

Disclaimer:

This document is not intended to provide legal advice. Laws on alcohol sales and service may vary greatly by city, county or state. For complete information on the alcohol laws in effect in your region, please contact the liquor authority in your state and/or municipality.

Missouri

STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY	State of Missouri Missouri Department of Public Safety Missouri Division of Alcohol & Tobacco Control Harry S. Truman State Office Building, Room 860 Post Office 837 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 Phone: 573-751-2333 Fax: 573-526-4540 Email: liquor@mail.state.mo.us Website: www.mdlc.state.mo.us
AGE TO CONSUME	21
AGE TO SERVE	18 (50% of receipts must be food. Can't sell across bar.)
AGE TO POUR	21
AGE TO SELL (PACKAGED LIQUOR)	18 (Must have supervisor at least 21 yrs old on premise at all hours of operation)
MINORS ALLOWED ON PREMISE?	Not regulated.
CAN PARENTS SERVE MINOR ON PREMISE?	Yes.
HOURS OF SERVICE	On Premise Establishments and Off Premise / Retail Stores: Monday to Saturday: 6:00 a.m. and 1:30 a.m. Sunday: 9:00 a.m. to Midnight. NOTE: Local ordinances may prohibit alcohol sales during election hours on any Election Day, although the state does not prohibit. Missouri
ACCEPTED ID'S	Drivers license, military ID, and state issued ID.
LEGAL LEVEL OF INTOXICATION WHILE DRIVING	.08 BAC
DRAM SHOP LAW	Licenses and servers are liable for damages for harm caused by or to an intoxicated guest who has been served on the premise only if the guest is under 21 years old. Proof that an ID was shown and the guest appeared to be of age is a defense. Note: Under Missouri's dram shop law, no employee can be fired for refusing to serve a guest who appears to be a minor or intoxicated.
ID CONFISCATION	
HAPPY HOUR & OTHER SERVICE RESTRICTIONS	
PENALTIES FOR SERVING OR SELLING TO A MINOR	Misdemeanor punishable by \$50-\$1,000 fine and/or up to 1 year imprisonment.
WARNING SIGNS REQUIRED ON EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON FETUS?	Yes. License must display 11x14 signs that reads "WARNING: Drinking alcoholic beverages during pregnancy may cause birth defects." The sign must be placed prominently where customers can see. Violators subject to warning.

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ADDENDUM: MISSOURI'S DRAM SHOP LAW

Chapter 537 - Torts and Actions for Damages

Section 537.053 - Sale of alcoholic beverage may be proximate cause of personal injuries or death--requirements--(dram shop law).

- 537.053. 1. Since the repeal of the Missouri Dram Shop Act in 1934 (Laws of 1933-34, extra session, page 77), it has been and continues to be the policy of this state to follow the common law of England, as declared in section 1.010, RSMo, to prohibit dram shop liability and to follow the common law rule that furnishing alcoholic beverages is not the proximate cause of injuries inflicted by intoxicated persons.
2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, a cause of action may be brought by or on behalf of any person who has suffered personal injury or death against any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises when it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the seller knew or should have known that intoxicating liquor was served to a person under the age of twenty-one years or knowingly served intoxicating liquor to a visibly intoxicated person.
 3. For purposes of this section, a person is "visibly intoxicated" when inebriated to such an extent that the impairment is shown by significantly uncoordinated physical action or significant physical dysfunction. A person's blood alcohol content does not constitute prima facie evidence to establish that a person is visibly intoxicated within the meaning of this section, but may be admissible as relevant evidence of the person's intoxication.
 4. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to provide a right of recovery to a person who suffers injury or death proximately caused by the person's voluntary intoxication unless the person is under the age of twenty-one years. No person over the age of twenty-one years or their dependents, personal representative, and heirs may assert a claim for damages for personal injury or death against a seller of intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises arising out of the person's voluntary intoxication.
 5. In an action brought pursuant to subsection 2 of this section alleging the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises to a person under the age of twenty-one years, proof that the seller or the seller's agent or employee demanded and was shown a driver's license or official state or federal personal identification card, appearing to be genuine and showing that the minor was at least twenty-one years of age, shall be relevant in determining the relative fault of the seller or seller's agent or employee in the action.
 6. No employer may discharge his or her employee for refusing service to a visibly intoxicated person.