



Responsible Vendor Training Program

Trainee Handbook



INTRODUCTION

The Responsible Vendor Program is intended to educate vendors and their employees about selling and serving beverage alcohol, tobacco and tobacco products and lottery tickets and to prevent the misuse, illegal use, and abuse of these products.

The Louisiana Legislature passed the Responsible Vendor Act in 1997 and participation by all vendors became mandatory January 1, 2000.

INTRODUCTION

The Responsible Vendor program is administered by the Louisiana Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (“ATC”) which is an active organization dedicated to establishing a presence in the communities of our state by means of law enforcement, education, and regulatory efforts with the wholesalers, retailers and users of alcohol and tobacco products.

INTRODUCTION

Any employee of a vendor who is authorized to sell or serve beverage alcohol in the normal course of his or her employment or deals with customers who purchase or consume beverage alcohol must successfully attend and pass a Responsible Vendor training course and obtain a Responsible Vendor Server Permit within 45 days of the first day of employment.

Server permits are valid for a period of four years from the completion of an approved alcohol training course. Every server permit shall expire on the last day of the month, four years after the month that the server successfully completed the alcohol server education course.

INTRODUCTION

To be eligible for renewal of a server permit, the server shall again attend and successfully pass an alcohol server's education course and examination given by an approved provider. Servers must attend an approved alcohol-training course every four years.

Lost permits shall be canceled and a replacement issued by the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control after the server submits an affidavit of lost permit and \$5 fee.

INTRODUCTION

Whenever a server is employed in the service of alcohol, their permit and one legal form of picture identification must be available on their premises for inspection by agents of the ATC or other peace officers.

Responsible vendor permits are no longer mailed by the ATC and are available on their website under “permits” then “responsible vendor” then “print/download your RV permit.”

INTRODUCTION

The following shall be evidence of violation:

Failure to obtain a server's permit.

A server's refusal or failure to make their permit available on the premises for immediate inspection by authorized agents or peace officers.


Illegal possession of a permit defined as falsification, keeping or possessing a server permit contrary to lawful provisions.

INTRODUCTION

Notwithstanding any criminal actions taken, the Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may issue administrative violation notices to any holder of a server permit for noncompliance or for any violation, including the imposition of fines and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.




Review



Who is the only person, notwithstanding any criminal actions taken, that can impose a fine and/or suspend or revoke your permit for noncompliance or for any violation of the ATC statutes, rules and regulations?

Answer:


Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control



How long do you have to obtain a Responsible Vendor Server Permit?

Answer:


45 days of the first day of employment



Who administers the Responsible Vendor program?

Answer:

Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control
("ATC")



Whenever you are employed in the service of alcohol, what must be available on their premises for inspection by agents of the ATC or other peace officers?

Answer:

Your permit and one legal form of picture identification



**How long is your Responsible
Vendor Server Permit valid?**

Answer:

Four years

Alcoholic Beverages

“Alcoholic beverages” means any fluid or any solid capable of being converted into fluid, suitable for human consumption and containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, including malt, vinous, spirituous, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, beer, porter, ale, stout fruit juices, cider, or wine.

“Beverages of low alcoholic content” means alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume.

“Beverages of high alcoholic content” means alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume.

Types of Permits

Class A Permits

1. Class A-General: A Class A-General retail permit is issued only to a retail outlet where beverage alcohol is sold on the premises for consumption on the premises by paying customers.
2. Class A-Restaurant: A Class A-Restaurant permit is issued only to a “restaurant establishment” in conjunction with a Class “R” restaurant permit.

Class B Permits authorize retailers to sell in sealed containers prepared for transportation and consumption off the premises.



Objectives of the Responsible Vendor Program

To describe the effects of alcohol on the human body

To describe the effects of alcohol on behavior and driving ability

To discuss state and local laws concerning the selling and purchase of alcohol/tobacco and the consequences of selling alcohol and tobacco illegally



Objectives of the Responsible Vendor Program

To prepare vendors and servers to recognize signs of alcohol excess and how to determine if they are selling to customers of legal age

To introduce methods for preventing and dealing with underage drinkers and intoxicated people

Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

Three types of beverage alcohol are:

- 1. BEER** - fermented from grains; 3-6% alcohol
- 2. WINE** - fermented from fruits; 12-14% alcohol ordinarily; 18-20% for dessert or fortified wines
- 3. DISTILLED SPIRITS** - made from boiled-off alcohol and contains 40-90% alcohol expressed as proofage (One degree of proof equals 0.5% alcohol. For instance, 100 proof whiskey equals 50% alcohol.)



Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

How does alcohol travel through the body?

The process begins as alcohol enters the body through the mouth and quickly passes to the stomach where, although no digestion is required, 20-25% is slowly absorbed through the stomach.

The remaining alcohol next passes from the stomach through to the intestines where about 75-80% is rapidly and completely absorbed and moved to the liver. Blood circulation moves the alcohol through the heart, first affecting the right side then the left, to the lungs where respiration can be affected, and also to the brain, the organ most influenced by alcohol in the blood.

Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

How is alcohol eliminated from the body?

Lungs and Kidneys: About 10% is eliminated through the breath and urine.

Liver: About 90% is broken down here at a rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce every hour.



Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

How does alcohol affect the brain?

Alcohol reaches into and depresses certain areas of the brain. Added drinks reach deeper knocking out control centers one by one in the following sequence:

judgment and inhibitions
reaction time and coordination
vision, speech and balance
walking, standing
consciousness
breathing, heartbeat
life

Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

The brain is most dramatically affected by alcohol. Below are the stages of impact on the different parts of the brain:

<u>Part of Brain</u>	<u>Effect</u>
CORTEX	inhibitions, thinking, reasoning and decision making
CEREBELLUM	posture, motor control and coordination
LIMBIC SYSTE	emotions
BRAIN STEM	heartbeat and respiration



Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

Alcohol is a depressant not a stimulant!

In small amounts, alcohol can have a tranquilizing effect, but in large amounts it can depress the highly developed brain centers which store learned behavior. An alcoholic blackout occurs when information is not stored properly in the brain causing a complete memory loss the next morning.

Alcohol is a depressant and, therefore, has anesthetic effects on the brain which “goes to sleep.” In large enough quantities, acute alcohol poisoning can result in death.

Alcohol Consumption and Its Effects on the Human Body

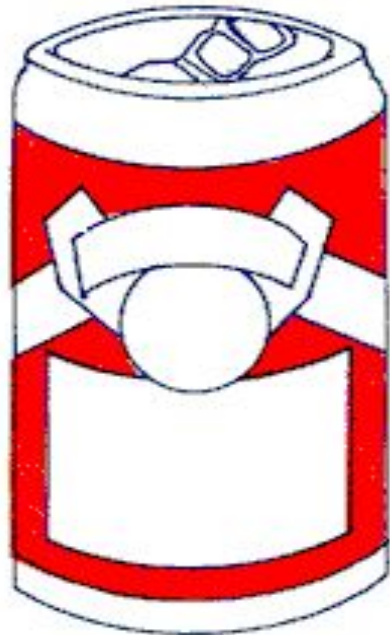
Alcohol is greatly diluted by body fluids. For example, a 1 ounce shot of 80-proof whiskey will be diluted in a 150 pound human, producing somewhere in the neighborhood of a 0.02% blood alcohol concentration.

