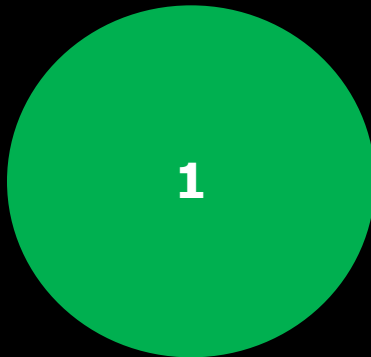


Green Yellow Red: Safe Serving Meets Responsible Drinking.™

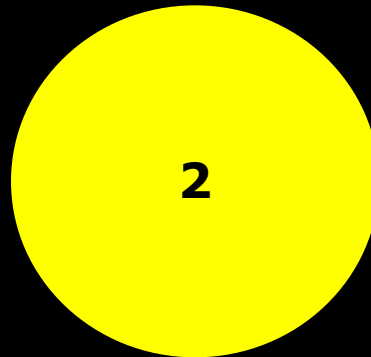
Green



Safe
Serving

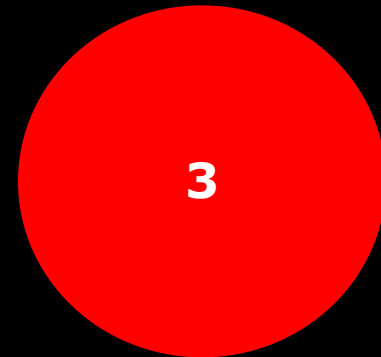
greenyellowred.org

Yellow



Meets

Red



Responsible
Drinking.™

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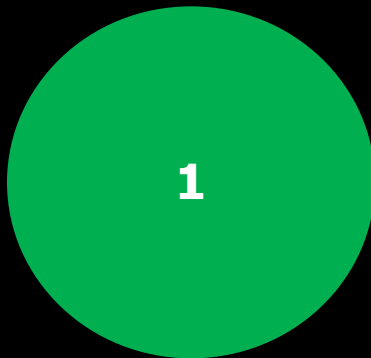
Green Yellow Red is an alcohol awareness program.

It is for both servers and the served.

For servers, this is an alcohol awareness and safe serving course.

When you are off work, and become a drinker, this course includes responsible drinking tips, and potentially lifesaving information.

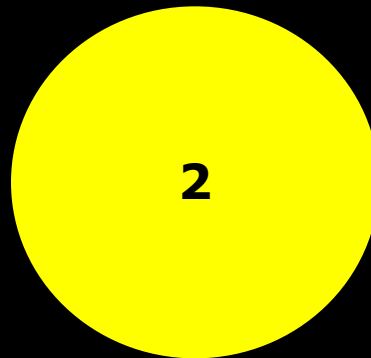
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Safe
Serving

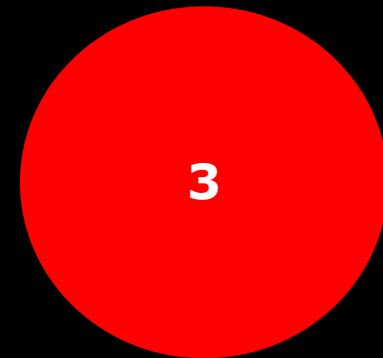
greenyellowred.org

Yellow



Meets

Red



Responsible
Drinking.™

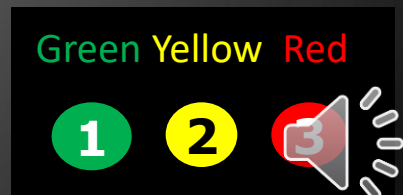
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Consider Green Yellow Red as a high-stakes drinking game.

Lives depend on people acting responsibly on both sides of a drink, the server and the served.





Servers who become adept at Green Yellow Red can save lives.
Drinkers who play Green Yellow Red may live to see another day.

Green Yellow Red

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People who do not play by the rules can have multiple outcomes.

Losers can actually be arrested by a real police officer, and be taken to a real jail cell.

Green Yellow Red

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Perhaps, before going to the real jail, a loser may visit a real hospital for an extended stay for treatment of a smashed pelvis, ruptured spleen, or traumatic brain injury.

Green Yellow Red

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Or, it is possible that losers can forego these options, and go directly to a place where they can obtain a real answer to the question: Is there life after death?

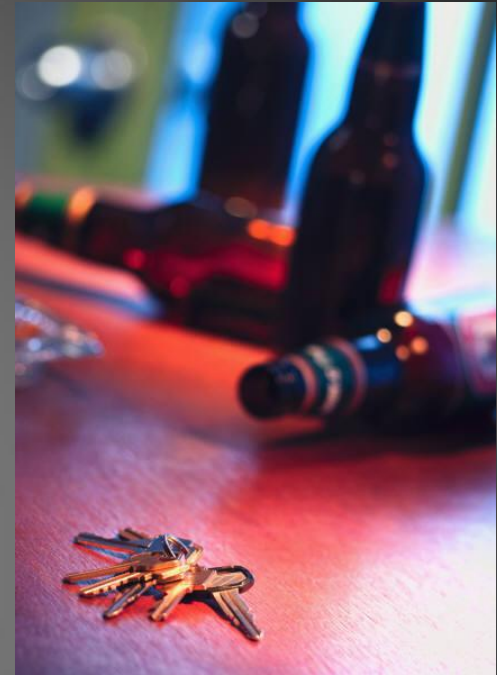
Green Yellow Red

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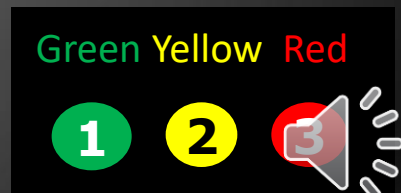
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GreenYellowRed is played at the point of sale by bartenders, servers, and real drinking customers.

The object of the game is to eliminate drunk driving and underage drinking. You can see here that a winner left the keys on the bar with the empties.





The game is played by a set of ground rules that everybody has to follow. In New York State, these rules are Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws, along with related Penal Laws and General Obligations Laws. They were written to protect and serve the public. This course will present the rules in the order they appear in the New York State Liquor Authority guide to required topics for an Alcohol Training Awareness Program for On Premise Licensees.

Green Yellow Red

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Let's take a look at these laws. Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Law 65.1:
"No person shall sell, deliver, or give away any alcoholic beverage to any person actually, or apparently, under the age of twenty-one years." That means no server or licensee can directly deliver alcohol to any underage person.

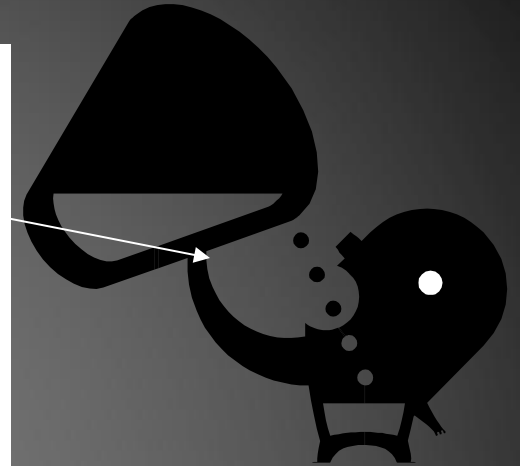
Green Yellow Red

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ABC Law 65.1: “ No person shall cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person actually, or apparently, under the age of twenty-one years.” That means you can’t let anyone buy drinks for, or deliver drinks to, anyone underage. This would be considered permitting indirect delivery by a third party. Under NY ABC Law 65.1, there is a responsibility of reasonable supervision that requires that a server or licensee employ reasonable diligence and maintain awareness of conditions within the establishment. You have to keep an eye on your customers, and make sure there is no indirect delivery of drinks to minors, and no drinking by underage people. As a bartender or server, you have to make sure there is no one sneaking drinks across a crowded bar.

Green Yellow Red

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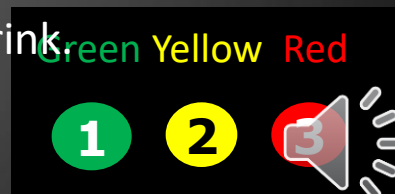


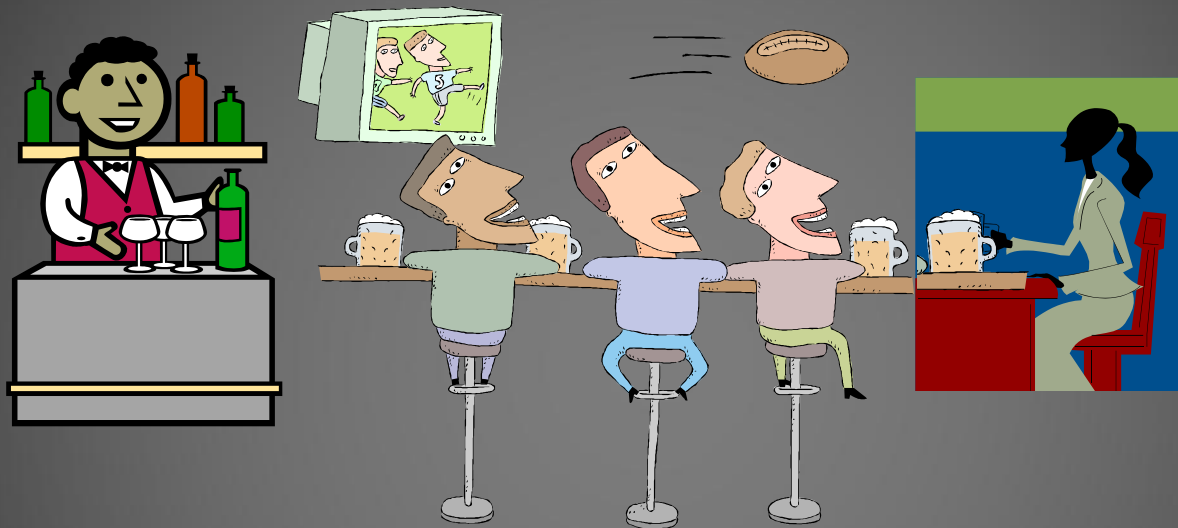
Reasonable supervision also means keeping an eye out for underage people who are drinking alcohol that may not have even been purchased in your establishment.

If you allow third parties to deliver drinks to underage people in your establishment, and you do not act to stop it, when you should have known through reasonable supervision that it was occurring, then the licensee and/or the server will be held responsible for the delivery. Also, charges may be brought against the individual who delivered the alcohol.

On a regular basis, scan the barroom for new faces, and look to see if there are people drinking who you have not yet asked for ID. It is never too late to ask for ID. If someone of questionable age has a drink and no ID, then you should confiscate the drink.

You are responsible for making sure that everyone drinking at your establishment is of legal drinking age.





Check out these examples of actual cases where a court upheld a State Liquor Authority finding that a licensee and server permitted alcohol to be delivered to an underage person. A guy orders a couple drinks, and gives one to the underage female seated next to him at the bar.

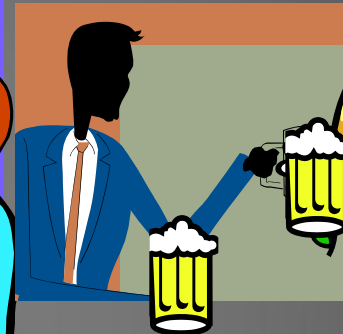
Guess what? The bartender can be arrested for breaking the law.

Green Yellow Red

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Very busy bar, four or five bartenders on, and a guy buys a couple drinks, and gives one to an underage female a few feet from the bar. The bartender can be arrested on the spot. Anytime you serve more than one drink, look for the other person or persons. You need two ID's for two drinks. Three ID's for three drinks.

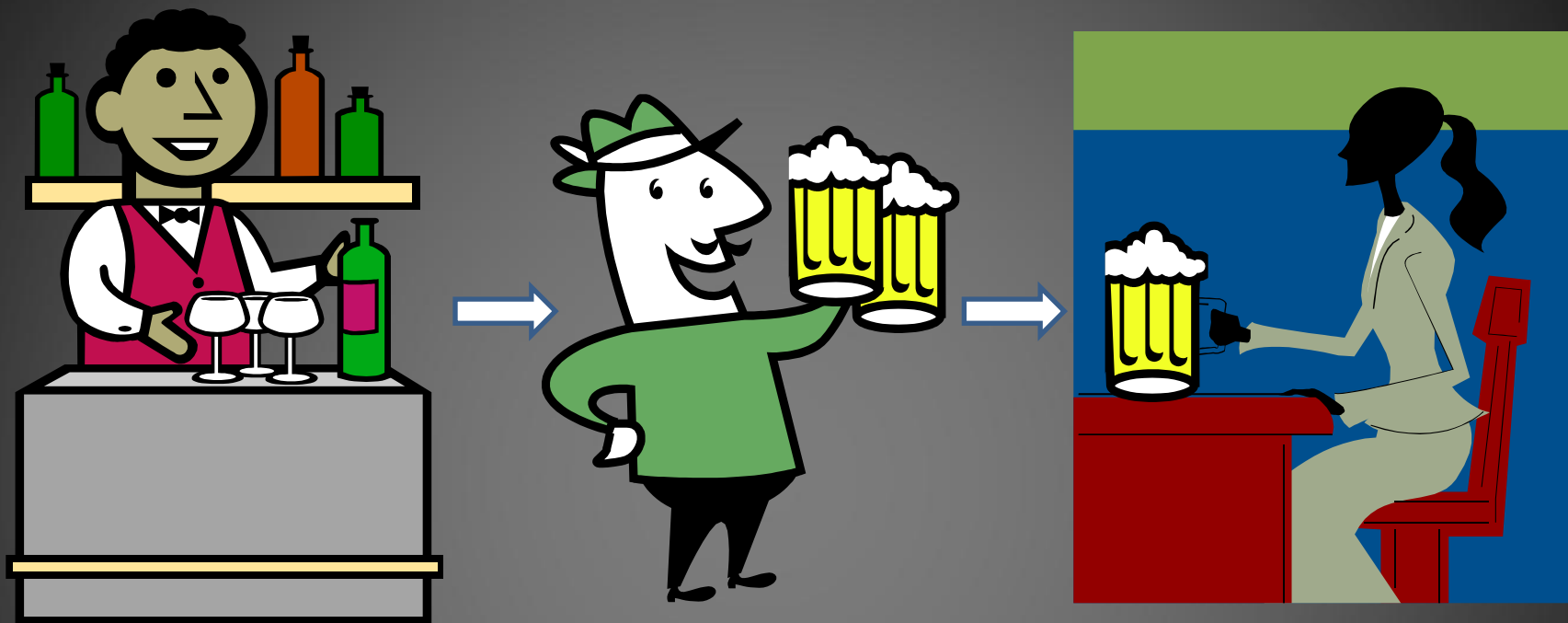
Green Yellow Red

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A bartender sells two frosty cold alcoholic beverages to a legal-age guy, who then goes to a table, and gives one to his underage female companion. The bartender had a clear view of the table, and he was arrested. Even if he had not been able to see the table, he could have been arrested, since he needs to exercise reasonable diligence at all at times.

