passenger in the same vehicle as the patron or a passenger/driver of a third party vehicle.
3. Where the permittee injures a patron, such as where a bouncer injures a patron while removing them from the premises.

The following provides information to better understand a permittee's potential liability in each scenario. This is not a comprehensive review and it may not reflect the most current court decisions. Please contact legal counsel for advice on specific situations.

Patron Injures Self

The Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Jorden House v Menow* (1973), 38 DLR (3d) 105 ("**Jorden**") is the leading authority on this potential area of liability. In *Jorden*, a drunk patron was ejected out of a hotel bar for disorderly conduct after heavy consumption of alcohol, reaching a state of visible intoxication. The patron was a "regular" and his drinking habits and behaviour were familiar to the staff.

In finding the hotel bar liable for the patron's injuries, the Supreme Court of Canada concluded that commercial hosts owe a duty of care to patrons, with a higher duty of care owed to patrons that they are familiar with. The Court further ruled that this duty sometimes requires commercial hosts to take positive steps to prevent harm to their patrons, such as calling the police or a taxi-cab to ensure the patron gets home, or placing the patron under the charge of a responsible person.

This duty arises from the invitor-invitee relationship between the patron and the commercial host coupled with the existence of a risk of foreseeable harm to the patron. It also stems from the special relationship between the patron and the commercial host, which arises as a result of the host's awareness of the patron's level of intoxication and the commercial nature of the enterprise (i.e. selling liquor for profit).

Saskatchewan courts have relied on the principles established in *Jorden* in various cases, including the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal decision in *Wandy v River Valley Ventures Inc.*, 2014 SKCA 81 ("**Wandy**"). In *Wandy*, the Court of Appeal affirmed that the duty set forth in *Jorden* "**requires a commercial host to protect its patrons from reasonably foreseeable harm**".

Patron Injures Third Party

The Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Stewart v Petite* (1995), 1 SCR 131 ("**Stewart**") is an example of a case where an intoxicated patron causes harm to a third party following the consumption of alcohol at a commercial host's establishment.

In *Stewart*, an intoxicated patron drove a vehicle after consuming 10 to 14 ounces of alcohol at an establishment and got into an accident, causing significant injuries to one of the back seat passengers. Even though the patron did not appear *visibly* intoxicated to the employees of the establishment, it was determined that since the establishment had been serving him alcohol for over five hours and keeping a tab of his purchases, it ought to have known that he was intoxicated.

The Court determined that a duty of care is not only owed to patrons of the bar (as was set out in *Jorden*), but also to third parties who might reasonably be expected to come into contact with the patron, and to whom the patron may pose some risk.

The court went on to explain that the special relationship existing between the permittee and the general motoring public coupled with a risk of foreseeable harm requires a standard of care that imposes positive obligations on the permittee (such as ensuring intoxicated patrons do not drive home or arranging alternative transportation).

The Court clarified however, that when no foreseeable risk exists, no action will be required, despite the existence of a special relationship. Therefore, if the risk of harm is too remote or unforeseeable, the permittee is unlikely to be held liable. In *Stewart*, the Court determined that since the intoxicated patron had been visiting the establishment with two sober friends, it was reasonable for the establishment to assume that the intoxicated patron had a safe way to get home, thus making the risk of harm unforeseeable.

The Court also noted that a permittee could not absolve itself from responsibility by virtue of the way in which the establishment is operated. For example, if the permittee is operating a stand up bar where it is more difficult to keep track of the consumption, this cannot be used as an excuse.

In *Wandy*, an intoxicated patron of the bar threw a chair at a third party and injured them. While the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal held the individual defendant patron liable, they absolved the bar of any liability. In applying the principles derived from *Stewart*, the Court found that despite the patron's intoxication and the bar staff's awareness of it, there was no history or indication suggesting a risk to other patrons' safety. In other words, there was no risk of foreseeable harm to the third party and therefore, in keeping with the standard of care set out in *Stewart*, no action was required on the part of the establishment.

Thus, if a permittee has a situation where a patron has become impaired, the permittee should take positive steps to safeguard third parties from any foreseeable harm that may be caused by the impaired patron. Such steps could include arranging a taxicab for the patron or placing them in the care of a sober individual.