With a user that is smaller with say one half of the water weight in his or her body than the individual in the prior example, that same 1 ounce shot would likely produce an alcohol concentration at or near 0.04%.

Effects of Alcoholic Beverages on the Human Body

The liver can metabolize only a certain amount of alcohol per hour, regardless of the amount that has been consumed. The rate of alcohol metabolism varies among individuals.

In general, after the consumption of one standard drink, the amount of alcohol in the drinker's blood peaks within 30 to 45 minutes.

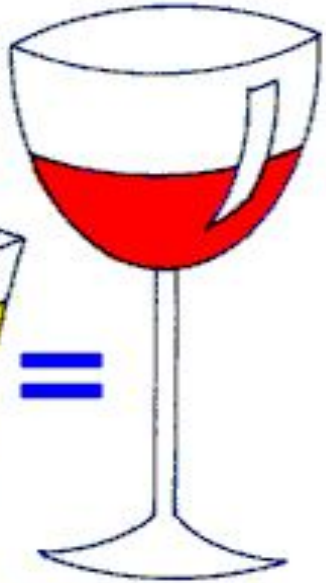


12oz. (5% w/v)

=



1.5oz. (80 proof)



6oz. (10% w/v)

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is a measurement of the level of alcohol in the bloodstream. The BAC is measured in milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or milligrams percent.

BAC level can only be approximated because of the many factors that affect the rate at which alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream and then metabolized in the body.

Alcohol Absorption Factors

Alcohol affects people in different ways depending upon some important factors which affect a person's reaction to consuming alcohol.

BODY WEIGHT AND SIZE

A larger person can absorb more alcohol because the alcohol is passing through a larger cell mass and has more blood for dilution.

Alcohol Absorption Factors

FOOD

Eating food while drinking alcohol slows down absorption. Eating a meal before drinking may reduce the peak alcohol level by as much as 50%. The best foods to consume are fatty foods and those high in protein. Milk, cream, eggs, cheeses, fried foods, pizza and hot dogs delay the effect of drinking by staying in the stomach longer as opposed to foods high in carbohydrates which are rapidly digested and which can actually accelerate the absorption of the alcohol.





Alcohol Absorption Factors

GENDER

The stomach lining in women is less effective in neutralizing alcohol. Females also generally have a higher proportion of body fat than men do. The alcohol is more readily soluble in water than fat, so the higher fat content retards the metabolizing process.

Alcohol Absorption Factors

TOLERANCE

Experienced drinkers take longer to feel the effects of alcohol. The more they drink, the more they are able to drink without incapacitating intoxication. Tolerance is the need for progressively higher doses of alcohol to induce greater effects. A social drinker consuming 2-4 drinks per day can develop a tolerance for alcohol within days or weeks.

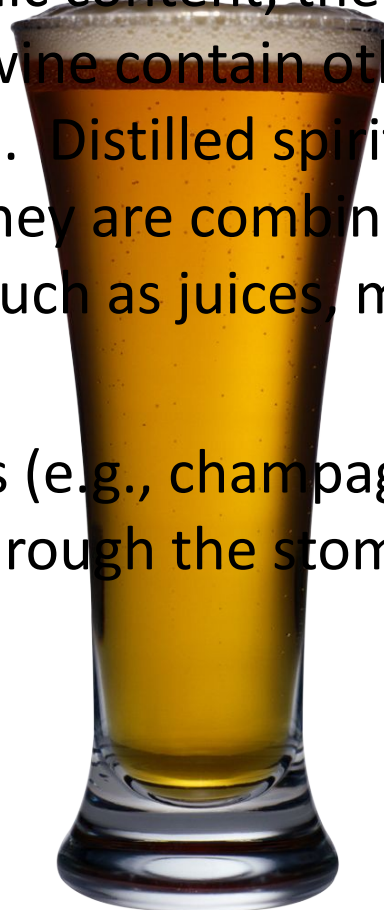
EMOTIONAL STATE

A depressed or anxious person can have a totally different reaction to alcohol, both physiological and emotional, than a happy, relaxed individual.

Alcoholic Content, Potency and Type of Beverage

The higher the alcoholic content, the more quickly the blood level rises. Beer and wine contain other ingredients that slow down absorption. Distilled spirits are absorbed much more rapidly, unless they are combined with other liquids that have food value such as juices, milk or cream.

Carbonated beverages (e.g., champagnes, sparkling wines, mixed drinks) move through the stomach faster.



Rate of Metabolism and Elimination

Alcohol continues to affect the brain as long as it remains in the bloodstream. Once drinking stops, the effective concentration of alcohol in the blood is decreased slightly each time the blood passes through the liver, where alcohol is metabolized, or broken down and burned. The blood completes one cycle of circulation through the body about every three minutes. Only a small portion of alcohol (5%) is eliminated in the urine, breath, saliva and sweat; more than 90% must be metabolized in the liver.

Rate of Metabolism and Elimination

This process happens at a relatively standard rate of 1 oz. per hour for the average man, though this may be affected by the size and condition of the liver. This translates to a 12-oz. beer, a 5-6 oz. glass of wine, 1¼ oz. of 80 proof whiskey or 1 oz. of 100 proof liquor that can be metabolized or eliminated per hour. Not eating before drinking not only speeds up absorption of alcohol in the blood but also results in a higher level of intoxication which also lasts longer.

Rate of Metabolism and Elimination

Time is the only real factor that reduces intoxication.



Alcohol metabolism requires only time. The myths for sobering up that have been around for years include plenty of black coffee, cold showers, fresh air, slapping faces, giving vitamins and exercise. None of these will sober up someone who is drunk. What you'll have is a wet, wide awake drunk.

It takes approximately one hour to metabolize one drink, two hours for two drinks, and three hours for three.

Effects of Alcohol

If you have seen someone who has had too much to drink, you've probably noticed definite changes in that person's performance and behavior. The body responds to alcohol in stages, which correspond to an increase in BAC.



Effects of Alcohol

Expected BAC's for a 150 pound healthy male on an empty stomach after one hour and some effects:

.05 BAC	2 to 3 drinks	louder, more outgoing
.10 BAC	4 to 5 drinks	judgment affected
.20 BAC	8 drinks	appears drunk, reaction time/coordination affected
.30 BAC	12 drinks	can't walk, can't button coat, may fall asleep at bar

Beyond this could result in much more severe medical problems including coma or death.



Review



What are the objectives of this Program?

Answer:

- (1) To prevent you from selling alcohol or tobacco to and underage person.
- (2) To prevent you from selling alcohol to an intoxicated person.



**How long does it take to
metabolize three drinks?**

Answer:

It takes approximately three hours to
metabolize three drinks.



Is alcohol is a depressant or a stimulant?

Answer:

Alcohol is a depressant not a stimulant



What is the only factor that really reduces intoxication?

