

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.

Arkansas – ServSafe Alcohol

STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY	State of Arkansas Alcoholic Beverage Control Division 1515 West 7 th Street, Suite 503 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 Phone: 501-682-1105 Fax: 501-682-2221
AGE TO CONSUME	21
CAN MINORS BE EMPLOYED?	With written consent of parent/guardian, (1) persons 18 and older may sell/handle beer and cooking wines at retail grocery establishments and (2) persons 19 and older may sell and handle alcoholic beverages at a public hotel mixed drink establishment, a public restaurant mixed drink establishment, a restaurant wine establishment and an establishment that holds a combination beer & wine permit for Sunday sales. No one under the age of 21 may bartend or mix distilled spirits beverages.
AGE TO SERVE	21
AGE TO POUR	21
AGE TO SELL (PACKAGED LIQUOR)	21
MINORS ALLOWED ON PREMISE?	Minors are permitted in any establishment. However, private clubs must serve food in order for a minor to enter. It is unlawful to serve or sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.
CAN PARENTS SERVE?	Minors are allowed to consume alcohol in the presence of their parents or legal guardian for religious purposes only.
HOURS OF SERVICE	On-Premise Establishments and Off Premise/Retail Stores Monday through Friday: 7:00 a.m. until 1:00 a.m. Saturday: 7:00 a.m. until 12:00 a.m. Sunday: Closed Exceptions: Mixed Drink Permit holders Saturday: 7:00 a.m. until 2:00 a.m. Sunday: 12:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Restaurant Sunday: 12:00 p.m. to midnight *** check with local jurisdictions** Private Clubs: 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. – seven days a week “Grandfathered” private clubs: 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 a.m. – seven days a week
ACCEPTED ID’S	Any form the licensee chooses to accept
LEGAL LEVEL OF INTOXICATION WHILE DRIVING	.08 BAC
DRAM SHOP LAW	Must be proven to jury that licensee knowingly sold alcohol to (1) a minor who was subsequently injured or caused injuries or damages; or (2) to an individual who is clearly intoxicated to the point of being a danger to himself/herself or others. Licensee has an affirmative defense if the licensee, in good faith, believed the individual to be of age, the individual was not so clearly intoxicated, or the licensee believed the individual would not be driving.
ID CONFISCATION	Establishments cannot confiscate false IDs. If a false ID is identified, establishments should call the local police department.
HAPPY HOUR & OTHER SERVICE RESTRICTIONS	Licensees may not give patrons free drinks
PENALTIES FOR SERVING OR SELLING TO A MINOR	1 st offense: misdemeanor punishable by up to \$ 500 fine and/or up to 10 days imprisonment. 2 nd conviction in 3 years: punishable by 1 to 5 years imprisonment plus up to \$ 500 fine.
WARNING SIGNS REQUIRED ON EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON FETUS?	Not required.

ADDENDUM: ARKANSAS DRAM SHOP LAW

16-126-103. Civil liability for sale of alcohol to a minor.

In cases where it has been proven that an alcoholic beverage retailer knowingly sold alcoholic beverages to a minor or sold under circumstances where such retailer reasonably should have known such purchaser was a minor, a civil jury may determine whether or not such knowing sale constituted the proximate cause of any injury to such minor, or to a third person, caused by such minor.

History. Acts 1999, No. 1596, § 3.

16-126-104. Civil liability for sale of alcohol to clearly intoxicated person.

In cases where it has been proven that an alcoholic beverage retailer knowingly sold alcoholic beverages to a person who was clearly intoxicated at the time of such sale or sold under circumstances where the retailer reasonably should have known the person was clearly intoxicated at the time of the sale, a civil jury may determine whether or not the sale constitutes a proximate cause of any subsequent injury to other persons. For purposes of this section, a person is considered clearly intoxicated when the person is so obviously intoxicated to the extent that, at the time of such sale, he presents a clear danger to others. It shall be an affirmative defense to civil liability under this section that an alcoholic beverage retailer had a reasonable belief that the person was not clearly intoxicated at the time of such sale or that the person would not be operating a motor vehicle while in the impaired state.

History. Acts 1999, No. 1596, § 4.

16-126-105. Consumption instead of sale as proximate cause of injury generally.

Except in the knowing sale of alcohol to a minor or to a clearly intoxicated person, the General Assembly hereby finds and declares that the consumption of any alcoholic beverage, rather than the furnishing of any alcoholic beverage, is the proximate cause of injuries or property damage inflicted upon persons or property by a legally intoxicated person.

History. Acts 1999, No. 1596, § 5.

16-126-106. Immunity from civil liability.

In no event will the act of providing alcoholic beverages to a person who can lawfully possess them by a social host, or other person who does not hold an alcoholic beverage vendor's permit, constitute a proximate cause of any personal injuries or property damages which may be subsequently caused by an individual consuming any alcoholic beverages so provided.

History. Acts 1999, No. 1596, § 6.