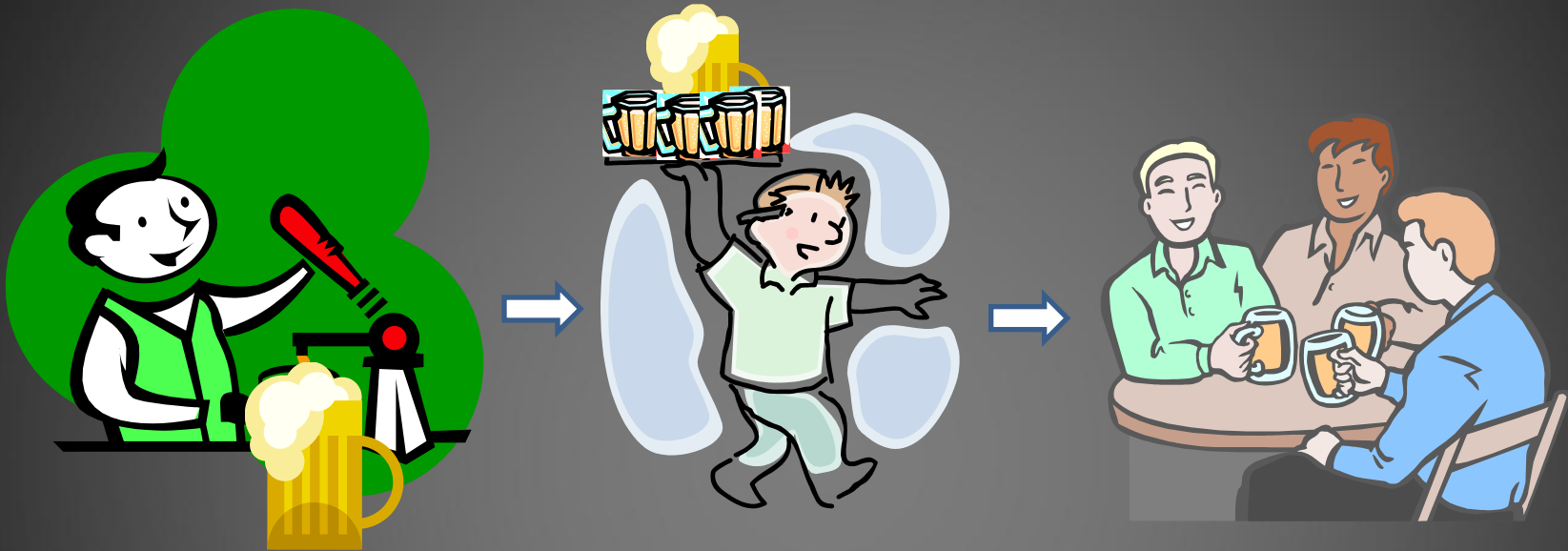
Green Yellow Red

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A bartender sells a guy a pitcher of beer, and four glasses, and the guy goes back to a table less than ten feet away, where one of his underage buddies starts sipping away. He is in violation of the law, and can be arrested. Again, even if the bartender could not clearly see the table, he or she clearly has a responsibility to check everyone's proof in the case of a multiple delivery.

Green Yellow Red

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The bottom line on multiple deliveries is this: more than one drink per person can constitute a multiple delivery. In a case of multiple drink delivery, the licensee or server is obligated to accompany the person “to the area of consumption and make sure that no alcohol is given to a person under the legal age”. If you don’t, and there is underage drinking, you have permitted underage drinking, and you will be held responsible.

Green Yellow Red

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If you are ever in doubt about a person's age, you can always refuse service. The NY ABC Law says that a licensee or server cannot be held liable in any civil or criminal action as a result of refusing service, except if the refusal of sale or delivery is based on race, creed, color, or national origin.

Green Yellow Red

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If a server or licensee gets charged with serving an underage person, they can offer what is called an affirmative defense.

This could be in the form of a surveillance video that shows the bartender carefully scrutinizing the document, or an affidavit that states that the bartender not only proofed the person, but exercised reasonable diligence in inspecting the document.

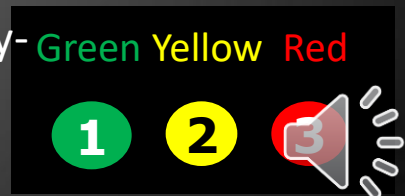
The person has to be proofed on the night in question to offer an affirmative defense.

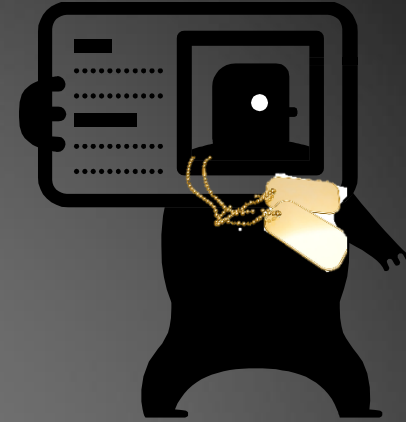
If you make it a policy to always proof people under thirty, you should never have a problem (unless you are absolutely awful at judging ages, in which case you should proof everyone each and every time, or perhaps consider a new line of work).





Successfully completing an Alcohol Training Awareness Program (ATAP) can be valuable in not only making the streets safer, but can limit the civil penalties of the server or licensee who is charged with serving an underage or visibly intoxicated person. If the licensee has a clean disciplinary record for five years, and the server or licensee has a current ATAP certificate, the civil penalty from serving an underage or intoxicated person will be limited to one thousand dollars. If the licensee has a clean five year record, and is charged with serving underage or visibly intoxicated, but the person or licensee charged with the offense does not have a current ATAP certificate, the licensee can have the civil penalty reduced by twenty-five percent, if they submit written proof that the entire staff involved in direct service of alcohol has completed (or renewed) an approved ATAP course within 90 days of the imposition of the penalty.





The only written evidence acceptable as proof of age in New York State:

A valid driver's license or non-driver ID issued by the commissioner of motor vehicles, federal government, US territory, commonwealth, or possession, District of Columbia, state government within the US, or provincial government in Canada; or a valid US passport or passport issued by the US or any other country; or an ID card issued by the US armed forces.

Green Yellow Red

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The server or licensee can perform an electronic scan of the document presented as a precondition for sale, if the document contains a machine readable format. The document must be currently valid and in effect. If expired, the server cannot reasonably rely on the ID.

Green Yellow Red

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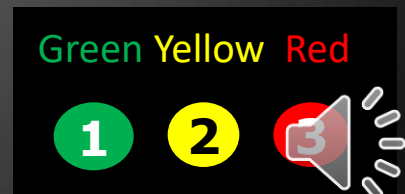
In order to establish a defense of reasonable reliance, a reviewing court must find that the licensee or server, after making a careful and critical inspection of the ID, reasonably concluded that the ID belonged to the presenter, and also reasonably concluded that the ID was not altered.

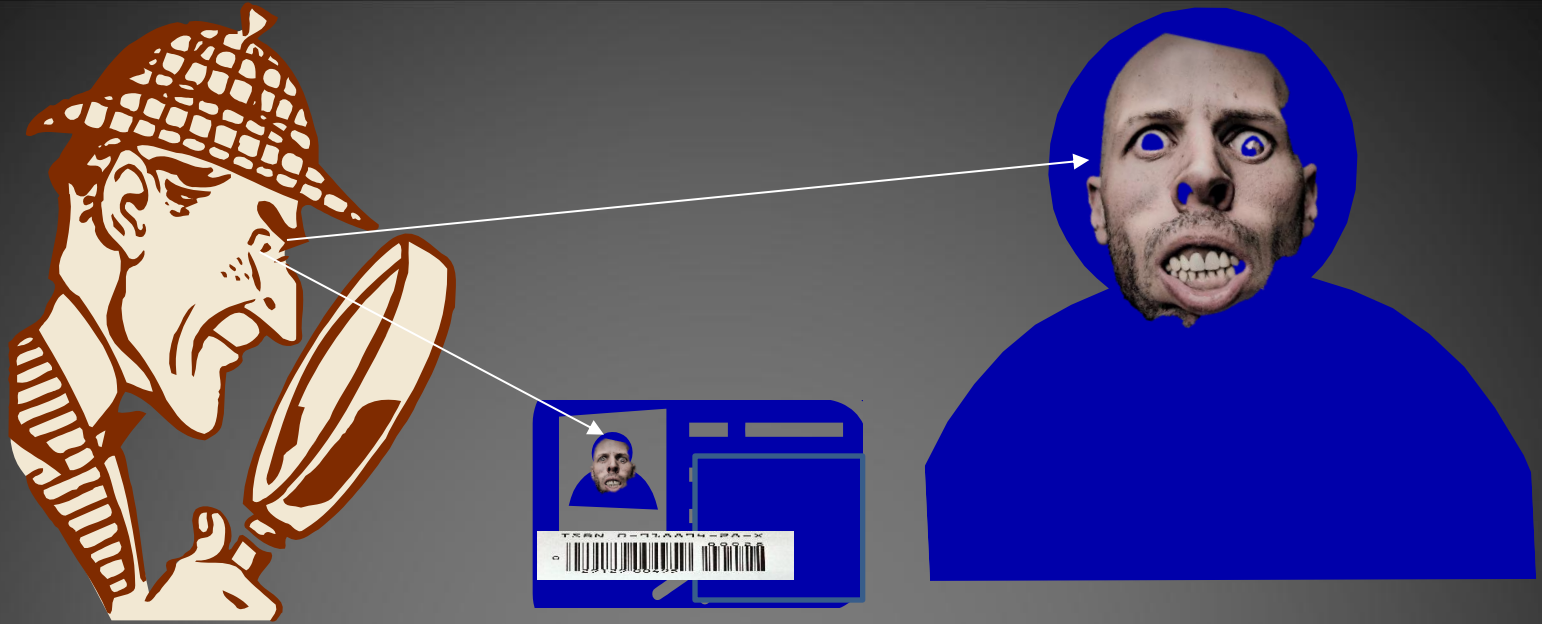
Things to look for:

Photo is the person handing you the ID, expiration date, date of birth, frayed edges, cut and paste marks.

In order to offer an affirmative defense when charged with underage service, the server must have personally examined the document and reasonably relied on its authenticity when presented by the underage patron. A thorough ID inspection is necessary each and every time. If in doubt, ask questions like: what is your astrological sign, when did you graduate from high school, what is your street address?

If the person hesitates, then the ID may be invalid.





If in doubt, ask for a second ID.

If you are still in doubt, you may ask a manager.

If there is any doubt, refuse to make the sale.

There are many sources for ID checking books. One such is

www.idcheckingguide.com. Ask your manager to purchase one for handy reference.

It is always a good idea to have a small and powerful flashlight and a magnifying glass handy.

Additionally, some state ID's have marking visible under certain lights, and lamps can be bought for inspecting those forms of ID.

If you suspect the ID to be fake, never attempt to take it away.

It is the personal property of the person who presented it.

Green Yellow Red

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Direct or indirect delivery of alcohol to an underage person is an unclassified misdemeanor that is treated as a class A misdemeanor. Unlawful Dealing with a Child in the First Degree is a class A misdemeanor where a conviction can bring up to one year imprisonment and a one thousand dollar fine for the server, and up to a five thousand dollar fine for their corporate employer.

Green Yellow Red

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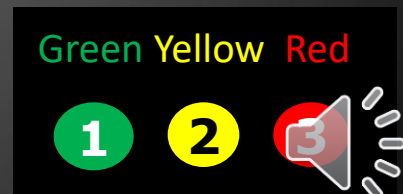
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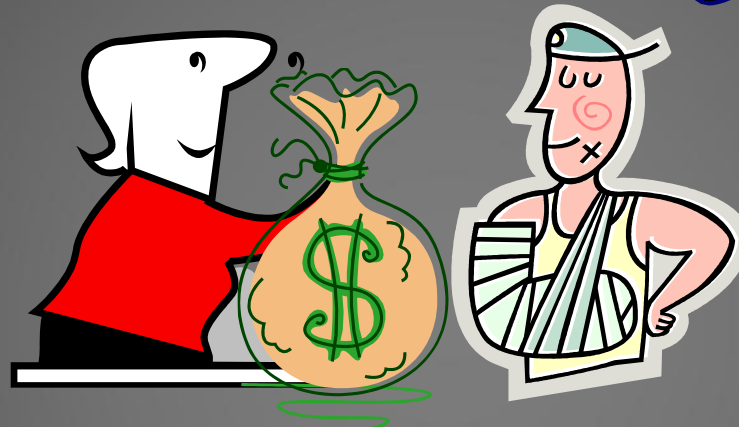
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A licensee or server charged with Unlawfully Dealing with a Child in the First Degree who has not been convicted of same charge within the last five years may offer an affirmative defense to the charge, that he or she possesses a valid certificate of completion (or renewal) from an approved ATAP program.





From state to state, there are laws called dram shop laws that hold bartenders/servers/clerks liable for damages caused to third parties by people who are illegally served.

