## Community event synthesis form – Single event

Name of the event:

Number of scans completed at event:

## Community event best practices

Below are evidence-based best practices to restrict alcohol sales to underage youth and young adults, as well as intoxicated adults. This form includes those practices that are observable, as well as information about how these practices were observed at the event listed above and recommendations for how to strengthen the practices at future events. For more information about these best practices, please see <http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/festivals/index.shtm>

### Creating a safe environment

| Best practice | Observed strengths | Recommendations for improvement |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Restricting the age of servers** Restrict alcohol servers and security to individuals 21 years and older. |  |  |
| **Hiring adequate security** Hire adequate security to monitor alcohol consumption. |  |  |
| **Prohibiting drinking alcohol on the job** Alcohol servers are not allowed to have alcohol in their systems while working. |  |  |
| **Limiting alcohol sponsorship/promotions** Prohibit an alcohol industry name from being associated with or displayed at the event. |  |  |

### Preventing underage alcohol use

| Best practice | Observed strengths | Recommendations for improvement |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Checking identification** For every alcohol sale, check identification of all customers appearing to be under the age of 30. |  |  |
| **Enclosing an area** Restrict alcohol sales to a designated location where underage youth are not allowed. Areas should be clearly defined and there should be barriers to underage individuals accessing them (such as physical barriers, ID checkers, and/or security). |  |  |
| **Using wristbands** Use wristbands to identify people who are 21 and older. Wristbands should be applied by event staff and should be tight enough to prevent transferring them to others.  |  |  |
| **Limiting servings** Limit the number of servings per person per purchase to one (such as one beer per ID). |  |  |
| **Using distinguishable cups** Use cups for alcoholic beverages that are easily distinguishable from non-alcoholic beverage cups. |  |  |

### Preventing intoxication

| Best practice | Observed strengths | Recommendations for improvement |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Refusing sales to obviously intoxicated customers** Absolutely no alcohol sales to anyone appearing obviously intoxicated. Responsible Beverage Server Training can provide useful guidance on identifying and refusing sales to intoxicated customers.  |  |  |
| **Limiting cup size** Limit cup size to 12 ounces for beer and wine coolers and 5 oz. for wine. |  |  |
| **Offering food and non-alcoholic beverages** Offer food and non-alcoholic beverages, including non-alcoholic beer. Food and non-alcoholic beverages should also be available in restricted alcohol areas, if applicable.  |  |  |
| **Preventing price discounting on alcohol** There should not be price incentives for alcoholic beverages, including two-for-ones, happy hours, or sales. In addition, non-alcoholic beverages should be less expensive to purchase than alcoholic beverages.  |  |  |

## Comments

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## Best practices were from Toomey, T.L. (n.d.). Sample model policies: Community events. Retrieved from <http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/sample/pdfs/policies_short.pdf>