Permittee Injures Patron

In *Tootoosis v John Doe*, 2006 SKQB 75, the plaintiff patron was assaulted and severely injured by two employees of a local nightclub - a bartender and a bouncer. In finding the nightclub liable for the injuries, the Court held that a bar or club owner can be vicariously liable if its employees use *unreasonable* force while expelling a patron. The Court emphasized that the plaintiff's intoxication is not a defence, particularly in the case where the bar or club operator has contributed to that condition by serving the patron drinks. The excessive force used by the bar staff against the plaintiff was deemed unreasonable and the establishment was held liable for the plaintiff's injuries.

In *Waselick v Bronze Motor Inn Ltd.* (1987), 55 Sask R 255, the court dealt with another situation where an intoxicated patron was injured by the hotel's bouncers. The court found:

- A permittee must use reasonable care to prevent damage from unusual danger which they know or ought to know exists;
- Permittees have a right to protect their property; and
- A permittee will not be liable for an injury as long as no more force than is necessary in the circumstances is used to restrain or remove an intoxicated patron.

In *Tarasoff v 605715 Saskatchewan Ltd.*, 2007 SKQB 202, the plaintiff patron of the bar was injured when the bar owner intervened to break up a fight they were involved in. While attempting to separate the patrons, the bar owner accidentally struck the plaintiff's face. In dismissing the claim against both the establishment and the owner personally, the Court concluded that the bar owner had acted reasonably and responsibly in fulfilling his duty to protect the two fighting patrons from each other.

Therefore, if a permittee needs to use force to fulfill their duties and responsibilities, the force employed should be reasonable in the circumstances and limited to what is necessary for the safety of the permittee and its patrons.

NOTE: This is not a comprehensive review and it may not reflect the most current court decisions. Please contact legal counsel for advice on specific situations.

Identifying a Minor and Verifying the Authenticity of Identification

In Saskatchewan, anyone under the age of 19 is a minor. Minors are not permitted to be in possession of, purchase, sell or consume beverage alcohol. A permittee is responsible to ensure that beverage alcohol is not sold or served to a minor. The following information may assist a permittee or its employees in identifying a minor.

Physical Characteristics:

- Slight physical build
- Complexion
 - Complexions can be very smooth or have a lot of acne
 - Fine facial hair on males
- Thin “unweathered” hands
- Hair & clothing styles
 - Hats worn backward or unusual head gear
 - Clothing seems inappropriate for weather conditions
- Footwear
 - Footwear seems inappropriate for someone over age 25
 - Shoes may be worn unlaced
- Fashion or fad accessories
- Jewellery
 - Pay particular attention to jewellery and accessories on both females and males that would not typically be worn by someone 25 years or age or older.
- Nervousness
 - Frequent throat-clearing
 - Unusual facial expressions
 - Lack of eye contact and/or “shifty” eye movements
- High pitched or cracking voice

Behaviour Patterns

- Enters during peak hours
- Makes excuses for being unable to produce proper identification
- Provides counterfeit, altered, expired or stolen ID
- Uses ID borrowed from older friend or relative
- Appears nervous and avoids eye contact
- Uses slang language
- Tries to rush
- Attempts to look older and act classy or sophisticated
- Is overly-friendly with staff
- Seems over-confident and becomes over-assertive
- Typically chooses alcohol “gateway” beverages
 - Young females: sweet-flavoured or fruity malt drinks
 - Young males: beer

How to Check ID

- Always ask the person to remove the ID card from their wallet or pocketbook and from protective plastic holders
- Take the ID from the person and take your time examining it
- Description and photo resemblance should match person presenting ID
- Pay particular attention to distinguishing facial features such as eye colour, large/small nose, broad face, etc.
- Look at date of birth to determine if the person appears old enough to be the person on the ID.
- Calculate that the date of birth on the ID does in fact confirm that they are 19 or older
- Check to see that the ID provided proves both identity and age.
- The ID should be verifiable
- Check for tampering by handling and feeling the ID
- If irregularities are found, ask for another piece of ID

Security Features of Saskatchewan Driver's Licences and ID Cards

Saskatchewan driver's licences and identification cards offer enhanced international standard security features that prove they are authentic.