Answer:

Time is the only real factor that reduces intoxication.



True


or

False?

People who drank alcohol after a meal that includes fat, protein, and/or carbohydrates absorb alcohol about three times more slowly than when they consumed alcohol on an empty stomach.

Answer:

True



In general, after the consumption of one standard drink, how long does it take for the amount of alcohol in the drinker's blood to peak?

Answer:

30 to 45 minutes

Alcohol and Driving Motor Vehicles

In attempting to prevent drunken driving, those who sell or serve beverage alcohol generally have one advantage over those who consume it: their thought processes are not impaired. This advantage should enable sellers and servers to better recognize the nature and magnitude of a person's condition prior to selling to or serving that person. Consequently, server intervention could play a very important role in reducing drunk driving accidents.

Alcohol and Driving Motor Vehicles

Drinking large amounts (5-6 drinks) can cause mental impairments related to driving that last even after all traces of alcohol are out of the body. Mental efficiency is reduced during sober periods following bouts of drinking, not only for alcoholics but also for social drinkers who drink large quantities of alcohol at one time.



Alcohol and Driving Motor Vehicles

Driving while using drugs (e.g., amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates) can be hazardous because of drowsiness, reduced coordination and poor judgment or risk-taking. It can take hours to wear off, and if the drugs are combined with alcohol, the effects can be exaggerated and increased dramatically. Whereas the effects of a single drink will diminish over an hour, it takes 5 to 6 hours for the effects of smoking one joint to wear off, making the combination of marijuana and alcohol especially dangerous before driving.

How Alcohol Can Affect a Driver

- Reduces the ability to judge speeds, distances and angles
- Encourages the driver to take foolish risks, break laws
- Makes the driver forget to fasten a seatbelt, turn on headlights, use turn signals, observe stop signs
- Slows reaction time in stopping and turning
- Limits vision; eyes become blurred, can't focus
- Reduces ability to judge one's own condition
- Causes sleepiness
- Increases anger toward other drivers



How Alcohol Can Affect a Driver

Alcohol may pose an especially serious risk for younger drivers because they have comparatively little experience with alcohol or driving.

Drunk driving is the leading single cause of death among young people in the 16 to 24 age range. Young persons lack three essential qualities for driving: patience, judgment and experience.

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) (LA R.S. 14:98)

The operator's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is .08 or greater;

The operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages;

The operator is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substances listed in Schedule I,II,III,IV or V; and

The operator is under the influence of a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.

1st DWI Conviction

1st conviction could cost you \$4,500 (court costs, fines, lawyer fees, etc.)

Maximum Penalties

Criminal record

6 months in jail

\$1,000 fine plus court costs

Driver's license suspended 1 year

Ignition interlock for 1 year

2nd DWI Conviction

Maximum Penalties

Criminal record

6 months in jail with 48 hours mandatory jail time

\$1,000 fine plus court costs

Driver's license suspended 2 years

Ignition interlock for 2 years

3rd DWI Conviction

Maximum Penalties

Felony criminal record

5 years in jail with 30 days mandatory jail time

\$2,000 fine plus court costs

Driver's license suspended 3 years

Auto may be seized and sold

Ignition interlock for 3 years

Child Endangerment Law

When the state proves in addition to the elements of the crime that a minor child 12 years of age or younger was a passenger in the motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of motorized conveyance at the time of the commission of the offense of the sentence imposed by the court, the execution of the minimum mandatory sentence shall not be suspended.

Underage Drinking

Persons Under 21:

It is illegal for persons under 21 years of age to buy, consume or have an alcoholic beverage in their public possession. For persons under 21, the legal limit of alcohol in the blood is .02 BAC to .08 BAC.

LA R.S. 14:93.10 thru 14:93.13, LA R.S. 14:98.1

Underage Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

1ST DUI Conviction

Maximum Penalties

Criminal record

\$250 fine plus court costs

Submit: driver's license suspended 180 days

Refusal: driver's license suspended 1 year

Underage Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

2nd (plus) DUI Conviction

Maximum Penalties

Criminal record

\$500 fine plus court costs

3 months in jail

Driver improvement programs

Submit: driver's license suspended 1 year

Refusal: driver's license suspended 2 years


Vehicular Homicide

Maximum Penalties

Felony criminal record

\$15,000 fine

30 years in jail



Driving Under Suspended License (LA R.S. 14:98.3)

Maximum Penalties

Mandatory jail time (15 days minimum) if caught driving with a suspended license if the license was suspended for a drinking and driving offense.

Refusing to Submit

Refusing to submit to an approved test for intoxication will result in the suspension of your driver's license for 1 year on first refusal and 2 years for subsequent refusals. Evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any criminal action or proceeding while the person was driving under the influence (R.S. 32:667).



Review

How does alcohol affect a driver?

Answer:


- Reduces the ability to judge speeds, distances and angles
- Encourages the driver to take foolish risks, break laws
- Makes the driver forget to fasten a seatbelt, turn on headlights, use turn signals, observe stop signs
- Slows reaction time in stopping and turning
- Limits vision; eyes become blurred, can't focus
- Reduces ability to judge one's own condition
- Causes sleepiness
- Increases anger toward other drivers



What is the leading single cause of death among young people in the 16 to 24 age range?

Answer:


Drunk driving is the leading single cause of death among young people in the 16 to 24 age range.



What is the mandatory jail time if caught driving with a suspended license if the license was suspended for a drinking and driving offense?

Answer:

The Mandatory jail time is 15 days minimum if caught driving with a suspended license if the license was suspended for a drinking and driving offense.



What is the minimum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) needed to be found to be driving while intoxicated?

Answer:

The operator's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) must be at least .08 if 21 or older. If the operator is under 21, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) only needs to be .02.



Drug Interactions

Mixing alcohol with other drugs can produce dangerous side effects. It is especially dangerous to drive under the influence of alcohol and other drugs because of the increased impairment due to both. Mixing alcohol with other depressants dangerously increases the depressant effect on the body. Alone many prescription and nonprescription drugs impair the ability to drive a motor vehicle.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Seldom abused drugs

- 1. Minor pain remedies (Aspirin, Excedrin and Tylenol)**
Aspirin are gastric irritants; with alcohol, can result in gastric hemorrhage. Tylenol can be toxic to the liver in large doses and can result in liver damage when combined with alcohol.
- 2. Antihistamines (Benadryl, Dimetapp, Contact)**
Depresses the central nervous system; additive sedative effect when combined with alcohol. Performance impairment, compromising ability to drive or operate heavy machinery.

Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Seldom abused drugs

3. **Minor tranquilizers (Valium, Labrum, Dalmane)**

Similar effects to mild alcohol intoxication, so combined effects additive. Performance impairment, compromising ability to drive or operate heavy machinery.

4. **Antidepressants (Prozac, Sarafem, Fluctin)**

Alcohol may either counteract the drug's effect or enhance it, depending upon the particular drug; results could be severe in some cases.

