# Enrollment Agreement:

The State of Oregon requires that all bartenders, servers, and all persons who serve, sell, or mix alcohol drinks at on-premise licensed locations (including volunteers), and managers who oversee these staff, complete an OLCC certified Alcohol Server Education (ASE) course and apply and pay for their alcohol server permit. This includes hosts and hostesses who ring up alcohol and/or help waitstaff by serving, mixing, and/or pouring drinks must have a Service Permit. Volunteers must also have an ASE Permit. Only instructors and providers who are certified by the Oregon Liquor & Cannabis Commission (OLCC) may offer these ASE courses.

**Oregon's Mandatory Alcohol Server Education program is in response to the fact that one in twelve people who drink alcohol in the US is an alcoholic and alcohol is the nation's number one drug problem. By instilling a Responsible Alcohol Server Program for those who serve alcohol, our mission is to impact the OLCC's commitment to reducing public safety hazards by reducing intoxicated driving and underage drinking.**

**Oregon's Mandatory Alcohol Server Education was initiated by the hospitality industry. In 1985, Oregon's Hospitality Industry sponsored legislation to establish Mandatory Alcohol Server Education for owners and employees of licensed businesses that serve alcohol by the drink. The OLCC then worked with the Industry to develop the ASE course and exam.**

This seminar does not represent all legal issues concerning liquor laws in Oregon State. For any questions you may have concerning additional laws not covered in this seminar, we encourage you to contact the OLCC at the phone number below.

While attending this seminar, you agree to not consume alcohol or be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicants. To satisfy the OLCC requirements, you must complete the entire ASE course to receive your Certificate of Completion. You then log into your OLCC online account, click on Take the Final Test, then upload your Certificate of Completion and take the Final Test.

If you have any comments, questions or concerns about this seminar please call the OLCC at (800) 452-6522 Ext. 5133 / (503) 872-5133

**Americas Alcohol Certified Education Association**
(425) 335-3672 / (888) 865-1900
www.aacea.com

# OLCC Alcohol Server Education:

1. To receive an Alcohol Service Permit you must complete an Alcohol Server Education Course and create/complete an account through the OLCC's online permit portal.

2. You must be a minimum of 18 years of age to hold a Service Permit.

3. You can apply and pay for your service permit and then download/print your Temporary Permit through the portal. Then once you have completed the ASE course and the Final ASE test, OLCC staff will review and process your application. Once staff complete the review, you will be notified by email that your 5 year Service Permit is ready for you to download/print from your online OLCC account.

4. If your permit becomes lost, stolen, or destroyed, or if your name changes, you are required to apply for a replacement permit immediately. You can request a replacement permit through your OLCC account.

5. It is illegal for anyone to serve or sell alcohol at an on-premise licensed location without an ASE permit.

It is important to note that not all who apply for an ASE Permit are approved. Your

application could be denied if you have:

1. felony convictions for drug or violence crimes
2. instances of driving after your license was suspended or revoked
3. convictions or diversions for Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII)
4. had a liquor license or permit canceled for liquor law violations

The OLCC can consider overlooking your history if:

1. you were addicted to alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident/s
2. if you were diagnosed addicted to alcohol or drugs as a result of the incident/s.

In order for the OLCC to consider overlooking your history, you are required to provide a sworn statement and additional documents proving:

1. That you have not used or consumed drugs or alcohol for 24 months
2. That you are participating in or have completed a drug or alcohol treatment program
3. That you have completed all parole or probation requirements

6. Your Service permit is your property, not your employer's property. We recommend making a copy for your employer.

7. You must have your permit and identification on you at all times you are working and make it available for inspection by a liquor enforcement agent or law enforcement officer.

8. Your Service Permit is valid for 5 years from the date it is issued. Once your permit has expired, you must retake a certified ASE course and Final exam.