Dram shops are places which sell alcoholic beverages. Dram is a traditional, centuries old term that describes a small unit of liquid measure (one eighth of a fluid ounce).

In NY, this is covered in NY General Obligation Law 11-100 (underage service) and 11-101 (intoxicated service).

Under General Obligations Law, a person who serves or delivers alcohol to an underage person may be found to have caused their intoxication. When that liability is established, the server and/or licensee may be responsible to pay money damages to innocent third parties injured by the intoxicated individual.

Green Yellow Red

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If you serve or sell to underage or visibly intoxicated people, you may lose your job, force your employer out of business, and cost your coworkers their jobs, as well.

Green Yellow Red

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The State Liquor Authority may impose civil administrative penalties that include revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the alcoholic beverage license, up to a ten thousand dollar fine, a one thousand dollar bond claim, and a two year ban on the licensure of the building that contains the licensed premises.

Green Yellow Red

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Serving drinks is great fun and serious responsibility.

Playing by the rules carries generous rewards.

Disregarding the rules causes grave danger.

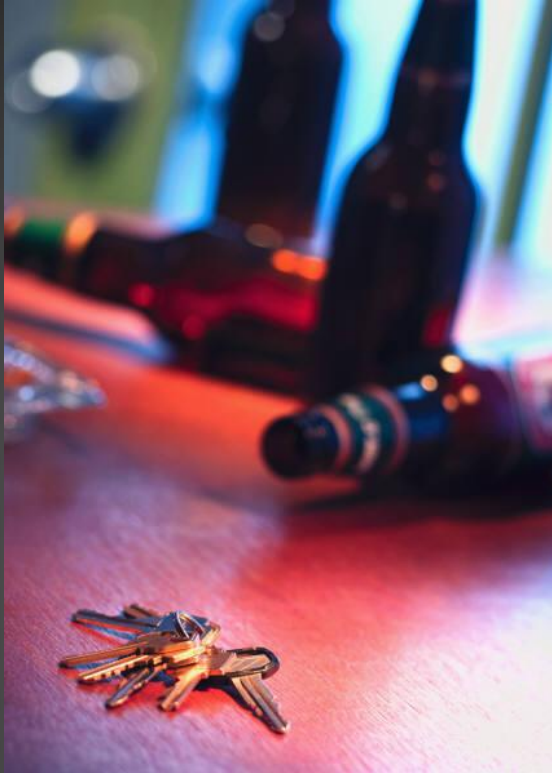
Green Yellow Red

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Drunk driving is 100% preventable.
Drunk driving deaths are 100% preventable.

Green Yellow Red

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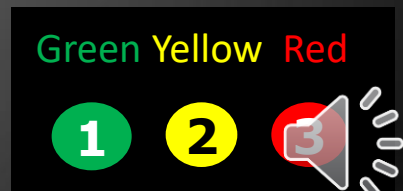
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No more drunk driving equals no more drunk driving deaths.



Woman charged with DWI, vehicular manslaughter in collision that killed baby girl .



No drunk driving deaths equals: never again having a seven month old beautiful baby gasping for her last dying breath, strapped into the backseat infant carrier of a car that has just been split in two by a drunk driver at 9 am. Imagine the horror and pain felt by her sober, critically injured mother, trapped in the other half of the car that lay down the road, unable to reach or comfort her dying baby. Senseless and preventable.

Green Yellow Red

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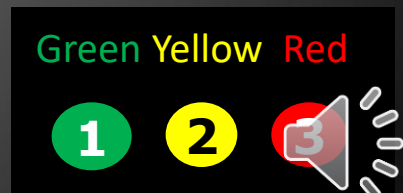
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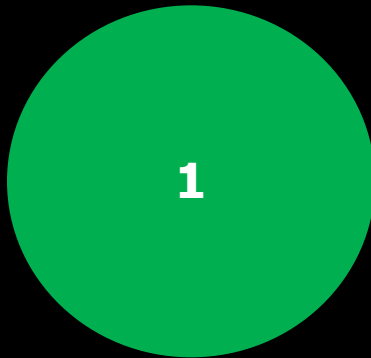


It is time for drunk drivers to give up their keys. It is not enough to train safe servers. We need to train responsible drinkers.

Green Yellow Red brings the issue to drinkers front and center. We call attention to their role in this life and death game. As the final link in the drink chain, theirs must be the strongest.



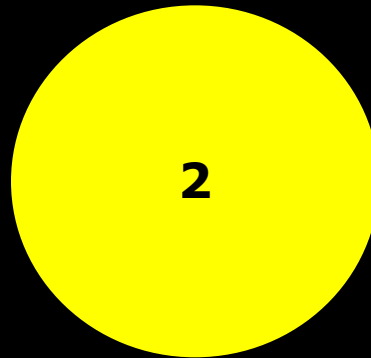
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Safe
Serving

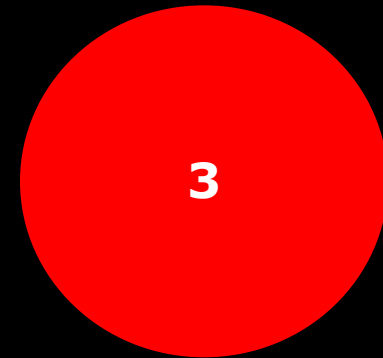
greenyellowred.org

Yellow



Meets

Red



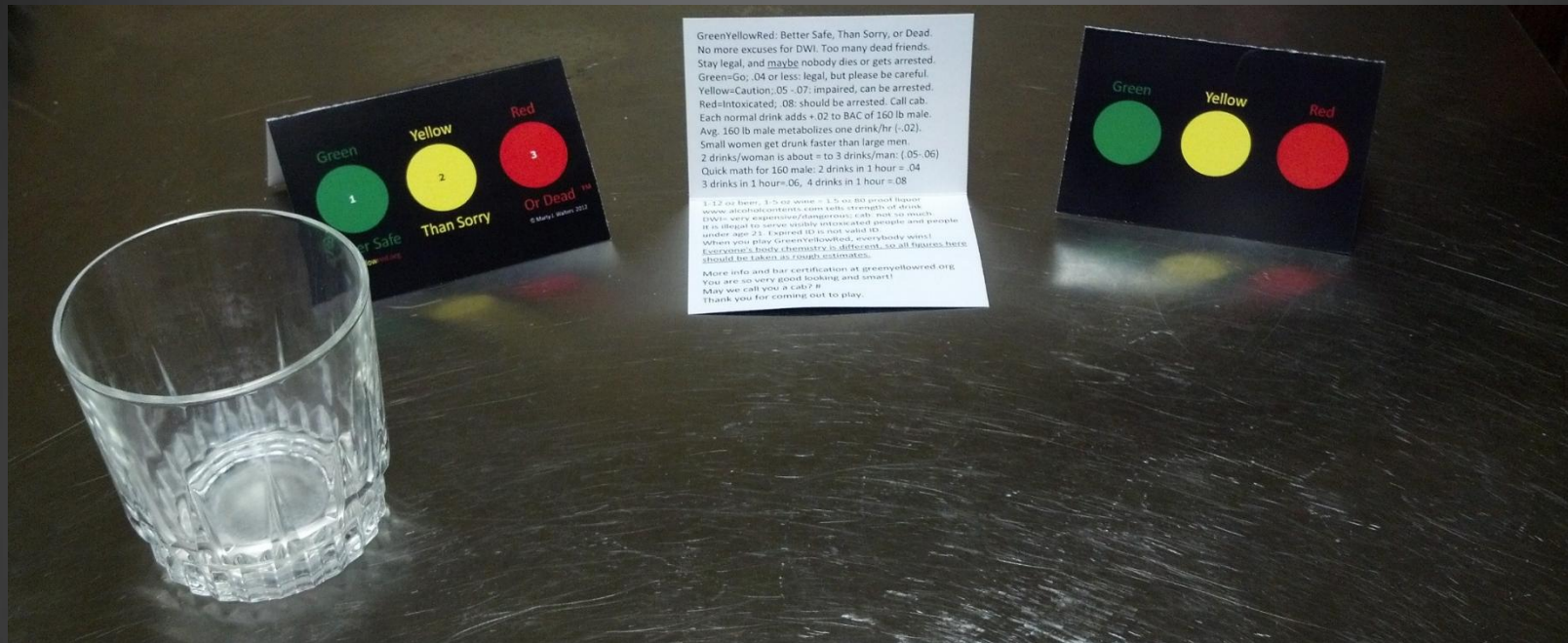
Responsible
Drinking

© Marty J. Walters 2012

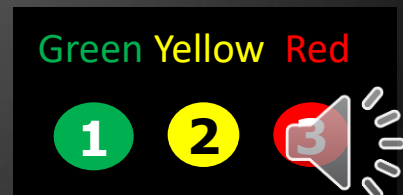
Green Yellow Red features one key game piece. It is a business card sized table tent, pictured here.

Printed on the inside are responsible serving tips, plus other potentially lifesaving information for drinkers.



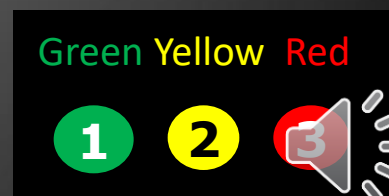


You learn **Green Yellow Red** here, and practice it at all times when on duty. When you are off duty and drinking, you practice every time you go out. There is no excuse, NO EXCUSE, for responsible drinkers, to EVER drive drunk. Players on both sides of a drink get better with practice, and practice saves lives.





The cards may be placed by the register, server stations, or anywhere deemed appropriate by your team. The idea is to provide important information that can save lives at a time and place where people make decisions that can profoundly affect lives. The card is a visible reminder to do the right thing.

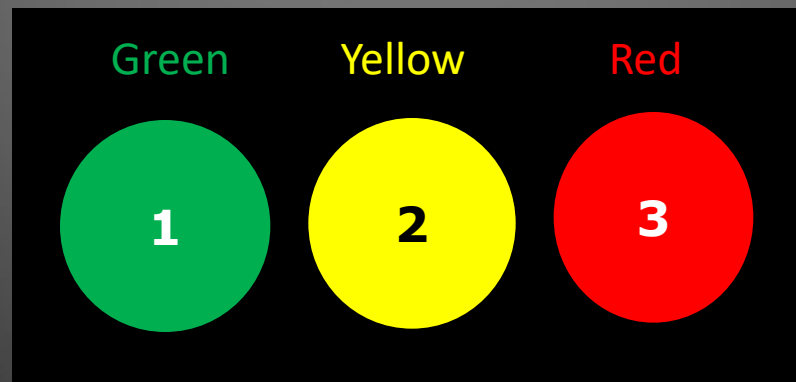


Green Yellow Red describes the three stages of a drinking session:

Green: good to go.

Yellow: getting there.

Red: there.





Green: good to go. For the server: the first drink. Before you serve that first drink, you have to make sure that the person is old enough to drink, and not visibly intoxicated. Ninety-nine percent of the people who order the first drink in your place will be old enough and sober enough to drink.

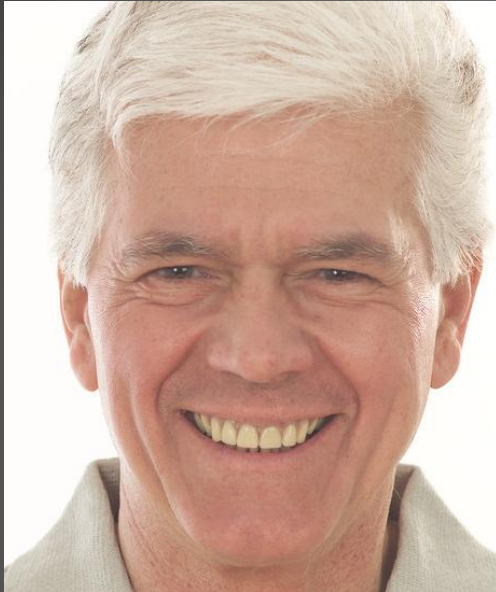
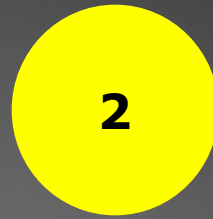
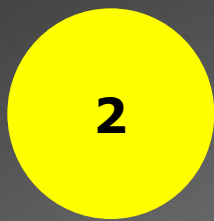
Green Yellow Red

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It is crucial to not serve an underage person, both from a legal perspective and a safety perspective.

Underage drinking drivers have a higher death rate than older and more experienced drinking drivers at the same blood alcohol levels.

The older person on the left is less likely to die in a DWI crash than the young man on the right, after consuming the same amount of alcohol.

Green Yellow Red





Green Yellow Red is played at the precarious intersection of Safe Street and Dangerous Drive.

It is up to you to allow the person in front of you to either begin or to continue drinking your establishment.

You are the safety inspector, the gate keeper, the person who can save lives.

If you are not on your game, innocent people can die.

Green Yellow Red

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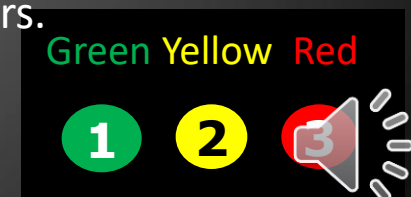
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Proactively implementing **Green Yellow Red** in your establishment shows a genuine good faith effort to adhere to the drinking laws in NY State.

Green Yellow Red can save lives, improve service, reduce the risk of liquor liability, and help make your team both responsible servers, and responsible drinkers.





Only one of two things happens every time a person consumes a drink. They either take one step closer toward being too intoxicated to drive, or they actually do become too intoxicated to drive.

Green Yellow Red

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Bartenders are the dosage regulators and dispensers of a legal drug (servers and retail clerks are dispensers). Alcohol is a depressant. Every drink you serve gives the drinker a green light to proceed along the road to intoxication.

Green Yellow Red

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Jigger and a pour spout are the tools of the trade.
They are used to measure and control the strength of the drink.
Maintaining consistent drink strength enables both the server and the drinker to assess how much alcohol each drink contains.
Knowing the alcoholic content of each drinks allows one to get a rough measure of blood alcohol content.