5. **Antibiotics (penicillin, mycin drugs)**

Alcohol will generally interfere with the effectiveness of the drug's prescribed use.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Commonly Abused Prescription Drugs

Opiates (morphine, heroin, codeine)

These narcotics and alcohol are all sedatives and may increase each other's depressant effects. The combination of morphine and alcohol may be lethal at high doses or in non-tolerant people. Some impairment of motor performance is evident after low doses of alcohol plus opiates.

Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Commonly Abused Prescription Drugs

Barbiturates (Seconal[®], Nembutal[®], Amytal[®])

Drugs used to treat insomnia, seizures and convulsions, and to relieve anxiety and tension before surgery. Alcohol and barbiturates used together increase the effect of each other. Street names for barbiturates include “reds”, “red devils”, “yellow jackets”, “blue heavens”, “Christmas trees” and “rainbows”.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Inhalants

(solvents like gasoline and paint thinner, spray paint)

An intoxicated state similar to alcohol intoxication is produced; however, hallucinatory effects are sometimes described. Impaired judgment and motor coordination become worse when alcohol is added. Alcohol and inhalants have depressant effects on respiration and brain function so this combination in high doses could also be fatal.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Non-Prescription Drugs or Illicit Drugs

Hallucinogenic drugs affect the central nervous system and can produce illusions. The physical effects include nausea, anxiety and paranoia, shivering and facial numbness.

Emotional reactions change rapidly, from panic to elation. People's reactions and the duration of the effects of these drugs vary widely.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Non-Prescription Drugs or Illicit Drugs

Alcohol and PCP are both depressants, so the toxicity of the PCP would be enhanced, resulting in impairment of coordination and confusion (driving would be very dangerous).

LSD-type drugs are not depressants, but the addition of alcohol could increase the distortions of visual perception, making driving or operating of heavy machinery also very dangerous.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

Non-Prescription Drugs or Illicit Drugs

Marijuana, or cannabis, is a mild intoxicant whose effect is heightened by alcohol. Combined effects with alcohol on performance are additive. Motor skills, attention factors and reaction times related to driving are also more impaired. The physiological effects of marijuana, such as increased heart rate and bloodshot eyes, are more pronounced.

Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

GHB (“date rape” drug, gamma-hydroxy butyrate)

This central nervous system depressant is usually found as a colorless, odorless liquid. Abrupt, coma-inducing effects, ready accessibility and ease of administration (usually it is poured into drinks) makes it an agent of assault.

One to six teaspoons of GHB taken with alcohol will result, within 15-30 minutes, in a pronounced coma and substantial respiratory depression. Within one to two hours, spontaneous recovery often occurs with amnesia about the experience.



Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

**Rohypnol (benzodiazepine form of barbiturate,
roofies)**

This drug was originally marketed outside the country as a sleeping pill and pre-operative sedative. A U.S. import ban was placed on this drug as of April 1996 and it was classified as a controlled substance in October 1996. There is a movement to classify it as a Schedule I controlled substance as well.

The 1 or 2 mg. tablets induce inebriation for about two hours and this is followed by up to six hours of intense drowsiness or sleep (10 times stronger than Valium).

Common Types of Alcohol and Drug Interactions

The reasons for its popularity include the feeling of being drunk, the fact it doesn't cause vomiting, it doesn't show up in most urine tests, and it is inexpensive.

“Roofies” produce near-universal amnesia of events while under the influence, especially when taken with alcohol, and makes some users fearless and aggressive; hence its use as a “date rape” drug. It is also commonly referred to as “the forget pill.”

Drug Activity Prevention Techniques

1. Actively monitor the licensed premises, including a periodic scheduled inspection of the restrooms to prevent the utilization of the restrooms for drug use or sales.
2. Actively monitor secluded sections of the licensed premises to prevent illegal activity from occurring.
3. Have adequate lighting, both inside and outside.

Drug Activity Prevention Techniques

4. Regularly inform all employees of their affirmative duty to report all suspicious activity to management, including but not limited to:
 - a. a frequent pattern of telephone use on the premises by certain patrons;
 - b. a frequent pattern of patrons trafficking to certain secluded areas of the premises, such as an isolated booth, or a back room;
 - c. a frequent pattern of particular patrons being approached by other patrons with evidence of money, envelopes, known drug paraphernalia or other suspicious items; and
 - d. the presence on the premises of drug residue, or drug paraphernalia (e.g. vials, cellophane packets, cut straws, needles, roach clips, etc.).

Intoxication Prevention and Intervention

In Louisiana, it is illegal to serve or sell alcohol to intoxicated persons. You need to know the signs of intoxication, whether you work in a bar, lounge, restaurant or package liquor outlet. As mentioned earlier, alcohol affects everyone differently. Even the same person can react differently at different times to the same number of drinks, depending upon the many factors presented earlier. Determining who has had enough or too much to drink can be difficult.



Behavioral Warning Signs

As indicated in the section on BAC, the customer will generally progress through several stages on his way to becoming intoxicated (euphoria, excitement, confusion, etc.). A simpler way of showing this progression is:

- Inhibitions may become relaxed
- Judgment may become impaired
- Reactions may slow down
- Coordination may decrease

Signs of Impairment

An intoxicated person will usually display some of the following behavioral characteristics. At the first sign of any of these, take action:

- Slurred speech, thick-tongued
- Eyes become glassy, unable to focus, avoids eye contact
- Disheveled clothing
- Strong smell of alcohol on breath
- Stumbles when walking, spills drink or food

Signs of Impairment

- Unable to light cigarette, more than one lit at a time
- Abusive language, questioning the server's performance, profanity, bragging
- Annoying other customers and employees
- Making inappropriate sexual advances
- Obvious changes in behavior, more or less talkative, loud voice

Techniques to Prevent Intoxication

- Offer and promote food and snacks when available – eating slows down the absorption of alcohol into the body and customers drink less if they are eating. Encourage high protein foods (meats, cheeses) and avoid salty foods that make people thirstier.
- Suggest non-beverage alcohol in a friendly way and offer them free to designated drivers.
- Provide on-site activities that slow down consumption (e.g., karaoke, other entertainment).

Techniques to Prevent Intoxication

- Avoid drink-related games or multiple-drink specials (e.g., 2-for-1 and all-you-can-drink specials).
- Serve only measured drinks – no free-pouring.
- Do not accept multiple drink orders, especially at last call (no “stacking” of drinks).
- Slow service by only serving a round when everyone is ready and avoid tables where people are drinking more rapidly, delaying service when they are served.



Denying Service or Entry to Underage Persons

Identification should be checked when customers enter your establishment and when you offer service, particularly when appearances suggest that the person might be underage to enter and/or purchase alcoholic beverages. If the customer is too young to enter and/or you are required to deny service, remain calm and friendly yet firm and avoid an altercation by using techniques discussed in the following sections.

Terminating Service

An employee who thinks a customer is intoxicated must cease serving the customer immediately. Company policy should dictate whether an employee is permitted to terminate service or if this decision is a management function.



Handling Altercations

If an altercation occurs, the following procedures should be followed:

- Immediately notify the manager or person in charge.
- The manager or person in charge should contact the police, if necessary, and proceed to the scene and try to stop the altercation as quickly as possible.
- All involved parties should be escorted out of the building separately.
- Ideally, watch for potential problem people and situations and anticipate them. Early intervention is the key.