9. Your permit may be used for multiple establishments.

10. If you have submitted an application through the portal, log into your account to reprint a valid Alcohol Service Permit free of charge.

If you have not submitted an application through the portal, but need a copy of your Alcohol Service Permit, contact our office at 503-872-5200

11. How long will it take to get my five-year permit?

Staff review of Alcohol Service Permit applications can vary depending on the number of applications OLCC received. You will be notified by email when your application is approved or denied. If your application is approved, you will then log into our online OLCC account to download/print your 5 year Alcohol Service Permit.

12. I changed my legal name, how do I change it on my Alcohol Service Permit?

By logging into your account in the Alcohol Service Permit Portal, you have options of changing your information and reprinting your valid Alcohol Service Permit, once a five-year Alcohol Service Permit has been issued. Name changes require the Service Permittee to also upload updated photo identification reflecting the name change. Requests to change account profile information can take a minimum of 10 business days for processing. Please check your Portal dashboard within 10-14 business days to print a revised Alcohol Service Permit, if approved.

# Seminar Objectives:

To provide you with valuable education regarding responsible alcohol service and to educate you on the below topics:

How to anticipate problems before they arise

How to prevent minors from entering prohibited areas How to ensure that minors do not consume alcohol

How to recognize VIPs (Visibly Intoxicated Persons) How to prevent customers from becoming intoxicated Techniques for handling VIPs

Your legal duties

(The duties the law requires you to perform)

Your professional duties

(The duties you choose to perform which go above and beyond legal duties)

Your house duties & policies

(Policies that are developed by an establishment to help its staff maintain public safety) Acceptable customer conduct and employee conduct

Alcohol and how it affects the drinker

The consequences of combining alcohol and drugs

And last but not least, to always have fun while working!

# Unit 1

**Topic:** Why have an ASE Program & who needs it? **Information to be covered in this unit:**

**1.** Who is the OLCC?

**2.** Who is required to have an ASE Permit?

**3.** The ASE was the hospitality industry's idea

**4.** The purpose of ASE

**5.** Enrollment Agreement

**6.** The time frame to get an ASE Permit

**7.** Not all who apply are eligible to receive an ASE Permit

**8.** Objectives of the seminar now being conducted

**9.** Legal duties

**10.** Professional duties

**11.** House duties

**Unit 1 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Which statement is true?
_____ A) Alcohol abuse is the nation's #1 drug problem
_____ B) The OLCC is committed to reducing public safety hazards
_____ C) By performing legal, professional, and house duties, you can partner with the OLCC to fulfill their commitment to public safety
_____ D) All of the above

2. The Alcohol Server Education (ASE) Program is designed to:
_____ A) diagnose alcoholism
_____ B) reduce the number of intoxicated drivers and alcohol related accidents and injuries
_____ C) dispense non-alcoholic drugs
_____ D) enforce driving laws

3. The idea for the Alcohol Server Education Program came from:
_____ A) the OLCC
_____ B) customers
_____ C) the hospitality industry
_____ D) the Oregon legislature

4. Who is required by law to have a service permit?
_____ A) Security guards
_____ B) Cooks
_____ C) Anyone who mixes, serves, or sells alcohol in any manner to be consumed on the premises, and anyone who manages these employees
_____ D) All of the above

5. Which statement is not true?
_____ A) Your permit is the property of your employer
_____ B) You are required to notify the OLCC if you change your name
_____ C) You must attend an ASE class within 45 days of submitting an application
_____ D) Everyone who applies for an ASE permit will be approved

# Unit 2

**Topic:** Alcohol and the Hospitality Industry **Information to be covered in this unit:**

**1.** Why do you work in the hospitality business?

**2.** What do you expect from working in the hospitality industry?

**3.** By controlling the problems with alcohol, you will make more money

**4.** Why do people drink?

**5.** What problems do you see happening?

**6.** Statistics of the problems and the impact they have on society

**7.** The Implied Consent Law

**8.** DUII

**9.** The costs incurred from DUII's

**10.** How you as a server can directly impact DUII

Why do people drink?