To determine if a card is authentic:

- LOOK for the following features:
 - Laser engraving – Personal information, including the photograph, wave, signature and bar code, is burned directly into the core of the card, and any attempt to alter the data will visibly damage the licence.
 - High quality photo with background – There is a fine linework pattern behind the photo, and if someone has attempted to substitute the photo there will be an obvious hard edge around the picture.
 - Signature – The cardholder's signature is laser-engraved into the core of the card and partially overlaps the photo.
 - Clear window – The card has an oval-shaped clear window containing a secondary photo image that can be viewed from the front and back of the card. When viewed from the back of the card, the photo of the cardholder is reversed (mirror image) and the wave feature text applied on the front of the card is partially visible.
 - Wave feature – A wavy line that can be felt runs at the bottom of the window and partially into the window area. The wave is variable size text containing the cardholder's date of birth and name.
- TOUCH the card to FEEL for the following features:
 - Tactile data fields – On the front of the card, the date of birth, date of expiry, customer number and wave are laser engraved to create the effect of raised printing that has a tactile feel when you run a finger over it.
 - Clear laser printing on the front of the card – A customer number and the date of birth and gender of the cardholder is clear laser etched along the left side of the photograph. This information is difficult to see but easy to feel.
 - Clear laser printing on the back of the card – The cardholder's date of birth is clear laser etched in the lower middle portion on the back of the card.
- If there is still doubt about whether a card is an authentic Saskatchewan driver's licence or identification card, LISTEN for the sound an authentic card makes. Saskatchewan driver's licence and identification cards are made from highly durable polycarbonate material that makes a distinct metallic sound when dropped on a hard surface such as a table or counter.

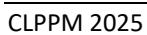
EXAMPLES OF VALID GOVERNMENT PHOTO IDENTIFICATIONS

Photo Driver’s Licence



Non-Driver’s Photo ID

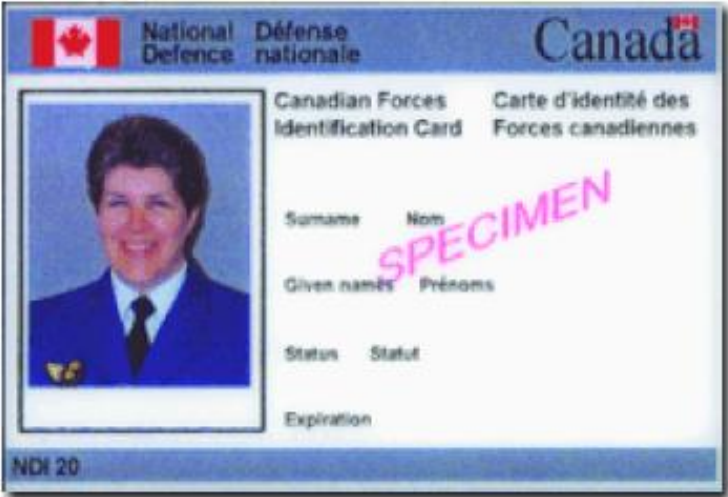




Certificate of Canadian Citizenship



Canadian Forces Identification Card



Certificate of Indian Status



FRONT



BACK

Government of Canada Permanent Resident Card



If, in your judgment, there are any doubts about the validity of the primary ID, ask for a second piece of ID.

Social Reference Pricing for Manufacturers, Retail Stores, and Restaurant Off-Sales (Implemented April 1, 2010, updated June 2025)

Effective April 1, 2010, retail prices for spirit, wine and beer products became subject to lowest social reference points. Social Reference Pricing (SRP) indexes lowest retail prices according to product category, size and alcohol content. Please refer to the following tables for categories and associated rates. These are the rates that must be paid by the customer at the till inclusive of all taxes and mandated deposit amounts.

