



B.A.R.

BARTENDER ALCOHOL RESPONSIBILITY
A.T.A.P. CERTIFICATION COURSE
& BARTENDING METHODOLOGY

APPROVED BY NEW YORK STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY



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UNIT 1

ALCOHOL TRAINING
AWARENESS PROGRAM
A.T.A.P.

INTRODUCTION TO A.T.A.P.

About this Course

The purpose of the following **BARTENDER ALCOHOL RESPONSIBILITY (B.A.R.) CERTIFICATION COURSE** is to train the hospitality industry safe and responsible beverage alcohol service. The course provides servers of the hospitality industry with the knowledge to help protect themselves from illegal alcohol service, promoting guests' enjoyment of the beverage alcohol experience, while reconfirming industry standard preparation of cocktails.

Safe & Responsible Alcohol Service

For many people, beverage alcohol has been an enjoyable addition to life. Safe and Responsible Beverage Alcohol Service means helping your guests enjoy the full experience of alcohol's pleasant aspects, while safeguarding them from the unpleasant, possibly dangerous and illegal consequences of drinking too much. A server of alcohol's key tasks are to monitor guests as we serve them alcohol and safely deal with any, undesirable beverage alcohol related incidents.

Bartender/Server Responsibilities

- Obey laws prohibiting serving alcohol to minors
- Obey laws prohibiting serving alcohol to intoxicated persons
- Check for proper/acceptable identification
- Avoid serving a guest too much beverage alcohol
- Be aware of a patron's pass of or redelivery to a minor
- Keeping track of how much a guest drinks
- Observing guest(s) behaviors
- Slowing or stopping beverage alcohol service to guests
- NOT allowing a visibly intoxicated guest to drive

Major Responsibility Factors

- Careful planning
- Good training
- Workplace teamwork

Benefits of Serving Alcohol Responsibly

The service of alcohol is an important source of income for hospitality establishments and their employees. Unfortunately, over consuming alcohol can cause problems for everyone. Responsible alcohol service is simply good customer service.

- People who have consumed too much alcohol can become unpleasant, uncoordinated or can even get sick. An intoxicated individual can become abusive, start fights, and injure other guest. You have to make sure your customers and guests feel safe
- In most states, an establishment and its employees can be held liable for guest's behavior after the guest consumes too much alcohol
- Cities and states are increasing drunk driving penalties

Responsibility to Supervise the Premise

When serving alcohol, responsible servers must keep a safe atmosphere for themselves, guests, co-workers, and the establishment. By properly supervising the premise this will, in turn, reduce drunk driving crashes and other injuries related to alcohol overconsumption.

Included responsibilities will be observed to avoid alcohol served to the following customers:

1. **UNDERAGE:** people under the legal drinking age of 21
2. **THIRD PARTY:** people who are buying for someone under the legal drinking age of 21
3. **VISIBLY INTOXICATED:** customers / people who appear to be impaired by the overconsumption of alcohol

Serving alcohol to any of the above three types of groups will result in legal penalties for you, managers and your establishment.

When our customers consume beverage alcohol responsibly, they tend to stay longer, order more food and beverages, spend more money at your establishment and even leave larger tips! Overall, responsible beverage alcohol service makes your establishment a better place to work and visit.

LEGAL INFORMATION FOR A.T.A.P.

Liability Laws

If a customer, patron or guest becomes intoxicated and causes damage to themselves, others or property, you could be held liable under one of the following:

CIVIL LIABILITY – Lawsuits can be filed by victims hurt by an intoxicated person or by the intoxicated person themselves and can result in monetary judgment. These Civil lawsuits are based on three types of law.

- **DRAM SHOP LAWS** – a statute that addresses liability only for liquor license holders. They were created to promote responsible alcohol service and a means for third parties to file suit for injuries or fatalities resulting from liquor law violation.
- **COMMON NEGLIGENCE LAWS** – not specific to alcohol, these laws address negligent behavior. In alcohol service, you are expected to follow certain laws, rules and procedures. If you fail to do so, YOU as the server, have acted negligently.
- **SOCIAL HOST LAWS** – specific laws with regard to hosts of a party or function. Should you serve alcohol to your guests, you can be held responsible for their actions if alcohol is served improperly.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY – New York State can file a suit against the owner of a licensed establishment, individuals employed by that establishment, hosts or employers. They address the criminal liability of serving alcohol irresponsibly and can result in jail time.

ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY – This applies to the holder of the liquor license. Penalties for violating the terms of a liquor license can include fines, suspension of the license or even revocation of the license. Grounds for these penalties include, failing to check IDs, serving an underage patron or guest, and serving an intoxicated person.

Have you or anyone you know ever been subject to penalties due to an illegal alcohol sale?



What to Remember

- You are NOT permitted to sell/serve alcohol to a minor (under 21) (Penal Law 260.20, class A misdemeanor).
- You may NOT permit another individual to sell/serve alcohol to a minor.
- You are responsible if a patron that was sold/served alcohol gives alcohol to a minor.
- You are equally responsible for selling/serving multiple beverages to one patron including: pitchers, shots, beer towers, etc. and ensuring that the alcohol is not given to a minor.
- You are legally responsible for supervising alcohol service and consumption in your establishment.
- You are permitted to refuse to sell/serve alcohol at any time.
- If alcohol is served to a minor, you are responsible if any injury or accident occurs due to intoxication (General Obligations 11-100).
- You are responsible for any accident, injury or death resulting from the over serving of beverage alcohol to a visibly intoxicated person (General Obligations 11-101).

Penalties

New York State Laws punish both the provider of the alcohol and the minor who has intentionally obtained it. Vendors who sell or give alcohol to minors may be violating state and/or local criminal law, as well as state administrative codes. Criminal penalties may include fines and jail time. Administrative consequences can include license revocations, fines, suspensions of the right to sell or serve alcohol, or the revocation of alcohol licenses. In states that prohibit private consumption, hosts of private parties may face jail or fines.

State liquor codes govern liquor licenses. Each state's liquor code reviews a variety of regulations, including issue of who not to serve. It is illegal to serve beverage alcohol to minors and intoxicated individuals.

UNDERAGE & MINORS

It is illegal to serve a minor beverage alcohol. A minor, in reference to legal beverage alcohol service, is an individual under the legal drinking age of 21. ALWAYS ask a guest to show a valid picture ID to establish his or her age. Keep in mind that laws vary from area to area.

- In some areas, it is illegal for a minor to attempt to purchase beverage alcohol or to present a false ID and for you to serve beverage alcohol to a minor. You can be prosecuted - even if the minor is not.
- Minors are legally permitted to enter bars. Although, each establishment has the right to deny entrance to all minors.

INTOXICATED GUESTS

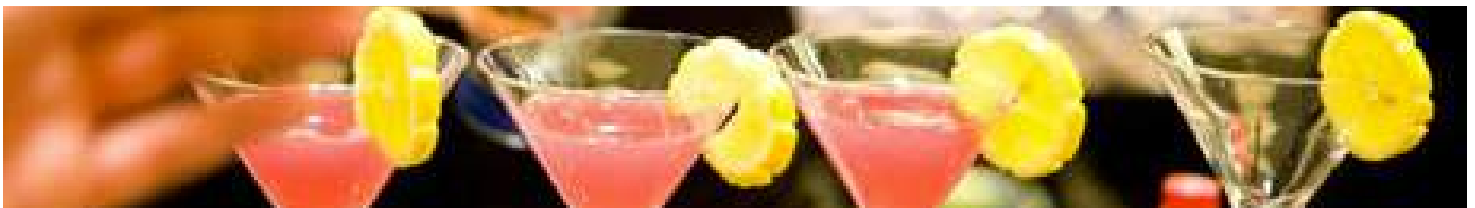
It is illegal to serve an intoxicated individual beverage alcohol. This applies whether the person has been drinking at your establishment or arrived at your establishment already intoxicated. The law can hold establishments and their employers responsible for keeping:

- track of how many drinks a guest has consumed and determine whether the guest can safely consume more beverage alcohol.
- an intoxicated individual from driving away from the establishment and calling the police if an intoxicated person drives away.

REASONS TO NOT SELL ALCOHOL TO MINORS & INTOXICATED PERSONS

- Alcohol is a leading cause of death among young people. If you sell alcohol to a minor, you could share in causing the undue deaths of others.
- If you sell alcohol to minors, you could be held responsible for liabilities, death or damages from alcohol-related accidents.
- You could be convicted of a Class A Misdemeanor for selling alcohol to a minor. Your first conviction is a mandatory fine of at least \$500; a second conviction is a mandatory fine of at least \$1,000; a third conviction is a mandatory fine of at least \$1,500 fine and not less than 30 days in jail.
- The most extreme punishment for selling alcohol to a minor or a visibly intoxicated person is a Class A Misdemeanor, which is a criminal offense punishable by fines up to \$6,250 and a year of jail.
- If you are cited for selling alcohol to a minor or visibly intoxicated person, you have to appear before a judge in court.
- You may end up with a criminal record that could affect your future.
- If you sell alcohol to a minor or fail to check ID, you will be required to receive additional training before you may continue your current job.

Selling alcohol is a serious responsibility. Alcohol is a legal drug that is available only to individuals 21 or older. Your employer, friends, family and community expect you to help control how this drug is sold.



REASONABLE EFFORT

A way you can protect yourself from legal penalties in liability is by making reasonable efforts. These are actions you as the server of alcohol (i.e Bartender) take to prevent illegal alcohol sales and other alcohol-related problems. Reasonable efforts are like tools and these tools are used for each situation

BELOW ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF REASONABLE EFFORTS:

- get trained (B.A.R. Certification Course)
- check IDs
- respectfully refuse service
- call a cab
- call the police
- monitor guests
- suggest food
- recommend non alcohol drinks



QUICKQUIZ

NAME FOUR (4) OF THE EIGHT (8) EXAMPLES OF REASONABLE EFFORT:

1.

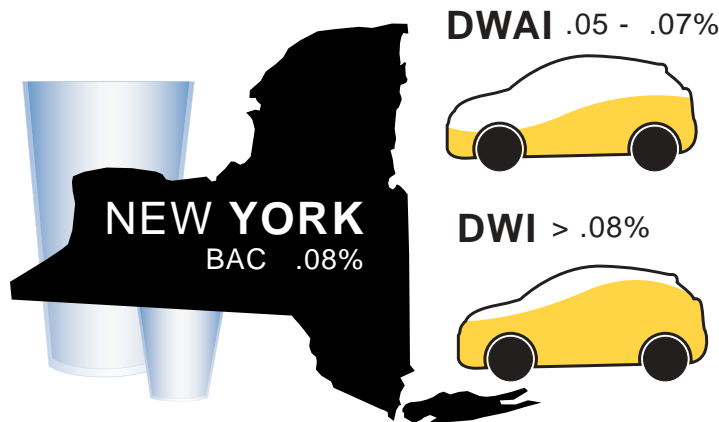
2.

3.

4.

Blood Alcohol Content

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT - also known as BAC, is the amount of alcohol present in a person's bloodstream. Each jurisdiction defines the legal BAC limit at or above which it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle. Law enforcement uses the BAC limit to determine whether or not someone can be charged with Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving While Ability Impaired (DWAI)



ZERO TOLERANCE LAW: A driver who is less than 21 years of age who drives with a .02 BAC to .07 BAC.

DRIVING WHILE ABILITY IMPAIRED – a criminal offence for driving a motor vehicle after consuming enough alcohol to raise the blood alcohol level above .05 BAC but below .07 BAC.

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED – a criminal offence for driving a motor vehicle after consuming enough alcohol to raise the blood alcohol level above the legal limit of .08 BAC or for drivers of commercial motor vehicles over .04 BAC.

AGGRAVATED DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED: .18 BAC or higher

Determining BAC Level

To determine a driver's Blood Alcohol Content (BAC), police officers or medical professionals must administer a blood, urine or breathalyzer test. You cannot simply look at a person and determine what his or her BAC level is.

BREATHALYZER: a device used by law enforcement to measure a person's blood alcohol content

WHAT IS YOUR BAC ?

Drinks	Weight in Pounds:					
	100	120	140	160	180	200
1	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02
2	.08	.06	.05	.05	.04	.04
3	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.06
4	.15	.12	.11	.09	.08	.08
5	.19	.16	.13	.12	.13	.09
6	.23	.19	.16	.14	.15	.11
7	.26	.22	.19	.16	.17	.13

Approx. Blood Alcohol Percentage



Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking. Food, fatigue, medications, and other conditions may cause your BAC to be different.

BAC 0.03 | FEW OBVIOUS EFFECTS. SLIGHT INTENSIFICATION OF MOOD

BAC 0.06 | EMOTIONS EXAGGERATED. JUDGEMENT IS IMPAIRED.

BAC 0.10 | SELF CONTROL PERCEPTION, VISION, BALANCE, AND SPEECH ARE AFFECTED.

BAC 0.14 | VISION, BALANCE, AND MOTOR CONTROL AFFECTED.

BAC 0.20 | LOSS OF MOTOR CONTROL. NEEDS ASSISTANCE STANDING/WALKING. MEDICAL ATTENTION IS NECESSARY.

BAC 0.30 | POTENTIAL LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. HOSPITALIZATION IS REQUIRED.

NO MATTER WHAT, THE LIVER CAN ONLY OXIDIZE
ONE DRINK PER HOUR.
TIME IS THE ONLY METHOD TO SOBER UP

FACTORS THAT AFFECT A GUEST'S BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT

BAC

.....
These factors help you assess how quickly someone is becoming intoxicated, giving you an idea of how rapidly that person's blood Alcohol Content is rising.

WEIGHT

Smaller people (lower in weight) are more affected by alcohol than large people (higher in weight).

BODY FAT

A person with a large percentage of body fat will have a higher BAC than a leaner person.

AGE

A senior citizen will have a higher BAC than a younger guest. Body fat increases with age. Enzyme actions slow down as a person gets older.

GENDER

Women tend to become intoxicated much quicker than men because women are generally smaller than men and have a higher percentage of body fat.

WATER

Water dilutes alcohol and relieves thirst. Water should be served with ALL beverage alcohol.

DRINK STRENGTH

The more alcohol a drink contains (ABV %) the more that will end up in the bloodstream.

FOOD

Always offer food with beverage alcohol as it will help slow the absorption of alcohol into the small intestine. This delay gives the liver more time to break down the alcohol in the person's blood. Foods that slow alcohol absorption are fatty and high in protein.

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Carbonated drinks like soda speed up the absorption of alcohol. Vodka Club, Champagne and other drinks mixed with sodas or tonic cause alcohol to enter into the bloodstream faster and cause a spike in Blood Alcohol Content (BAC).

PHYSICAL & EMOTIONAL STATES

Your body's chemistry is often unpredictable, which can affect the rate alcohol is absorbed. Fatigue and stress can speed up the rate at which alcohol is absorbed. Alcohol is also a depressant, and can cause emotional states (good or bad) to become exaggerated as well.

MEDICATIONS & OTHER DRUGS

Mixing alcohol with any type of over-the-counter or prescription medication or illicit drug can have unpredictable and potentially dangerous results. It is important to discuss the effects of mixing alcohol and any medication with your doctor or pharmacists, including over-the-counter medications. Alcohol can interfere with the liver's responsibilities by delaying the breakdown of everything other than alcohol. This delay can lead to your central nervous system being subjected to both drugs simultaneously, or it can cause a cumulative toxic effect when the next dose of medication is taken. Medications with estrogen, including birth control, can slow the rate at which alcohol is eliminated in the body.

DRINKING RATE & AMOUNT CONSUMED

The more alcohol a person consumes the higher the BAC level will be. The liver can only remove alcohol from the body at the rate of 1.00 oz per hour.

BEVERAGE ALCOHOL

Introduction to Beverage Alcohol

The way our guests react to beverage alcohol all depends on:

- how much alcohol they consume
- how much has entered the bloodstream
- how fast the alcohol has entered the bloodstream

We have to know how alcohol affects the body to help protect our guests from overconsumption. It is important to know what affects the body's absorption rate of alcohol and the behaviors associated with the overconsumption of alcohol.

How Alcohol is Made

Beverage alcohol is made by fermenting items such as fruits, berries, or grains. During what we call **FERMENTATION**, tiny organisms such as yeasts break down the plant's molecules and produce alcohol. Examples of beverage alcohol that only undergo a fermentation process are **BEER & WINE**.

SPIRITS or LIQUORS such as Vodka – Gin- Rum – Tequila also undergo distillation. During distillation water is removed from the alcohol to make a stronger proof.

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL

As a server of **BEVERAGE ALCOHOL** an important part of responsible beverage alcohol service is knowing the percentage of alcohol or how much alcohol is in the drinks you serve. Beverage alcohol is rated by proof and percentage of alcohol. The percentage of alcohol can be determined by dividing the proof in half.