What problems do I see happening?

What is a DUII?

**Unit 2 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Which is true? A person can be convicted of DUII if they drive:
_____ A) under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs even if their BAC is less than .08%
_____ B) with a BAC of .08% or higher
_____ C) while impaired by pain pills, marijuana, or other drugs
_____ D) All of the above

2. Which statement is not true?
_____ A) Heavy drinkers will have liver problems, mental problems, and sexual dysfunction
_____ B) You can't control how much alcohol someone can consume
_____ C) Alcohol related crashes are the leading cause of death among young adults
_____ D) 3 million violent crimes occur each year where the victim perceives the attacker has been drinking

3. Which statement is false? If you are stopped for an alleged DUII and refuse a breathalyzer and/or urine test or blood draw:
_____ A) your license will be suspended for one year
_____ B) you will not be convicted of DUII because it can't be proven that you were under the influence
_____ C) if convicted, you could receive fines from $500-$1000 for refusing to take the test
_____ D) you could go to jail

4. Which statement is false?
_____ A) You can pass a breathalyzer with a .0000 and still receive a DUII
_____ B) 50% of all DUII's are from people drinking in on-premises licensed locations
_____ C) If convicted of boating under the influence you could be sentenced up to 6 months in jail
_____ D) The average BAC of a DUII is .08

5. Which statement is true? If you get three DUIIs:
_____ A) your driver's license will be suspended for life
_____ B) your car insurance can triple
_____ C) you may be required to attend and pay for alcohol treatment
_____ D) All of the above

6. 25,000-26,000 DUIIs are issued every year in Oregon state. Which statement is false?
_____ A) The average BAC of a DUII is .15
_____ B) 50-75% of repeat offenders do not have automobile insurance or a driver's license
_____ C) 40% of traffic deaths are alcohol related
_____ D) Alcohol is the only intoxicant used to issue DUIIs

# Unit 3

**Topic:** The Liability you can be Accountable for as a Server

**Information to be covered in this unit:**

**1.** 3rd Party Liability Lawsuits

**2.** The potential legal consequences of over service

**3.** What you can be sued for

**4.** Civil Lawsuits for serving a minor

**5.** Who can sue you?

**6.** Damages you could have to pay

**7.** How to use a logbook

**8.** How to protect yourself from a 3rd Party Lawsuit

Liability:

**Unit 3 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Third party liability laws:
_____ A) unfairly punish alcohol servers for the actions of others
_____ B) are intended to make servers responsible for obeying liquor laws by ensuring they do not serve alcohol to VIPs or minors
_____ C) do not apply if a customer is not driving
_____ D) are intended to make servers liable for the actions of their customers

2. Which is false? During a 3rd party lawsuit:
_____ A) all who were involved in the alcohol transaction could be named in the lawsuit
_____ B) the second party is the customer
_____ C) negligence is an example of a tort
_____ D) the statute of limitations for acts of negligence in Oregon is two years

3. The legal consequences of over-service are:
_____ A) licensing consequences
_____ B) civil consequences
_____ C) your ASE permit could be revoked
_____ D) All of the above

4. An incident log:
_____ A) is a written record of events such as fights, instances of refusing service to a VIP or minor, instances where the police are called, etc.
_____ B) offers protection because it documents how you obeyed the law
_____ C) should have daily and consistent entries to demonstrate responsible business practices
_____ D) All of the above

5. Which answer is false?
_____ A) If you host a private party in your home, you cannot be held liable for the consumption of alcohol by minors
_____ B) You can be held responsible for the foreseeable actions of a minor if you serve them alcohol
_____ C) If you serve a minor alcohol who looked sober at the time of service, you will not be held liable
_____ D) If you knowingly allow minors to consume alcohol you could be fined up to $5,000 and be required to serve a jail sentence