Social Reference Price for <u>Spirit & Liqueur</u> Products by Alcohol Content and Package Size					
Selling Unit Size (ml)	Alc/Vol				
	<=22.9%	23% to <=34.9%	35% to <=44.9%	45% to <=54.9%	55% plus
3001+	\$0.0172/ml	\$0.0226/ml	\$0.0301/ml	\$0.0376/ml	\$0.0451/ml
1751-3000	\$51.70	\$67.70	\$90.20	\$112.90	\$135.40
1141-1750	\$30.80	\$40.35	\$53.75	\$67.30	\$80.70
1001-1140	\$20.50	\$26.85	\$35.75	\$44.75	\$53.65
751-1000	\$18.00	\$23.55	\$31.35	\$39.25	\$47.10
701-750	\$13.90	\$18.20	\$24.25	\$30.35	\$36.40
500-700	\$12.95	\$17.00	\$22.65	\$28.35	\$33.95
375-500	\$10.00	\$13.10	\$17.45	\$21.85	\$26.20
121-375	\$7.85	\$10.30	\$13.70	\$17.15	\$20.55
51-120	\$2.90	\$3.80	\$5.05	\$6.30	\$7.55
0- 50	\$1.50	\$1.95	\$2.60	\$3.25	\$3.90

Social Reference Price for <u>Cider</u> and <u>Cooler</u> Products by Alcohol Content and Package Size		
Selling Unit Size (ml)	Alc/Vol	
	<= 5.99%	6% plus
4093+	\$0.0043/ml	\$0.0051/ml
3961-4092	\$17.75	\$20.90
2131-3960	\$17.15	\$20.25
2047-2130	\$9.25	\$10.90
2001-2046	\$9.15	\$10.80
1981-2000	\$8.95	\$10.55
1421-1980	\$8.85	\$10.45
1365-1420	\$6.35	\$7.50
1321-1364	\$6.10	\$7.20
1001-1320	\$5.90	\$6.95
474-1000	\$4.45	\$5.25
342-473	\$2.30	\$2.70
331-341	\$1.70	\$2.05
0-330	\$1.65	\$1.95

Social Reference Price for <u>Wine</u> Products by Alcohol Content and Package Size <i>table, sparkling, fruit, flavoured, fortified, aperitif</i>		
Selling Unit Size (ml)	Alc/Vol	
	<= 15.9%	>15.9%
18001+	\$0.0074/ml	\$0.0100/ml
16001-18000	\$133.55	\$180.60
4001-16000	\$118.70	\$160.55
3001-4000	\$33.90	\$45.85
2001-3000	\$26.40	\$35.70
1501-2000	\$18.00	\$24.35
1141-1500	\$14.45	\$19.55
1001-1140	\$11.35	\$15.35
801-1000	\$10.20	\$13.75
751-800	\$8.50	\$11.45
721-750	\$7.95	\$10.75
501-720	\$7.65	\$10.30
375-500	\$5.70	\$7.75
301-375	\$4.50	\$6.05
251-300	\$3.65	\$4.95
201-250	\$3.15	\$4.25
0-200	\$2.50	\$3.40

Social Reference Price for <u>Beer</u> Products by Alcohol Content and Package Size				
Selling Unit Size (ml)	Alc/Vol			
	<=6.5%	>6.5% to <=7.5%	>7.5% to <=8.5%	>8.5%
10651+	\$0.0042/ml	\$0.0054/ml	\$0.0061/ml	\$0.0066/ml
8521-10650	\$45.00	\$57.35	\$65.40	\$70.60
8185-8520	\$36.00	\$45.90	\$52.30	\$56.45
7101-8184	\$34.60	\$44.10	\$50.25	\$54.25
6139-7100	\$31.60	\$40.25	\$45.90	\$49.55
5326-6138	\$27.30	\$34.80	\$39.70	\$42.80
4261-5325	\$23.70	\$30.20	\$34.40	\$37.15
4091-4260	\$18.95	\$24.15	\$27.55	\$29.70
2841-4092	\$18.20	\$23.20	\$26.45	\$28.55
2839-2840	\$13.40	\$17.05	\$19.45	\$21.00
2131-2838	\$13.40	\$17.05	\$19.45	\$21.00
2047-2130	\$10.05	\$12.80	\$14.60	\$15.75
2001-2046	\$9.65	\$12.30	\$14.00	\$15.15
1981-2000	\$9.45	\$12.00	\$13.70	\$14.80
1421-1980	\$9.35	\$11.90	\$13.55	\$14.65
1365-1420	\$6.70	\$8.55	\$9.75	\$10.50
1321-1364	\$6.45	\$8.20	\$9.35	\$10.10
1181-1320	\$6.20	\$7.95	\$9.05	\$9.75
751-1180	\$5.75	\$7.35	\$8.40	\$9.05
711-750	\$3.65	\$4.70	\$5.35	\$5.75
551-710	\$3.45	\$4.45	\$5.05	\$5.45
501-550	\$2.70	\$3.45	\$3.90	\$4.20
474-500	\$2.45	\$3.10	\$3.55	\$3.85
356-473	\$2.30	\$2.95	\$3.35	\$3.65
351-355	\$1.75	\$2.20	\$2.50	\$2.70
342-350	\$1.70	\$2.20	\$2.50	\$2.70
331-341	\$1.65	\$2.15	\$2.40	\$2.60
0-330	\$1.60	\$2.05	\$2.35	\$2.55