Review

What are the techniques to prevent intoxication?

Answer:

- Avoid drink-related games or multiple-drink specials (e.g., 2-for-1 and all-you-can-drink specials)
- Serve only measured drinks – no free-pouring
- Do not accept multiple drink orders, especially at last call (no “stacking” of drinks)
- Slow service by only serving a round when everyone is ready and avoid tables where people are drinking more rapidly, delaying service when they are served



When do you have to stop serving a customer you believe is intoxicated?

Answer:

An employee who thinks a customer is intoxicated must cease serving the customer **immediately.**

What are obvious signs of alcohol impairment?

Answer:

- Slurred speech, thick-tongued
- Eyes become glassy, unable to focus, avoids eye contact
- Disheveled clothing
- Stumbles when walking, spills drink or food
- Unable to light cigarette, more than one lit at a time



Legal Age to “Sell to and Purchase” Alcohol

It is illegal to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of twenty-one years.

It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage, unless he/she is covered by the exceptions discussed later.

Legal Forms of Identification

State issued driver's license from Louisiana or another state (including duplicates)

Special identification card from Louisiana or another state.

Passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country of nation.

Military or federal ID issued by the federal government.

All of the above forms of identification must be current and valid and *must include* a picture of the person presenting the ID and Date of birth.

Legal Forms of Identification

A valid, current, special identification card issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 containing a photograph of the person submitting the identification card.

A valid, current, passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country or nation, that contains a permanently attached photograph of the person and the date of birth of the person submitting the passport or visa.

A valid, current, military or federal identification card issued by the federal government containing a photograph of the person and date of birth of the person submitting the identification card.

Louisiana Identification Cards

Louisiana Don't Drink And Drive
Don't Litter Louisiana
Dup

PERSONAL DRIVER'S LICENSE

LICENSE/ID NO	CLASS	EXPIRATION DATE
999999006	E	12-20-2017

DRIVER, UNDER21 SSN DONOR DUP
123 ANY TEST STREET
APARTMENT 222
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802-1111

DATE OF BIRTH	SSNUMBER	SEX	HGT	WGT
12-20-1996	444-44-4444	F	5-08	120

ENDORSEMENTS
M K L H T P

RESTRICTIONS
01, 30, 37, 39, 45, 52

Under 21 Until
12-20-2017

Under 18 Until
12-20-2014

ISSUE DATE
3-20-2013

OFFICE	PARISH
999	17

AUDIT
9006 DONOR

Louisiana Identification Cards

- Louisiana has a special ID for persons under 21. The license is designed to help you, the server, know that the person cannot purchase alcohol/tobacco products

This is the license of a person who is UNDER 21.

This license is vertically oriented (UP AND DOWN)

Look here to see when the person will be the appropriate age to purchase alcohol or tobacco products!



Legal Forms of Identification

Each form of identification listed above must on its face establish the age of the person as twenty-one years or older, and there must be no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification.

No form of identification mentioned above shall be accepted as proof of age if it is expired, defaced, mutilated, or altered.

Legal Forms of Identification

A duplicate driver's license shall be considered lawful identification for the purposes of this paragraph, and a person shall not be required to submit additional information containing the name, date of birth, and picture of the person.

If the state identification card or lawful identification submitted is a duplicate, the person shall submit additional identification which contains the name, date of birth, and photograph of the person.



Legal Forms of Identification

An educational institution identification card check, cashing identification card, employee identification card or another country's driver's license shall not be considered as lawful identification for the purposes of this paragraph.

Detecting False Identification

It's not always easy to tell if someone is legally old enough to purchase alcoholic beverages. That's why it is important to always ask for an I.D. and check it carefully.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

The card's expiration date.

Glue lines or bumpy surfaces by the picture or birth date.
Uneven surfaces often indicate tampering.

Detecting False Identification

Consistency of numbers. The typeset for the birth date should match the lettering used on the rest of the license. Also look for tiny pieces of paper with modified dates placed over the original numbers.

Pin holes on the surface. Bleach may have been inserted to "white out" certain aspects of a date.

The card's reverse-side lettering. While the front may appear flawless, often counterfeiters merely photocopy the reverse side.

Someone else's card. Make sure the photo, height and weight on the card match the person in front of you.

If it is an out-of-state license, or for any reason looks unfamiliar to you, use and I.D. checking guide.

Detecting False Identification

What To Ask If You Spot Any One Of These Problems:

Ask for a second piece of I.D. People with fake I.D.'s rarely carry back-up identification.

Quiz the cardholder about basic information on the card, such as birth date, middle initial, zip code, etc.



Review

What are acceptable IDs to purchase alcohol, tobacco and lottery tickets?


Answer:

State issued driver's license from Louisiana or another state (including duplicates)

Special identification card from Louisiana or another state.

Passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country of nation.
Military or federal ID issued by the federal government.

All of the above forms of identification must be current and valid and *must include* a picture of the person presenting the ID and Date of birth.



What are not acceptable IDs to purchase alcohol, tobacco and lottery tickets?

Answer:

An educational institution identification card.

A check cashing identification card.

An employee identification card.

Penalties Concerning Selling/Serving/Purchasing of Alcohol

Unlawful sale to persons under twenty-one is the selling or otherwise delivering for value of any alcoholic beverage to any person under twenty-one years of age. Lack of knowledge of the person's age shall not be a defense.

Penalties Concerning Selling/Serving/Purchasing of Alcohol

For the server and/or vendor selling to someone under 21:

1. Criminally fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both; and/or
2. Civilly fined between \$50 (1st offense) and \$2,500 (3rd offense), and/or suspension or revocation of the server permit.

Penalties Concerning Selling/Serving/Purchasing of Alcohol

It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.

Whoever violates the provision of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, and may result in suspended driver's license for up to 180 days.

Penalties Concerning Selling/Serving/Purchasing of Alcohol

"Public possession" does not include possession of alcohol:

- For an established religious purpose
- When a person under twenty-one years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian twenty-one years of age or older
- For medical purposes
- In private residences

Penalties Concerning Selling/Serving/Purchasing of Alcohol

Unlawful purchase of alcoholic beverages by persons on behalf of persons under twenty-one (La R.S. 14:93.13)

It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, to purchase on behalf of a person under twenty-one years of age any alcoholic beverage.

Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both. Also, under R. S. 14:93.12 a violation may result in suspended driver's license for up to 6 months.

Legal Age to Enter Licensed Premise

In businesses where alcoholic beverages or beer are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bars or lounges), it is illegal to intentionally entice, aid, or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages or beer are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away.

Legal Age to Work in Licensed Premise

In businesses where alcoholic beverages or beer are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bars or lounges), it is illegal to permit any person under eighteen years of age to work in any capacity unless that person is a musician performing in a band on the premises under written contract for a specified period of time by the permittee, and the musician is under direct supervision of his parent or legal guardian.