6. You cannot be held liable in a third-party liability lawsuit if:
_____ A) you call the police if a customer decides to drive while intoxicated
_____ B) a customer's intoxication was not obvious when you served them
_____ C) a customer is walking, not driving home
_____ D) servers obey the laws, because liability only applies when servers violate the law

# Unit 4

**Topic:** Restrictions for guests who are minors and restrictions for employees ages 18-20

**Information to be covered in this unit:**

1. It is illegal to serve or sell alcohol to persons under the age of 21
2. When can a minor consume alcohol?
3. When can a minor be in a restricted area?
4. Minor Postings signs
5. Minor entertainers and minor Vendors or Contractors
6. Minor Employees who do not have a Service Permit
7. What Minors who have a Service Permit can do

## Unit 4 quiz

### Test your understanding

1. Which statement is true?
_____ A) The law now makes property owners responsible for underage drinking
_____ B) A minor employee cannot function as a bartender
_____ C) A & B
_____ D) Minors cannot be liable if they serve another minor

2. What can a minor service permittee not do?
_____ A) Pour beer from a tap in the area open to all ages
_____ B) Restock supplies in the bar
_____ C) Set and clear tables in the bar
_____ D) Take a food order in the bar

3. Which statement is false?
_____ A) A minor who is a plumber can do their work in the bar
_____ B) A minor employee can pour wine at the guest's table in the dining room
_____ C) A minor employee cannot work in the bar if they are short staffed
_____ D) A minor employee can mix drinks in the area open to all ages

4. Which statement is true?
_____ A) A guest who is a minor can eat in the bar during meal service hours without a parent or spouse present
_____ B) A guest who is the spouse of an underage person can purchase alcohol for their spouse
_____ C) A guest who is a minor can drink a beer if their parents say it's okay
_____ D) A guest who is a minor will not be allowed in a restricted area with a spouse if the establishment chooses to have a house policy restricting all minors from a posted area

5. When can a minor consume alcohol?
_____ A) On their birthday
_____ B) When their friends vouch for them
_____ C) When they are having a house party
_____ D) Never

# Unit 5

## **Topic:** Oregon Basic Retail Liquor Laws **Information to be covered in this unit:**

**1.** The most common Liquor Licenses

**2.** Legal hours of alcohol sales and service

**3.** Alcohol in a Licensed Premise

**4.** Corking Wine

**5.** No drinking while working

**6.** Educational wine/beer/spirits tasting

**7.** Conduct of Employees.

**8.** Illegal Activity on a licensed premise

**9.** Orderly Premises and Neighborhood Livability **10.** Certified Security

**11.** Cooperating with OLCC regulatory Employees **12.** Liquor as a prize

**13.** Prohibited Drink Promotions

**14.** Food Service Requirements

**15.** In-Room Supply of Alcohol

**16.** Pregnancy Posting

**17.** What happens if you violate a Liquor law

Oregon's basic liquor laws:

What happens if I violate a liquor law?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

| Establishments<br>Liquor License | **MINOR POSTING** |
|---|---|

**Unit 5 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Servers are allowed to serve alcohol to a visibly intoxicated person (VIP):
_____ A) if the VIP has a designated driver who will be taking them home
_____ B) if the server knows that the VIP lives nearby and will be walking home
_____ C) if the VIP orders food with their drink
_____ D) Never. It is never legal to serve alcohol to a VIP or to allow a VIP to continue to drink alcohol

2. Every establishment that serves liquor and/or has a Full On-Premises Sales License must have food available:
_____ A) only when a cook is on duty
_____ B) only during the establishment's posted meal hours
_____ C) only after 5 p.m.
_____ D) at all times alcohol service is available

3. Licensees and servers may not consume alcohol or be under the influence of intoxicants while on duty:
_____ A) except during breaks
_____ B) unless there is a house policy that allows them to drink on duty
_____ C) because exercising good judgment is a critically important part of a server's job, and because it is against the law
_____ D) unless they are able to hide any signs of intoxication