Green Yellow Red

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It is important to recognize the level of intoxication that each customer displays. Especially with each new customer, try to assess instantly if they display any signs of intoxication.

Most people coming in are coming in sober, but not all people.

If, after proofing the person, you decide that they are both old enough and that they appear completely sober, then you mentally give them a **green**, or number 1.

The number 1 refers to the amount of normal strength drinks an average 160 lb male can legally consume per hour if they will be driving. Most of the BAC info contained in **GreenYellowRed** is based on a typical 160 lb male.

Green Yellow Red

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One is also the number of normal strength drinks that an average 160 lb male will metabolize in 1 hour.

Each person's body chemistry is different, but an average 160 lb male metabolizes (detoxifies and removes from the blood through oxidation) about one normal strength drink each hour.

With each drink consumed, a very small amount of alcohol is not metabolized, and is excreted through urine or breathing.

This is why you can smell a drunk from their stinky breath.

Green Yellow Red

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A normal strength drink is a 12 oz beer or 5oz glass of wine, each of which is roughly equivalent to 1.5 oz of 80 proof liquor (1oz of 100 proof liquor).

Green Yellow Red

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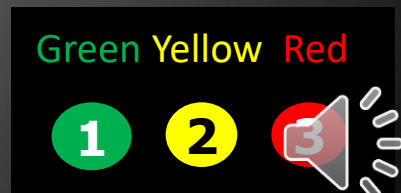
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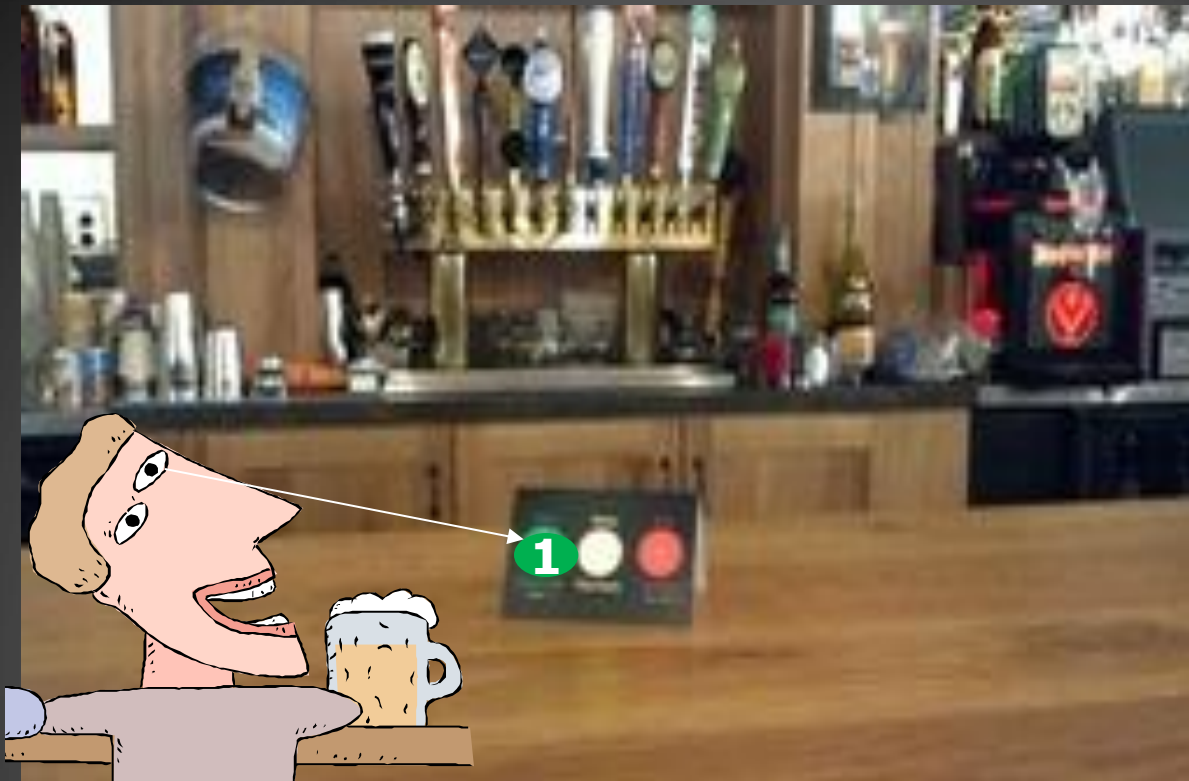




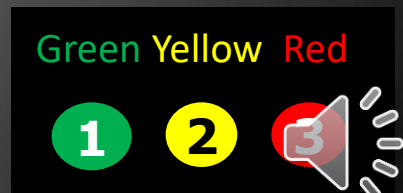
Green and the number 1 mean that the person in front of you, if he is a 160 pound male, coming in completely sober, will probably be legal to drive if he consumes one normal strength drink per hour during his visit.

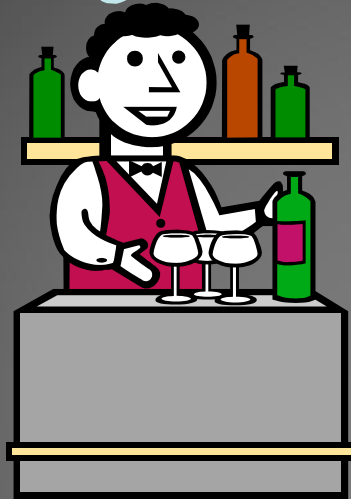
For a 160 lb male drinking driver, this equates to a responsible drinker's rate of consumption.





When you are on the other side of the bar, the **Green Yellow Red** card's little **green** dot with the number one means that consuming one normal strength drink per hour (if you are a 160 lb male) will probably keep you legal and result in a better chance of a safe drive.



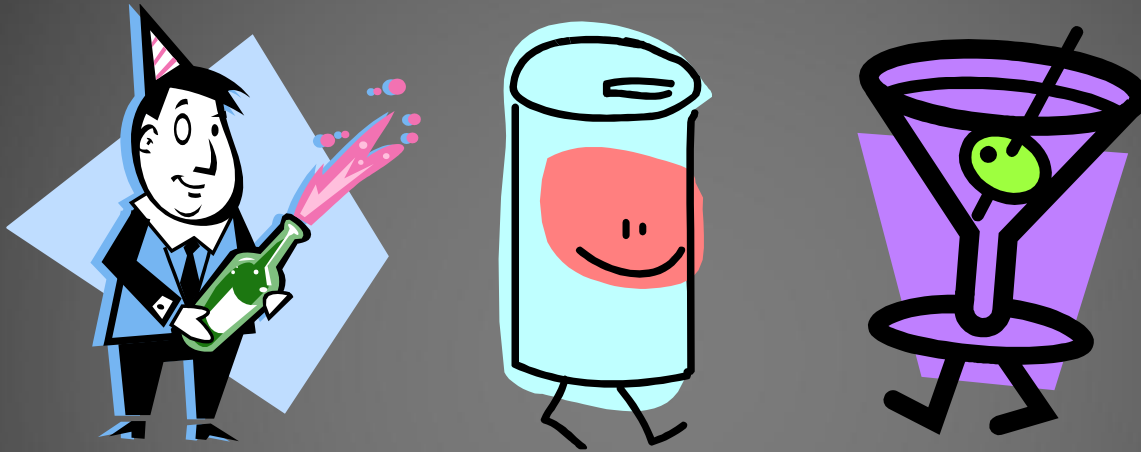


Yellow means a person is “getting there”. They have either had a drink before arriving, or were already served their first one at your establishment. Perhaps they have just arrived, and you might notice alcohol on their breath, although they do not seem intoxicated. Mentally, you assign them **yellow**, and the number 2.

Yellow (2) means that you are serving the person in front of you their second drink. For the drinker, consuming two 2 drinks the first hour requires caution, since it may impair their ability to drive. One thing to remember is that at even .02 (one drink), a driver’s ability to divide attention between two or more sources of visual information can be impaired. Compared to a sober driver, the risk if a single vehicle fatal crash for a drivers with a BAC of between .02 and .04 (one or two drinks) is 1.4 times higher.

Green Yellow Red





Different skills needed to drive safely are impaired at different levels of intoxication. Level of intoxication is determined by blood alcohol content. Blood Alcohol Content is referred to as BAC. BAC is expressed as the percentage of alcohol in deciliters of blood. Each person is different, but a good rule of thumb is that a normal strength drink will raise a person's BAC by .02 (if that person is a 160 lb male).

Green Yellow Red

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There are a number of factors that affect the rate of intoxication. Size matters. Bigger people usually do not get drunk as fast as little people. Women generally are smaller than men, and tend to have more body fat and less water, so they may become drunker quicker. Drinking on an empty stomach speeds the rate of intoxication, drinking strong drinks speeds the rate of intoxication, mixing alcohol and drugs increases the rate of intoxication. Drinking fast speeds intoxication. An average size woman will show signs of intoxication after two drinks , while an average size man will show the same level of intoxication after three drinks. To further complicate matters, everyone's body chemistry is different, so it can be difficult to assess levels of intoxication.

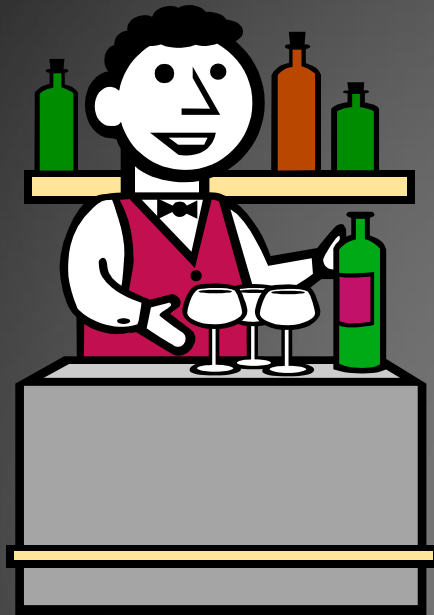
Green Yellow Red

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As a bartender, how do you slow the rate of intoxication?

Offer and serve low dose drinks, offer food, always serve a glass of water with double strength drinks and wine.

Manhattans, Rob Roys, Stingers, Black and White Russians, and other handcrafted double strength cocktails should always be served with a side of water.

Allow people's drinks to empty before you ask them if they would like another(although good service normally calls for the server to suggest another drink when one is low, you can amend that if you suspect the person is driving).

Green Yellow Red

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As a drinker, how do you slow the rate of intoxication? Sip drinks, have a drink of water every other drink to slow the rate of consumption, have food with your drinks, drink low dose drinks, and do not drink shots

Green Yellow Red

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Consider : a 160 lb male will have a BAC of about .04 ,an hour after consuming two normal strength drinks on an empty stomach.

But if he has a couple shots and a couple beers, he is at .08, which can result in a DWI. Shots are fun, and may cost only three or four dollars.

Arrest, stinky sweaty jail cells, and midnight calls to lawyers are less fun, and can cost many thousands of dollars.

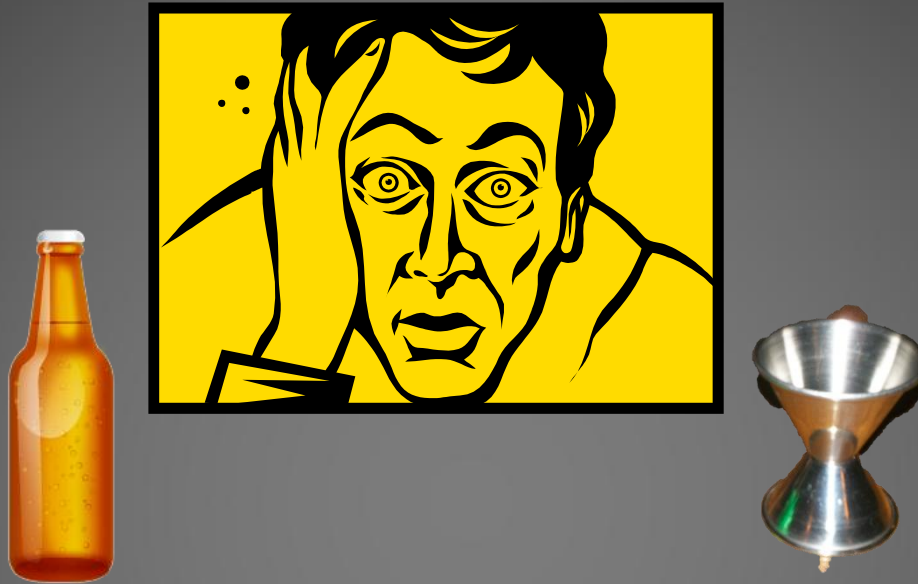
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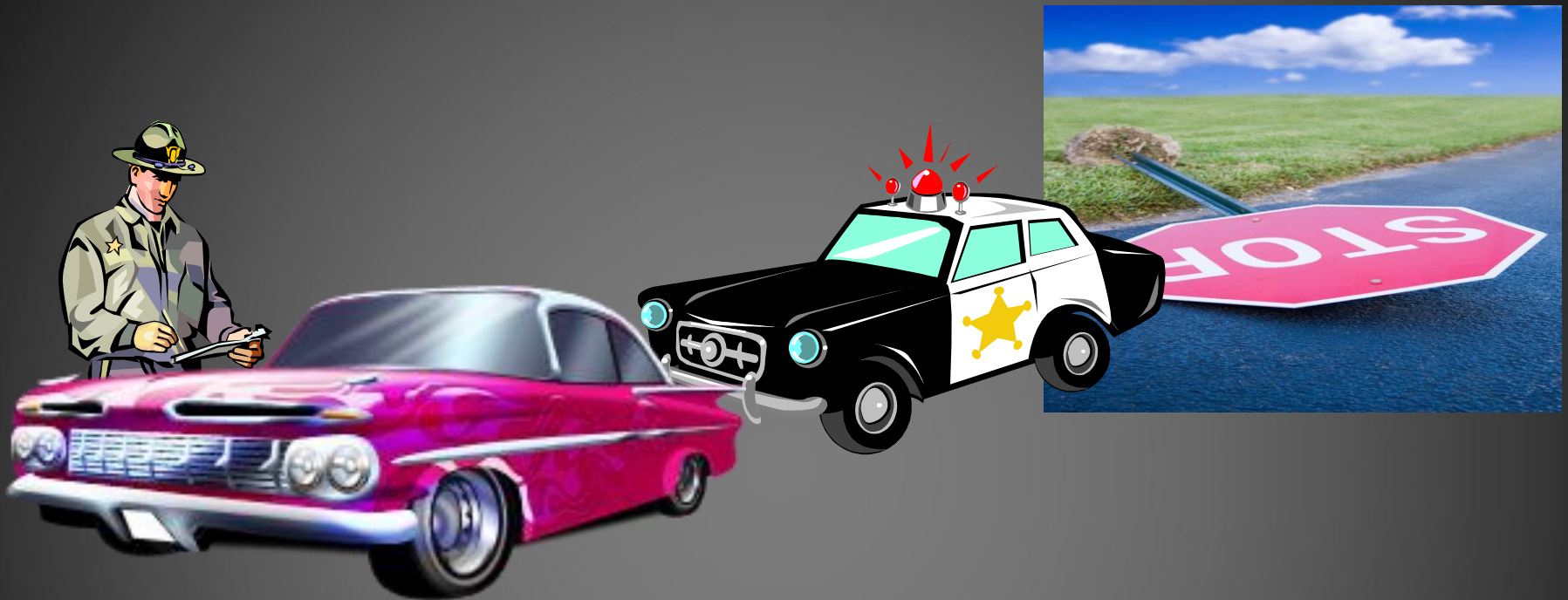




At .05 after just 2 or 3 drinks, consistent impairment is demonstrated in eye movements, visual perception, reaction time, and other driving-related abilities.