REVISION HISTORY

Implemented March 2022

Chapter	Section	Revision	Date
II	3	Clarification about when SLGA is to be notified of corporate changes. Removal of expired provision.	April 17, 2023
	4	Correction re eligibility for transfer to new corporation (iv).	
VIII	14(a)(viii)	Clarification of NSAD.	April 17, 2023
VIII	14(c)	Reduce bid deposit of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw to align with the rest of the province. Remove statement re public posting and ownership changes. Update when bid may be refunded.	April 17, 2023
II	1	Manufacturer included	April 2, 2024
	1 (c)(i)(ii)(iii) and (x)	- Clarification about proof of possession and sufficient control. - Clarification of good character requirements for any shareholder in a corporation with a beneficial ownership of 20% or more in the applicant corporation and for any person receiving 20% or more share of revenue from the sale of alcohol. - Addition of requirement to provide the management agreement as part of the application. - Addition of requirement to provide the statutory declaration form.	April 2, 2024
	1(f)(g)(h)	Remove public notice requirement.	April 2, 2024
	4(a)(vii)	Clarification of transfer provisions about bankruptcy and court appointed receivership.	April 2, 2024
	(ix)	Addition of new circumstance for a permit transfer.	
	3	Amended title	April 2, 2024
	5	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
	7(d)	Clarification of language and inclusion of reference to floor plan guide.	April 2, 2024
	8(a) and (b)	Addition of definition for damaged/destroyed premises	April 2, 2024
	11	New policy about good character requirements.	April 2, 2024
	12	New policy about sufficient control.	April 2, 2024
	13	New policy about revenue/profit sharing.	April 2, 2024
III	3	Addition of language to indicate which endorsements are automatically granted on permit approval.	April 2, 2024
	5	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed.	April 2, 2024
	7	Addition of policy about sale and delivery of sealed beverage alcohol for off-site consumption.	April 2, 2024
	9(d)(ii)	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
	10(b), (c), (d), and (f)	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
	12(a)	Clarification about hours and days of operation.	April 2, 2024
IV	(2)(b) ii	Deleted SLGA and changed to LGS. SLGA does not control VLTs.	April 2, 2024

	(2)(b) I and ii	The word “area”, changed to establishment (applies to co-located establishments only)	April 2, 2024
	3	Addition of language to indicate which endorsements are automatically granted on permit approval.	April 2, 2024
	5	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed.	April 2, 2024
	8(i)	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
	10(a)	Clarification about hours and days of operation.	April 2, 2024
V	3(a)(iv)	Addition of language that a permit will not be issued for a private residence, except for a home delivery permit.	April 2, 2024
	6	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed.	April 2, 2024
	7	Clarification of language about minors.	April 2, 2024
	9(a)	Clarification about hours and days of operation.	April 2, 2024
	11	Move previous section 25.	April 2, 2024
	12(c)	Clarification of the policy about the operation of a non-membership area of a private club.	April 2, 2024
	13(a)	Clarification of the areas of a sports facility where alcohol can be consumed.	April 2, 2024
	14(a)	Clarification of definition of a limousine.	April 2, 2024
	(d)(ix) and (x)	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed.	
	(e)	Addition of policy for alcohol storage.	
	15(a)	Clarification of definition of a tour bus.	April 2, 2024
	(d)	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed. Remove policy about when alcohol service may commence.	
	(e)	Addition of policy for alcohol storage.	
	16	New policy for pedal-powered conveyance permit.	April 2, 2024
	17(d)	Clarification of language and addition of cider to types of alcohol that can be resealed. Remove policy about when alcohol service may commence.	April 2, 2024
	(e)	Addition of policy for alcohol storage.	
	(19)(a)	Clarification about types of establishments that are eligible for theatre, concert, or convention centre permit.	April 2, 2024
	(b)	Clarification about when consumption of alcohol may occur.	
	20	New policy for Hotel/Motel Lobby permit.	April 2, 2024
	21(a), (b), and (c)	Clarification of eligibility criteria and the types of events where alcohol can be provided.	April 2, 2024
	(e)	Addition of policy for hawking.	
	25(a)	Clarification that a Direct To Consumer Delivery Permittee may also hold a home delivery permit.	April 2, 2024
	(b)		