Legal Age to Work in Licensed Premise

In businesses where alcoholic beverages or beer are not the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (restaurant), anyone under the age of eighteen may be employed as long as the minor's employment does not involve the sale, mixing, dispensing, or serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.

Legal Age to Work in Licensed Premise

If the sale or handling of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the main business and alcoholic beverages are not sold for consumption on the premises (grocery store), an employee under the age of eighteen years may be permitted to participate in the sale of packaged alcoholic beverages to collect the price and taxes and issue receipts therefore and/or may be permitted to bag packaged alcoholic beverages, where immediate supervision is provided.



Review



Is it legal for someone over 21 to purchase alcohol for someone under 21?

Answer:

No.

It is illegal for anyone over 21 to purchase for a person under 21 unless the person under 21 is the child or spouse of the person over 21.

How old do you have to be to work at a bar or lounge?

Answer:

18.

It is illegal to employ anyone under the age of 18 where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bar or lounge).

How old do you have to be to enter a bar or lounge?

Answer:

18

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bar or lounge).

What penalty does the server face if he/she sells alcohol to someone under 21?

Answer:

Civilly fined between \$50 and \$2,500 and/or suspension or revocation of the server permit.



Whose permit is in jeopardy if the server sells alcohol to someone under 21?

Answer:

The permits of both the server (employee) and the vendor (employer) could be suspended or revoked if the server sells to someone under 21.

CONDUCT PROHIBITED ON LICENSED PREMISES

No person holding a retail dealer's permit and no agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant of any such person shall do or permit any of the following acts to be done on or about the licensed premises:

- Sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of twenty-one years.
- Sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person.
- Accept food stamps in payment for alcoholic beverage.

CONDUCT PROHIBITED ON LICENSED PREMISES

- Invite or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodities sold or handled.
- Permit any disturbance of the peace or obscenity, or any lewd, immoral, or improper entertainment, conduct, or practices.
- Sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption on or about the licensed premises of any kind or type of alcoholic beverage, not authorized under his permit.

CONDUCT PROHIBITED ON LICENSED PREMISES

- Intentionally conduct illegal gambling, as defined by law, on the premises described in the application for the permit.
- Fail to keep the premises clean and sanitary.
- Illegally sell, offer for sale, possess, or permit the consumption of any kind or type of narcotics or habit-forming drugs.
- Play live or recorded music which is so unreasonably intrusive or offensive as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of the property of a person residing within 200 feet of the premises.



CONDUCT PROHIBITED ON LICENSED PREMISES

- Sell or serve any alcoholic beverage at a fixed price on an “all you can drink” basis after the hour of 10:00 p.m.
- Allow any person to consume any alcoholic beverage, without a proper license, on the licensed premises or on any parking lot or closed space within or contiguous to the licensed premises.
- Permit any prostitute to frequent the licensed premises, or solicit patrons on the licensed premises.



***State and federal laws and regulations
related to the lawful age to purchase
tobacco products and age verification
requirements***

Unlawful Distribution of Sample Tobacco Products to Persons Under Age Twenty-One

No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed to persons under twenty-one years of age a promotional sample of any tobacco product.

For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

"Tobacco product" means any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or smoking tobacco.

Unlawful Distribution of Sample Tobacco Products to Persons Under Age Twenty-One

"Cigar" means any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredients, where such roll has a wrapper made chiefly of tobacco.

“Cigarette” means any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper, or any other material, except where such wrapper is wholly or in greater part made of tobacco.



Unlawful Distribution of Sample Tobacco Products to Persons Under Age Twenty-One

"Smokeless tobacco" means any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.

"Smoking tobacco" means granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and any other kind and form of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for smoking in a pipe or cigarette.



Unlawful Distribution of Sample Tobacco Products to Persons Under Age Twenty-One

Penalties:

Whoever violates a provision of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars upon conviction.

Unlawful Sale of Tobacco

It is unlawful for any manufacturer, distributor, retailer or other person knowingly to sell or distribute any tobacco product to a person under the age of twenty one.

However, it shall not be unlawful for the person under the age of twenty one to accept receipt of a tobacco product from an employer when required in the performance of such person's duties.

Unlawful Sale of Tobacco

Penalties for Selling or Buying

A person who violates the provisions of this section by selling or buying tobacco products shall be fined not more than \$50 for the first violation. The penalties for subsequent violations shall be a fine of not more than \$100 for the second violation, a fine of not more than \$250 for the third violation, and a fine of not more than \$400 for any violation thereafter.

Signs Required

At the point of purchase, a sign in type not less than 30-point shall be displayed that reads "LOUISIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OF TOBACCO TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21".

A violation of the signage requirement (at point of purchase) shall be deemed to be a violation by the owner of the establishment where the violation occurred.

Signs Required

Penalties for Violation of the Signage Requirement

For the first such violation, the owner shall be fined not more than \$50. The penalties for subsequent violations shall be a fine of not more than \$100 for the second violation, a fine of not more than \$250 for the third violation, and a fine of not more than \$500 for any violation thereafter.

Unlawful Purchase or Possession of Tobacco

It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one to buy any tobacco product.

It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one to possess any tobacco product. However, it shall not be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one to possess a tobacco product under any of the following circumstances:

- When a person under twenty-one years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse or legal guardian twenty-one years of age or older.
- In private residences.
- When tobacco product is handled during the course and scope of his employment and required in the performance of such person's duties.





Unlawful Purchase or Possession of Tobacco

Penalties for Possessing Tobacco Products (under 21)

A person who violates the provisions of this section by possessing tobacco products shall be fined not more than \$50 for each violation.

Vending Machines

The sale of delivery of tobacco products through a vending machine is prohibited unless:

1. The machine is located in an establishment to which persons under the age of twenty-one are denied access.
2. The machine is located in facilities where the dealer ensures that no person younger than twenty-one years of age is present or permitted to enter at any time and the machine is located within the unobstructed line of sight of a dealer or a dealer's agent or employee who is responsible for preventing persons younger than twenty-one years of age from purchasing tobacco products through that machine.

Vending Machine Signage Requirement (La R.S. 14:91.8)

It is unlawful for a vending machine operator to place in use a vending machine to vend any tobacco product, alternative nicotine products or vapor products automatically, unless the machine displays a sign or sticker in not less than 22-point type on the front of the machine stating,

"LOUISIANA LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21", OR WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING.



Vending Machines Signage Requirement

Penalty – Failure to Comply with Signage Requirements

A violation of the signage requirement (for vending machines) shall be deemed to be a violation by the owner of the vending machine.

For the first such violation, the owner shall be fined not more than \$50. The penalties for subsequent violations shall be a fine of not more than \$100 for the second violation, a fine of not more than \$250 for the third violation, and a fine of not more than \$500 for any violation thereafter.

Prohibited Acts with Respect to Tobacco, Alternative Nicotine and Vapor Product Sales (Title 26:911)

No person, agent, associate, employee, representative, or servant of any person shall permit any of the following acts to be done on or about any premises which sells or offers for sale tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products:

1. Sell or serve tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products over-the-counter in a retail establishment to any person under the age of twenty-one unless such person submits a driver's license, selective service card, or other lawful identification which, on its face establishes the age of the person as twenty-one years or older and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity or correctness of the identification.
2. Violate the "Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco" law, under La. R.S. 14:91.6 and La. R.S. 14:91.8.