Green Yellow Red





In NY, one can be convicted of DWAI (driving while ability impaired by alcohol) with a BAC of between .05 and .07, if the driver shows other evidence of impairment. So, having a couple beers and driving down the road can lead to some harsh legal penalties, not to mention loss of life.

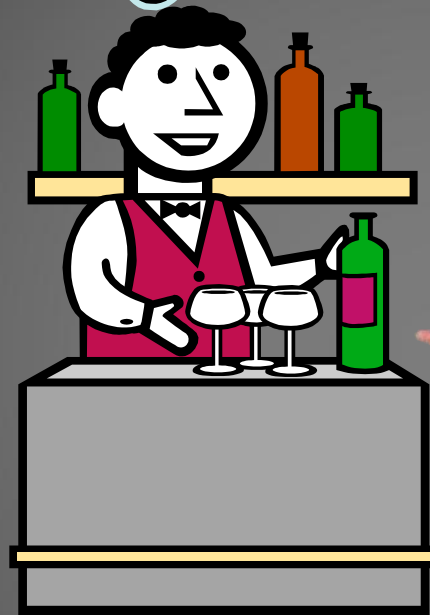
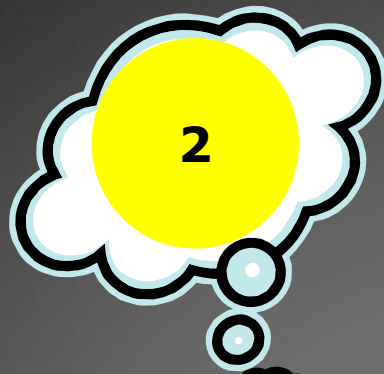
Green Yellow Red

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As a drinker in the **yellow zone**, you want to examine where you are, what your intentions are, how are you feeling, do you need to eat, what are your driving options, how far are you from home, do you want to get a buzz on, if you do, do you have money for a cab, can you call somebody, is the person you are with sober enough to drive, are they comfortable with driving?

Green Yellow Red

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Between .05 and .09., drinking drivers enter the **red zone**. With that BAC, they are 11.1 times more likely than a sober driver to be involved in a single vehicle fatal accident. You absolutely want to become aware of their driving status (if you have not already). Give them a good look. What is their rate of drinking, strength of drink, are they alone, what are their intentions for their stay, are they on a mission? Are they big or small, skinny or not so skinny, are they eating, how are they talking? Can you guess their BAC, given the strength of the drink, number of drinks, and their physical makeup?

Green Yellow Red

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Familiarize yourself with glassware and the strength of drinks they typically contain. From the left:

Up glass, martini and manhattans up, double strength;

High ball and Collins , 8-14 oz, normal strength and double strength drinks;

Fancy beer glass, normal and extra strength draft beer ;

Rocks glass, double strength drinks;

Wine glass, 5 oz standard pour;

Basic pint glass for beer.

Green Yellow Red

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A typical house wine pour is 5 oz.
In order to have a consistent pour, it is helpful
to measure a glass of water and set it in your
wine pour station as a reference pour.

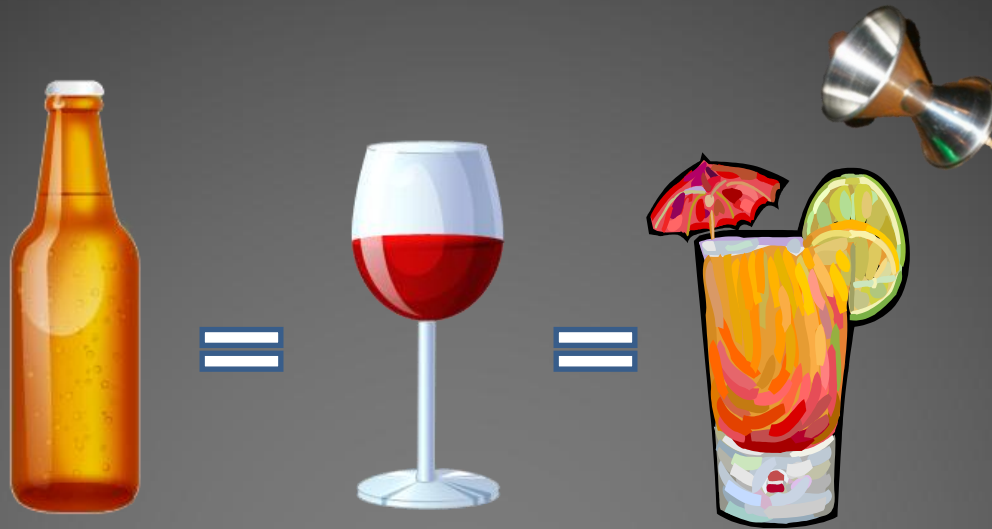
Green Yellow Red

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A 12 oz bottle of beer, a 5 oz glass of wine, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof liquor have the same alcoholic content.

Each will raise the BAC of an average 160 lb male by .02.

After ingestion, alcohol is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream.

BAC content from an individual drink peaks between 30-45 minutes after consumption.

Straight liquor is absorbed more quickly than diluted drinks, and bubbly drinks take effect more quickly than non-carbonated drinks.

Keeping track of strength of drinks can be complicated.

Micro-brewed beers can have double the strength of standard beers. Also, they may be served by the pint, instead of a 12 oz bottle. For example, two pints of Sam Adams Wee Heavy at 10% alcohol by volume(ABV), contain more alcohol than four 12 oz bottles of Budweiser (5% ABV).

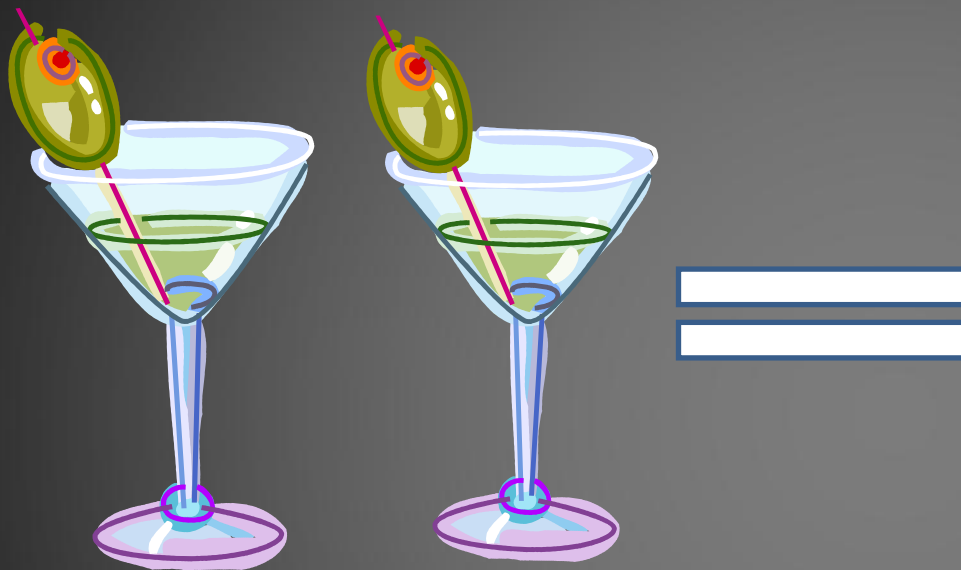
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The martini craze has waned somewhat, but some martinis served straight up may contain up to three shots of booze, which basically renders the driver legally impaired after one.

Green Yellow Red

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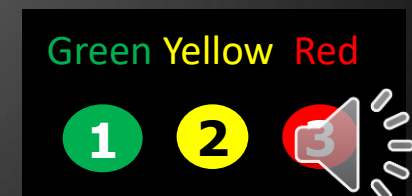
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On the inside of the **Green Yellow Red** card,
 there are some facts that can help a person get
 a rough idea of their BAC.
 Strength of your favorite drinks can be found
 instantly by smart phone users at
<http://www.alcoholcontents.com/>





Many times, high strength drinks are ordered by “experienced” drinkers, who may have a higher tolerance for alcohol. Higher alcohol tolerance may delay the outward signs of impairment, but tolerance has no effect on a person’s BAC. Increased tolerance should not be construed to have a beneficial effect on a person’s ability to drive under the influence of alcohol.

Green Yellow Red

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One study shows that some complex tasks can be performed with reduced effects from alcohol impairment, when practiced repetitively. However, when new elements are introduced (in the case of driving, a detour or a guy on a cell phone crossing the road), the reduced impairment effect disappears, and the person shows the same ability as a novice would in performing the task.

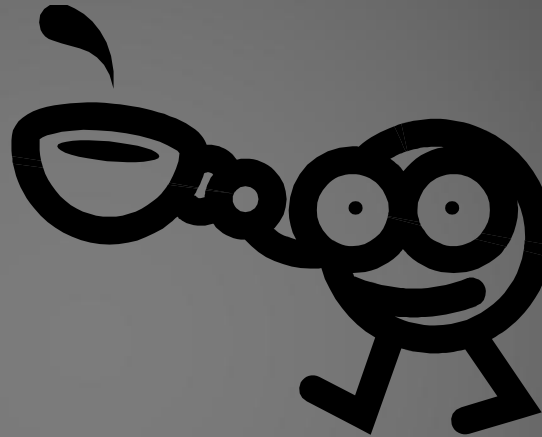
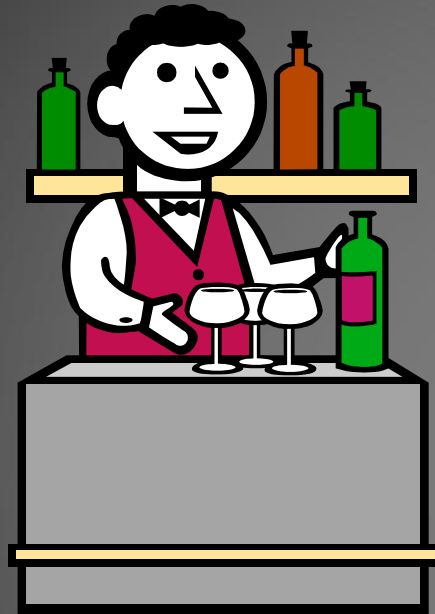
Green Yellow Red

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Coffee will not make a person sober (although it may buy you more time to decide how to deal with an intoxicated person's situation).

Only time can reduce a person's BAC.

An average person will metabolize about one normal strength drink per hour.