4. Liquor law violations:
_____ A) may result in a fine or the suspension of a liquor license or service permit
_____ B) may result in increasing penalties with additional violations
_____ C) may result in a 10-day suspension for the first violation
_____ D) All of the above

5. Alcohol may be served or consumed on a licensed premises:
_____ A) from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m.
_____ B) at any time the establishment is open to the public
_____ C) from 7:00 a.m. to 2:30 a.m.
_____ D) whenever a bartender is on duty

6. Which of the following is false?
_____ A) Licensees are responsible for the conduct of their employees
_____ B) OLCC regulatory officials have the right to examine an establishment at any time
_____ C) Unlawful activity in a business may be overlooked as long as it doesn't involve the over-service of alcohol.
_____ D) Liquor may not be given as a prize for games, contests, or competitions of any kind at a business.

# Unit 6

## **Topic:** What is Alcohol and its Physical Impact on the Body?

### Information to be covered in this unit:

**1.** What is alcohol?

**2.** Myths about alcohol

**3.** How much alcohol is one drink?

**4.** How alcohol works in the body once consumed

**5.** How do you become sober?

**6.** What does BAC mean?

**7.** How drugs and alcohol can affect a person and the results of such

What is alcohol?

12 oz beer

4 oz wine

1¼ oz
80 proof liquor

1 oz
100 proof liquor

**Men**

**Approximate Blood Alcohol Percentage**

| Drinks | Body Weight in Pounds | | | | | | | | Sample Behavioral Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | |
| 0 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | Only Completely Safe Limit |
| 1 | .04 | .03 | .03 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | Impairment Begins |
| 2 | .08 | .06 | .05 | .05 | .04 | .04 | .03 | .03 | Driving Skills Significantly Affected; Information Processing Altered |
| 3 | .11 | .09 | .08 | .07 | .06 | .06 | .05 | .05 | |
| 4 | .15 | .12 | .11 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .07 | .06 | |
| 5 | .19 | .16 | .13 | .12 | .11 | .09 | .09 | .08 | |
| 6 | .23 | .19 | .16 | .14 | .13 | .11 | .10 | .09 | Legally Intoxicated; Criminal Penalties; Reaction Time Slowed; Loss of Balance; Impaired Movement; Slurred Speech |
| 7 | .26 | .22 | .19 | .16 | .15 | .13 | .12 | .11 | |
| 8 | .30 | .25 | .21 | .19 | .17 | .15 | .14 | .13 | |
| 9 | .34 | .28 | .24 | .21 | .19 | .17 | .15 | .14 | |
| 10 | .38 | .31 | .27 | .23 | .21 | .19 | .17 | .16 | |

One drink is 1.5 oz. shot of hard liquor, 12 oz. of beer, or 5 oz. of table wine.

**Women**

**Approximate Blood Alcohol Percentage**

| Drinks | Body Weight in Pounds | | | | | | | | Sample Behavioral Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 90 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | |
| 0 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | Only Completely Safe Limit |
| 1 | .05 | .05 | .04 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .02 | .02 | .02 | Impairment Begins |
| 2 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .07 | .06 | .05 | .05 | .04 | .04 | Driving Skills Significantly Affected; Information Processing Altered |
| 3 | .15 | .14 | .11 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .07 | .06 | .06 | |
| 4 | .20 | .18 | .15 | .13 | .11 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .08 | |
| 5 | .25 | .23 | .19 | .16 | .14 | .13 | .11 | .10 | .09 | |
| 6 | .30 | .27 | .23 | .19 | .17 | .15 | .14 | .12 | .11 | Legally Intoxicated; Criminal Penalties; Reaction Time Slowed; Loss of Balance; Impaired Movement; Slurred Speech |
| 7 | .35 | .32 | .27 | .23 | .20 | .18 | .16 | .14 | .13 | |
| 8 | .40 | .36 | .30 | .26 | .23 | .20 | .18 | .17 | .15 | |
| 9 | .45 | .41 | .34 | .29 | .26 | .23 | .20 | .19 | .17 | |
| 10 | .51 | .45 | .38 | .32 | .28 | .25 | .23 | .21 | .19 | |