NOW TRY A FEW EXAMPLES:

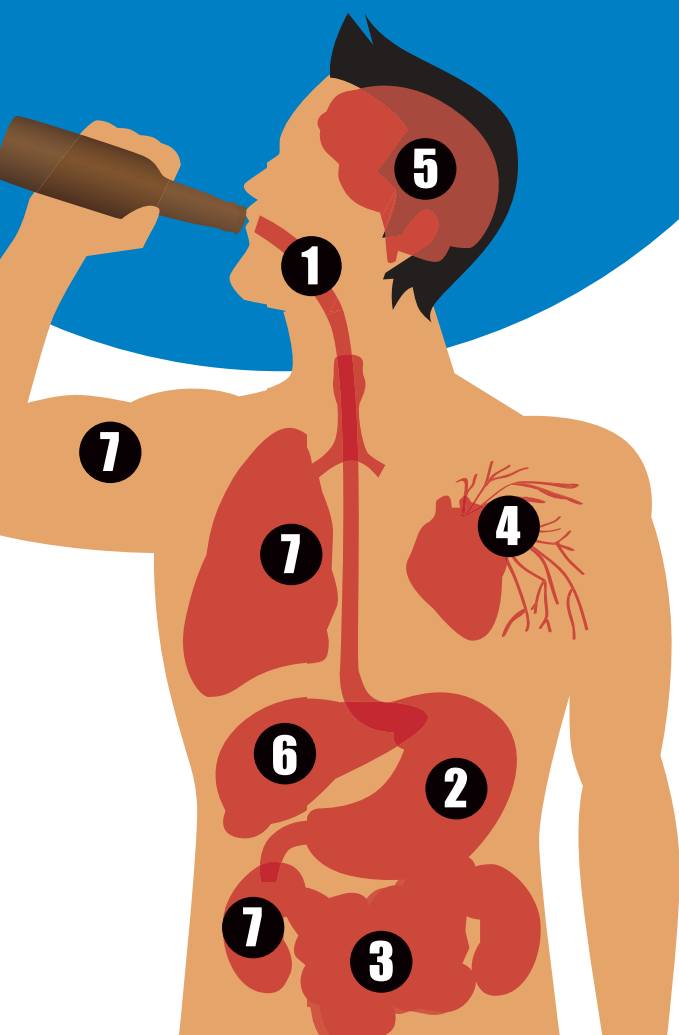
- 1) 80 % ALC/VOL = _____
- 2) 50 % ALC/VOL = _____
- 3) 28 % ALC/VOL = _____

FOR EXAMPLE:

$$\frac{60 \text{ PROOF}}{2} = 30\% \text{ ALCOHOL BY VOLUME}$$

$$\frac{100 \text{ PROOF}}{2} = 50\% \text{ ALCOHOL BY VOLUME}$$

How Alcohol Affects the Body



1

Alcohol enters the body through the mouth. It travels down the throat and esophagus, into the stomach.

2

Once in the stomach, 20 percent of the alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream. Alcohol stimulates gastric juice flow.

3

Alcohol then passes into the small intestine where the 80 percent of remaining alcohol is absorbed into the walls of the digestive track. The small intestine is the most efficient location for alcohol absorption because of its large surface area and rich blood vessel composition.

4

Once in the bloodstream, alcohol dissolves into the water of the blood where it is pumped throughout the body by the heart. Alcohol causes the blood vessels to widen causing temporary feelings of warmth and decrease in blood pressure.

5

Alcohol, in even small concentrations, can affect the central nervous system. The ethanol in alcohol travels through the brain and acts as a drug. It's behavioral effects are a result of its affects on responses in nervous tissue. Alcohol also suppresses certain brain functions.

6

Alcohol is metabolized in the liver, which eliminates 95 percent of alcohol from the body. The liver only oxidizes a certain amount of alcohol per hour.

7

A small amount of alcohol escapes metabolism in the liver and is excreted, unchanged through the kidneys (urine), lungs (breath), or skin (sweat).

1-800-BARTEND

CHECKING IDs

All About Checking IDs

As a server of beverage alcohol you must make certain that the person you are serving is of the legal drinking age of 21 years. Determining if an ID is fake/valid can be one of the toughest and most important responsibilities a server of beverage alcohol can have.

Make sure to know the laws of consuming alcohol in your specific area.

Acceptable Forms of ID

- Valid driver's license
- Valid state-issued ID card
- U.S. active-duty military ID
- Passport

Unacceptable Forms of ID

- Counterfeit IDs
- Student IDs
- Alien Registration or Green Card
- Altered IDs
- Borrowed or Stolen IDs
- Expired IDs
- Order-by-mail IDs



5 Steps for Checking ID

1 ASK THE GUEST TO REMOVE THE ID FROM HIS/HER WALLET

2 DETERMINE IF ID IS VALID

- Checking the birth date
- Checking the expiration date
- Examining the lamination. (Is it tampered or damaged)
- Feel and look of the ID composition.
- Comparing the guest's signature with the one on the ID
- Comparing the photo to the person in front of you
- Shine a flashlight on back of ID to spot abrasions

3 COMMUNICATE BY ASKING QUESTIONS SUCH AS:

- His/Her astrological sign
- Year of high school graduation

4 IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS, ASK THE GUEST FOR A SECOND FORM OF ID OR TELL HIM OR HER THAT YOU'LL HAVE TO GET THE ID APPROVED BEFORE SERVING THEM ANY ALCOHOL. YOU MAY ALSO USE AN AGE VERIFICATION FORM, WHICH IS IN THE BACK OF THIS MANUAL.

5 IF YOU STILL HAVE DOUBTS AFTER ALL THESE STEPS **DON'T SERVE!**

As a server of beverage alcohol you should be able to spot a fake ID. Become familiar with all the types of valid IDs in your area and nearby states. Use reference tools that your management provides to check legitimacy of IDs. Take your time to carefully look at the ID.

Rules for Checking IDs

- Always SMILE, establish eye contact, and greet the guest before asking to see the ID. This will give you the advantage of knowing their name before seeing the ID.
- Check all guests each time they enter. A person gaining admission without showing his or her ID can pass that ID to a minor.
- Politely ask the guest to remove the ID from his or her wallet.
- Do not remove an ID from a guest's wallet or purse.
- Make sure to check if the person handing you the ID is the owner of the ID. This is easy to tell, just look at the physical description, which will tell you height, eye color, hair color and sometimes weight.
- Always make sure to examine the ID with a light source behind it, any alterations will appear in light such as; cuts and erasures.
- If you are unsure ask for a second form of valid ID. This second form of ID should be a form of a picture ID.
- Be attentive to the guests appearance and behavior. Minors don't often look young or underage. They may act underage by avoiding eye contact with employees.

Questions to Ask

- "When were you born?"
- "What is your zodiac sign?"
- "How do you spell your last name?"
- "What is your middle name?"
- "Last 4 digits of your SSN?"
- "What's your address?"
- "Do you wear glasses/contacts?"

Underage Warning Signs

- seem nervous and move around frequently
- say that he/she is a regular or a friend of an employee
- be in the restroom when the group orders for him or her
- pick up an empty glass and ask for "another one"
- order an unusual drink, such as a shot of captain morgan
- come to the bar to order drinks for a table full of people
- get upset when asked for ID

You are looking for the uncertainty or hesitation when the guest is answering any of the above questions. Have a pen and paper ready to ask the guest to sign his or her name. This will help you compare the signature with the one on the ID. They should match.

Key Features of Detecting Fraudulent IDs

Correct Text

- ID text should have the correct font and spacing
- Should not contain words like: Genuine, Official, Valid, Secure, Authentic, Souvenir or Novelty

Hologram/Special Images

- May include state name, seal or motto
- Change color or shape when tilted
- May only be visible under a blacklight

License Numbers

- All states include a license number
- Can be a social security number or number coded by person's info

Clear Photos

- Crisp, not blurry, photos of the ID holder
- Some ID's include a ghost image

Appropriate Back Info

- Some ID's have organ donor or signature space
- Others may include a barcode or magnetic strip
- Some fake ID's will be blank and have disclaimer text on the back

Acceptable Forms of ID



Tools to Aid in Detection of Fraudulent IDs

SCANNER

ID scanning technology has the ability to spot fake IDs, assist in the process of age conformation and keep track of people who have been placed on a banned patron list.

There are many different companies who carry scanners with all different capabilities depending on how much money you will want to spend. They can be accessed through the internet. Examples of sites offering them are as follows:

www.patronscan.com
www.idscanner.com



ID Scanner App

SMART PHONE APP

You can use your phone to scan magnetic stripe and barcode IDs. This app is available through:

www.barandclubstats.com



Own an iPhone 5, 6, iPod 5, iPad 3, 4, Mini, Air or Android device? Download our free app and use your camera to scan IDs and protect your business.

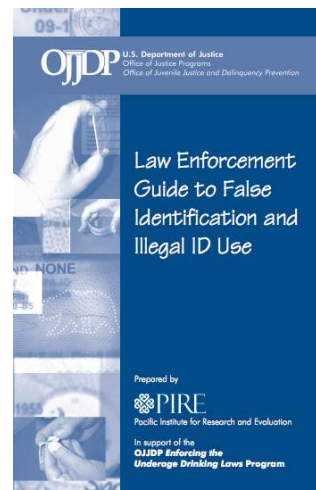


MANUALS

There are manuals available that you can obtain for your business to distribute to all servers. The more knowledgeable they are, the more protected you will be. They are available as follows:

Law Enforcement Guide to False ID & Illegal ID Use
www.udetc.org

ID Checking Guide
www.driverslicenseguide.com



SCANNER CAN NOT BE USED AS A STAND ALONE DEVICE AND MUST ONLY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH 5 STEPS FOR CHECKING IDS

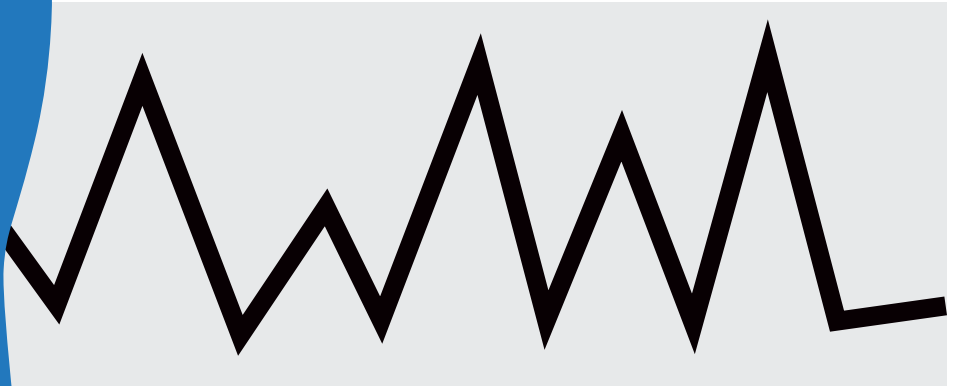
INTOXICATION

Visible Intoxication

VISIBLE INTOXICATION is intoxication that you can see. If you can tell by looking at someone that the person has been drinking or using other drugs, the person is visibly intoxicated.

Remember, if you're not sure, don't serve.

Serving alcohol to a visible intoxicated person is **AGAINST THE LAW**. If you can tell on sight that the 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.



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, it could be a strong indication that the person is intoxicated.

Appearance

- Bloodshot or watery eyes
- Flushed face
- Droopy eyelids
- Blank stare or dazed look
- Twitching or body tremors
- Disheveled clothing

Vocal Traits

- Thick, slurred speech
- Loud, noisy speech
- Rambling train of thought
- Unusually fast or slow speech
- Slow response
- Repetitive statements
- Bravado, boasting
- Making irrational statements

Personality Traits

- Annoying guests/employees
- Argumentative
- Aggressive or belligerent
- Obnoxious or mean
- Inappropriate or sexual
- Overly-friendly
- Boisterous
- Disoriented
- Depressed or sullen
- Moody
- Difficulty remembering

Physical Traits

- Swaying, staggering
- Falling, stumbling
- Unable to sit straight
- Careless with money
- Difficulty making change
- Restless
- Crying
- Extreme behavior change
- Overly animated/
entertaining
- Crude, inappropriate
gestures
- Drowsiness or sleepiness
- Lack of focus or eye
contact
- Difficulty standing up
- Unusual walk
- Can't find mouth with glass
- Falling off chairs
- Clumsy
- Spilling drinks
- Agitated
- Anxious
- Grinding teeth
- Vomiting



6 Step Safe Service Techniques

To be a professional Bartender / server of alcohol not only means making a great drink, but it also means to create a safe atmosphere for your guests. Our customer service techniques help prevent any problem situations from getting worse while making legal alcohol sales.

1

ALWAYS CHECK ID

This is your best defense against underage sales. You should always card anyone who appears to be 30 years old or younger. But remember always use the 5-Steps to checking ID.

2

GREET YOUR GUESTS

A good Bartender always goes to their shift with a service viewpoint. By greeting your customers, this will allow you to determine any visible intoxication factors, such as: (Bloodshot or watery eyes, smell of alcohol, speech, and more common signs of visible intoxication); make sure to understand all the signs of intoxication before serving a guest.

Have conversations with your customers; Ask them How there day is? Where they are from? Did they come with any friends? - These questions will help you determine the guests intoxication level and assess future problems.

3

BE ATTENTIVE

A great Bartender or server of alcohol will make a habit of scanning the area for the "out of the ordinary". This will prevent any potential alcohol related delivery issues in the sale of alcohol. Also by staying attentive will help determine which guests may have had too much to drink and which guests you may need to start cutting off.

4

ASSISTANCE

It is ok to get help or assistance. If a situation occurs where a customer starts to create a scene and starts to disturb the other guests, it may be a good idea to remove yourself from that situation and ask for assistance. Asking for help from a manager, supervisor, or security personnel will allow you to continue to focus on the other guests, and create a safe environment.

5

MAKE REASONABLE EFFORTS

As a Bartender and professional server of alcohol you must make an effort to ensure safety to your guests. First take the steps to prevent underage and alcohol related problems. Second, use any form of reasonable effort, using these efforts will help build a defense in court against a liquor liability lawsuit.

- Make sure to Document the reasonable efforts used if a alcohol related problem arises. (Learn about Documentation on the next page)
- Types of Reasonable Efforts that should be used: Get Trained, Suggest Food, Always Check ID, Refuse Service of Alcohol. (Follow all the Reasonable Efforts you learned in the beginning of this course)

6

IF YOUR NOT SURE, DON'T SERVE!

When it comes time to not serve a guest more alcohol, it can be difficult to stick to that decision if a guest protests.

- Over serving a guest you know is worse than over serving guests by accident
- Guests are watching what you do it is important for them to see that you are not afraid to do what is right.

If you snap shots in class, be sure to tag @1800Bartend

How to Refuse Service

The primary service rule regarding the sale of alcohol should always be, "If You're Not Sure, Don't Serve!" This may seem slightly oversimplified, but it is the best reasonable effort guideline available.

As a bartender and server of alcohol you should make several reasonable efforts to avoid embarrassing the guest by keeping your voice quiet and remaining sensitive to the customer's feelings and situation. Never raise your voice at the guest. However, you are to remain firm about refusing the guests service of alcohol. Your tone should be authoritative without being overbearing or condescending. Make sure to always Communicate Clearly, guests appreciate bartenders & servers who are polite, honest and straightforward with them.

Regardless of what is said when refusing service, "cutting off" a guest, the simpler the approach the easier it will be to intervene in the future. An important part of safe service training is for bartenders and servers to be familiar with how to best accomplish the task in the fewest words. The more automatic it becomes to deliver the lines, the more comfortable it will be when required to refuse a guest further service.

A GUEST BEFORE THEY ARE INTOXICATED

Refusing a guest another drink is better timed when you do it before that person reaches the point of intoxication. It is best to serve the guest their drink and then inform the customer that it will be their last drink of the evening. For example, a customer comes to the bar and orders a drink and the bartender or server knows it will be the last alcoholic beverage safely served that night. When the bartender serves the customer the cocktail, he or she should lean forward and quietly say, "Here is your drink: Drink this one slowly because it's the last one I can serve you tonight."

A GUEST WHO IS ALREADY INTOXICATED

In the fewest words possible, you the bartender or server should inform the customer, "I am sorry I cannot serve you another drink", but make sure to follow up with a positive such as "I would be more than happy to bring you a soda, water, or juice", let the guest know that you are legally, not allowed to serve another drink. There is no need to add anything else to the statement. It is direct and to the point.

After a customer has been refused service and has been "cut off," let the other servers and Bartenders working that shift know about the refusal of service so they do not mistakenly serve the individual another drink. In this case, miscommunication can be as damaging as inaction. Always communicate clearly.

NOTE:

When stopping service to a guest it is always a good idea to alert backup. Make sure they are prepared to help, close enough to observe, but not close enough to appear threatening.