Green Yellow Red

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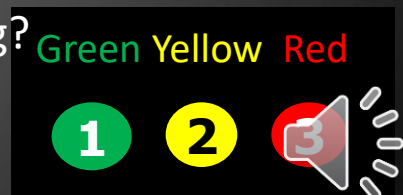


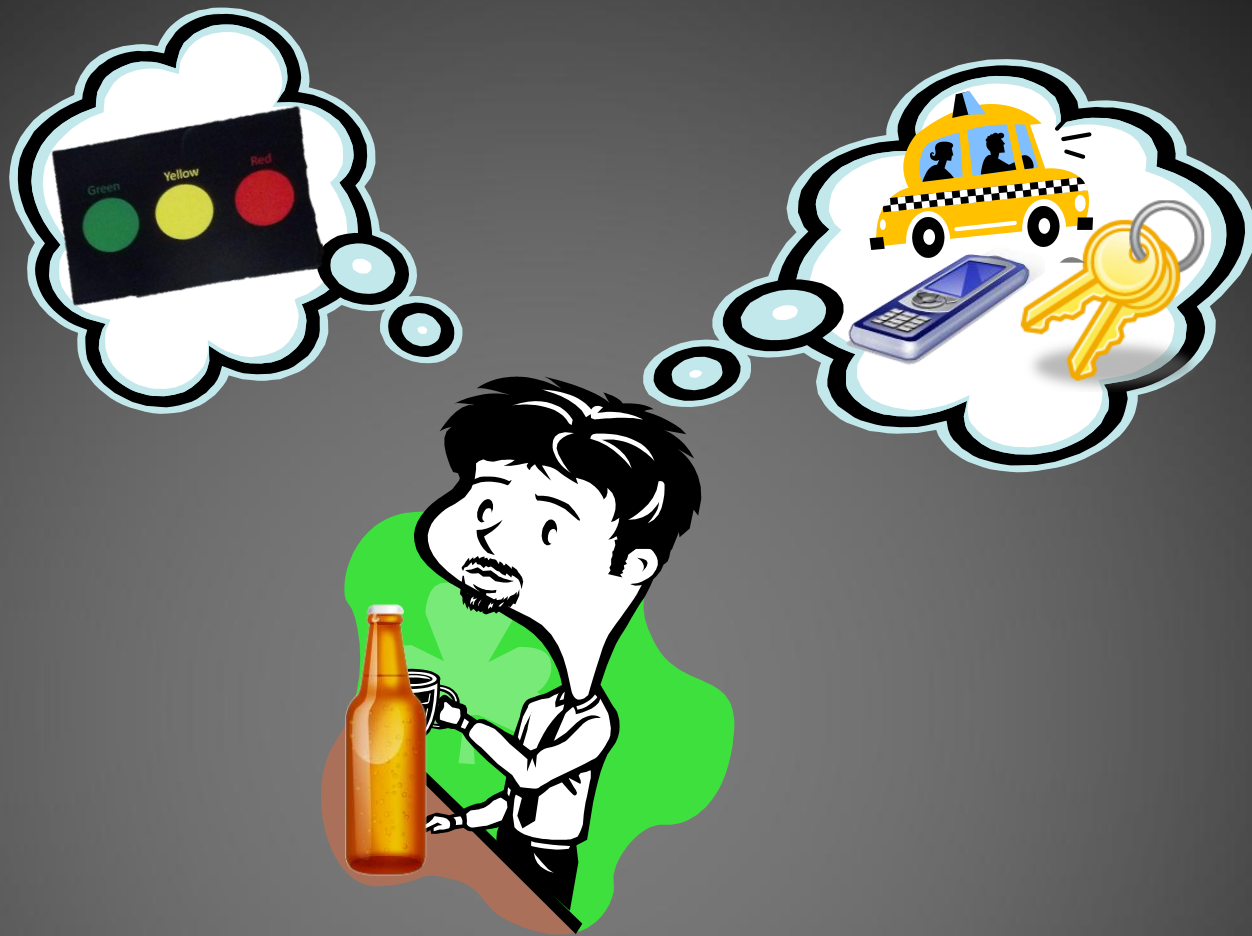


What do you do with people who you take to the red zone?

As they enter the red zone, make sure they have a ride home, or a plan to sober up before leaving.

This is an appropriate time to gently remind them of your concern, their responsibility, and the consequences of a DWI arrest. Make inquiries: "Are you driving? Can I call a cab for you? Can I save you \$10,000?"





As a **drinker entering the red zone**, you are losing your good judgment, your inhibitions, your ability to think and talk and walk unimpaired. Do not even think about driving unless you stay long enough to sober up. Do not be afraid to enlist the aid of your bartender. He or she may be able to help you roughly calculate your BAC. Sneak a peek at your **Green Yellow Red** card. Everybody who takes this course gets one. It has the number of the local cab company, or uber driver. DO NOT DRIVE DRUNK. EVER.





Anytime anyone has a third drink in one hour, you, the server or bartender, go ahead and find out what the plan is for the evening. Address the situation. You are the gatekeeper, the person whose job it is to protect the public outside of the bar.

Three drinks in the first hour might just make them impaired, and not intoxicated, but chances are that fourth drink will put them over the legal limit.

“What’s going on tonight? Who’s driving? Uber tonight?”

Green Yellow Red

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.06



.06



.06

Three normal strength drinks in one hour, four drinks in two hours, five drinks in three hours, and a 160 lb male is impaired and on the way to intoxicated.

Green Yellow Red

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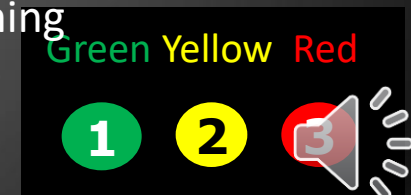
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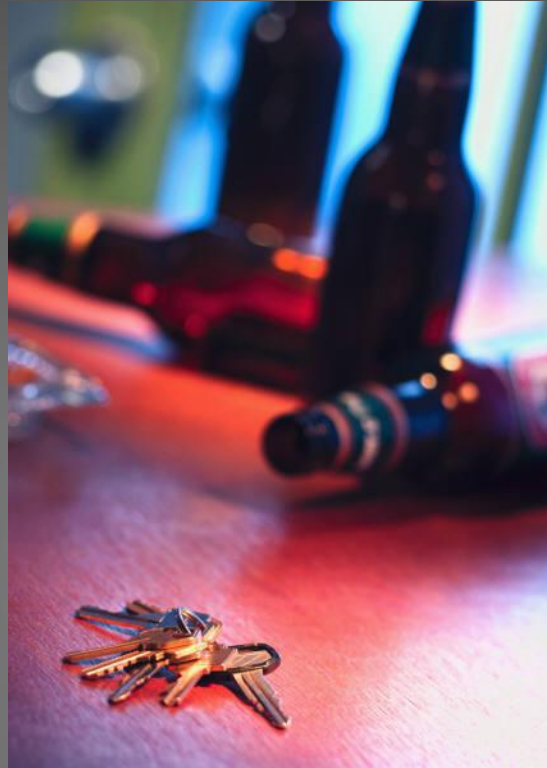
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Because studies show that information is most effective when delivered at a time and in a place where it can be used, don't be afraid to subtly introduce strategies for avoiding DWI arrest, as well as anecdotes about the consequences of DWI, or anything that may get your customer thinking it is a bad idea to drive drunk.





The **red zone** is a wide danger zone.

When you add more drinks, there is much greater danger.

With a BAC of between .10 and .14, chances of being involved in a single vehicle fatal crash is 48 times higher than a sober driver.

This is why police arrest people who drive while intoxicated.

Green Yellow Red

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.10



.10



.10

To get to .10 to .14 BAC, a 160 lb male would have 5 drinks in an hour, or 6 drinks in two hours, or 7 drinks in three hours.

Again, it is important to alert the drinker when he is approaching the red zone. At that third drink in one hour, he may be impaired. At four drinks or more, he may be illegal and subject to arrest. You can save him a lot of trouble.

“What the plan tonight? Who’s driving?”

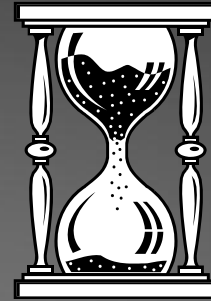
Green Yellow Red

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.16



.16



.16

Here is one killer stat : 70% of fatal crashes are caused by people who have a BAC of .15 or more. Eight beers in one hour. Think about that.

With a BAC of .15 or more, a drunk driver is 380 times more likely than a sober driver, to be involved in a single vehicle fatal crash.

Green Yellow Red

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In 2020 there were 11,654 deaths caused by drunk drivers.

Imagine a jetliner with a drunk pilot going down once a week, killing all 224 people on board. That would probably make the news, and spur action.

70% of drunk driving deaths are caused by people with .15 or above BAC .

For a 160 lb male, .16 is 8 drinks in an hour, 9 drinks in two hours, 10 drinks in three hours, 11 drinks in four hours.

Eight drinks in an hour is slamming 'em down, but 2.75 drinks per hour (11 drinks in four hours) doesn't seem like an awful lot for a thirsty person out having fun.

If a 160 lb male has a normal strength drink every twenty minutes for three hours, their BAC will be around .12 to .15, which is a really dangerous and unacceptable level to drive.

Since alcohol metabolizes so much more slowly than it absorbs, if you drink more than one drink per hour, you will eventually become impaired, and then intoxicated.

Green Yellow Red

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Consider this case. A doctor shows up for a golf outing, has a few cocktails, then wine with dinner over a multi-hour stay at his country club. Later that night, he runs his car into an innocent skateboarder, who is thrown 167 feet, landing in a field. She dies alone, in the dark. The doctor leaves the scene, but surrenders later. Five hours after the accident, his BAC was measured at .10.

Do the math. His BAC was around .20 when he killed the girl. Phone records show that he was also texting while drunk driving at around the time he hit the girl. He was acquitted of the most serious charges, and was sentenced to spend a year in jail. He served eight months.

Did the doctor's country club status prevent an intervention that may have saved a life?

As a doctor with a previous alcohol/driving violation, how could he have not known his BAC was so high? Was his server aware of his intoxication level? Why not?

Green Yellow Red

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Green Yellow Red tips can help you facilitate an intervention.

Drinkers have to start practicing responsible drinking. If they are going out for more than a few drinks, they either need to get a designated driver, or stay home and drink. If they drive in sober, and proceed to get drunk with no designated driver, it is obvious that they have lost their good judgment. They need a sober person to deliver them from evil. You are that person.

Green Yellow Red

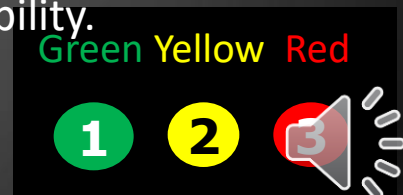




Strategic placement of **Green Yellow Red** provides a visible reminder of your responsibility.

If placed where curious customers can see it, a **Green Yellow Red** card may help introduce drinkers to life saving information.

Green Yellow Red can save lives as it reduces your risk of liability.



Your job, this business, and innocent peoples' lives are at stake every time you serve a drink.

NY law: Never serve underage. Never serve a visibly intoxicated individual. Make an assessment each and every drink: Green, Yellow, or Red?

You own the situation that you create. Do whatever it takes to get your guest safely home. Intervene when necessary.

One normal strength drink adds .02 Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) to a 160 lb. male. 160 lb. male metabolizes one drink per hour = -.02.

PROBLEM? 160 lb. males are rare. Everybody's body chemistry is different, so these are just guidelines.

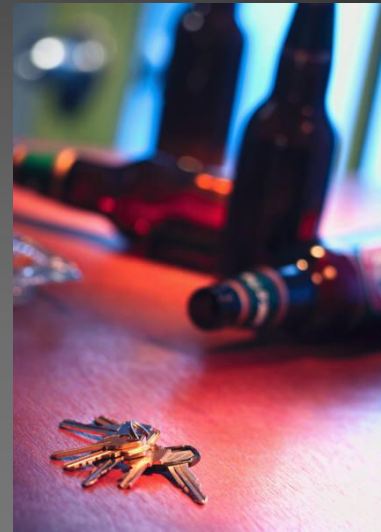
Usually, a 12 oz beer = 5 oz wine = 1.5 oz 80 proof liquor. For a 160 lb. male, two drinks in one hour = .04 BAC, 3 drinks in one hour = .06, 4 drinks in one hour = .08 BAC.

Small women get drunk faster than large men.
Driving: Green= GO, .04 or less. Yellow= CAUTION, IMPAIRED, .05-.07; Red= DWI, .08 or more. Too drunk to drive? Call UBER!

Thanks for saving lives!

Take the Green Yellow Red ATAP course free at www.greenyellowred.org.





Fortunately for bartenders, servers, clerks, owners, managers, and police, people who are deep into the red zone, super dangerous at .15 or higher, are pretty easy to spot. They are intoxicated, and not just a little bit. They are by now visibly intoxicated. Visibly intoxicated includes all the things that a bartender can see: glassy eyes, unsteady movements, slumped over, swaying while standing, staggering while walking, spilling drinks, dropping keys, and fumbling around for money.

Other clues include slurred speech, loud and socially unacceptable language, belching, passing gas, and alcohol-breath.

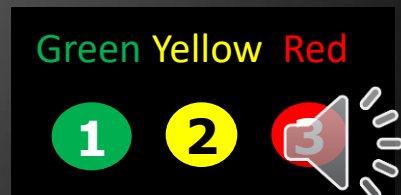
This means two things:

First, you can no longer serve them. It is illegal. To do so breaks the law.

Two, you have to make sure they do not drive.

This means that it is intervention time. You got them drunk.

Now, you own that situation. You have to protect them, and protect the innocent people outside your door.

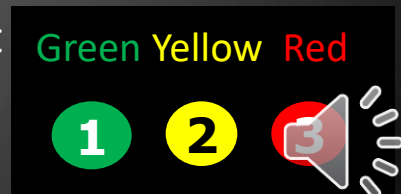


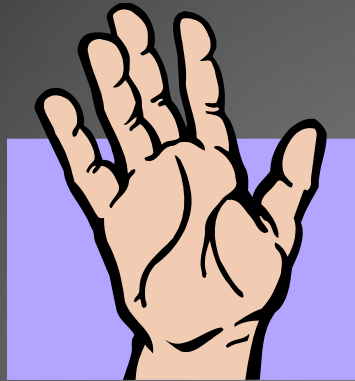


They are at the cutoff point. Here is where the three F's come into play: Friendly, Firm, and Final. You discreetly tell the person: "I can't serve you any more alcohol, but I would be happy to serve you a complimentary soda, water, or coffee."

If they question you, you can tell them it is illegal to serve an intoxicated person, and you could lose your job by doing so.

This is when you can point to the **Green Yellow Red** card, which says that it is illegal to serve a visibly intoxicated person.





Be friendly, be firm, and be final. Your decision will be backed up by the owner or manager. Remember to make a note of cutoffs, as it may protect you down the road.

When you document the cutoff or other problem, state the time, date, and circumstances, did you know the person, how many drinks did they have, did you offer them a soda, call them a cab, call the cops, were other people involved, any witnesses, etc.?

Cutting people off is a last resort that gets easier to do with practice. Just a word of warning: never reach over the bar to shake the hand of anyone you cutoff, and never come out from behind the bar to confront them. Always notify a manager and other affected coworkers of a problem, so they can work around the situation.

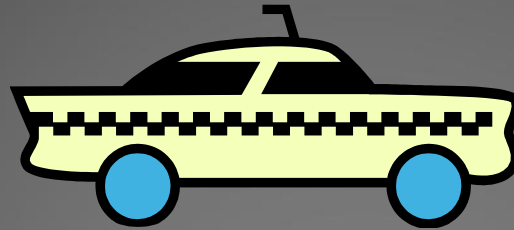
Green Yellow Red

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After cutting the person off, make sure you inform them that they are in no shape to drive. Offer to call them a cab, or call a friend. If they resist, let them know that they may in fact be arrested if they pull out of your parking lot in their car.

