Liquor Policy Review Implementation Table





Recommendations implemented to date: 38 out of 73

Recommendations	Date Implemented	Related Documents
1. Government should expand public education about health and safety risks related to alcohol use, with particular emphasis on the harmful effects of binge drinking by youth and post- secondary students.	Apr 9/15	
2. Government should identify all of its alcohol-related education initiatives to ensure they are focused and are as effective as possible.		
3. Easily understood information about Canada's Low Risk Drinking Guidelines should be made available to consumers in licensed establishments.		
4. The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) should have the regulatory authority to require social responsibility public education material to be posted in all licensed establishments and liquor stores. These materials should be developed in consultation with industry.	Dec '14	Policy Directive 15-03
5. Government, public health officials and industry should collaborate to develop effective and meaningful social responsibility educational campaigns for display in licensed establishments, liquor stores and advertising and public service campaigns.	April 9/15	
6. While labelling liquor bottles and packages is the responsibility of the federal government, B.C. should work with the other provinces and territories to encourage warning labels on liquor products.		
7. Serving it Right (SIR), the provincial government's responsible beverage service program, should be expanded and enhanced.	Regulations effective Sept 15/15	Policy Directive 14-20 Factsheet on 2015 changes to <u>SIR</u>
8. The fee structure of SIR should be reviewed by the provider and government to ensure the cost to retailers and establishments is not onerous. Additionally, consideration should be given to the application of fee revenue to SIR program enhancements.	Sept 15/15	
9. LCLB should develop an in-person educational program for licensees, like that in Ontario, to educate licensees and their staff about the Province's liquor laws and how to operate their establishments in a responsible manner. The goal would be to increase licensee compliance and develop an increasing awareness of the health and safety harms from alcohol abuse. Government should consider using monetary penalties imposed on licensees to fund this initiative.		

10. Government should encourage police to use the enforcement toos of tacking and lines more frequently for those people under 19 years of age who are caught possessing liquer, using failed identification or being in restricted premises selling liquor. Liquor retailers and the public should also be made more aware of the serving of these penaltities. Penalty Schedule Consultation Panet Schedule Consult Schedule Consultation Panet Schedule Consultation Pane			
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apps and brochures on B.C. wineries, breweries and distilleries.			
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25. Government should work with other Canadian wine-		
producing jurisdictions to jointly develop thematic wine		
promotions in each jurisdiction's liquor stores to promote		
Canadian wine.		
26. Government should discuss establishing a quality assurance		
program for B.C. craft beer and artisan-distilled spirits (similar to		
the VQA wine program).		
27. Manufacturers should be able to establish low-risk tasting		
venues such as a picnic area as part of their existing licence		
without the need to apply for a specific endorsement.		
Government should work with industry, local government and		
First Nations to increase flexibility for tasting options for		
manufacturers while being sensitive to potential negative		
impacts, such as noise, on the community.		
28. Allow manufacturers to offer patrons liquor that was not		
produced on site (e.g., a winery could sell a beer to a visitor).	July 28 th , 2015	Policy Directive 15-07
29. Government should consult with the Agricultural Land		
Commission about amending the Agricultural Land Commission		
Act regulations to allow manufacturers operating within the		
Agricultural Land Reserve to allow more people in consumption		
areas (e.g. lounges) and to sell liquor that was not produced on		
site.		
30. Government should consult with industry and review the		
minimum requirements to obtain a brewery, winery or distillery		
licence. Government should also consider how these		
requirements are regulated by LCLB and LDB to ensure		
transparency and an effective regulatory system.		
31. Government should permit B.C. liquor manufacturers to		
offer products for sample and sale at temporary off-site retail		Policy Directive 14-11
locations (e.g., farmer's markets), with appropriate conditions.		
The decision about whether to allow vintners, brewers and	Jun 21/14	Farmer's Market Sales
distillers to showcase their products at a particular location will		Authorization Request
be left to the location management (e.g., farmer's market		<u>(LCLB049c)</u>
association).		
		Policy Directive 14-12
32. Allow patrons to buy bottles of liquor to take home that are		Permanent Change to a Liquor
showcased at festivals or competitions. Consider amending SOLs		
issued to festivals and competitions, or allow BC Liquor or	Jun 21/14	Licence (LCLB005b)
private retail stores to operate a temporary store on site as the		
means to provide for these sales.		Temporary Off-site Sales
		Authorization Request
		<u>(LCLB091)</u>
33. Allow manufacturers to have off-site locations where they		
can sample and sell their products to the public (e.g., permanent		
tasting rooms in a downtown store).		
		Policy Directive 14-13
34. Minors, if accompanied by a parent or guardian, should be		<u> ,</u>
permitted in certain liquor-primary establishments.	Jun 21/14	Application to Allow Minors
permitted in certain induor-primary establisiments.		
25 The LOLD should deal from the term of the		<u>(LCLB045)</u>
35. The LCLB should clarify and modernize regulations with		
respect to food primary operations, including lounge and kitchen	Nov 23/15	Policy Directive 15-12
requirements.		
36. Food-primary licensees should continue to focus on food		
service, with a full menu available whenever liquor service is		
available. However, patrons should not be obligated to – or		
made to feel like they must – order food if they do not wish to	Jun 20/14	Food Primary Guide
eat.		