Documentation

One of the best ways to prove that you gave effort is to prevent an illegal sale is to document the incident. Documentation is usually the best defense establishments can provide in response to an alcohol related citation or liquor liability lawsuit. Documentation is tangible evidence that the establishment's employees did everything possible to prevent illegal alcohol service.

INCIDENT REPORT FORMS SHOULD INCLUDE:

- Description of the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Name or description of the customer involved
- Reasonable efforts and intervention strategies used
- Witness to the incident
- Managers and employees on duty during the incident
- Create an end of shift good documentation incident report
- Create an entry every day even if it says no issues today
- use a pen so these reports cannot be easily changed.

REMEMBER :

Good documentation helps defend an establishment in the event of a lawsuit

NEW YORK STATE LAWS

Introduction

The New York State Liquor Authority wants to ensure that you are very familiar with certain key concepts. This next lesson will cover the following:

- Key New York State laws
- Licensees and servers responsibilities under the law of New York State
- Penalties that can result from failure to adhere to the law

Through this section you will learn practical guidelines that will support your efforts to serve alcohol responsibly. We have included relevant statutes, real-life alcohol related court cases and their outcomes, and a pamphlet entitled “Shattered Lives,” which offers personal accounts of the dangers and outcomes of drunk driving.

Direct Delivery

New York State law prohibits the direct delivery of an alcoholic beverage by a licensee or server to an underage person. This means that you must ensure that the person to whom you deliver alcohol is at least 21 years of age.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1.

Indirect Permissive Delivery (IPD)

New York State law also prohibits indirect permissive delivery of an alcoholic beverage by a licensee or server to an underage person. This means that you can be held legally responsible for the delivery of alcohol to an underage person if you knew, or should have known, that the alcohol was being provided to an underage person.

RELEVANT STATUTE:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1.

EXAMPLE: 1 person approaches the Bar and orders 3 drinks. You as the server of alcohol must physically check 3 persons ID to validate that they are of drinking age (New York Legal Drinking Age: 21) . *Make sure to refer back to the 5-Steps for Checking ID's.

IPD Within Reasonable Apprehension

If you know that another individual (usually but not necessarily a guest or patron) is delivering or has delivered alcohol to an underage person, you must act to stop delivery or redelivery of such alcohol. In other words, you may be held legally responsible for underage drinking that takes place within your establishment, even if you did not directly serve the alcohol to the underage person.

In each of the following cases, the Court upheld the State Liquor Authority determination that the licensee and server had permitted the delivery of alcohol to an underage person:

Al Ronick, Inc.

The server sold two alcoholic drinks to an adult male at the bar. The adult male then handed one of the drinks to a female seated next to him at the bar. The female was under the legal age.

Austin Lemontree, Inc.

An alcoholic drink was sold to a male patron at the bar. The patron then gave the drink to a female located three feet from the bar. Four or five bartenders were working at the bar at the time. The female was under the legal age.

Jo Mar Jo Restaurant Corp.

The server sold two alcoholic drinks to an adult male at the bar. The male returned to a table where a female was seated, and gave her one of the drinks. The bartender had an unobstructed view of the table. The female was under the legal age. (If the view of the bartender had been obstructed, the charge could have been sustained as a result of “multiple delivery”).

Culligan’s Pub

The server sold two pitchers of beer at the bar and provided five glasses. The beer was consumed by five males at a table situated seven or eight feet from the bar. The bartender had an unobstructed view of the table. One of the males was under the legal age. (If the view of the bartender had been obstructed, the charge could have been sustained as a result of “multiple delivery”).

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1.

RELEVANT COURT CASES

Al Ronick, Inc. v. New York State Liquor Authority
Austin Lemontree Inc. v. New York State Liquor Authority
Jo Mar Jo Restaurant Corp. v. NYS Liquor Authority
Culligan’s Pub Inc. v. New York State Liquor Authority

IPD As a Result of Multiple Delivery

Multiple delivery alcohol is permitted but multiple delivery sales represent easy opportunities for indirect permissive delivery of alcohol to underage persons.

When you make a multiple delivery to a single guest, you must accompany that person to the area of consumption and make sure that no alcohol is given to an underage person. If you fail to ensure that none of the alcohol is used for underage consumption, the law states that you, by inaction, have permitted the guest to deliver alcohol to an underage person. In this case, you will be held legally responsible.

RELEVANT STATUTE:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1.

RELEVANT COURT CASES

Beverly Lanes, Inc. v. Rohan

Duty of Reasonable Supervision

This statutory directive imposes a duty of reasonable supervision. This means that you must, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, become and remain aware of conditions within your establishment.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1

RELEVANT COURT CASE

Matter of Beverly Lanes, Inc. v. Rohan

Alcohol Refusal

You may under the law -- and should -- refuse to deliver an alcoholic beverage if you are not certain that the person seeking alcohol is of the legal age. In the event of refusal, no liability will flow to you or your establishment, except in the case of refusal to a person on account of race, creed, color, or national origin.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.4

Underage Sales & Affirmative Defense

New York state law prohibits the delivery of alcohol to any underage person. If you are charged with an underage sale, there may be some protection if you can offer an affirmative defense.

In the event of an under age delivery, you would need to offer evidence that you checked ID and that the ID

reasonably appeared to belong to the underage person. This would constitute affirmative defense. This approach is so named because you have the affirmative burden of presenting evidence to support the claim that you checked ID and could reasonably rely upon ID as proof that the person was of legal age to purchase alcohol.

THE LICENSEE'S OR SERVER'S HOLDING OF A VALID CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION FROM AN UNAUTHORIZED ATAP PROGRAM.

If a licensee or server is charged with delivering alcohol to an underage person or to a person that appears visibly intoxicated, and the licensee has had a clean disciplinary record for at least five years, and the licensee or employee alleged to have committed the violation has a valid certificate of completion (or renewal) from an approved ATAP program, the civil penalty related to such offense will be limited to \$1,000. In addition, if a licensee or server is charged with delivering alcohol to an underage person or to a person that appears visibly intoxicated, and the alleged to have committed the violation does not hold a valid certificate of completion (or renewal) from an approved ATAP program at that time, the licensee will be given a period of 90 days from the imposition of any civil penalty arising from the same to submit written proof that all of the licensee's employees involved in the direct sale of service of alcoholic beverages have obtained a valid certificate of completion (or renewal) from an approved ATAP program in return for which the civil penalty will be reduced by 25% by the liquor authority.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.6 and 65.7

Alcohol Sales & Proper ID

The only way to ensure that you do not sell alcohol to underage persons is to check ID. New York state law recognizes only specific types of ID as legal forms of identification for the purpose of purchasing alcohol. These types are:

- valid state driver's license
- valid US or foreign passport
- military ID
- certain government issued forms of identification, such as those issued by the United States federal government; any US territory, Commonwealth or possession; or a state or Canadian province

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65-b.2 (b)

Reasonable Reliance

ID Must be currently valid and in effect.

An ID presented as evidence of age must be currently valid. If the ID is expired, the licensee or server cannot rely on ID.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65-b.2 (b)

Affirmative defense cannot be established unless ID was examined on same date as the underage alcohol delivery date of the sale.

This affirmative defense is not established unless the licensee and server prove that the photo ID was presented on the specific date of the sale.

RELEVANT COURT CASE

Lakeside Inn Supper Club, Inc. v. NYS Liquor Authority

Careful & Critical Examination

Defense established when a reviewing court finds that either a licensee or server who delivered the alcohol makes a careful examination of the ID and concludes that the ID belonged to the person presenting the ID and that the ID was not altered.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.4

RELEVANT COURT CASE

Dark Horse Tavern, Inc. v. NYS Liquor Authority

It is the person delivering the alcohol who must examine and rely on the photographic ID issued by a government agency.

An employee who delivers an alcoholic beverage to an underage patron cannot take advantage of the affirmative defense unless that employee has personally examined the photographic identification by the underage guest.

RELEVANT STATUTE

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.4

Underage Sales: Criminal Penalties

Delivery or permitting the delivery of alcohol to an underage person is an unclassified misdemeanor, which, under Penal Law, is treated as a class A misdemeanor. Unlawfully Dealing with a Child in the First Degree is also a class A misdemeanor.

If you are convicted of a class A misdemeanor, you may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of up to one year, and fined up to \$1,000. Your establishment may also be fined up to \$5,000.

RELEVANT STATUTES

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law 65.1 and 130.5

Penal Law 260.20, 55.10.2 (b), 70.15.1, 80.05, 80.10.1 (b)

Underage Sales: Civil Liability

Additional liability can result when an underage intoxicated person causes injury to another party. Under the law, a licensee or server who delivers alcohol to an underage person may subsequently be found to have caused the intoxication of that person. If such liability were established for an underage sale you were involved in, you might be obligated to pay money damages to innocent third parties to compensate them for injuries, including personal injury, injury to property, an injury to means of support.

RELEVANT STATUTE

General Obligation Law 11-100 and 11-101

Underage Sales: Civil Admin.

Civil Administrative Penalties: In connection with a violation of the law, the State Liquor Authority may impose civil administrative penalties against the licensee. Penalties which may be imposed against the holder of a retail alcoholic beverage license include:

- A civil money penalty of up to \$10,000
- A bond claim of up to \$1,000
- Revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the alcohol beverage license
- 2-year ban against the future licensure of the building containing the licensed premises

RELEVANT STATUTE

General Obligation Law 17.3, 112 and 113

STATUTE REFERENCE GUIDE

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 17.3

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 17.3 Powers of the authority

The authority shall have the following functions, powers and duties:

*

*

*

3. To revoke, cancel or suspend for cause any license or permit issued under this chapter and/or to impose a civil penalty for cause against any holder of a license or permit issued pursuant to this chapter. Any civil penalty so imposed shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars as against the holder of any retail permit issued pursuant to sections ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine-d and paragraph f of subdivision one of section ninety-nine-b of this chapter and as against the holder of any retail license issued pursuant to sections fifty-two, fifty-three-a, fifty-four, fifty-four-a, fifty-five, fifty-five-a, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-four-a, sixty-four-b, sixty-four-c, seventy-nine, eighty-one and eighty-one-a of this chapter, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars as against the holder of a license issued pursuant to sections fifty-three, seventy-six, seventy-six-a and seventy-eight of this chapter, provided that the civil penalty against the holder of a wholesale license issued pursuant to section fifty-three of this chapter shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars where that licensee violates provisions of this chapter during the course of the sale of beer at retail to a person for consumption at home, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as against the holder of any license issued pursuant to sections fifty-one, sixty-one and sixty-two of this chapter. Any civil penalty so imposed shall be in addition to and separate and apart from the terms and provisions of the bond required pursuant to section one hundred twelve of this chapter.

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 65

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65. Prohibited sales

No person shall sell, deliver or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverages to

1. Any person, actually or apparently, under the age of twenty-one years;
2. Any visibly intoxicated person;
3. Any habitual drunkard known to be such to the person authorized to dispense any alcoholic beverages.
4. Neither such person so refusing to sell or deliver under this section nor his or her employer shall be liable in any civil or criminal action or for any fine or penalty based upon such refusal, except that such sale or delivery shall not be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

[As amended by Laws 2010, Ch. 435]

5. The provisions of subdivision one of this section shall not apply to a person who gives or causes to be given any such alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department and is required to taste or imbibe alcoholic beverages in courses which are part of the required curriculum, provided such alcoholic beverages are used only for instructional purposes during classes conducted pursuant to such curriculum.

6. In any proceeding pursuant to section one hundred eighteen of this chapter to revoke, cancel or suspend a license to sell alcoholic beverages, in which proceeding it is alleged that a person violated subdivision one of this section;

a) it shall be an affirmative defense that such person had produced a photographic identification card apparently issued by a governmental entity and that the alcoholic beverage had been sold, delivered or given to such person in reasonable reliance upon such identification. In evaluating the applicability of such affirmative defense, the authority shall take into consideration any written policy adopted and implemented by the seller to carry out the provisions of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section sixty-five-b of this article; and

b) it shall be an affirmative defense that at the time of such violation such person who committed such alleged violation held a valid certificate of completion or renewal from an entity authorized to give and administer an alcohol training awareness program pursuant to subdivision twelve of section seventeen of this chapter. Such licensee shall have diligently implemented and complied with all of the provisions of the approved training program. In such proceeding to revoke, cancel or suspend a license pursuant to section one hundred eighteen of this chapter, the licensee must prove each element of such affirmative defense by a preponderance of the credible evidence. Evidence of three unlawful sales of alcoholic beverages by any employee of a licensee to persons under twenty-one years of age, within a two year period, shall be considered by the authority in determining whether the licensee had diligently implemented such an approved program.

[As amended by Laws 2010, Ch. 435]

7. In any proceeding pursuant to section one hundred eighteen of this chapter to revoke, cancel or suspend a license to

sell alcoholic beverages, in which proceeding a charge is sustained that a person violated subdivision one or two of this section and the licensee has not had any adjudicated violation of this chapter at the licensed premises where the violation occurred within the previous five year period; and

(a) at the time of such violation the person that committed such violation held a valid certificate of completion or renewal from an entity authorized to give and administer an alcohol training awareness program pursuant to subdivision twelve of section seventeen of this chapter, the civil penalty related to such offense shall be recovery of, as provided for in section one hundred twelve of this chapter, the penal sum of the bond on file during the period in which the violation took place; or

(b) at the time of such violation the licensee has not had any adjudicated violations of this chapter at the licensed premises where the violation occurred within the previous five year period, any civil penalty imposed shall be reduced by twenty-five percent if the licensee submits written proof, within ninety days of the imposition of such civil penalty, that all of the licensee's employees involved in the direct sale or service of alcoholic beverages to the public at the licensed premises where the violation occurred have obtained a valid certificate of completion or renewal from an entity authorized to give and administer an alcohol training awareness program pursuant to subdivision twelve of section seventeen of this chapter.

For the purposes of this subdivision, the five year period shall be measured from the dates that the violations occurred.

[As amended by Laws 2010, Ch. 435]

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 65-b

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65-b Offense for one under age of twenty-one years to purchase or attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage through fraudulent means.

1. As used in this section: (a) "A device capable of deciphering any electronically readable format" or "device" shall mean any commercial device or combination of devices used at a point of sale or entry that is capable of reading the information encoded on the magnetic strip or bar code of a driver's license or non-driver identification card issued by the commissioner of motor vehicles;

(b) "Card holder" means any person presenting a driver's license or non-driver identification card to a licensee, or to the agent or employee of such licensee under this chapter; and

(c) "Transaction scan" means the process involving a device capable of deciphering any electronically readable format by which a licensee, or agent or employee of a licensee under this chapter reviews a driver's license or non-driver identification card presented as a precondition for the purchase of an alcoholic beverage as required by subdivision two of this section or as a precondition for admission to an establishment licensed for the on-premises sale of alcoholic beverages where admission is restricted to persons twenty-one years or older.

2. (a) No person under the age of twenty-one years shall present or offer to any licensee under this chapter, or to the agent or employee of such licensee, any written evidence of age which is false, fraudulent or not actually his own, for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage.

(b) No licensee, or agent or employee of such licensee shall accept as written evidence of age by any such person for the purchase of any alcoholic beverage, any documentation other than: (i) a valid driver's license or non-driver identification card issued by the commissioner of motor vehicles, the federal government, any United States territory, commonwealth or possession, the District of Columbia, a state government within the United States or a provincial government of the dominion of Canada, or (ii) a valid passport issued by the United States government or any other country, or (iii) an identification card issued by the armed forces of the United States. Upon the presentation of such driver's license or non-driver identification card issued by a governmental entity, such licensee or agent or employee thereof may perform a transaction scan as a precondition to the sale of any alcoholic beverage. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a licensee or agent or employee from performing such a transaction scan on any of the other documents listed in this subdivision if such documents include a bar code or magnetic strip that that may be scanned by a device capable of deciphering any electronically readable format.

(c) In instances where the information deciphered by the transaction scan fails to match the information printed on the driver's license or non-driver identification card presented by the card holder, or if the transaction scan indicates that the information is false or fraudulent, the attempted purchase of the alcoholic beverage shall be denied.

3. A person violating the provisions of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section shall be guilty of a violation and shall be sentenced in accordance with the following:

(a) For a first violation, the court shall order payment of a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours. In addition, the court may order completion of an alcohol awareness program established pursuant to section 19.25 of the mental hygiene law.

(b) For a second violation, the court shall order payment of a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred fifty dollars and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours. The court also shall order completion of an alcohol awareness program as referenced in paragraph (a) of this subdivision if such program has not previously been completed by the offender, unless the court determines that attendance at such program is not feasible due to the lack of availability of such program within a reasonably close proximity to the locality in which the offender resides or matriculates, as appropriate.