# Drugs and Alcohol:

• Cocaine mixed with alcohol increases your heart rate and affects your coordination and attitude.
• Marijuana combined with alcohol slows down your reaction time considerably.
• Caffeine mixed with alcohol creates a false sense of sobriety and insomnia.
• Amphetamines combined with alcohol causes forgetfulness which can cause a person to take more of the drug and overdose.
• Over the counter sleeping pills combined with alcohol can cause death.
• Club drugs mixed with small doses of alcohol can cause death and have been used as a date rape drug. GHB, Ecstasy, Ketamine, and Rohypnol can cause drowsiness, loss of memory, and loss of muscle control.
• The above 4 drugs have all been used as a Date Rape Drug. But Alcohol is the number one date rape drug. Various studies have determined that over 50% of the men who commit rape are under the influence of alcohol, and over 50% of women who are raped are under the influence of alcohol.

**Unit 6 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Alcohol:
_____ A) is a drug
_____ B) is a stimulant
_____ C) is a nutritious food
_____ D) is low in calories

2. Date rape drugs include which of the following?
_____ A) Rohypnol (also known as 'roofies' or 'roopies')
_____ B) Gamma hydroxybutyrate (also known as 'GHB' or 'G')
_____ C) Ketamine (also known as 'K' or 'Vitamin K')
_____ D) All of the above

3. Which of the body's organs is responsible for detoxifying alcohol from your body?
_____ A) Bladder
_____ B) Kidneys
_____ C) Brain
_____ D) Liver

4. How is BAC determined?
_____ A) By asking the driver how many drinks they had
_____ B) By asking the driver to walk a straight line and count backwards from 100
_____ C) By asking the driver to hold out their arm and touch their nose
_____ D) By a breath, blood, or urine test

5. How do you become sober?
_____ A) By eating fatty foods
_____ B) Dancing
_____ C) Drinking water
_____ D) Time

# Unit 7

## **Topic:** Strategies to control alcohol related problems **Information to be covered in this unit:**

**1.** How to recognize those who are becoming a VIP, a visibly intoxicated person

**2.** 50 signs on intoxication

**3.** How to deal with a VIP

**4.** How to deny service to a VIP

**5.** Strategies for House Policies that will help reduce problems from Alcohol service

**6.** Management's commitment to responsible alcohol service **7.** The Designated Driver Program

# Observe-Listen-Evaluate-React:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## 50 Signs Of Visible Intoxication

Serving alcohol to a visibly intoxicated person (VIP) is against the law. If you can tell on sight that a person has been drinking or using other drugs, the person is visibly intoxicated. Servers are not expected to know a customer's blood alcohol content (BAC) as determined by a blood, breath, or urine test, but they are required to recognize visible intoxication.

Here are some common signs of visible intoxication. These are not all of the possible signs. If a person shows just one or two of these signs that does not necessarily mean the person is intoxicated. But if a person shows a combination of several signs, or has a sudden change in behavior, that could be a strong indication that the person is intoxicated. Remember that intoxication can result from the use of drugs other than alcohol. ***If you're not sure, don't serve***.