37. Food-primary enterprises that wish to fully transition away		
from food service after a certain hour (e.g., 9 p.m.) – if, for		
example, they wanted to operate as a nightclub – will be able to		
apply for a licence endorsement, allowing them to operate like a		
liquor-primary licence during those hours only.		
38. Food- or liquor-primary licences should be available to other		
types of businesses, allowing a range of new establishments		
(e.g., spas, cooking schools, and galleries) to offer liquor to their		
clientele as an additional service.		
39. Government should consult with UBCM, local governments		
and First Nations about streamlining the liquor application		
process. An applicant for a liquor primary licence should be able		
to seek input from the local government or First Nation before		
or at the same time it applies to LCLB.		
40. The criteria used by local governments and First Nations to		
evaluate an application from their community and then make a		
recommendation to LCLB should be determined by the local		
government or First Nation. This respects the role of local		
governments and First Nations in setting standards for assessing		
liquor-licence applications in their communities.		
41. The provincial government should amend legislation so local		
government councils could, if they wish, give staff the authority		
to provide recommendations on licence applications (e.g.,		
licence amendments involving a change in hours or capacity)		
directly to LCLB. This means local government recommendations		
would not have to be endorsed by a council resolution.		
42. In the interest of customer service, First Nations, local and		Letter to Local Government
provincial governments should identify target timelines to	Oct 27/14	and First Nations
resolve all applications related to liquor licensing.		
		Special Occasion Licences
43. Introduce online applications to simplify the process.	Feb 2/15	Online (SOLO) website SOLO
		FAQ
44. Government should create an annual SOL for organizations		
that hold occasional meetings or activities throughout the year.		
Licence holders could store unconsumed liquor for future		
events. The licence holder would be required to ensure the safe		
transport and storage of unconsumed liquor product.		
45. Event organizers should be able to apply for a single SOL that		Special Occasion Licences
covers multiple events held over several days at several	Feb 2/15	Online (SOLO) website SOLO
locations.		FAQ
46. Consult with police and local governments and First Nations		
to find ways to streamline their role in approving small-capacity,	Aug 1'14	
time-limited events (e.g., family wedding) that have little or no	Aug I I4	
public safety risks for their communities.		
47 Delice should continue to be informed of all uncoming COL		Special Occasion Licences
47. Police should continue to be informed of all upcoming SOL	Feb 2/15	Online (SOLO) website SOLO
events in their communities.		FAQ
48. Remove the regulation that requires non-profit organizations		
to apply for an SOL for concerts and events. This will allow		
promoters who actually manage the event, to be responsible to		
meet all requirements of the liquor licence.		
49. Permit businesses to obtain SOLs to raise funds for charity.		
50. Permit hobby brewers and vintners to apply for an SOL to		
host competition events, allowing homemade beers and wines		
to be sampled by both judges and the public.		