If you have a drunk person who resists your efforts to stop them from driving, do whatever is necessary to prevent them from driving (paying their cab fare, or even calling the police). If a difficult customer comes back, you might want to refuse service. If you serve them, do not serve them to the point of intoxication. Inform them that drinking in your place is a privilege that may be revoked because of their irresponsible actions. If they behave, they can stay, but if they don't, they are no longer welcome.

Green Yellow Red

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In 2020, there were 11,654 deaths caused by drunk drivers.
If we can all work together to pick the low hanging fruit, and remove from the road those we can plainly see, or who we know for a fact, have had way too much to drink and drive (those with .15 and above BAC), we can save over 7000 lives per year.

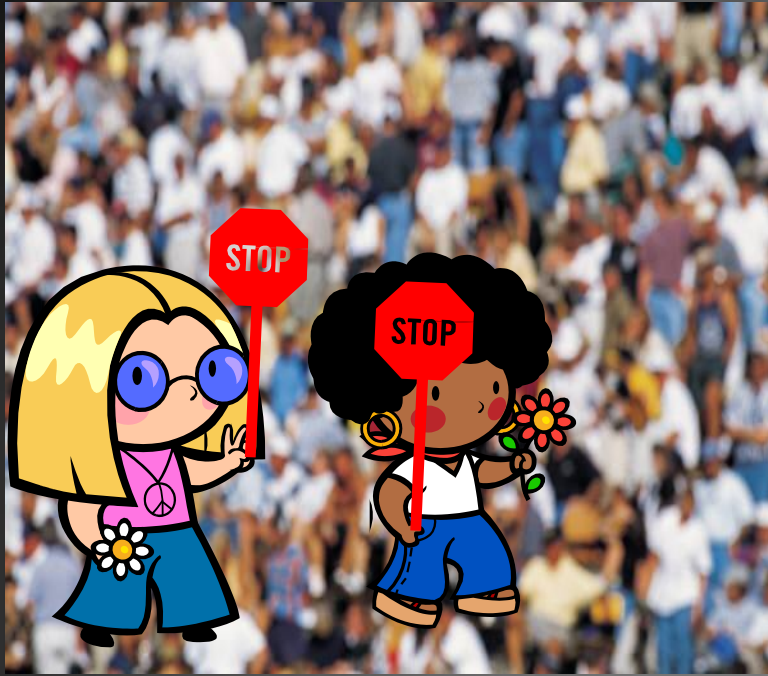
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Keep in mind that in Vietnam, almost 60,000 Americans died, and people rioted in the streets to put an end to the pointless carnage. If we can commit to keep the biggest drinkers (.15 and higher) off the roads, we can save 70,000 lives in ten years.

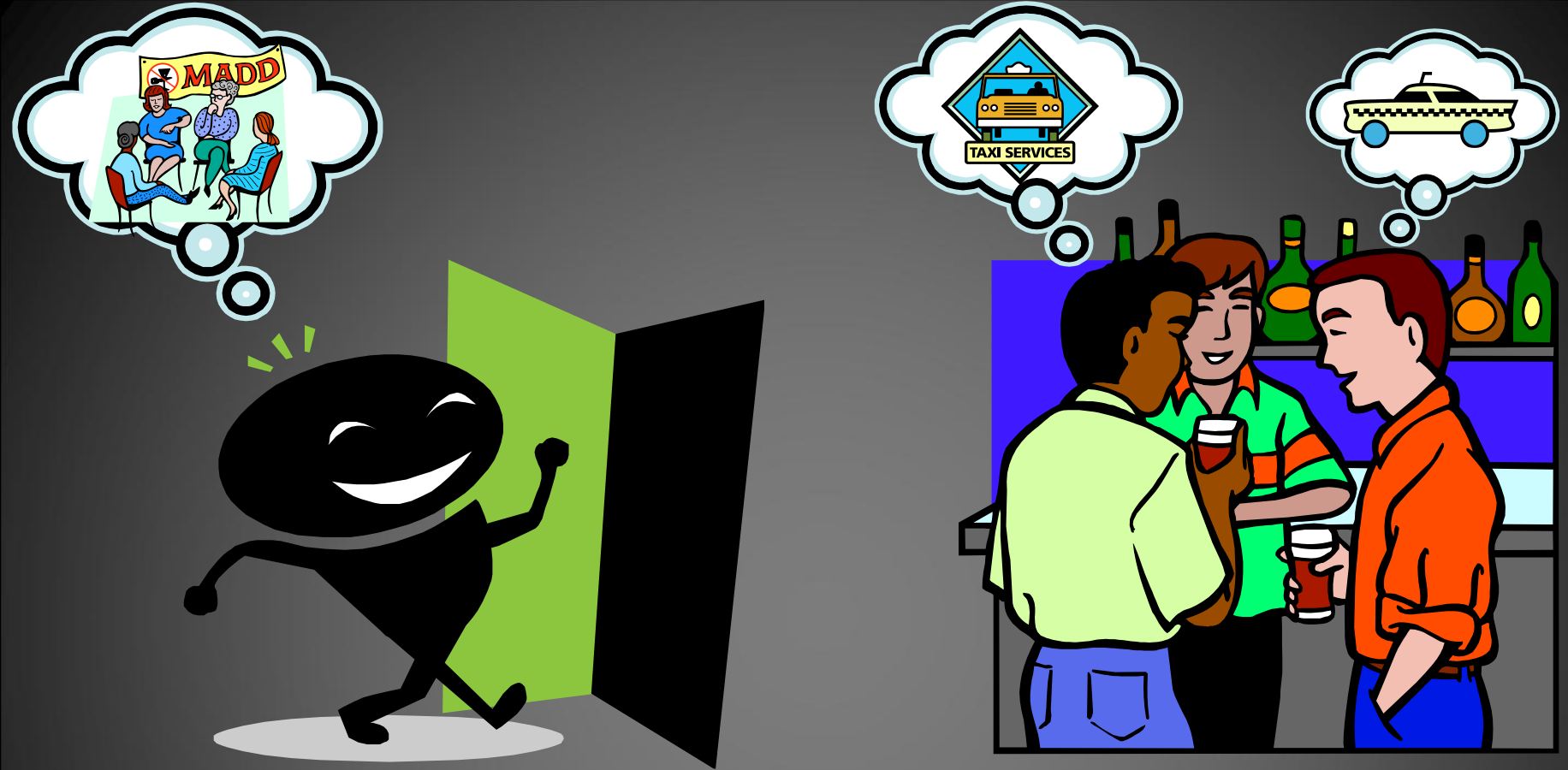
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We need to help drinkers change their thought process. **Green Yellow Red** says: "Look, we are all adults." Over 12,000 people were killed by drunk drivers in 2020, more than three times the amount of victims of 9/11. Drunk driving death is 100% preventable. We serve drinks. We welcome drinkers. Drunk driving is no longer an option. Ask, and we will find you a safe ride home.

When drinkers come through the door, they need to know that driving while intoxicated is not an option, and that a safe ride home is available.

Green Yellow Red

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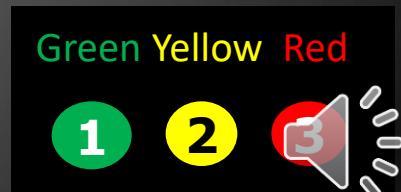
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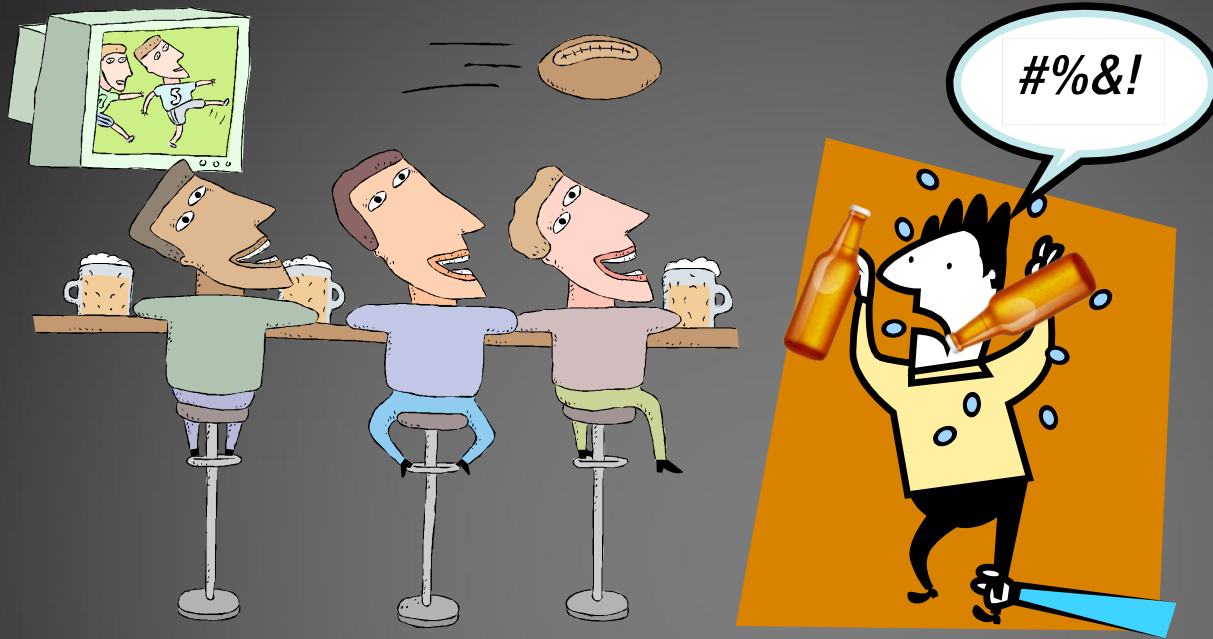
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Always err on the side of caution. Never under any circumstances suggest to someone who has been drinking that you think it is okay for them to drive. You do not know them as well as they know themselves. The safest thing to do is never drink and drive.





Besides drunk drivers not being welcome, just plain drunks are not welcome. Have you ever been in a place where you sit next to the annoying drunk guy who wants to be your next best friend? If you get known as place where drunks are tolerated, you will generate a drunk crowd, and lose the "nice people" crowd.

Green Yellow Red

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When a person starts becoming intoxicated, they lose their inhibitions and sense of good judgment. That is one reason why it is important as a bartender/server to not become intoxicated while on duty. Each establishment has its own policy for drinking behind the bar, but it is never acceptable to become intoxicated.

A sober bartender is at the top of their game. Being sober makes it easier to spot intoxicated people.

Interventions to prevent drunk driving have been shown to be more effective when initiated by a sober person. (Also, interventions by spouses and friends, as well as older sober people, show greater success than when initiated by strangers.)

When possible, enlist the aid of the drunk person's friends to get them home safely.

Green Yellow Red

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Occasionally, you will serve someone a drink, and only then realize they are intoxicated. Wait until they have set the drink down, and when they are distracted, remove the drink, and put it out of reach, and tell them you can't serve them and will give them a refund. Offer them a nonalcoholic drink, make sure they are not driving, and ask them if they have a ride, or need a cab.

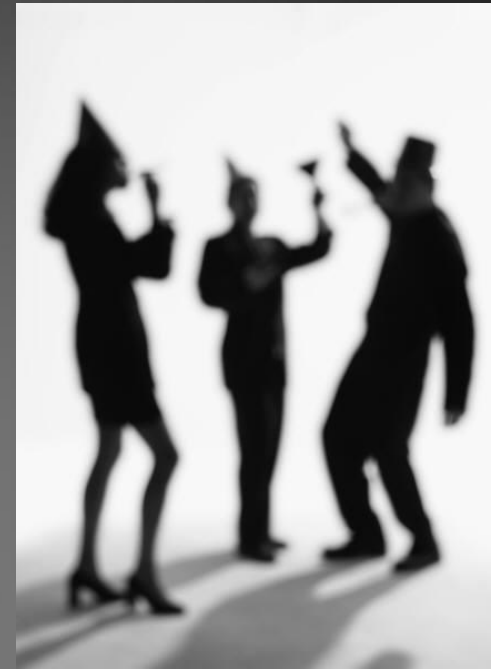
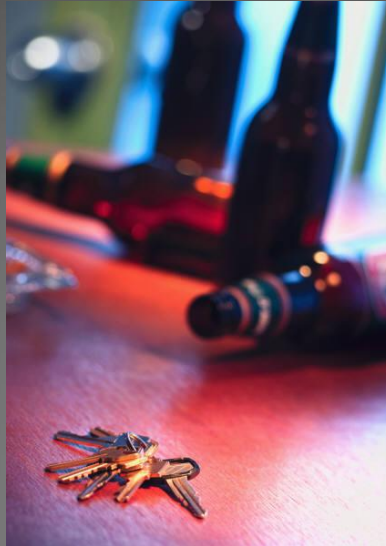
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Remember one thing. If you let someone get to the point of visible intoxication, that is a poor reflection on your ability to set the tone of the bar. If a person enters your bar sober, if you do a good job, you can prevent drivers from driving drunk, and drinkers from becoming visibly intoxicated. If a person acts like they are on a mission to get drunk, let them know that their mission is outside your mission.

Green Yellow Red

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In NY in 2022, drunk drivers killed 371 people, more than one a day. Among those were 30 kids under 21, so that every other week, parents buried a child because of a drunk driver. This is the aftermath of two underage friends spending a day drinking at the beach, and then driving eighty-five miles an hour drunk on the way home at about 7:30 pm on the first day of summer 2013. The driver lived to see another day, but it was his buddy's last day on earth.

We are at a point in time where many thousands of lives have been saved by alcohol awareness programs, yet thousands continue to die. Saving lives takes dialog, cooperation, and strong commitment.