Appearance

1. Bloodshot, glassy, or watery eyes
2. Flushed face
3. Droopy eyelids
4. Blank stare or dazed look
5. Twitching or body tremors
6. Disheveled clothing

Speech

7. Thick, slurred speech
8. Loud, noisy speech
9. Speaking loudly, then quietly
10. Rambling train of thought
11. Unusually fast or slow talking
12. Slow response to questions or comments
13. Repetitive statements
14. Bravado, boasting
15. Making irrational statements

Attitude

16. Annoying other guests and employees
17. Argumentative
18. Aggressive or belligerent
19. Obnoxious or mean
20. Inappropriate sexual advances
21. Overly friendly to other guests or employees
22. Boisterous

Behavior

23. Swaying, staggering, or stumbling
24. Unable to sit straight

Behavior (cont.)

25. Careless with money
26. Difficulty making change
27. Restless
28. Depressed or sullen
29. Crying or moody
30. Extreme or sudden change in behavior
31. Overly animated or entertaining
32. Crude, inappropriate speech or gestures
33. Drowsiness or falling asleep
34. Lack of focus and eye contact
35. Difficulty standing up
36. Unusual walk
37. Can't find mouth with glass
38. Falling down or falling off of chair
39. Difficulty lighting cigarettes
40. Lighting more than one cigarette
41. Clumsy
42. Difficulty remembering
43. Spilling drinks
44. Disoriented
45. Agitated, anxious
46. Grinding teeth
47. Vomiting

Other

48. Odor of alcohol, marijuana or chemicals
49. Excessive perspiration
50. Repeated trips to rest room or outside area

*Rev. 06-12*

***Oregon Liquor Control Commission***
9079 SE McLoughlin Blvd • Portland, OR 97222-7355
Phone (503) 872-5070 • Fax (503) 872-5266 • Toll free (800) 452-6522
www.oregon.gov/olcc
*Promoting Responsible Alcohol Sales and Service*

**Unit 7 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. Which is false? The designated driver program:
_____ A) has contributed to the reduction of deaths due to alcohol-related car accidents
_____ B) encourages every group to designate one person to refrain from drinking alcohol so they can be the driver for the group
_____ C) is great for establishments because it allows them to serve everyone in the group, except for the designated driver, as much alcohol as they want
_____ D) encourages businesses to provide free or low-cost non-alcoholic drinks to designated drivers

2. The good faith effort law:
_____ A) does not apply if the customer is intoxicated with drugs other than alcohol
_____ B) requires you to place your hand on the customer's drink to remove it or to make a verbal request for the drink if you think touching it may cause a disturbance
_____ C) does not apply to employees and regular customers
_____ D) requires you to remove the drink from an intoxicated customer regardless of the situation

3. Which answer is false? Visible intoxication is:
_____ A) the standard to which servers are held
_____ B) the information a server uses to determine when they should make a good faith effort to remove a customer's drink
_____ C) when a server can tell on sight that a person has been drinking or using drugs
_____ D) counting drinks and checking the BAC chart

4. Which is not a professional intervention attitude?
_____ A) Being courteous and concerned
_____ B) Being confident and tactful
_____ C) Being hostile and bossy
_____ D) Being discreet, firm, and calm

5. Which of the following is a good intervention technique?
_____ A) Tell your coworkers when you cut someone off
_____ B) Count the number of drinks (not glasses) that you serve a customer
_____ C) Slow alcohol service to a customer who orders and drinks rapidly
_____ D) All of the above

6. When choosing your words in the instances you need to refuse service, you should:
_____ A) avoid "you" statements that sound judgmental
_____ B) use "I" statements
_____ C) focus on the law and the consequences of not following the law
_____ D) All of the above

# Unit 8

## **Topic:** Checking IDs

### Information to be covered in this unit:

**1.** Guests must appear to look 26 years of age or older,

**2.** What are the 5 acceptable forms of identification?

**3.** Stand alone ID versus Alternative ID

**4.** What must an ID have on it to be legal?

**5.** The use of the Statement of age Card

**6.** The different Drivers License and Identification cards in Oregon.

**7.** Things to look for on a suspect ID

**8.** Denying service to a minor.

# Checking IDs:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

**Acceptable Forms of ID to Verify Age in Oregon:**

1. Driver's License with a Photo

2. ID card issued by any US state, so long as it includes the customer's photo, name, date of birth and physical description

3. U.S. Armed Forces ID Card

4. Official Passport

5. Alternative ID – Cannot be used as a standalone ID

6. Nexus Card

7. Sentri Card

In order for an Alternative ID to be considered an acceptable form of identification, the customer is required to present **TWO** forms of descriptive IDs.