(c) For third and subsequent violations, the court shall order payment of a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than seven hundred fifty dollars and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours. The court also shall order that such person submit to an evaluation by an appropriate agency certified or licensed by the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services to determine whether the person suffers from the disease of alcoholism or alcohol abuse, unless the court determines that under the circumstances presented such an evaluation is not necessary, in which case the court shall state on the record the basis for such determination. Payment for such evaluation shall be made by such person. If, based on such evaluation, a need for treatment is indicated, such person may choose to participate in a treatment plan developed by an agency certified or licensed by the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services. If such person elects to participate in recommended treatment, the court shall order that payment of such fine and community service be suspended pending the completion of such treatment.

(d) Evaluation procedures. For purposes of this subdivision, the following shall apply:

(i) The contents of an evaluation pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdivision shall be used for the sole purpose of determining if such person suffers from the disease of alcoholism or alcohol abuse.

(ii) The agency designated by the court to perform such evaluation shall conduct the evaluation and return the results to the court within thirty days, subject to any state or federal confidentiality law, rule or regulation governing the confidentiality of alcohol and substance abuse treatment records.

(iii) The office of alcoholism and substance abuse services shall make available to each supreme court law library in this state, or, if no supreme court law library is available in a certain county, to the county court law library of such county, a list of agencies certified to perform evaluations as required by subdivision (f) of section 19.07 of the mental hygiene law.

(iv) All evaluations required under this subdivision shall be in writing and the person so evaluated or his or her counsel shall receive a copy of such evaluation prior to its use by the court.

(v) A minor evaluated under this subdivision shall have, and shall be informed by the court of, the right to obtain a second opinion regarding his or her need for alcoholism treatment.

4. A person violating the provisions of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of this section shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours. In addition, the court may order completion of an alcohol training awareness program established pursuant to subdivision twelve of section seventeen of this chapter where such program is located within a reasonably close proximity to the locality in which the offender is employed or resides.

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 65-b

5. No determination of guilt pursuant to this section shall operate as a disqualification of any such person subsequently to hold public office, public employment, or as a forfeiture of any right or privilege or to receive any license granted by public authority; and no such person shall be denominated a criminal by reason of such determination.

6. In addition to the penalties otherwise provided in subdivision three of this section, if a determination is made sustaining a charge of illegally purchasing or attempting to illegally purchase an alcoholic beverage, the court may suspend such person's license to drive a motor vehicle and the privilege of an unlicensed person of obtaining such license, in accordance with the following and for the following periods, if it is found that a New York state driver's license was used for the purpose of such illegal purchase or attempt to illegally purchase; provided, however, that where a person is sentenced pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of subdivision three of this section, the court shall impose such license suspension if it is found that a New York state driver's license was used for the purpose of such illegal purchase or attempt to illegally purchase:

(a) For a first violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section, a three month suspension.

(b) For a second violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section, a six month suspension.

(c) For a third or subsequent violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section, a suspension for one year or until the holder reaches the age of twenty-one, whichever is the greater period of time.

Such person may thereafter apply for and be issued a restricted use license in accordance with the provisions of section five hundred thirty of the vehicle and traffic law.

7. (a) In any proceeding pursuant to subdivision one of section sixty-five of this article, it shall be an affirmative defense that such person had produced a driver's license or non-driver identification card apparently issued by a governmental entity, successfully completed the transaction scan, and that the alcoholic beverage had been sold, delivered or given to such person in reasonable reliance upon such identification and transaction scan. In evaluating the applicability of such affirmative defense, the liquor authority shall take into consideration any written policy adopted and implemented by the seller to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Use of a transaction scan shall not excuse any licensee under this chapter, or agent or employee of such licensee, from the exercise of reasonable diligence otherwise required by this section. Notwithstanding the above provisions, any such affirmative defense shall not be applicable in any other civil or criminal proceeding, or in any other forum.

(b) A licensee or agent or employee of a licensee may electronically or mechanically record and maintain only the information from a transaction scan necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. Such information shall be limited to the following: (i) name, (ii) date of birth, (iii) driver's license or non-driver identification number, and (iv) expiration date. The liquor authority and the state commissioner of motor vehicles shall jointly promulgate any regulation necessary to govern the recording and maintenance of these records by a licensee under this chapter. The liquor authority and the commissioner of health shall jointly promulgate any regulations necessary to ensure quality control in the use of transaction scan devices.

8. A licensee or agent or employee of such licensee shall only use the information recorded and maintained through the use of such devices for the purposes contained in paragraph (a) of subdivision seven of this section, and shall only use such devices for the purposes contained in subdivision two of this section. No licensee or agent or employee of a licensee shall resell or disseminate the information recorded during such scan to any third person. Such prohibited resale or dissemination includes, but is not limited to, any advertising, marketing or promotional activities. Notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by this subdivision, such records may be released pursuant to a court ordered subpoena or pursuant to any other statute that specifically authorizes the release of such information. Each violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

[As amended by Laws 1999, Ch. 519]

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 112

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 112 Bonds of licensees and permittees

The liquor authority may require the licensees and permittees of one or more of the kinds or classes described in this chapter to file with it a bond to the people of the state of New York issued by a surety company, approved by the superintendent of insurance as to solvency and responsibility and authorized to transact business in this state, in such penal sum as the liquor authority may heretofore have prescribed or hereafter shall prescribe, conditioned that such licensee or permittee will not suffer or permit any violation of the provisions of this chapter and that all fines and penalties which shall accrue, during the time the license or permit shall be in effect, will be paid, together with all costs taxed or allowed in any action or proceeding brought or instituted for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. A suit to recover on any bond filed pursuant to chapter one hundred eighty of the laws of nineteen hundred thirty-three [FN1] or this chapter may be brought by the liquor authority or on relation of any party aggrieved, in a court of competent jurisdiction and in the event that the obligor named in such bond has violated any of the conditions of such bond, recovery for the penal sum of such bond may be had in favor of the people of the state.

[FN1] Alcoholic Beverage Control Law of 1933 which was repealed by section 162 of this chapter.

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 113

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 113 Premises for which no license shall be granted

1. Where a license for any premises licensed has been revoked, the liquor authority in its discretion may refuse to issue a license under this chapter, for a period of two years after such revocation, for such licensed premises or for any part of the building containing such licensed premises and connected therewith.

2. In determining whether to issue such a license for such two year period, in addition to any other factors deemed relevant, the liquor authority shall, in the case of a license revoked due to the illegal sale of alcohol to a minor, determine whether the proposed subsequent licensee has obtained such premises through an arm's length transaction, and, if such transaction is not found to be an arm's length transaction, the liquor authority shall deny the issuance of such license.

3. For purposes of this section, "arm's length transaction" shall mean a sale of a fee or all undivided interests in real property, or lease of any part thereof, in the open market, between an informed and willing buyer and seller where neither is under any compulsion to participate in the transaction, unaffected by any unusual conditions indicating a reasonable possibility that the sale was made for the purpose of permitting the original licensee to avoid the effect of the revocation. The following sales shall be presumed not to be arm's length transactions unless adequate documentation is provided demonstrating that the sale or lease was not conducted, in whole or in part, for the purpose of permitting the original licensee to avoid the effect of the revocation:

- (a) a sale between relatives;
- (b) a sale between related companies or partners in a business; or
- (c) a sale or lease affected by other facts or circumstances that would indicate that the sale or lease is not entered into for the primary purpose of permitting the original licensee to avoid the effect of the revocation.

New York
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law
Section 130, subdivision 5

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 130 Penalties for violations of chapter

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5. Any violation by any person of the alcoholic beverage control law for which no punishment or penalty is otherwise provided shall be a misdemeanor, provided, however, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the prohibitions provided for in subdivision six-a of section one hundred six of this chapter.

**New York
Penal Law
Section 55.10**

Penal Law § 55.10 Designation of offenses

1. Felonies.

(a) The particular classification or subclassification of each felony defined in this chapter is expressly designated in the section or article defining it.

(b) Any offense defined outside this chapter which is declared by law to be a felony without specification of the classification thereof, or for which a law outside this chapter provides a sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of one year, shall be deemed a class E felony.

2. Misdemeanors.

(a) Each misdemeanor defined in this chapter is either a class A misdemeanor or a class B misdemeanor, as expressly designated in the section or article defining it.

(b) Any offense defined outside this chapter which is declared by law to be a misdemeanor without specification of the classification thereof or of the sentence therefor shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of subdivision three, where an offense is defined outside this chapter and a sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of fifteen days but not in excess of one year is provided in the law or ordinance defining it, such offense shall be deemed an unclassified misdemeanor.

3. Violations. Every violation defined in this chapter is expressly designated as such. Any offense defined outside this chapter which is not expressly designated a violation shall be deemed a violation if:

(a) Notwithstanding any other designation specified in the law or ordinance defining it, a sentence to a term of imprisonment which is not in excess of fifteen days is provided therein, or the only sentence provided therein is a fine; or

(b) A sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of fifteen days is provided for such offense in a law or ordinance enacted prior to the effective date of this chapter but the offense was not a crime prior to that date.

4. Traffic infraction. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an offense which is defined as a "traffic infraction" shall not be deemed a violation or a misdemeanor by virtue of the sentence prescribed therefor.

New York
General Obligations Law
Sections 11-100 and 11-101

General Obligations Law § 11-100 Compensation for injury or damage caused by the intoxication of a person under the age of twenty-one years

1. Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise, by reason of the intoxication or impairment of ability of any person under the age of twenty-one years, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action to recover actual damages against any person who knowingly causes such intoxication or impairment of ability by unlawfully furnishing to or unlawfully assisting in procuring alcoholic beverages for such person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such person was under the age of twenty-one years.

2. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action established by the provisions of this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and the amount so recovered by either a husband, wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property.

3. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction.

4. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either of such parents may bring an action therefor; but that recovery by either one of such parties shall constitute a bar to suit brought by the other.

General Obligations Law § 11-101 Compensation for injury caused by the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor

1. Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawful selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication; and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages.

2. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and the amount so recovered by either a husband, wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property.

3. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction.

4. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parties shall be a bar to suit brought by the other.

**New York
Penal Law
Section 80.05**

Penal Law § 80.05 Fines for misdemeanors and violations

1. Class A misdemeanor. A sentence to pay a fine for a class A misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding one thousand dollars, provided, however, that a sentence imposed for a violation of section 215.80 of this chapter may include a fine in an amount equivalent to double the value of the property unlawfully disposed of in the commission of the crime.

2. Class B misdemeanor. A sentence to pay a fine for a class B misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

3. Unclassified misdemeanor. A sentence to pay a fine for an unclassified misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, in accordance with the provisions of the law or ordinance that defines the crime.

4. Violation. A sentence to pay a fine for a violation shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.

In the case of a violation defined outside this chapter, if the amount of the fine is expressly specified in the law or ordinance that defines the offense, the amount of the fine shall be fixed in accordance with that law or ordinance.

5. Alternative sentence. If a person has gained money or property through the commission of any misdemeanor or violation then upon conviction thereof, the court, in lieu of imposing the fine authorized for the offense under one of the above subdivisions, may sentence the defendant to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding double the amount of the defendant's gain from the commission of the offense; provided, however, that the amount fixed by the court pursuant to this subdivision upon a conviction under section 11-1904 of the environmental conservation law shall not exceed five thousand dollars. In such event the provisions of subdivisions two and three of section 80.00 shall be applicable to the sentence.

6. Exception. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a corporation.

**New York
Penal Law
Section 70.15**

Penal Law § 70.15 Sentences of imprisonment for misdemeanors and violation

1. Class A misdemeanor. A sentence of imprisonment for a class A misdemeanor shall be a definite sentence. When such a sentence is imposed the term shall be fixed by the court, and shall not exceed one year; provided, however, that a sentence of imprisonment imposed upon a conviction of criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree as defined in subdivision one of section 265.01 must be for a period of no less than one year when the conviction was the result of a plea of guilty entered in satisfaction of an indictment or any count thereof charging the defendant with the class D violent felony offense of criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree as defined in subdivision four of section 265.02, except that the court may impose any other sentence authorized by law upon a person who has not been previously convicted in the five years immediately preceding the commission of the offense for a felony or a class A misdemeanor defined in this chapter, if the court having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and to the history and character of the defendant, finds on the record that such sentence would be unduly harsh and that the alternative sentence would be consistent with public safety and does not deprecate the seriousness of the crime.

2. Class B misdemeanor. A sentence of imprisonment for a class B misdemeanor shall be a definite sentence. When such a sentence is imposed the term shall be fixed by the court, and shall not exceed three months.

3. Unclassified misdemeanor. A sentence of imprisonment for an unclassified misdemeanor shall be a definite sentence. When such a sentence is imposed the term shall be fixed by the court, and shall be in accordance with the sentence specified in the law or ordinance that defines the crime.

4. Violation. A sentence of imprisonment for a violation shall be a definite sentence. When such a sentence is imposed the term shall be fixed by the court, and shall not exceed fifteen days.

In the case of a violation defined outside this chapter, if the sentence is expressly specified in the law or ordinance that defines the offense and consists solely of a fine, no term of imprisonment shall be imposed.

**New York
Penal Law
Section 80.10**

Penal Law § 80.10 Fines for corporations

1. In general. A sentence to pay a fine, when imposed on a corporation for an offense defined in this chapter or for an offense defined outside this chapter for which no special corporate fine is specified, shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding:

- (a) Ten thousand dollars, when the conviction is of a felony;
- (b) Five thousand dollars, when the conviction is of a class A misdemeanor or of an unclassified misdemeanor for which a term of imprisonment in excess of three months is authorized;
- (c) Two thousand dollars, when the conviction is of a class B misdemeanor or of an unclassified misdemeanor for which the authorized term of imprisonment is not in excess of three months;
- (d) Five hundred dollars, when the conviction is of a violation;
- (e) Any higher amount not exceeding double the amount of the corporation's gain from the commission of the offense.

2. Exception. In the case of an offense defined outside this chapter, if a special fine for a corporation is expressly specified in the law or ordinance that defines the offense, the fine fixed by the court shall be as follows:

- (a) An amount within the limits specified in the law or ordinance that defines the offense; or
- (b) Any higher amount not exceeding double the amount of the corporation's gain from the commission of the offense.

3. Determination of amount or value. When the court imposes the fine authorized by paragraph (e) of subdivision one or paragraph (b) of subdivision two for any offense the provisions of subdivision three of section 80.00 shall be applicable to the sentence.

**New York
Penal Law
Sections 260.20 and 260.21**

§ 260.20 Penal. Unlawfully dealing with a child in the first degree.

A person is guilty of unlawfully dealing with a child in the first degree when:

1. He knowingly permits a child less than eighteen years old to enter or remain in or upon a place, premises or establishment where sexual activity as defined by article one hundred thirty, two hundred thirty or two hundred sixty-three of this chapter or activity involving controlled substances as defined by article two hundred twenty of this chapter or involving marihuana as defined by article two hundred twenty-one of this chapter is maintained or conducted, and he knows or has reason to know that such activity is being maintained or conducted; or

2. He gives or sells or causes to be given or sold any alcoholic beverage, as defined by section three of the alcoholic beverage control law, to a person less than twenty-one years old; except that this subdivision does not apply to the parent or guardian of such a person or to a person who gives or causes to be given any such alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department, where the tasting or imbibing of alcoholic beverages is required in courses that are part of the required curriculum, provided such alcoholic beverages are given only for instructional purposes during classes conducted pursuant to such curriculum.

It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to subdivision two of this section that the child acted as the agent or representative of another person or that the defendant dealt with the child as such.

It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution pursuant to subdivision two of this section that the defendant who sold, caused to be sold or attempted to sell such alcoholic beverage to a person less than twenty-one years old, had not been, at the time of such sale or attempted sale, convicted of a violation of this section or section 260.21 of this article within the preceding five years, and such defendant, subsequent to the commencement of the present prosecution, has completed an alcohol training awareness program established pursuant to subdivision twelve of section seventeen of the alcoholic beverage control law. A defendant otherwise qualifying pursuant to this paragraph may request and shall be afforded a reasonable adjournment of the proceedings to enable him or her to complete such alcohol training awareness program.

Unlawfully dealing with a child in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

(As amended by Laws 2010, ch. 435, Sec. 5, eff. Sept. 29, 2010.)

Penal Law § 260.21 Unlawfully dealing with a child in the second degree

A person is guilty of unlawfully dealing with a child in the second degree when:

1. Being an owner, lessee, manager or employee of a place where alcoholic beverages are sold or given away, he permits a child less than sixteen years old to enter or remain in such place unless:

(a) The child is accompanied by his parent, guardian or an adult authorized by a parent or guardian; or

(b) The entertainment or activity is being conducted for the benefit or under the auspices of a non-profit school, church or other educational or religious institution; or

(c) Otherwise permitted by law to do so; or

COURT CASE REFERENCE GUIDE

The majority opinion drafted by Justice Goldman was reversed by the State's highest court, the Court of Appeals, at 11 N.Y.2d 909 (pages 1-2 of this item), for the reasons stated in the dissent written by Justice Bastow. ◀◀

In the Matter of Beverly Lanes, Inc., Petitioner,
v.
Thomas E. Rohan et al., Constituting the State Liquor Authority, Respondents.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Fourth Department, New York

January 5, 1961

HEADNOTES

Intoxicating liquors--licenses--State Liquor Authority's 10-day suspension of petitioner's license for violation of Alcoholic Beverage Control Law (§ 65, subd. 1) was unsupported by substantial evidence and was annulled.