		Remove public notice requirement and clarification of language about good character requirements.	
VI	1	Clarification about the manufacturing process and that only beer and wine manufactured at a U-Brew/U-Vin may be used at a family event held under a special occasion permit.	April 2, 2024
	2(a)(v)	Clarification that U-Brew/ U-Vin permits are to operate within the standard operating hours specified in <i>The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016</i> .	April 2, 2024
	3(a)	Clarification of language. Addition that customers may be allowed to bring their own ingredients to use in the manufacturing process. Addition that that only beer and wine manufactured at a U-Brew/U-Vin may be used at a family event held under a special occasion permit.	April 2, 2024
	(b)	Clarification of language.	
	3 (iv)	3 (iv) Sample declaration updated	April 2, 2024
	4(a)(i)	Addition that that only beer and wine manufactured at a U-Brew/U-Vin may be used at a family event held under a special occasion permit. Addition that bottled product will be destroyed if not removed by the customer.	April 2, 2024
	5(a)(ii)	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
	5(c)	Clarification of language about minors.	April 2, 2024
	14	Clarification that U-Brew/ U-Vin permits are to operate within the standard operating hours specified in <i>The Alcohol Control Regulations, 2016</i> .	April 2, 2024
VII	2(c)	Addition to eligibility criteria that permittee must be in the business of shipping for consumer purposes.	April 2, 2024
	(5)(a) and (b)	Remove public notice requirement and clarification of language about good character requirements.	April 2, 2024
	(9)(a)	Remove requirement for the purchaser to sign for delivery.	April 2, 2024
	(xviii) (xix)	Updated list to include hotel/motel lobbies and premises at a public market	April 2, 2024
	(2)(e)	Modification of section heading	April 2, 2024
	5	Clarification about hours and days of operation.	April 2, 2024
	(6)(a)(ii)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	(6)(b)(iii)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	(vi)	Addition that sampling at an unpermitted grocery store is prohibited.	
	(7)(a)(iii)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	11	Addition of policy about delivery of beverage alcohol.	April 2, 2024
VIII	14(V)	New subsection added which reflects amendment to regulation in determining urban/rural and Northern municipalities matching census information.	April 2, 2024
IX	(7)(a)(iii)	Addition of language to indicate that the endorsement is automatically granted on permit approval.	April 2, 2024
	(9)(a)(ii)	Addition of language to indicate that the endorsement is automatically granted on permit approval.	April 2, 2024

	(10)(b)(iii)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	(10)(c)(i)	Clarification that the endorsement is not automatically applied on permits.	April 2, 2024
	(13)(a)(ii)	Addition of language to indicate that the endorsement is automatically granted on permit approval.	April 2, 2024
	S14	Paragraph deleted. Reporting Changes to Permittee's Organizational Structure (Officers, Directors, Shareholders, etc.)	April 2, 2024
	(15)(b)	Clarification that the endorsement is not automatically applied on permits.	April 2, 2024
X	4	Addition of monitoring policy.	April 2, 2024
	(5)(b)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	(8)(f)	Addition of drinking games policy.	April 2, 2024
	X(9)	Clarification of trade show policy	April 2, 2024
	(12)(c)	Addition of staff alcohol consumption policy.	April 2, 2024
	13(a)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	(b)	Update policy to include restaurant off-sales.	
	(c)	Clarification of language about LCT.	
XI	(5)(f)	Updated policy to indicate that sports stadiums can enter exclusivity arrangements.	April 2, 2024
	(6)(c)(v) (7)(b)	Clarification of language about LCT.	April 2, 2024
	10	Clarification of language.	April 2, 2024
XIII	10	Update penalty limits.	April 2, 2024
XIII	5(f)	Maximum period for an immediate suspension has changed.	April 2, 2024
XIV		Amend title of Social Reference Pricing Appendix to include restaurant off-sales.	April 2, 2024
		Remove the Re-sale Levy Summary Sheet Appendix.	April 2, 2024