51. Except where it is not suitable from a public safety perspective, permit whole-site licensing for public events, eliminating "beer gardens."	Apr 28/14	Policy Directive 14-02 Special Occasion Licence Policy Manual
		Major Events Terms and Conditions Guide
52. Allow the sale of mixed-spirit drinks at public SOL events.	Apr 28/14	Policy Directive 14-02 Special Occasion Licence Policy Manual
		Major Events Terms and Conditions Guide
53. Allow hosts to serve UBrew/UVin or homemade beer or wine at SOL events (e.g., weddings, family reunions).	Jun 20/14	Policy Directive 14-08 Special Occasion Licence Policy Manual
54. Government should consult with clubs to determine if there is interest in repealing the club designation, and reclassify the licence as food-primary or liquor-primary.		
55. The provincial government should introduce a new licence class and streamlined application process for facilities (e.g., stadiums, arenas and theatres) that charge a fee for an event (e.g., a sporting event or play). Minors should be permitted to stay until the event ends.		
56. There should be more drink choices (e.g., mixed spirits) for consumers, as in all other types of licensed establishments.	Apr 28/14	Policy Directive 14-03
57. Liquor sales in arenas and stadiums should be permitted in all public areas. As part of this, stadiums should have increased flexibility to provide hawking services to patrons in both the seated and concourse areas, and throughout the scheduled event.	Apr 28/14	Policy Directive 14-03 Liquor Primary Terms and Conditions Guide To apply for a change to allow hawkers or to expand the area in which they can sell, use form LCLB045b (Stadiums only)
58. LDB warehousing and distribution systems should be modernized and streamlined. The wholesale ordering processes should be improved with the goal of better and more efficient service to clients.		
59. Any establishment that sells liquor should be able to provide samples in a socially responsible manner.		
60. Permit licensees to store liquor in secure, offsite locations, subject to notifying LCLB.	May 30/14	Policy Directive 14-05 Off-site Storage Notification form (LCLB027)
61. Individual establishments that are part of a larger company (e.g., chain outlets) should be able to transfer small amounts of liquor between locations.	Jun 20/14	Policy Directive 14-09
62. Provide a more streamlined and time-sensitive application process to allow facilities such as ski hills and golf courses to temporarily extend their licensed area to another part of the property (e.g., a patio near a ski-hill gondola lift or a temporary patio near a golf clubhouse).	Nov 24/14	Policy Directive 14-16 Application for a Temporary Use Area (TUA) Endorsement

		Security Plan Template for TUA Activations
63. Permit patrons to carry liquor between adjoining licensed establishments (e.g., from the pub to the adjoining restaurant).	Jun 20/14	Policy Directive 14-10
64. Allow hotel and resort patrons to carry liquor throughout		
designated areas of the hotel (e.g., carrying a glass of wine presented at check-in to the hotel room).		
65. Extend the hours that patrons can receive liquor through room service.		
66. Allow liquor-primary establishments to offer more liquor-free events for all-ages (e.g., music concerts).	Nov 24/14	Policy Directive 14-18
67. Allow multi-use buildings (e.g., community centres) to use licensed space for non-alcohol related purposes.		
68. Allow private and public retail liquor stores to sell growlers (refillable bottles) and operate refilling stations.		
69. Change the regulations allowing UBrew/UVin members to change their name to Ferment-OnPremise (FOP) to be consistent with federal legislation. Establishments can continue to call themselves UBrews/UVins if they choose.	Nov 24/14	Policy Directive 14-17
70. Permit the owners and family members of UBrews and UVins to own other liquor-related establishments.	Jun 20/14	Policy Directive 14-08
71. Remove or streamline the requirement that changes in corporate share ownership must be reported to LCLB, provided no new shareholders are added.		
72. To make the required adjustment, the Ministry of Justice		
should develop an effective change management plan, which should include training and professional development for staff and consideration of appropriate LCLB resources.		
73. Ensure that these recommendations, when taken in total, represent a significant reduction in red tape for businesses in the		
liquor industry in B.C., to support economic development.		