(1) A determination of the State Liquor Authority suspended for 10 days the license of petitioner which, incidental to its operation of 32 bowling alleys, sold alcoholic beverages at a bar on the premises. The determination was predicated upon a finding that petitioner (in violation of Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, §65, subd. 1) had on three separate occasions sold, delivered or given away, or permitted such sale, delivery or giving away, bottled beer to a 16-year-old girl who consumed it on the premises. There was no substantial evidence to support such administrative determination under the circumstances disclosed by testimony that an adult, who was accompanying the minor and two other persons, had purchased the beer at the bar and had taken it to the minor who consumed it in the bowling alley area of the establishment at least 70 feet from the bar, and it was conceded that no employee of petitioner ever delivered beer to the minor or ever observed her receiving and drinking it. The rule of absolute responsibility -- that despite any circumstances a licensee violates section 65 if a minor somehow obtains alcoholic beverages on licensed premises -- is not supported by authority. Although lack of knowledge of age is no defense, lack of knowledge of presence is a different matter and is one of many elements which should have been considered. The statutory language should be construed according to a common-sense rule in its ordinary and usual meaning so as to absolve the petitioner in the fact situation here presented. Accordingly, the Authority's determination was required to be annulled and the suspension rescinded.

SUMMARY

Proceeding under article 78 of the Civil Practice Act (transferred to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial Department by an order of the Supreme Court at Special Term, entered in Erie County) to review a determination of respondents, constituting the State Liquor Authority, suspending petitioner's restaurant liquor license.

APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL

Gellman & Gellman (Philip S. Gellman of counsel), for petitioner.

Richard R. Jenczka and Hyman Amsel for respondents.

OPINION OF THE COURT

Goldman, J.

This is an article 78 proceeding to review the determination of the State Liquor Authority which suspended petitioner-appellant's license for a period of 10 days, predicated upon a finding that in violation of subdivision 1 of section 65 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law appellant sold, delivered, or gave away or permitted to be sold, delivered or given away alcoholic beverages to a minor under the age of 18 years on three different occasions during the latter part of September, 1957. *157

The appellant operates a bowling establishment in Niagara Falls, New York. The primary purpose of appellant's business is the renting of some 32 bowling alleys to persons engaging in the game of bowling. Incidental to that main purpose, appellant offers for sale alcoholic beverages from a bar which is located at least 70 feet from the area where the infant and others were bowling. The testimony discloses that the minor, a female 16 years, 10 months of age, was in the company of her escort, an adult male and two other persons. The adult purchased bottled beer at the bar, allegedly on three different dates and delivered one or two bottles on each of the occasions to the minor. The hearing officer found this as a fact and also found that the bar at which the beer was purchased was "seventy odd feet distant from the bowling alleys but not visible to the person in charge of the bar". It is conceded that no employee of appellant at any time actually delivered the beer to the minor and that no employee of the appellant observed the minor receiving or consuming the beer. Under these circumstances we can find no substantial evidence to support the administrative determination. (Matter of Humphrey v. State Ins. Fund, 298 N. Y. 327, 331-332; Matter of Miller v. Kling, 291 N. Y. 65; Matter of Stork Restaurant v. Boland, 282 N. Y. 256.)

The rule of absolute responsibility, i.e., that, despite any circumstances a licensee violates section 65 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law if a minor in some form or manner obtains alcoholic beverage on licensed premises is not supported by the decisions dealing with this question. (Matter of Sheibar v. New York State Liq. Auth., 4 A D 2d 442, affd. 4 N Y 2d 984; Matter of Erin Wine & Liq. Store v. O'Connell, 283 App. Div. 443, affd. 307 N. Y. 768.) We recognize that the absence of intention to violate the law does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility and burden of ascertaining the age of a youthful patron. (Matter of Ward v. O'Connell, 280 App. Div. 1021.) However, this is not to say that under some circumstances a youthful patron may be present on the premises, unknown to the licensee or his agent, and may consume an alcoholic beverage without violation of section 65 by the licensee. Lack of knowledge of age is no defense but lack of knowledge of presence is a different matter and is one of many elements which should be considered. If the rule of absolute responsibility prevails then all that need be shown is the presence of the minor anywhere on the premises, the reception of alcohol by the minor and nothing else. In our view the language of the statute must be construed according to its ordinary and usual meaning, and has so been interpreted ***158** by the decisions as to absolve the appellant in the fact situation here presented.

The statute must be construed according to a common-sense rule or rule of reason. Our position is clearly stated in *People v. Griesbacker* (6 A D 2d 679) where the court said: "We believe there is a rule of reason to be applied. The language of the statute is designed to embrace conduct where parties participate directly or indirectly in actual immediate service to a minor under 18 years of age, or knowledgeably and voluntarily, singly or in combination, or under circumstances that should impart knowledge, act so as to permit the delivery of an alcoholic beverage to such minor." We know that the *Griesbacker* case was a criminal prosecution, in which the degree of proof required differs greatly from an administrative proceeding, but we believe the rule there laid down should govern any proceeding involving section 65. Even in *Matter of Maniccia v. State Liq. Auth.* (5 A D 2d 929) relied on heavily by the respondents, the conclusion of the court that the licensee knew or should have known of the delivery of the beer to the minors was reached by the application of the test of reasonable diligence. Evidence of good faith in the instant case was demonstrated by testimony that two police officers were employed by the licensee in their off-duty hours to check the bar and to prevent sales to minors.

We believe that *Matter of Sheibar v. New York State Liq. Auth.* (4 A D 2d 442, affd. 4 N Y 2d 984, supra.) which was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals is completely controlling. In the *Sheibar* case, three sailors entered a small one-room bar where all patrons were in full view of the bartender. One sailor, of legal age, purchased three bottles of beer from the bar, took them to his table and the beer was consumed by all three including one underage person. The Appellate Division of the First Department (p. 443) unanimously annulled the determination of the Authority on the ground that there was "absent any proof -- other perhaps than a mere scintilla or a thin speculation -- of the delivery, or the permitting of the delivery, of an alcoholic beverage to the minor. Hence, a conclusion that section 65 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law had been violated was not a reasonable inference from the facts." Certainly, the Authority's proof in the case at bar, dealing with large premises with the alleys out of sight of the bartender and crowds of bowling patrons, is substantially weaker than that in *Matter of Sheibar* (supra.) and, a fortiori, requires annulment of the Authority's determination.

We are as concerned as the Authority with the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors. In our view it would not be unreasonable ***159** for the Authority to promulgate regulations prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages in establishments like bowling alleys and similar enterprises, where the sale is only incidental to the main purpose of the business, unless the beverage is delivered to the consuming parties by waiters charged with the responsibility of determining the ages of all persons in the party. Any reasonable requirement of supervision which would prevent the imbibing of alcoholic beverages by minors would be highly desirable. If such action were taken by the Authority, the burden specifically placed upon the business might well discourage bowling alleys and similar places of amusement from dispensing alcoholic beverages. Until such action is taken by the Authority, to define clearly and positively the responsibility of the licensee, the present state of the law imposes no such obligation.

The determination of the Authority should be annulled, the suspension rescinded and the petition granted.

Bastow, J. P. (Dissenting).

This appeal requires simply the application of well-established legal principles to a factual situation. The Authority does not ask for the laying down of any rule of absolute responsibility of a licensee in any and all cases where an underage minor obtains an alcoholic beverage. It contends, and correctly, that the licensee by a course of conduct has failed in its duty to supervise with reasonable diligence the sale and consumption of bottled beer so that underaged minors may not obtain and consume the beverage.

The licensed premises consist of 32 bowling lanes with the bar located in the center thereof. The premises are open 24 hours a day for seven days a week. At times 300 or 400 persons are present and the crowd does not disperse until 5 o'clock in the morning. There is ample evidence to support the findings that on three separate occasions a male companion of a 16-year-old girl procured and delivered to her one or two bottles of beer on each occasion. These had been obtained from the bar which was 70-odd feet distant from the alleys and not visible to the person in charge of the bar. Two police officers of the City of Niagara Falls testified that on week ends they alternated on duty as employees of the licensee from 7 until 12 in the evening. One stated that his duties included keeping "an eye on the bar -- make sure that they check identification and so on for drinking."

Thus, the Authority had before it substantial proof to warrant the finding that "the licensee actually knew or should have known, had reasonable diligence been exercised" (Matter of Lynch's Bldrs. Restaurant v. O'Connell, 303 N. Y. 408, 410) ***160** that on repeated occasions on different dates adults were permitted to purchase multiple bottles of beer at the bar, carry them to a remote place in the premises where the intoxicants were consumed by members of a party, at least one of whom was an underage minor. The duty of the licensee did not end at the bar. The mandate of the statute is that "No person shall sell, deliver or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverages to 1. Any minor, actually or apparently, under the age of eighteen years" (Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, §65). It is a mere play on words to say, as petitioner does herein, that there was no proof of any actual delivery or service to any minor. "Sufferance as here prohibited implies knowledge or the opportunity through reasonable diligence to acquire knowledge. This presupposes in most cases a fair measure at least of continuity and permanence. *** But the duty to inquire existing, there is no safety in ignorance if proper inquiry would avail *** Whatever reasonable supervision by oneself or one's agents would discover and prevent, that, if continued, will be taken as suffered." (People ex rel. Price v. Sheffield Farms Co., 225 N. Y. 25, 30-31.)

The premises here involved consisting of thousands of square feet with crowds milling about throughout the day and night differ vastly from the family tavern or package liquor store considered in the authorities relied upon in the majority opinion. The licensee itself recognized its duty of supervision by retaining city policemen during the evening to "keep an eye" on the bar. Its very position in this proceeding, however, shows that it had and has no proper concept of the scope of that duty. It contends "that there was no delivery to the minor". In substance it argues, and apparently with success, that its duty of surveillance ended with the completed sale to an adult of a quantity of bottled beer at the bar. Under a so-called "rule of reason" it is now being held that there is no duty to make certain that these intoxicants are not carried elsewhere in the premises and consumed by youthful bowlers.

In this decision, the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals (the State's highest Court), affirmed the majority decision of the lower court (the Appellate Division), which had confirmed the State Liquor Authority's determination. The Authority had found that a patron's delivery of an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age had been permitted by the tavern, where the delivery occurred three feet from the bar where 4 or 5 bartenders were working. ◀◀

**In the Matter of Austin Lemontree, Inc., Appellant,
v.
New York State Liquor Authority, Respondent.**

Court of Appeals of New York

Decided October 17, 1989

SUMMARY

Appeal from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department, entered February 6, 1989 in a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78, which, with two Justices dissenting, (1) confirmed a determination of the New York State Liquor Authority finding petitioner guilty of the sale of alcoholic beverages to a minor and suspending petitioner's liquor license for 10 days, and (2) dismissed the proceeding.

In this proceeding to review a determination of the State Liquor Authority, the Appellate Division concluded that the Authority's determination that petitioner violated Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 by selling, delivering or giving away or causing or permitting or procuring to be sold, delivered or given away alcoholic beverages to a 19-year-old minor was supported by substantial evidence; that the minor's presence three feet from the bar where four or five bartenders were working when the drink was purchased for, and given to, the minor was sufficient to support the conclusion that petitioner's illegal conduct was open, observable and of such nature that its continuance could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been prevented, and that the penalty of a 10-day license suspension was not so disproportionate to the offense as to be shocking to one's sense of fairness. *870

Matter of Austin Lemontree v New York State Liq. Auth., 147 AD2d 476, affirmed.

HEADNOTES

Intoxicating Liquors--Licenses--Sale to Minor

(1) In a proceeding to review a determination of the State Liquor Authority finding petitioner guilty of the sale of alcoholic beverages to a minor and suspending petitioner's liquor license for 10 days, a judgment of the Appellate Division, which confirmed the determination, is affirmed for the reasons stated in the memorandum at the Appellate Division, which concluded that the determination was supported by substantial evidence, that the minor's presence three feet from the bar where four or five bartenders were working when the drink was purchased for, and given to, the minor was sufficient to support the conclusion that petitioner's illegal conduct was open, observable and of such nature that its continuance could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been prevented, and that the penalty of a 10-day license suspension was not so disproportionate to the offense as to be shocking to one's sense of fairness.

APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL

Richard J. Oddo for appellant.

Sharon L. Tillman and Roberta L. Hiller for respondent.

***625 In the Matter of Jo Mar Jo Restaurant Corp., Petitioner,
v.
New York State Liquor Authority, Respondent.**

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Department, New York

(October 18, 1993)

SUMMARY

Proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 to review a determination of the respondent New York State Liquor Authority, dated February 13, 1991, which, after a hearing, suspended the petitioner's liquor license for a period of 15 days and ordered a \$1,000 bond forfeiture.

Adjudged that the determination is confirmed and the proceeding is dismissed on the merits, with costs.

The determination of the respondent New York State Liquor Authority that the petitioner violated Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 (1) by selling an alcoholic beverage to a minor is supported by substantial evidence. The evidence adduced at the administrative hearing established that the petitioner's premises was not crowded on the night in question and that the petitioner's bartender sold and delivered alcoholic beverages to an adult male, who in turn handed one of those beverages to his underage friend, who began consuming the drink. Although the minor was seated at a table, the bartender had an unobstructed view of her and thus, the evidence was sufficient to support the conclusion that the petitioner's conduct was "open, observable and of such nature that its continuance could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been prevented" (Matter of 4373 Tavern Corp. v New York State Liq. Auth., 50 AD2d 855, 856; see, Matter of Culligan's Pub v New York State Liq. Auth., 170 AD2d 506).

Additionally, the penalty imposed is not so disproportionate to the offense as to be shocking to one's sense of fairness (see, Matter of Wyman, Inc. v New York State Liq. Auth., 170 AD2d 991; Matter of Larowe v New York State Liq. Auth., 170 AD2d 905).

Thompson, J. P., Sullivan, Miller, Ritter and Santucci, JJ., concur.

Copr. (c) 1999, Alexander Treadwell, Secretary of State, State of New York.

N.Y.A.D., 1993.

Matter of Jo Mar Jo Rest. Corp. v New York State Liq. Auth.

END OF DOCUMENT

In the Matter of Lakeside Inn Supper Club, Inc., Petitioner,
v.
New York State Liquor Authority, Respondent.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Fourth Department, New York

February 3, 1989

Determination unanimously confirmed and petition dismissed without costs.

OPINION OF THE COURT

This is a proceeding transferred to this court pursuant to CPLR 7804 (g) to review a New York State Liquor Authority determination that petitioner violated Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 (1), which prohibits the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21.

The record demonstrates without contradiction that on July 8, 1986 petitioner's bartender served an alcoholic beverage to a minor without having required the minor to produce proof of age. The bartender testified that he served the patron because on previous dates she had presented photographic identification in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license reflecting that she was 21 years old.

Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 (4) provides in relevant part: "In any proceeding pursuant to subdivision one of this section, it shall be an affirmative defense that such person had produced a photographic identification card apparently issued by a governmental entity or institution of higher education and that the alcoholic beverage had been sold, delivered or given to such person in reasonable reliance upon such identification."

Although the Administrative Law Judge who presided at the hearing credited the testimony of the bartender, he found nevertheless that the affirmative defense of reasonable reliance was not established. He ruled that the defense could only be *902 established by showing that the photographic identification was presented on the occasion of the specific sale or delivery underlying the alleged violation. By adopting the findings of the Hearing Officer, the State Liquor Authority necessarily adopted his interpretation of Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 (4). That interpretation by the agency charged with the responsibility for administration and enforcement of the statute must be upheld since it is neither irrational nor unreasonable (see, Matter of Howard v Wyman, 28 NY2d 434, 438, lv granted 29 NY2d 481, rearg denied 29 NY2d 749, Matter of Reader's Digest Assn. v State Tax Commn., 103 AD2d 926, 927). We conclude, therefore, that the determination is supported by substantial evidence and that the penalty of a 10-day suspension of petitioner's license is not so disproportionate to the offense as to be shocking to one's sense of fairness (see, Matter of Pell v Board of Educ., 34 NY2d 222, 233). (Article 78 proceeding transferred by order of Supreme Court, Erie County, Fallon, J.)

Present--Dillon, P. J., Doerr, Green, Pine and Davis, JJ.

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N.Y.A.D., 1989.