**One of the IDs must include the below information:**
1. It must be an official ID with the customer's name, address, date of birth, signature, and a photo or physical description that matches the person presenting the ID. Some common examples include: Alien Registration Cards, Federal Employee IDs, and Student IDs.
2. The second ID can be anything that supports the first ID shown, such as a credit card or personal check.
3. If you accept an Alternative ID for the purpose of selling or serving alcohol, you must complete an OLCC Statement Of Age Card. This is not an option, it is a legal requirement.

# Second Generation License, Released in 2003:

## Second Generation License, Released in 2007:

2007 OREGON DRIVER LICENSE
Adult • Introduced Summer 2007

New features
- Feels thinner and more flexible
- Text and colors are clearer and more vibrant
- Rainbow colors extend to the edge of the card
- Lamination extends to the edge of the card

2007 OREGON DRIVER LICENSE
Minor • Introduced Summer 2007

New features
- Feels thinner and more flexible
- Text and colors are clearer and more vibrant
- Rainbow colors extend to the edge of the card
- Lamination extends to the edge of the card

## Limited-Term License:

LRAST 10 Point ID Check guide

1._____ 6._____

2._____ 7._____

3._____ 8._____

4._____ 9._____

5._____ 10._____

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. PHOTO | 6. DOES THE AGE MATCH UP? |
| 2. YEAR OF BIRTH | 7. HEIGHT |
| 3. DAY OF BIRTH | 8. WEIGHT |
| 4. MONTH OF BIRTH | 9. GENDER |
| 5. BIRTH DATE & EXP DATE | 10. STATE SEAL |

## Explaining #5:

***The month and day of the birth date are the same as the month and day of the expiration date:***

| ***Example 1:*** | ***Example 2:*** |
|---|---|
| ***Birth date:*** **07-09-68** | **Birth date: 06-24-1971** |
| ***Exp date:*** **07-09-96** | **Exp date: 06-24-2001** |

**Unit 8 quiz**
**Test your understanding**

1. The law says you must check the ID of:
_____ A) all customers who are visibly intoxicated
_____ B) only customers who look younger than 21
_____ C) only customers whose ID was not checked by a door checker
_____ D) any customer who looks younger than 26

2. What are acceptable stand-alone IDs in Oregon?
_____ A) Any valid state driver's license with a photo
_____ B) A valid DMV ID card from any state with a photo, name, date of birth, and physical description
_____ C) A valid US military ID card or a valid passport
_____ D) All of the above

3. During an OLCC minor decoy operation, the minor decoy is allowed to:
_____ A) lie about their age
_____ B) present a false ID
_____ C) A & B
_____ D) None of the above

4. How can a server avoid being stung by a minor decoy operation?
_____ A) Card everyone who looks younger than 26
_____ B) Don't serve anyone who looks younger than 26 and doesn't have an ID
_____ C) Look, really look at the customer's ID
_____ D) All of the above

5. Two customers who look younger than 26 order a beer. When you ask to see their IDs, one customer produces a valid ID showing that he is 25. The other customer says he forgot his ID at home, but the bartender knows him and will vouch that he is over 21. As a server, you must:
_____ A) check with the bartender and only serve the customer if the bartender confirms they have seen the customer's ID before
_____ B) serve the customer because his friend is over 21 and people over 21 never socialize with people under 21
_____ C) ask the customer to sign a written statement that he's 21 before you serve him
_____ D) never serve alcohol to someone who looks younger than 26 and doesn't have valid ID