Acts Prohibited

- No wholesale dealer shall sell to a retail dealer and no retail dealer shall sell to the public single cigarettes.
- No individual package of cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing fewer than twenty cigarettes.
- No smoking tobacco intended for use as roll-your-own smoking tobacco for cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing less than six-tenths of one ounce of smoking tobacco.



Acts Prohibited

- No cigarette or smokeless tobacco product shall be sold to the public except in an unopened package originating with the manufacturer, bearing the health warning required by federal law, and evidencing that the applicable tax under Chapter 8 of Subtitle II of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 has been paid.
- No retail dealer shall purchase tobacco products for resale except from a wholesale dealer.
- No wholesale dealer shall sell tobacco products for resale except to a retail dealer.

Acts Prohibited

9. Any tobacconist at a particular retail outlet may purchase tobacco products for such retail outlet from any manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or other supplier.

“Tobacconist at a particular outlet” means a retail dealer engaged in receiving bulk smoking tobacco for the purpose of blending such tobacco for retail sale at a particular retail outlet where fifty percent or more of the total purchases for the preceding twelve months were purchases of tobacco products, excluding cigarettes.

Additional Penalties (for violation of 26:910 and 26:911)

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Chapter to the contrary, the commissioner may, in lieu of or in addition to revocation or suspension of a permit issued under the authority of this Chapter, impose the following schedule of fines to be paid into the state treasury:

For a first offense, not less than fifty dollars but not more than five hundred dollars.

For a second offense, which occurs within two years of the first offense, not less than two hundred fifty dollars, but not more than one thousand dollars.

A third offense, which occurs within two years of the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars but not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

Effects of Tobacco on Your Body

Short-term effects:

When nicotine enters the body, it elevates the user's heart rate and blood pressure, constricts blood vessels, irritates lung tissue, and diminishes the user's ability to taste and smell. The rise in heart rate and blood pressure from smoking a cigarette may cause the user to feel more energetic. Cigarettes are also known to decrease appetite and boost mood, typically leaving the user with a sense of well-being shortly after inhalation.

Effects of Tobacco on Your Body

Long-term effects:

Brain: When a long-term user of tobacco attempts to quit, he or she will typically experience withdrawal symptoms. Withdrawal symptoms may also occur a few hours after a chronic user last used tobacco. Symptoms of withdrawal include irritability, attention difficulties, anxiety, depression, headaches, sleep complications, and powerful cravings for tobacco.

Heart: Tobacco use has many adverse effects on the heart, including hypertension (high blood pressure), heart attacks, blocked blood vessels, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure (ineffective pumping of the heart that leads to the accumulation of fluid in the lungs), and strokes.

Effects of Tobacco on Your Body

Long-term effects:

Lungs: Chronic bronchitis can often result from prolonged tobacco use. This disease changes the size and shape of the lung's airways, enlarges the mucous glands, and causes coughing and the production of excess phlegm. Smoking is also the leading cause of emphysema, a lung condition in which the lung's airspaces experience an abnormal increase, resulting in breathing difficulties and increased susceptibility to infection.

Cancer: Prolonged tobacco use can result in cancer in many different part of the user's body. Cancer may develop in: the lungs, mouth, larynx, throat, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, or cervix.

Effects of Tobacco on Your Body


Long-term effects:

Reproduction: Smoking may result in abnormal sperm cells, impotence, difficulty maintaining pregnancy, or menstrual disorders and early menopause.

Other: Prematurely wrinkled skin, permanent gum and tooth loss, lost or weakened sense of taste, weakened immune system, stomach ulcers, and unwanted weight loss are other common long-term effects of tobacco use.



Review



What is the minimum number of cigarettes that can be contained in an individual package?

Answer:

No individual package of cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing fewer than **twenty** cigarettes.

Can a retailer sell single cigarettes to the public?

Answer:

No.

A wholesale dealer shall not sell to a retail dealer and no retail dealer shall sell to the public single cigarettes.

How old does the customer have to be to purchase tobacco products?

Answer:

21

It is unlawful for any manufacturer, distributor, retailer or other person knowingly to sell or distribute any tobacco product to a person under the age of twenty-one.



LOUISIANA LOTTERY

LOUISIANA LOTTERY

It is illegal to sell lottery tickets to persons under the age of 21 years.

Any person who knowingly sells a lottery ticket to a person under the age of 21 years, if convicted, may be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for the first offense and not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000 for any subsequent offense.



LOUISIANA LOTTERY

It is illegal for any person under the age of 21 years to purchase or attempt to purchase a lottery ticket. Violation is punishable by a \$100 fine.

Louisiana Revised Statute 47:9025 provides that a lawfully purchased lottery ticket may be given as a gift to a person of any age. However, it also provides that any prize won by the recipient of the gift ticket, who is under the age of 21 years, must be claimed by an adult member of that person's family, who is 21 years of age or more.



LOUISIANA LOTTERY

Violation of any portion of the Lottery Law is also an administrative violation and can result in the suspension or revocation of a retailer's lottery license.

The Louisiana Lottery Corporation Law does not establish a minimum age to sell lottery tickets. However, the Louisiana child labor laws prohibit persons under the age of fourteen from working in a retail establishment. Accordingly, minors under the age of fourteen may not sell lottery tickets.

Legal Forms of Identification for Lottery

A valid, current Louisiana driver's license which contains a photograph of the person presenting the driver's license.

A valid, current, driver's license of another state which contains a photograph of the person and birth date of the person submitting the driver's license.

A valid, current, special identification card issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 containing a photograph of the person submitting the identification card.

Legal Forms of Identification for Lottery

A valid, current, passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country or nation, that contains a permanently attached photograph of the person and the date of birth of the person submitting the passport or visa.

A valid, current, military or federal identification card issued by the federal government containing a photograph of the person and date of birth of the person submitting the identification card.




Final Review



What are the objectives of this Program?

Answer:


- (1) To prevent you from selling alcohol or tobacco to and underage person.
- (2) To prevent you from selling alcohol to an intoxicated person.



How long do you have to obtain a Responsible Vendor Server Permit?

Answer:

45 days of the first day of employment



Whenever you are employed in the service of alcohol, what must be available on their premises for inspection by agents of the ATC or other peace officers?

Answer:

Your permit and one legal form of picture identification



What is the only factor that really reduces intoxication?

Answer:

Time is the only real factor that reduces intoxication.

How old do you have to be to work at a bar or lounge?

Answer:

18.

It is illegal to employ anyone under the age of 18 where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bar or lounge).



**How long is your Responsible
Vendor Server Permit valid?**

Answer:

Four years

How old does the customer have to be to purchase tobacco products?

Answer:

21


It is unlawful for any manufacturer, distributor, retailer or other person knowingly to sell or distribute any tobacco product to a person under the age of twenty-one.