LAKESIDE INN SUPPER CLUB, INC. V NEW YORK STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

END OF DOCUMENT

**In the Matter of Dark Horse Tavern, Inc., Doing Business as Dark Horse Tavern,
Petitioner,**

v.

New York State Liquor Authority, Respondent.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, New York
(October 30, 1996)

OPINION OF THE COURT

Mercure, J.

SUMMARY

Proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 (transferred to this Court by order of the Supreme Court, entered in Cortland County) to review a determination of respondent which suspended petitioner's on-premises liquor license.

The undisputed evidence adduced at the administrative hearing conducted in this matter established that on February 12, 1994, Krista Krueger and Rebecca Garrett, both 20 years old, gained admission to petitioner's licensed establishment by displaying genuine New York State driver's licenses belonging to other individuals who were over the age of 21. Garrett did the same on March 31, 1994. Under the system petitioner established on each of those occasions, the patrons exhibited identification at the sole entrance to the premises, thereby ostensibly ensuring that only patrons of legal drinking age were present inside and obviating the need for bartenders to check patrons' identification. On each of the dates at issue here, the minor's payment of a \$3 admission charge entitled her to consume an unlimited quantity of beer during the evening. *948 Without doubt, Krueger and Garrett were served and consumed beer on the respective occasions. Petitioner's affirmative defense that the minors had each "produced a photographic identification card apparently issued by a governmental entity and that the alcoholic beverage had been sold, delivered or given to such person in reasonable reliance upon such identification" (Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 [4]) was rejected by respondent.

In our view, respondent's determination that petitioner failed to sustain its burden with respect to the affirmative defense defined in Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65 (4) is supported by substantial evidence on the record and is by no means arbitrary or capricious (see, *Matter of Roc's Z-Bar v State of New York Liq. Auth.*, 189 AD2d 1077, 1078, appeal dismissed 81 NY2d 1006; *Matter of Lakeside Inn Supper Club v New York State Liq. Auth.*, 147 AD2d 901, 902). Because Krueger destroyed the driver's license that she exhibited to petitioner's employee on February 14, 1994, petitioner was unable to present any reliable evidence as to Krueger's likeness to the person portrayed on the license. Moreover, Krueger's testimony established that she had brown eyes, whereas the license indicated that its holder had blue eyes. With regard to Garrett, the evidence established that she obtained entrance to petitioner's premises by exhibiting her 25-year-old sister's license. Our examination of photographs of Garrett and her sister's license, which were received in evidence at the administrative hearing, supports the Hearing Officer's conclusion that Garrett had a "youthful appearance" and "[did] not appear to be as old as the person portrayed" on the license.

Under the circumstances, we need not consider respondent's legal bases for rejecting petitioner's affirmative defense.

Cardona, P. J., Casey, Spain and Carpinello, JJ., concur.

Adjudged that the determination is confirmed, without costs, and petition dismissed.

**Certificate of Completion
of an Approved Class Room On Premises
Alcohol Training Awareness Program**

This Certificate of Completion expires three years from the date of the program session.

SECTION 1 - SCHOOL

School Certificate of Approval No.

NASSAU

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1

Name of School

1-800-BARTEND

Program Instructor

Program Location

Program Date

Certificate of Completion Expires
Three Years from this Date

SECTION 2 - STUDENT

Name of Student

Student's Home Address

City, Town, or Village / State / Zip Code

Student's Date of Birth

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--	--	--	--

Last Four Digits of Student's
Social Security Number

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Currently Employed by :

STUDENT CERTIFICATION:

I CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE PROGRAM DESCRIBED ABOVE AND
AM ENTITLED TO BE ISSUED A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION.

Signature

Date

INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:

I CERTIFY THAT I WAS THE INSTRUCTOR IN CHARGE OF THE OF
THE PROGRAM DESCRIBED ABOVE AND THAT THE STUDENT
WHOSE SIGNATURE APPEARS ABOVE ATTENDED THE ENTIRE
SESSION OF THE PROGRAM.

Signature

Date

UNIT 2

BARTENDING
METHODOLOGY

BAR BASICS

How to Set up a Bar

The bar layout and setup is crucial for functionality, efficiency and safety. Most bars are set up based on specific standards and guidelines, however keep in mind that bars can vary based on location and function (i.e. restaurants, clubs, etc). All 1-800-BARTEND bars are laid out to maximize speed, accuracy and efficiency while educating and preparing future beverage alcohol servers for the layout and structure of most bars.

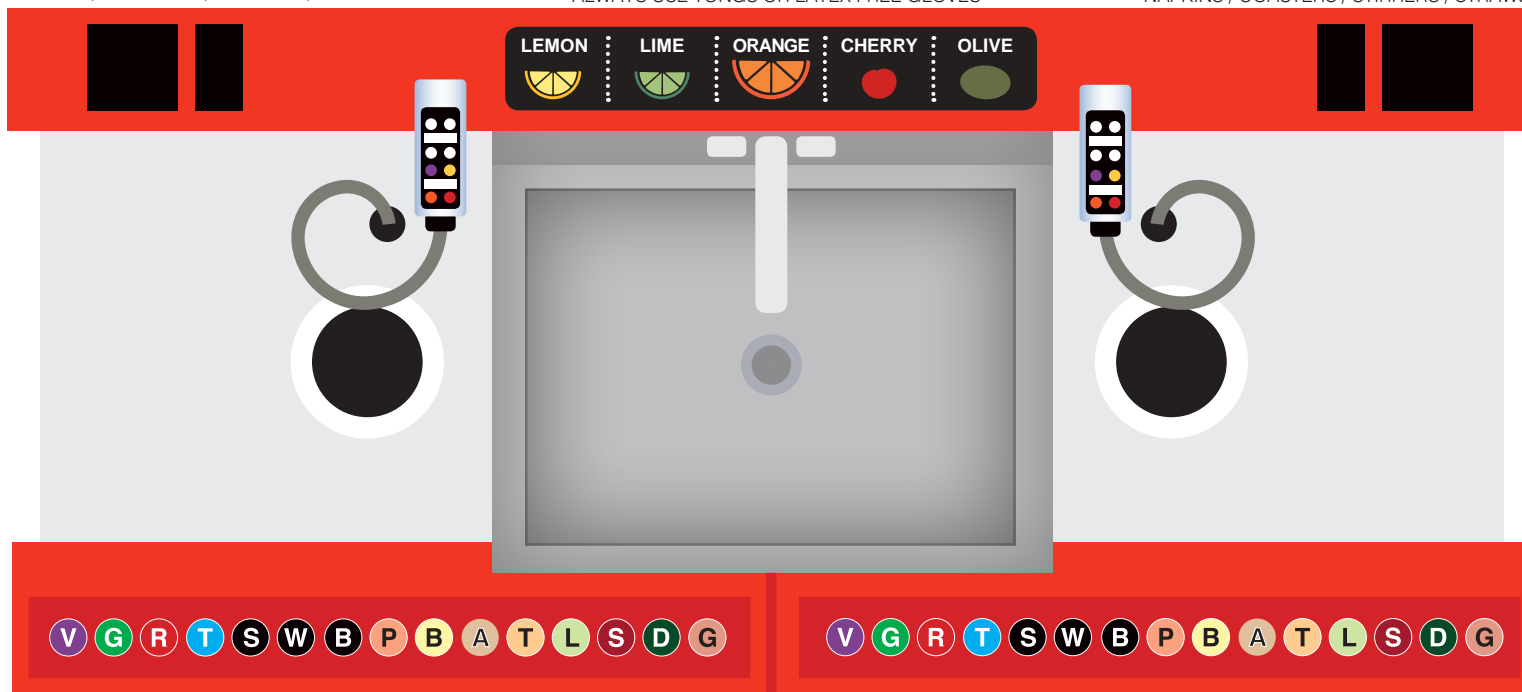
THE 1-800-BARTENDTM BAR

GARNISH TRAY

NAPKINS / COASTERS / STIRRERS / STRAWS

ALWAYS USE TONGS OR LATEX FREE GLOVES

NAPKINS / COASTERS / STIRRERS / STRAWS



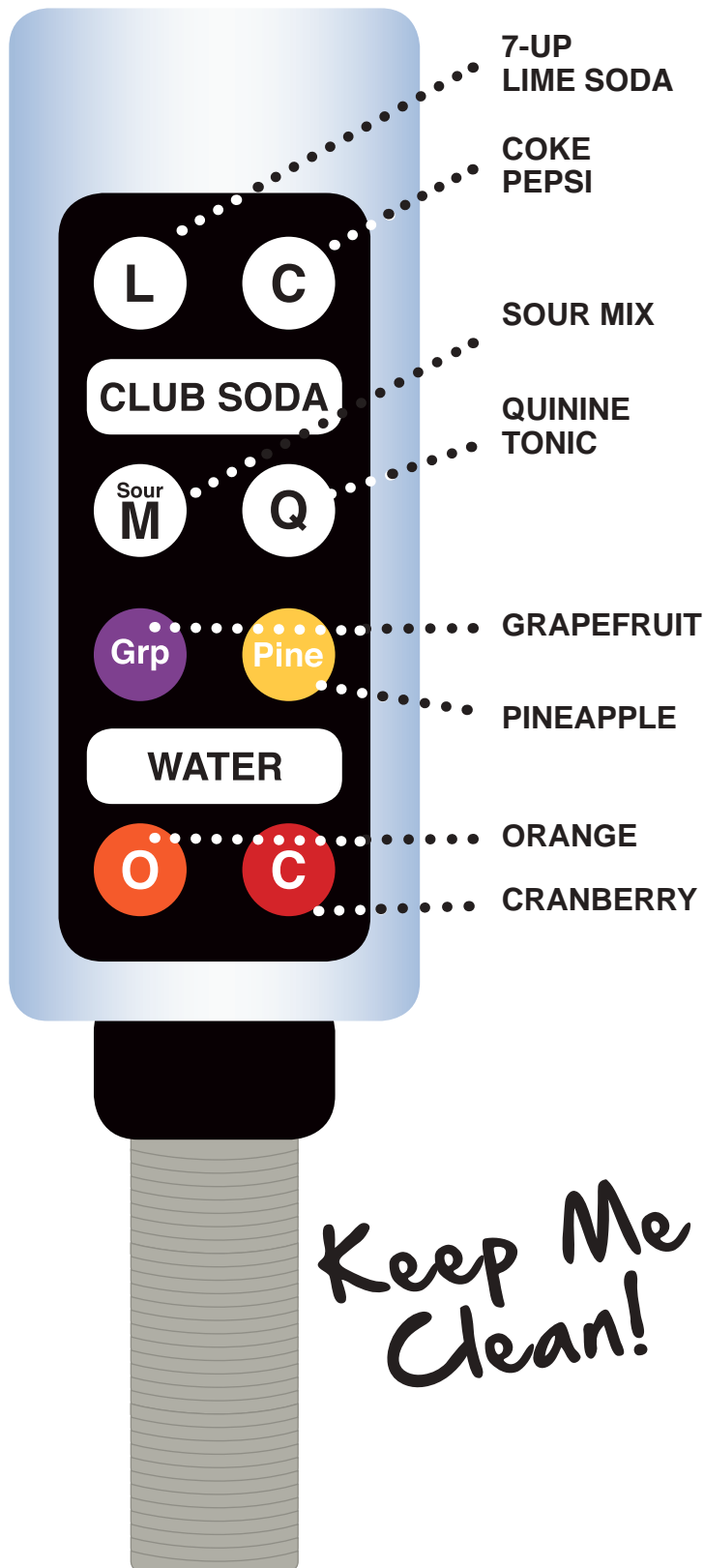
KNOW YOUR SPEED RACK



Working the Soda Gun

A soda gun is a device used to serve various types of carbonated and non-carbonated drinks. A soda gun has the ability to serve any beverage that is some combination of syrup, water and carbon dioxide. This includes soft drinks, iced tea, carbonated water, sour mix, juices and plain water. When served from a soda gun, these are often known as fountain drinks.

**** NOTE:** Carbonated liquids increase rate of alcohol absorption



Cleaning the Soda Gun

Because a server is constantly handling the soda gun and working in an area where liquids splash and spill on the dispenser gun throughout service hours, the soda gun must be cleaned thoroughly, daily to keep sticky residue and bacteria from forming. This can be done by following the steps below:

- 1 Take a clean bar rag and soak under warm tap water
- 2 Add a small amount of antibacterial dish soap onto the rag
- 3 Rub the rag over the entire soda dispenser gun, rubbing the nozzle as well as all trigger button
- 4 Dip a cotton swab in white vinegar and rub into the nozzle opening of the soda gun, and rub between buttons. This is the primary source for bacteria and must be cleaned thoroughly.
- 5 Use a toothpick to scrape out residue out of button crevices and similar areas
- 6 Wipe down the gun with another damp cleaning rag
- 7 Dry with a clean rag

WE RECOMMEND

NU-FOAM®



BAR TOOLS



LARGE MIXING GLASS

16 oz heavy glass is commonly a pint beer glass, please keep in mind a guest will achieve a higher BAC level over a 12 oz beer.



LARGE METAL MIXING SHAKER

Used in conjunction with a large mixing glass or short metal mixing shaker for cocktails that require to be chilled and shaken.



SHORT METAL MIXING SHAKER

Used with most glassware for cocktails that will be served over ice and are required to be shaken or rolled before serving



COIL STRAINER

Placed or fit on top of the large metal shaker to retain ice and allow the liquid to strain out after being shaken and chilled



JULEP STRAINER

Placed or fit on top of the large mixing glass to retain ice and allow the liquid to strain out after being shaken and chilled



BAR SPOON

The tail end is used to stir and chill cocktails in the large mixing glass. The spoon end is measured to one teaspoon, and the back of the spoon is used to layer alcohol or muddle fruit.



FLAT BEER OPENER



ICE SCOOP

Used to fill glassware with ice from the ice bin. Should be kept on the lip of your bar.



WINE OPENER

Used to open bottles of wine with a cork. Multi-purpose opener with knife to cut foil off and cork screw.

BAR GLASSWARE

A cocktail is only perfect when served in the appropriate glass. Please note, glass sizes differ and so will the amount of alcohol in that glass.



**COLLINS
GLASS**



**HIGHBALL
GLASS**



**ROCKS
GLASS**



**SHOT
GLASS**



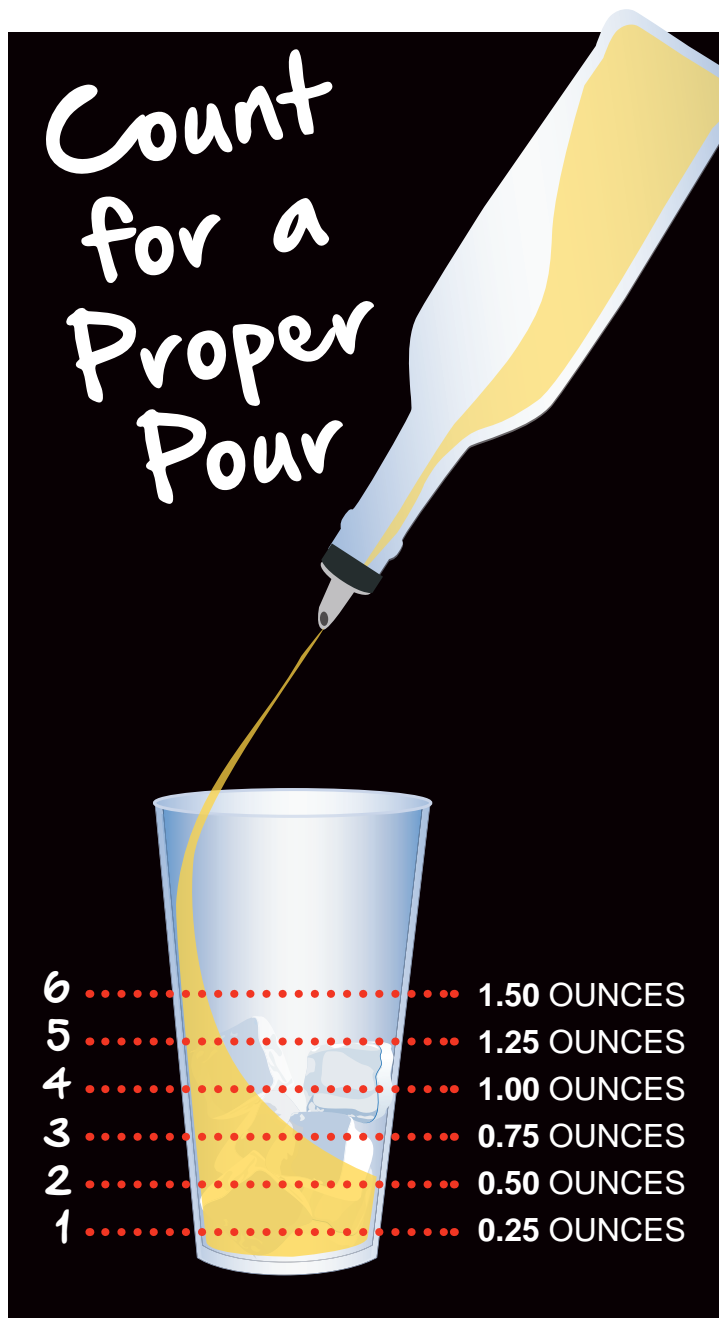
(COCKTAIL)
**MARTINI
GLASS**



**WINE
GLASS**

*Always
clean, polish
& sanitize
before serving.
We recommend*

NU-FOAM®



Proper Pouring Techniques

When you pick up a liquor bottle, hold it by the neck, wrapping your index finger around the base of the pour spout. This will give you maximum control of the bottle, allowing you to direct the liquor stream, and will prevent the occurrence of having the pour spout slip out of the bottle.