Chapter	Section	Revision	Date
All	All	Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council name changed to “Tourism Saskatchewan Workforce Development.”	June 2025
II	1c(ii)	Updated evidence of good character	June 2025
II	1c(ii)	SLGA now accepts CRCs from the Commissionaires	June 2025
II	3(b)(ii)	Clarified that the floor plan on file must meet the current operations in change of ownership	June 2025
II	7(a)(b)(c)(d)	Update to changes to layout of existing establishment	June 2025
III	2(b)(ii)	Restaurants may accommodate a “store within a store model”	June 2025
III	7(b)(vi)	Clarification of home delivery requirements when using a contractor	June 2025
III	7(b)(viii)	Clarification to alcohol delivery hours	June 2025
III	9	Consolidated temporary patio and extension endorsements into single temporary endorsement.	June 2025
III	10(d)(iii)	Minors may be employed in a lounge only when the restaurant is open.	June 2025
IV	2(b)(ii)	Taverns may accommodate a “store within a store model”	June 2025
IV	7	Consolidated temporary patio and extension endorsements into single temporary endorsement.	June 2025
V	3(b)(ii)	SUPs may accommodate a “store within a store model”	June 2025
V	13(b)(v)	Clarification that beverage alcohol can be sold on golf courses, not just beer	June 2025
V	13(b)(vi)	Clarified that beverage alcohol may cross a non-permitted area that is immaterial in size	June 2025
V	14	Tour Bus and Limousine policy updated	June 2025
V	18(d)	Update to private viewing suites for theatres and concert premises.	June 2025
V	19(b)(i)	Update to sale or service at hotel/motel lobby.	June 2025
V	25(b)(ii)	Removed the requirement of obtaining liability insurance	June 2025
VI	4(a)(v)	Removed the requirement that permittees report annually to SLGA	June 2025
VI	14(a)(ii)	Removed the reference to weddings	June 2025
VIII	2(g)(ii)	Policy on Drive-Throughs updated	June 2025
VIII	2(h)(ii)	Walk-up window added	June 2025
VIII	2(i)	Warehouse space updated	June 2025
VIII	2(j)	Retail stores can contract third-party warehouses for liquor storage	June 2025
VIII		Removal of off-site sampling	June 2025
VIII	11(d)(vii)	Clarification to alcohol delivery hours	June 2025
IX	5	Consolidated temporary patio and extension endorsements into single temporary extension.	June 2025
IX	11	Removed the section that deals with tobacco and vape products	June 2025
X	2(a)(iii)	Minors prohibited from accessing VLTs	June 2025
X	2(a)(iii)	Clarified that minors are not able to view or access VLTs	June 2025

X	4	Added Special rules for Lloydminster and the application of provincial laws for hours of operation.	June 2025
X	9(c)(i)	Clarification on types of gambling/gaming	June 2025
X	9(e)(iii)	Update on provincial fights	June 2025
X	9(e)(vi)	Updated suggestions for fight events	June 2025
X	10(b)(i)	Clarified liquor trade shows may include food and other auxiliary vendors	June 2025
X	13(b)(iii)	Marrying and adulterating bottles. Prohibition of combining leftover alcohol beverage into one.	June 2025
X	13(b)(v)(vi)	Clarification that the automated machines that are prohibited are for self service	June 2025
X	15	Added Operating outdoor establishments	June 2025
XI	5a(iii)	Update to prohibited inducements	June 2025
XI	7(h)	Value added and near packs included in sampling and promotion	June 2025
XI	10 (f)(e)	Removed 10% discount cap and clarified that coupons and vouchers cannot bring total price below SRP or minimum on-table pricing	June 2025
Appendix		Updated Permittee Liability for Patron and Third Party Injuries	June 2025
Appendix		SRP chart for cocktail removed	June 2025
Appendix		SRP chart updated for selling units above previously listed	June 2025