Is alcohol is a depressant or a stimulant?

Answer:

Alcohol is a depressant not a stimulant



What is the minimum number of cigarettes that can be contained in an individual package?

Answer:

No individual package of cigarettes shall be sold or distributed in individual packages containing fewer than **twenty** cigarettes.



Whose permit is in jeopardy if the server sells alcohol to someone under 21?

Answer:

The permits of both the server (employee) and the vendor (employer) could be suspended or revoked if the server sells to someone under 21.



True


or

False?

People who drank alcohol after a meal that includes fat, protein, and/or carbohydrates absorb alcohol about three times more slowly than when they consumed alcohol on an empty stomach.

Answer:

True



Who is the only person, notwithstanding any criminal actions taken, that can impose a fine and/or suspend or revoke your permit for noncompliance or for any violation of the ATC statutes, rules and regulations?

Answer:

Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control

What are acceptable IDs to purchase alcohol, tobacco and lottery tickets?

Answer:

A valid, current Louisiana driver's license.

A valid, current, driver's license of another state.

A valid, current, special identification card issued by the state of Louisiana.

A valid, current, passport or visa issued by the federal government or another country or nation.

A valid, current, military or federal identification card.



Is it legal for someone over 21 to purchase alcohol for someone under 21?

Answer:

No.


It is illegal for anyone over 21 to purchase for a person under 21 unless the person under 21 is the child or spouse of the person over 21.



What is the leading single cause of death among young people in the 16 to 24 age range?

Answer:


Drunk driving is the leading single cause of death among young people in the 16 to 24 age range.



What is the mandatory jail time if caught driving with a suspended license if the license was suspended for a drinking and driving offense?

Answer:

The Mandatory jail time is 15 days minimum if caught driving with a suspended license if the license was suspended for a drinking and driving offense.



What is the minimum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) needed to be found to be driving while intoxicated?

Answer:

The operator's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) must be at least .08 if 21 or older. If the operator is under 21, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) only needs to be .02.

What are the techniques to prevent intoxication?


Answer:

- Avoid drink-related games or multiple-drink specials (e.g., 2-for-1 and all-you-can-drink specials)
- Serve only measured drinks – no free-pouring
- Do not accept multiple drink orders, especially at last call (no “stacking” of drinks)
- Slow service by only serving a round when everyone is ready and avoid tables where people are drinking more rapidly, delaying service when they are served

What are obvious signs of alcohol impairment?

Answer:

- Slurred speech, thick-tongued
- Eyes become glassy, unable to focus, avoids eye contact
- Disheveled clothing
- Stumbles when walking, spills drink or food
- Unable to light cigarette, more than one lit at a time



What are not acceptable IDs to purchase alcohol, tobacco and lottery tickets?

Answer:

An educational institution identification card.

A check cashing identification card.

An employee identification card.

How old do you have to be to enter a bar or lounge?

Answer:

18

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to visit or loiter in or about any place where alcoholic beverages are the principal commodities sold, handled, or given away (bar or lounge).

What penalty does the server face if he/she sells alcohol to someone under 21?

Answer:

Civilly fined between \$50 and \$2,500 and/or suspension or revocation of the server permit.



**How long does it take to
metabolize three drinks?**

Answer:

It takes approximately three hours to
metabolize three drinks.

How does alcohol affect a driver?

Answer:


- Reduces the ability to judge speeds, distances and angles
- Encourages the driver to take foolish risks, break laws
- Makes the driver forget to fasten a seatbelt, turn on headlights, use turn signals, observe stop signs
- Slows reaction time in stopping and turning
- Limits vision; eyes become blurred, can't focus
- Reduces ability to judge one's own condition
- Causes sleepiness
- Increases anger toward other drivers

Can a retailer sell single cigarettes to the public?

Answer:

No.

A wholesale dealer shall not sell to a retail dealer and no retail dealer shall sell to the public single cigarettes.



Who administers the Responsible Vendor program?

Answer:

Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control
("ATC")



When do you have to stop serving a customer you believe is intoxicated?

Answer:

An employee who thinks a customer is intoxicated must cease serving the customer **immediately.**

ALCOHOLIC CONTENT, POTENCY AND TYPE OF BEVERAGE

The higher the alcoholic content, the more quickly the blood level rises. Beer and wine contain other ingredients that slow down absorption. Distilled spirits are absorbed much more rapidly, unless they are combined with other liquids that have food value such as juices, milk or cream, Carbonated beverages (e.g., champagnes, sparkling wines, mixed drinks) move through the stomach faster, also causing the pyloric valve between the stomach and small intestine to open faster. Alcohol is then absorbed more rapidly. Very high alcohol content (such as straight alcohol) can result in this valve closing, holding alcohol in the stomach and eventually resulting in spasms causing the drinker to become nauseous.



RATE OF CONSUMPTION

The more slowly alcohol is consumed, the less effect it has because the body is working steadily to remove it.

Alcohol and Driving Motor Vehicles

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 40.9% of all traffic fatalities in the country were alcohol-related in 1996. In Louisiana, that number was 54%. And even though Louisiana experienced a 14.6% decrease in the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in 1996 —one of the largest decreases in the country — just one year before, 1995, Louisiana had a 5% increase. While this information indicates that efforts to prevent drunk driving have helped, we must never let our guard down when addressing this dangerous activity.



How Alcohol Can Affect a Driver

According to a Congressional Report, the risk of a fatal crash increases exponentially with increasing BAC's. For instance, at .10% BAC and higher you are 48 times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash. With a BAC of .15% and higher, your increased fatality risk is 385 times that of a non-drinking driver.

Driving While Using Drugs

Driving while using drugs (e.g., amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates) can be hazardous because of drowsiness, reduced coordination and poor judgment or risk-taking. It can take hours to wear off, and if the drugs are combined with alcohol, the effects can be exaggerated and increased dramatically. Whereas the effects of a single drink will diminish over an hour, it takes 5 to 6 hours for the effects of smoking one joint to wear off, making the combination of marijuana and alcohol especially dangerous before driving.



How Alcohol Can Affect a Driver

Who are the drivers who cause accidents as a result of drinking (excluding those who are real problem drinkers or alcoholics and who must be considered from a different viewpoint altogether)? For the most part, they are people who do not understand what alcohol does to the body and whose judgment and reflexes have been impaired far more seriously than they honestly realized. They are also the victims of myths, such as the prevalent one that a steaming mug of black coffee will neutralize the effects of alcohol.

DRAM SHOP OR LIQUOR LIABILITY

The Louisiana Legislature has bound and declared “that the consumption of intoxicating beverages, rather than the sale or serving or furnishing of such beverages, is the proximate cause of any injury, including death and property damage, inflicted by an intoxicated person upon himself or upon another person.” In other words, retailers of beverage alcohol shall not be held liable “for any injury suffered off the premises, including wrongful death and property damage, because of the intoxication of the person to whom the intoxicating beverages were sold or served. This exception to liability only applies when a server or vendor sells or serves to a person over the lawful age to purchase. If you sell or serve to someone under the lawful age to purchase (under 21) you may be held liable.