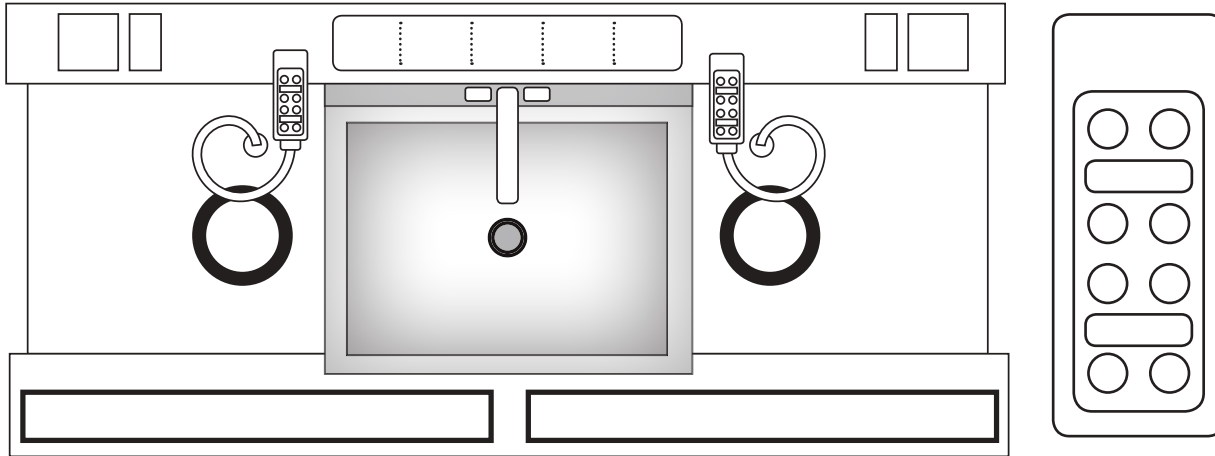
- 1 As you pour keep the bottle just slightly off vertical. Tilting the bottle more than this, inhibits the steady flow which is vitally important to proper pouring technique.
- 2 You will need to develop a "count" for measuring your pour. Every type of pour spout has its own rate of flow.
- 3 The best count is one which gives you a count of four for a one ounce measure. Here is a reliable way to test this:
- 4 Use a shot glass that is one ounce (a lined shot glass is perfect, the line is always one ounce)
- 5 Pour from the bottle into the shot glass and count. Experiment with counting until you can use a four count for one ounce of liquor. Try a faster or slower count if necessary.
- 6 Once you learn to pour to a count of four, you can easily judge the measurements. if four is 1.00 oz., two is 0.50 oz., etc.
- 7 To stop a pour, drop the bottom of the bottle and, in the same motion, twist the pour spout towards you. making sure each shot is poured with a finishing snap of the wrist will knock the liquor back down and avoid dripping.





Quiz

LABEL YOUR BAR, SODA GUN & GARNISH TRAY



LABEL YOUR SPEED RACK

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

LABEL YOUR TOOLS



LABEL YOUR GLASSWARE



A dimly lit bar with various bottles and tools on the counter. The background shows shelves with more bottles and a sign that says "SODA WATER". The foreground shows a red bar counter with several bottles of alcohol and mixers. A silver jigger is visible on the left side of the counter.

INTRODUCTION TO COCKTAILS

The following segments are presented for everyone to know how liquors and liqueurs differ in Alcohol By Volume (ABV). ABV in each cocktail changes and depending on what brand of spirit, ABV can also change.

We have used a selection of Industry Standard Cocktails with Industry Standard ingredients and Industry Standard Measurements. These segments will also show glassware, garnish, drink preparation and presentation, along with style, techniques, proper pouring and the use of Industry Standard Tools needed for the following libations.

Our GOAL is to provide a knowledge of drink size, Alcohol by Volume, and time needed based upon customers' various factors, to provide safe and responsible alcohol service.

ROCKS DRINKS

Procedures & Preparation

- These drinks are made “On the Rocks”, which means in a rocks glass filled with ice.
- Drinks containing 2.00 oz of volume liquor will be considered a double or two shots
- These drinks are made by pouring the liquor in first and the liqueurs on top. Density will carry heavier liqueurs to the bottom.
- Everything with cream must be shaken.
- Many of these drinks will be made with call or top shelf liquors.



RUSTY NAIL

1.50 oz SCOTCH (40 - 94.8 % ABV)
0.50 oz DRAMBUIE (40 % ABV)



GODFATHER

1.50 oz SCOTCH (40 - 94.8 % ABV)
0.50 oz AMARETTO (24 % ABV)



GODMOTHER

1.50 oz VODKA (38 - 50 % ABV)
0.50 oz AMARETTO (24 % ABV)



BLACK RUSSIAN

1.50 oz VODKA (38 - 50 % ABV)
0.50 oz KAHLUA (20 - 26.5 % ABV)



WHITE RUSSIAN

1.00 oz VODKA (35 - 50 % ABV)
0.50 oz KAHLUA (20 - 26.5 % ABV)
FILL WITH CREAM -or- MILK
SHORT SHAKE



GIMLET

1.50 oz GIN -or- VODKA / RUM (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz LIME JUICE
GARNISH WITH LIME SQUEEZE



DIRTY MOTHER

1.50 oz BRANDY -or- COGNAC (35 - 60% ABV)
0.50 oz KAHLUA (20 - 26.5 % ABV)
SHORT SHAKE



DIRTY WHITE MOTHER

1.00 oz BRANDY -or- COGNAC (35 - 60 % ABV)
0.50 oz KAHLUA (20 - 26.5 % ABV)
FILL WITH CREAM -or- MILK
SHORT SHAKE



OLD FASHIONED

NO ICE, 2 DROPS BITTERS
HALF BAR SPOON OF SUGAR
CHERRY & ORANGE SLICE
MUDDLE
FILL GLASS WITH ICE
1.50 oz WHISKEY (40 - 94.8% ABV)
SPLASH CLUB SODA
GARNISH WITH CHERRY & ORANGE SLICE



What is my BAC?

I've had 3 Old Fashioneds in one hour. I am approximately 180 pounds. Calculate my BAC (See chart on Page 5)

SOUR DRINKS

Procedures & Preparation

- Comprised of water, sugar lime and lemon
- Sour mix drinks are always shaken or rolled.



AMARETTO SOUR

1.00 OZ AMARETTO (24 % ABV)
FILL WITH SOUR MIX
SHAKE AND/OR STRAIN
GARNISH WITH CHERRY & ORANGE



MARGARITA

1.00 oz TEQUILA (32 - 60 % ABV)
0.50 oz TRIPLE SEC (15 - 40 % ABV)
0.50 oz LIME JUICE
FILL WITH SOUR MIX
SHAKE and/or STRAIN
GARNISH WITH LIME/SALT/SUGAR



COLLINS (VODKA / TOM / JOE / JOHN)

1.00 oz VODKA -or- GIN / SCOTCH / WHISKEY (40 - 60 % ABV)
2.00 oz SOUR MIX
FILL WITH CLUB SODA
SHORT SHAKE
GARNISH WITH CHERRY & ORANGE



BAHAMA MAMA

0.50 oz RUM (LIGHT, SPICE -or- COCONUT) (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz GRENADINE
1.00 oz ORANGE JUICE
1.00 oz PINEAPPLE JUICE
FILL WITH SOUR MIX
SHORT SHAKE



HURRICANE

1.00 oz DARK & LIGHT RUM (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz TRIPLE SEC (15 - 40 % ABV)
1.00 oz ORANGE JUICE
1.00 oz SOUR MIX
0.25 oz GRENADINE
SHORT SHAKE



BLUE WHALE

1.00 oz VODKA (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz BLUE CURACAO (15 - 40 % ABV)
2.00 oz SOUR MIX
SHORT SHAKE
FILL WITH CLUB SODA
GARNISH WITH CHERRY & ORANGE



MOJITO

2 BARSPoons OF SUGAR
MINT LEAVES
TWO LIMES
MUDDLE
1.00 oz LIGHT RUM (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz LIME JUICE
0.50 oz SIMPLE SYRUP
SHORT SHAKE
FILL WITH CLUB SODA



MAI TAI

1.00 oz RUM (35 - 75.5 % ABV)
0.50 oz AMARETTO (24 % ABV)
0.50 oz TRIPLE SEC (15 - 40 % ABV)
FILL WITH ORANGE, PINEAPPLE & SOUR MIX



LYNCHBURG LEMONADE

1.00 oz JACK DANIELS (30 - 47 % ABV)
0.50 oz TRIPLE SEC (15 - 40 % ABV)
0.50 oz SOUR MIX
0.50 oz SPRITE -or- 7-UP
ROLL & GARNISH WITH LEMON



PINK LEMONADE

1.00 oz VODKA (35 - 50 % ABV)
2.00 oz SOUR MIX
0.50 oz SPRITE -or- 7-UP
SPLASH CRANBERRY
SHAKE / ROLL & GARNISH WITH LEMON



LONG ISLAND ICED TEA

Bartenders must be cautious with the Long Island Iced Tea as it has a much higher alcohol concentration (22%) than most cocktails. It is advised to closely monitor customers consuming large quantities of this particular beverage and any of its variations.

ALL students must practice 0.50 oz pouring procedures to insure accuracy and compliance of State Liquor laws. These drinks are designed to mask the tastes of a larger amount of total alcohol in each drink and can often catch a customer off guard.



Thank you for everything.
In fond memory of Bob Matherson.

— OWNER, OAK BEACH INN

LONG ISLAND ICED TEA

0.50 oz VODKA (40 - 94.8 % ABV)
0.50 oz GIN (40 - 60 % ABV)
0.50 oz RUM (40 - 75 % ABV)
0.50 oz TEQUILA (32 - 60 % ABV)
0.50 oz TRIPLE SEC (15 - 40 % ABV)
2.00 oz SOUR MIX
SPLASH OF COLA
ROLL 3 TIMES, DO NOT SHAKE
GARNISH WITH LEMON



VARIATIONS

- **ALASKAN:** cola substituted with blue Curaçao
- **BEVERLY HILLS:** cola substituted with Champagne
- **ELECTRIC:** triple sec substituted w/ blue Curaçao & cola with Sprite
- **CALIFORNIA:** cola substituted with orange juice
- **GRATEFUL DEAD:** cola substituted with Chambord raspberry liquor
- **TOKYO:** triple sec substituted with Midori and cola with 7 UP
- **TENNESSEE:** tequila substituted with Jack Daniel's
- **LONG BEACH:** cola substituted with cranberry juice
- **JERSEY TEA:** cola substituted with a shot of Jägermeister
- **PEACH:** tequila substituted with peach schnapps

What's my BAC

I am about 180 pounds and have been served 4
Long Island Iced Teas in 2 hours (pg. 5).

I am about 120 pounds and have had
2 Long Island Iced Teas in an hour (pg. 5).

SHOTS & SHOOTERS

Procedures & Preparation

- All shots get poured on the bar in front of your patron (Chilled or Neat).
- All chilled shots can be made in the Tin or Mixing Glass.
- All juice shots must be chilled. Equal amounts of each flavor.
- Shots can be layered according to alcohol proof (Pousse Cafés).
- The house will determine the size of the shot glass.
- Shots are socially interactive and could promote overconsumption

● CHILLED
● LAYERED
● NEAT
● BOMB



WOO WOO

0.3 oz Vodka
0.3 oz Peach Schn.
0.3 oz Cranberry



MIND ERASER

0.5 oz Kahlua
0.5 oz Vodka
Club Soda Large Straw



LEMON DROP

1.0 oz Citron Vodka
Sugar coated lemon



HIGH ALCOHOL CONTENT

LIQUID HEROIN

0.3 oz Jagermeister
0.3 oz Rumpleminze
0.3 oz Bacardi 151



KAMIKAZE

0.3 oz Vodka
0.3 oz Lime Juice
0.3 oz Triple Sec



MIND REPLACER

0.5 oz Chambord
0.5 oz Vodka
Club Soda Large Straw



SWEET TART

0.3 oz Melon Liqueur
0.3 oz Lime juice
0.3 oz Blue Curacao



HIGH ALCOHOL CONTENT

IRISH CAR BOMB

8.0 oz Glass
4.0 oz Guinness
Shot Glass
0.5 oz Whiskey
0.5 oz Bailey's
Drop shot in glass



SEX ON THE BEACH

0.25 oz Vodka
0.25 oz Peach Sch.
0.25 oz Orange Juice
0.25 oz Cranberry



BABY GUINNESS

0.75 oz Kahlua
0.25 oz Baileys



RUSSIAN QUADLUDE

0.3 oz Vodka
0.3 oz Bailey's
0.3 oz Grand Marnier



SOCO & LIME

0.75 oz Southern Co.
0.25 oz Lime juice



SURFER ON ACID

0.3 oz Jagermeister
0.3 oz Malibu
0.3 oz Pineapple Juice



HIGH ALCOHOL CONTENT

DR. PEPPER

8.0 oz Glass
4.0 oz Beer
Shot Glass
0.75 oz Amaretto
0.25 oz Bacardi 151
Drop shot in glass



BLOW JOB

0.5 oz Kahlua
0.5 oz Bailey's
Top Whipped Cream



SCREAMING NAZI

0.5 oz Jagermeister
0.5 Rumpleminze



OATMEAL COOKIE

0.3 oz Bailey's
0.3 oz Goldschlager
0.3 oz Butterscotch Sch.



B-52

0.3 oz Kahlua
0.3 oz Bailey's
0.3 oz Grand Marnier



PISTACHIO

0.3 oz Amaretto
0.3 oz Blue Curacao
0.3 oz Bailey's



PB & JELLY

0.5 oz Chambord
0.5 oz Frangelico



SLIPPERY NIPPLE

0.5 Sambuca
0.5 Bailey's



BUTTERY NIPPLE

0.5 oz Butterscotch Sch.
0.5 oz Bailey's



SWEDISH FISH

0.5 oz Blackhaus
0.25 oz Peach Sch.
0.25 oz Cranberry Juice



SNAKE BITE

0.75 oz Yukon Jack
0.25 oz Lime Juice



BASE SPIRITS = 40 - 94.8 % ABV
LIQUEURS = 15 - 55 % ABV



Follow Us
@1800BARTEND

CHOCOLATE CAKE

0.75 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.25 oz Frangelico
Sugar coated Lemon



RED-HEADED SLUT

0.5 oz Jagermeister
0.25 oz Peach Schnapps
0.25 oz Cranberry Juice



CHOCOLATE PRETZEL

0.5 oz Pinnacle Whipped
0.5 oz Frangelico
Salt on hand



TIC TAC

0.5 oz Orange Vodka
0.5 oz Red Bull



WASHINGTON APPLE

0.5 oz Crown Royal
0.25 oz Apple Schnapps
0.25 oz Cranberry Juice



CEMENT MIXER

0.75 oz Bailey's
0.25 oz Lime Juice



OREO COOKIE

0.3 oz Goldschlager
0.3 oz Bailey's
0.3 oz Kahlua



NUTTY IRISHMAN

0.5 oz Bailey's
0.5 oz Frangelico



TOOTSY ROLL

0.5 oz Frangelico
0.5 oz Orange Juice



JAGER BOMB

8.0 oz Glass
4.0 oz Red Bull
Shot Glass
1.0 oz Jagermeister
Drop shot in glass



BODY SHOT

1.0 oz Any Liquor
Sugar coated Lemon



PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

0.5 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.5 oz Pineapple Juice
Drop of Grenadine



CHEESECAKE

0.5 oz Vanilla Vodka
Drop of Grenadine



CINNAMON TOAST CRUNCH

0.5 oz Fireball
0.5 oz Rumchata



Bartender Necessities



deluxe mixing set

stainless steel large metal shaker
stainless steel small metal shaker
coil strainer
flat beer bottle opener
julep strainer
bar spoon
ice scoop

\$59⁹⁵

Ask your instructor where to buy me!

CLASSIC MARTINIS

Procedures & Preparation

- The effects of alcohol on the behavior of your customers will change dramatically with each cocktail
- These drinks have 2 oz. of liquor and are made "up" (chilled and served Up with no ice in a chilled Martini glass)
- Can also be served "On the Rocks" (in a Rocks glass filled with ice).
- Vermouth is a wine base and is always poured first
- Never shake these drinks as to not bruise the vermouth or the cocktail with excess water.
- Most of these drinks are made with top shelf liquors. Anything Dry or Perfect will get a Lemon Twist.



MARTINI

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Splash of dry Vermouth
2.00 oz Gin (or other base spirits)
Stir and Strain
Garnish: 3 Olives



DIRTY MARTINI

Prepared same as Martini
Add Olive Juice



DRY MARTINI

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Splash of dry Vermouth
2.00 oz Gin or Vodka
Stir and Strain Garnish: Lemon Twist



MANHATTAN / ROB ROY

American & Canadian Whiskey - Manhattan
Scotch Whiskey - Rob Roy
Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Splash Sweet Vermouth
2.00 oz Whiskey
Stir and Strain
Garnish: Cherry



EXTRA DRY MARTINI

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Extra Dry Means no Vermouth
2.00 oz Gin
Stir and Strain Garnish: Lemon Twis



DRY MANHATTAN / ROB ROY

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Splash dry Vermouth
2.00 oz Whiskey
Stir and Strain
Garnish: Lemon Twist



MARTINI (IN / OUT)

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
0.5 oz dry Vermouth (in glass)
Strain out Vermouth
2.00 oz Gin
Stir and Strain
Garnish: Lemon Twist



PERFECT MANHATTAN / ROB ROY

Rocks glass filled with ice or
Cocktail Glass (Mixing Glass with ice)
Splash of dry and Sweet Vermouth
2.00 oz Whiskey
Stir and Strain
Garnish: Lemon Twist



GIBSON

Prepared same as Martini
Garnish: 3 Pearl Onions



NEGRONI

. 5 oz Sweet Vermouth
1 oz. Gin
1 oz. Campari bitters.



BASE SPIRITS = 30 - 94.8 % ABV

CAMPARI = 20.5 - 28% ABV

VERMOUTH = 15 % ABV

TRENDY MARTINIS

Procedures & Preparation

- These drinks have 2.00 oz. of liquor and are made “up”
- Chilled and served Up with no ice in a chilled Martini glass
- Can also be served “On the Rocks” (in a Rocks glass lled with ice).
- Some trendy martini’s are lower in alcohol content



COSMOPOLITAN

1.00 oz Vodka
0.50 oz Triple Sec
0.50 oz Lime Juice
Splash Cranberry Juice
Shake and Strain
Garnish: Lemon Twist



CHOCOLATE

0.50 oz Creme de Cacao
1.00 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.50 oz Irish Cream



POMEGRANATE

1.00 oz Citrus Vodka
0.50 oz Triple Sec
0.50 oz Pomegranate Juice



WATERMELON

1.00 oz Citrus Vodka
0.50 oz Southern Comfort
1.00 oz pineapple juice



COCONUT

1.00 oz Coconut Rum
1.00 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.50 oz pineapple juice
Garnish Coconut on rim of glass



KEY LIME

1.00 oz Coconut Rum
1.00 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.30 oz Lime juice
Garnish: Graham Cracker rim



SOUR APPLE

1.00 oz Citrus Vodka
0.50 oz Apple Schnapps
Splash Pineapple
0.25 oz Sour mix
Garnish: Cherry



WINDEX

1.00 oz Citrus Vodka
0.50 oz Blue Curacao
0.50 oz Lime Juice
Garnish: Lime Wedge



FRENCH

1.00 oz Vanilla Vodka
0.50 oz Chambord
0.50 oz Pineapple



BLAZIN

1.00 oz Orange Vodka
0.50 oz Triple Sec
0.50 oz Orange Juice
Garnish: Orange Slice



BLUE BIKINI

1.00 oz Citrus Vodka
0.50 oz Blue Curacao
0.50 oz Peach Schanpps



Martini's are strong beverages.
Think your customer has had
one too many? Offer up a
glass of water or recommend
some food items on the
restaurant or bar menu.



LIQUOR & MIX

Procedures & Preparation

- These drinks are made in a Highball glass.
- Be aware that less sophisticated drinks are more likely to be ordered by minors
- Whenever you hear the word "and" it tips you off that the drink is made in the Highball glass.
- Usually made with one liquor and some kind of non-alcoholic mix (Juice or Soda).

NEAT = NO ICE | **DOUBLE** = 2.0 OZ ALCOHOL | **SHORT** = ROCKS GLASS, LESS MIX
TWICE = TWO OF THE SAME DRINKS | **TALL** = TALL GLASS WITH MORE MIX



WHISKEY & WATER

1.00 oz Whiskey
Fill with Water



CUBA LIBRE

1.00 oz Rum
Fill with Coke
Garnish with Lime



DARK & STORMY

1.00 oz Goslings Rum
Fill with Ginger Beer/Ale
Garnish with Lime



SCOTCH & SODA

1.00 oz Scotch
Fill with Club Soda



SCREWDRIVER

1.00 oz Vodka
Fill with Orange Juice



CAMPARI & SODA

1.00 oz Campari
Fill with Club Soda
Garnish with Lime & Lemon



7 & 7

1.00 oz Seagram's 7
Fill with 7-UP



007

1.00 oz Orange Vodka
Fill with Orange Juice
Splash of Sprite
Garnish with Orange wheel



SALTY DOG

1.00 oz Vodka
Fill with Grapefruit juice
Salt rim of glass
Garnish with Lime & Lemon



GIN & TONIC

1.00 oz Gin Fill with
Tonic Water Garnish
with Lime



HARVEY WALLBANGER

1.00 oz Vodka
Fill with Orange Juice
FLOAT 0.50 oz Galliano



VODKA RED BULL

1.00 oz Vodka Fill
with Red Bull



RUM & COKE

1.00 oz Rum
Fill with Coke



CAPE COD

1.00 oz Vodka
Fill with Cranberry Juice
Garnish with Lime



SCARLETT O'HARA

1.00 oz Southern Comfort
Fill with Cranberry juice
Dash of Lemon juice
Garnish with Lime



CREAM SODA

1.00 oz Amaretto
Fill with Club Soda



TRANSFUSION

1.00 oz Vodka
Fill with 7-UP/Ginger Ale
Top with Grape Juice



GREYHOUND

1.00 oz Gin Fill with
Grapefruit juice



BASE SPIRITS = 35 - 75.5 % ABV

LIQUEUR = 15 - 55 % ABV

TEQUILA SUNRISE

1.00 oz Tequila
Fill with Orange Juice
Top with 0.25 oz Grenadine



BAY BREEZE

1.00 oz Vodka
Half Pineapple Juice
Half Cranberry Juice



ALABAMA SLAMMER

1.00 oz Sloe Gin
0.50 oz Southern Comfort
0.50 oz Amaretto
Fill with Orange Juice
Short Shake



MELON BALL

1.00 oz Vodka
1/2 oz. Melon Liqueur
Fill with Orange Juice
Short Shake



SLOE COMFORTABLE SCREW

1.00 oz Sloe Gin
0.50 oz Southern Comfort
Fill with Orange Juice
Short Shake



BOCCI BALL

1.00 oz Amaretto
Fill with Orange Juice



TOOTSIE ROLL

1.00 oz Kahlua
Fill with Orange Juice



WOO WOO

1.00 oz Vodka
0.50 oz Peach Schnapps
Fill with Cranberry Juice



BLUE HAWAIIAN

1.00 oz Coconut Rum
0.50 oz Blue Curacao
Fill with Pineapple Juice



FUZZY NAVEL

1.00 oz Vodka
0.50 oz Peach Schnapps
Fill with Orange Juice



HIGH ALCOHOL CONTENT

RED DEVIL

1.00 oz Sloe Gin
0.50 oz Southern Comfort
0.50 oz Amaretto
0.50 oz Vodka
0.50 oz Lime Juice
0.50 oz Triple Sec
Fill with Orange Juice
Short Shake



HIGH ALCOHOL CONTENT

MADRAS

1.00 oz Vodka
Half Orange Juice
Half Cranberry Juice



RED DEATH

1.00 oz Sloe Gin
0.50 oz Southern Comfort
0.50 oz Amaretto
0.50 oz Vodka
0.50 oz Lime Juice
0.50 oz Triple Sec
Fill with Orange Juice
Short Shake
ADD SAMBUCA FLOATER



SEA BREEZE

1.00 oz Vodka
Half Grapefruit Juice
Half Cranberry Juice



BEER, WINE & CHAMPAGNE

Ales

A type of top fermenting beer, in the past it was actually not considered to be a part of the beer family. Throughout ale's history it has been thought of as an English drink and has references in most of British literature. The difference from other types of beer was its base ingredients that form flavor. While ale was made from grains that were malted and have a bitter herbal taste, in past history beer was primarily known as a hops based flavored drink. Ales are fermented with yeasts at the temperatures of 10-20 degrees Celsius. Ales are classified into three major types called stout, porter, and brown ale. Though there are several other kinds as well,

There are the main types:

STOUT

This is a dark colored beer type, which can be dry, bitter, sweet for the sweet tooth and imperial for the royal court in Russia. Stout actually means strong and true to its name. This beer type has strong flavors of the hops and malted barley that brewed it.

BROWN ALE

A drink low in alcohol and once very popular with the working class. Brown Ale is one of the lightest ales in nature. It is dark in color, but more on the copper reddish side rather than the color brown which defines it. It has a sour to bitter taste which comes because of the use of lactic yeast and the slow process of simmering.

PORTER

Porter is not as strong as stout beer. It is a dark-colored beer with a strong taste of barley. It has a chocolate flavor to it which blends well with the mild flavor of the hops.

Lagers

Lager is a type of bottom fermenting beer. Unlike the Ales, which are brewed at warmer temperatures. Lagers are brewed at cold temperatures ranging from 2-10 degrees Celsius.

The most popular types of lagers are the following:

PALE LAGER

Pale lager comes in a beautiful color of pale gold. It is light and has varying degrees of the bitterness that comes from hops.

PILSNER

Produced in the province of Pilsen in Czech Republic, it is also a light colored beer that is, however, more bitter than the pale lager. The hops add a nice woody aroma to the beer.

TYPES OF ALES

Sierra Nevada Pale Ale
Columbus Pale Ale
Guinness Stout
Blue Moon Belgian White
Abita Amber Ale

TYPES OF LAGERS

Budweiser
Coors
Stella Artois
Heineken
Becks



CHAMPAGNE DRINKS

WINE DRINKS

..... Add more mix to reduce alcohol content!

MIMOSA

3/4 Filled with Champagne
Fill with Orange Juice
Garnish with Orange



GRAND MIMOSA

3/4 Filled with Champagne
Fill with Orange Juice
Garnish with Orange
ADD 0.50 oz of Grand Marnier



NEW YORK MIMOSA

3/4 Filled with Champagne
Fill with Orange Juice
Garnish with Orange
ADD 0.50 oz of Triple Sec



POINSETTIA

3/4 Filled with Champagne
Fill with Cranberry Juice



KIR ROYALE

Fill with Champagne
0.50 oz Crème deCassis
Garnish with Lemon Twist



RASPBERRY KIR

Fill with Champagne
0.50 oz Chambord
Garnish with Lemon Twist



CHAMPAGNE COCKTAIL

1/2 Bar spoon Bitters, 1 drop bitters
Fill with Champagne
Garnish with Lemon Twist



BELLINI

Fill with Champagne
0.50 oz Peach Schnapps



WHITE WINE SPRITZER

3/4 Filled with White Wine
Fill with Club Soda
Garnish with Lemon Twist



WINE COOLER

3/4 Filled with Red / Burgundy
Fill with 7-UP
Garnish with Cherry
ADD any desired flavored liqueurs



SANGRIA

1 Bottle of red wine
Wedge cut 1 Orange, 1 Lemon, 1 Lime
2 Tbsp sugar
Splash of orange juice or lemonade
2 Shots of Brandy & Triple Sec (optional)
1 Cup of raspberries or strawberries
(may use thawed or frozen)
4 Cups ginger ale



WINE/CHAMPAGNE = 5 - 21 % ABV

LIQUEUR = 15 - 55 % ABV

BRANDY = 35 - 60 % ABV



Promotional Tasting Information



**EMPIRE
MERCHANTS**
THE CHARMER SUNBELT GROUP

19-50 48TH STREET, ASTORIA, NY 11105
TEL 800.834.3546

December 24, 2012

Gregg Lewis
Allstar Bartenders Training
35 West 14th Street
New York, NY 11011

Dear Mr. Lewis:

As business partners, we wanted to bring a recent incident to your attention as it pertains to serving minors and tastings in New York. Specifically, while promotional tastings were being conducted in a liquor store, State Police conducted an underage service sting operation. A police operative, under the age of twenty one, approached the tasting agent and asked for a sample of beverage alcohol. Because the tasting agent was properly trained, he demanded proper proof of age and did not provide a sample to taste.

Given the above, we wanted to remind you of your contractual obligations.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the pursuant to paragraph 5 of agreement between you and Empire Merchants, LLC. ("Empire"), you have agreed to comply strictly with all written directives, policies and procedures provided by Empire as well as all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations (paragraph 5(a)). You have further agreed that neither you, nor anyone working on your behalf, will serve any person under the age of twenty-one years or who is visibly intoxicated (paragraph 5 (l)) and that you will adequately train all persons who serve beverage alcohol with respect to the beverage alcohol control laws (paragraphs 5(f) and 5(l)). Further, you have agreed that you will properly display a copy of the tasting permit at each tasting event (paragraph 5(o)).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this letter is to be taken as a written directive of the following Empire policies:

1. No person working for or on behalf of Empire is to serve any person under the age of twenty one years. Proper proof of age shall be required.
2. All persons working for or on behalf of Empire are directed to obey all laws, rules and regulations of the State of New York and the New York State Liquor Authority. Without limiting this general statement, Empire directs all persons working for or on its behalf to obey Section 65-b of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law which provides:

No licensee, or agent or employee of such licensee shall accept as written evidence of age ... for the purchase of any alcoholic

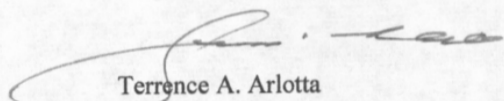
beverage, any documentation other than: (i) a valid driver's license or non-driver identification card issued by the commissioner of motor vehicles, the federal government, any United States territory, commonwealth or possession, the District of Columbia, a state government within the United States or a provincial government of the dominion of Canada, or (ii) a valid passport issued by the United States government or any other country, or (iii) an identification card issued by the armed forces of the United States.

3. A copy of an appropriate permit shall be displayed at any tasting conducted on behalf of Empire.

We expect and demand that you will take all steps necessary and appropriate to insure that no person, acting on behalf of Empire Merchants, LLC, ever serves a person under the age of twenty-one years. Please make certain your employees and agents know the birth date after which a person is too young to be served. Passports do not have a redlined warning as to age.

We thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Very truly yours,



Terrence A. Arlotta
Chief Financial Officer

WINE SAMPLE TASTING EXAMPLE INFO

.....

We are pleased to present these products for you to sample.

Swirl it around in your mouth to let the flavor touch all your sensory taste buds and then use the spit cups.

Beverage alcohol is an adult product which should be consumed responsibly.

NO ONE UNDER THE AGE OF 21 IS PERMITTED TO TASTE THESE PRODUCTS

Maximum three 1.00 oz tastes per person

GOVERNMENT WARNING: (1) ACCORDING TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, WOMEN SHOULD NOT DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF BIRTH DEFECTS. (2) CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IMPAIRS YOUR ABILITY TO DRIVE A CAR OR OPERATE MACHINERY AND MAY CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS.

SPIRIT SAMPLE TASTING EXAMPLE INFO

.....

We are pleased to present these products for you to sample.

A 0.25 oz serving will be provided so that you can sample this product.

Swirl it around in your mouth to let the flavor touch all your sensory taste buds and then use the spit cups.

Beverage alcohol is an adult product which should be consumed responsibly.

NO ONE UNDER THE AGE OF 21 IS PERMITTED TO TASTE THESE PRODUCTS

Maximum three 0.25 oz tastes per person

GOVERNMENT WARNING: (1) ACCORDING TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, WOMEN SHOULD NOT DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF BIRTH DEFECTS. (2) CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IMPAIRS YOUR ABILITY TO DRIVE A CAR OR OPERATE MACHINERY AND MAY CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS.

NOTES

NOTES



Check Out Our Other Certification Classes

.....
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In association with



Visit PeppyPub for immediate employment opportunities and download our app.



To book classes or for more information, please visit

WWW.1800BARTENDNY.COM

Please drink and serve alcohol responsibly.