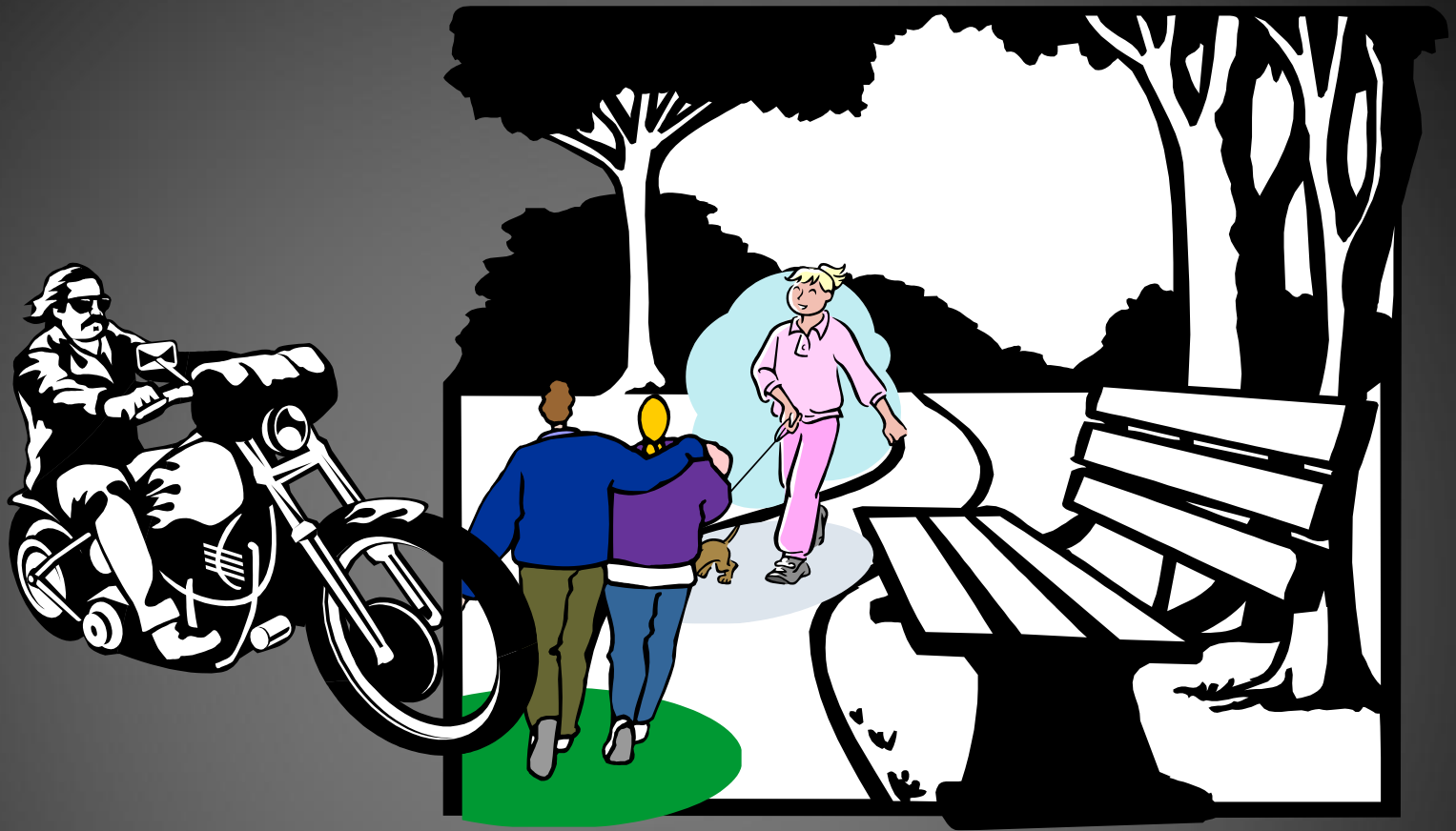
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You never know when your time is up. Imagine this: out on a sunny Sunday afternoon, strolling along a walking path ,enjoying the rare Indian summer day, a loving couple admires the last bit of color clinging to the trees. In passing, they nod hello to a friendly stranger. Out of nowhere, a motorcycle plows into all three people. In an instant, two dead, one person severely injured by the drunk biker.

Green Yellow Red

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The biker, with a history of DWI's, thought it was a beautiful day for a few beers, followed by a ride on the twisting turning road along the creek next to the bike path. Who served this knucklehead too many drinks to drive in the middle of the afternoon? Maybe it was his favorite bartender. Maybe it was someone just like you.

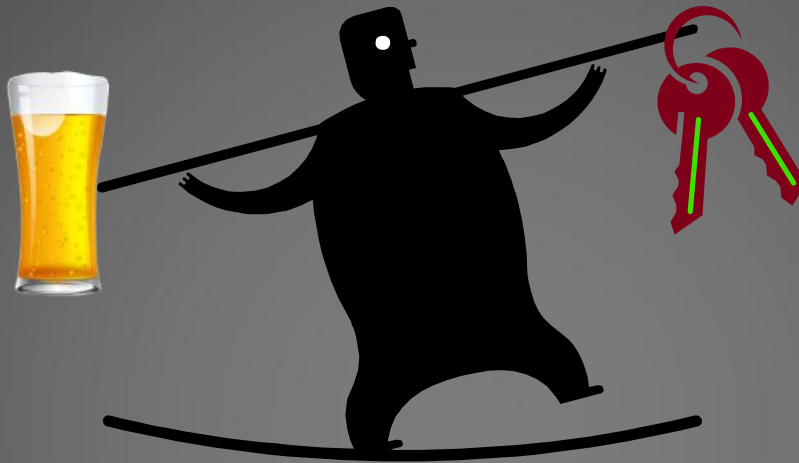
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There are only two things that can happen when you mix and serve the alcoholic drink. It will either put your customer over the edge, to drunkenness and inability to safely operate a motor vehicle, or it will take them one step closer to that result.

Green Yellow Red

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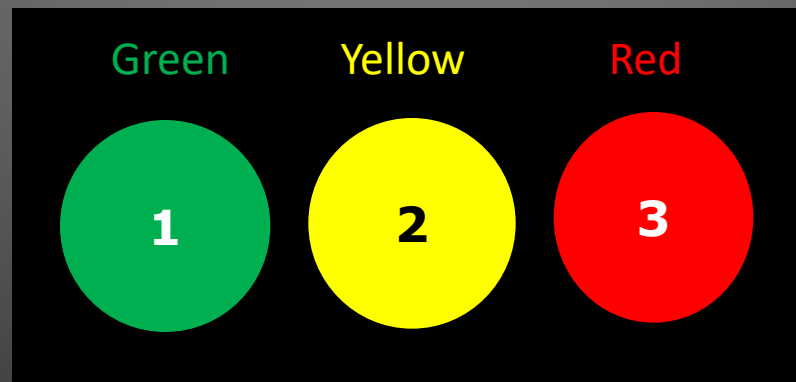
Responsible servers have important priorities:
Follow the law: do not serve underage or visibly intoxicated people.

Follow the policies of your establishment.

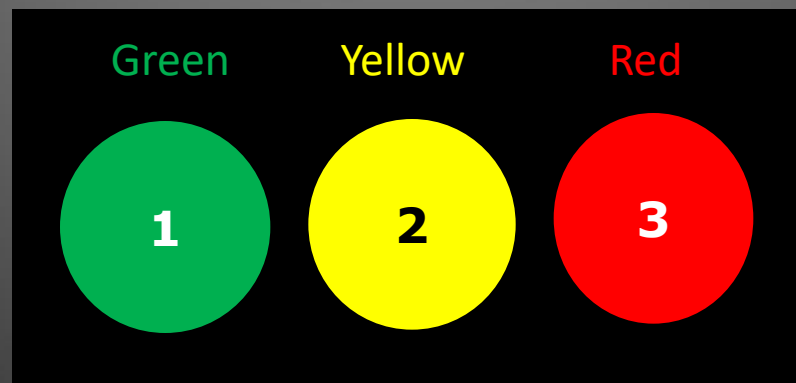
Prevent drunk driving.

Encourage responsible drinking and driving.

Never let your customer achieve a level of visible intoxication.



Responsible drinkers also have duties: do not drive drunk.
Do not become visibly intoxicated.
Respect others around you.
Servers and drinkers need to work together and make a
commitment to eliminate drunk driving and save lives.
Thanks for doing your part.



All of the NY State ABC laws can be accessed at
<http://www.sla.ny.gov/abc-law>

Please answer the following 60 questions.
Feel free to revisit the material for answers.



Test Question 1

It is legal to serve underage people as long as:

1. They are not driving.
2. They do not purchase the alcohol directly.
3. They look old enough to drink.
4. None of the above.



Test Question 1

It is legal to serve underage people as long as:

1. They are not driving.
2. They do not purchase the alcohol directly.
3. They look old enough to drink.
4. None of the above.



Test Question 2

Which is true?

1. As long as you do not serve an underage person directly, you will not be arrested.
2. You can be arrested if you look the other way while a person of age buys alcohol for an underage person.
3. Both are true.



Test Question 2

Which is true?

1. As long as you do not serve an underage person directly, you will not be arrested.
2. You can be arrested if you look the other way while a person of age buys alcohol for an underage person.
3. Both are true.



Test Question 3

There is a duty of reasonable supervision imposed by the directive to not permit the delivery of alcohol to underage persons. This means:

1. If a doorman proofs a person, you do not have to.
2. The licensee or server needs to be aware of the conditions within the licensed establishment.
3. If you as a bartender do not see an underage person drinking, it is not your responsibility.



Test Question 3

There is a duty of reasonable supervision imposed by the directive to not permit the delivery of alcohol to underage persons. This means:

1. If a doorman proofs a person, you do not have to.
2. The licensee or server needs to be aware of the conditions within the licensed establishment.
3. If you as a bartender do not see an underage person drinking, it is not your responsibility.



Test Question 4

When you as a bartender serve multiple drinks to one person, you need to verify that the other person drinking is twenty-one, even if they are not within view of the bar.

1. True
2. False



Test Question 4

When you as a bartender serve multiple drinks to one person, you need to verify that the other person drinking is twenty-one, even if they are not within view of the bar.

1. True
2. False

1



Test Question 5

If a bartender sells more than one alcoholic drink to a person, and that person delivers the drink to an underage person in the next room, then the bartender can be arrested.

1. True
2. False



Test Question 5

If a bartender sells more than one alcoholic drink to a person, and that person delivers the drink to an underage person in the next room, then the bartender can be arrested.

1. True
2. False

1.



Test Question 6

It is always okay to refuse to sell alcohol if you are unsure of the validity of the proof offered by the person.

1. True
2. False



Test Question 6

It is always okay to refuse to sell alcohol if you are unsure of the validity of the proof offered by the person.

1. True
2. False

1.



Test Question 7

You ask a person for ID on a Friday, serve him after checking it carefully. He comes back in the next day, and you serve him. He kills somebody in a car wreck that night, and it turns out he was underage, drunk, and driving.

1. You are in serious trouble, since you may be held liable for injuries caused by him.
2. You are good to go, since you checked his ID the night before.
3. You feel awful, but you cannot be held liable.



Test Question 7

You ask a person for ID on a Friday, serve him after checking it carefully. He comes back in the next day, and you serve him. He kills somebody in a car wreck that night, and it turns out he was underage, drunk, and driving.

1. You are in serious trouble, since you may be held liable for injuries caused by him.
2. You are good to go, since you checked his ID the night before.
3. You feel awful, but you cannot be held liable.



Test Question 8

Alcohol Training Awareness Programs can reduce or limit fines for serving underage patrons if the licensee has a clean disciplinary record for at least:

1. Five months
2. Two years
3. Five years



Test Question 8

Alcohol Training Awareness Programs can reduce or limit fines for serving underage patrons if the licensee has a clean disciplinary record for at least:

1. Five months
2. Two years
3. Five years

3



Test Question 9

Serving a minor:

1. can result in immediate arrest for the bartender.
2. is okay if they have fake ID.
3. is acceptable if they are not driving.



Test Question 9

Serving a minor:

1. can result in immediate arrest for the bartender.
2. is okay if they have fake ID.
3. is acceptable if they are not driving.

1



Test Question 10

Which is not an acceptable form of ID:

1. military ID.
2. a non-driver ID card issued by the NY State Department of Motor Vehicles.
3. recently expired driver's license .



Test Question 10

Which is not an acceptable form of ID:

1. military ID.
2. a non-driver ID card issued by the NY State Department of Motor Vehicles.
3. recently expired driver's license .

3



Test Question 11

When checking ID, it important to:

1. be absolutely certain that the person in front of you is the person in the ID, and is also 21 or older.
2. ask for a second form of ID if there is any doubt.
3. refuse the sale if there is any doubt.
4. all of the above.



Test Question 11

When checking ID, it important to:

1. be absolutely certain that the person in front of you is the person in the ID, and is also 21 or older.
2. ask for a second form of ID if there is any doubt.
3. refuse the sale if there is any doubt.
4. all of the above.



Test Question 12

Which is not by itself a clue to a fake ID:

1. expired date.
2. smudged ink of birth date.
3. hesitancy when asked year of high school graduation.



Test Question 12

Which is not by itself a clue to a fake ID:

1. expired date.
2. smudged ink of birth date.
3. hesitancy when asked year of high school graduation.

1



Test Question 13

Unlawfully Dealing With a Child is a:

1. Violations
2. Misdemeanor
3. Felony



Test Question 13

Unlawfully Dealing With a Child is a:

1. Violations
2. Misdemeanor
3. Felony

2



Test Question 14

Bartenders who sell alcohol to underage or visibly intoxicated people:

1. Are victims of circumstance
2. Cannot be found liable if they were drunk themselves
3. Can be held liable for damages caused to innocent third parties by the served individual



Test Question 14

Bartenders who sell alcohol to underage or visibly intoxicated people:

1. Are victims of circumstance
2. Cannot be found liable if they were drunk themselves
3. Can be held liable for damages caused to innocent third parties by the served individual

3



Test Question 15

Establishments found guilty of selling alcohol to underage or visibly intoxicated people can:

1. Lose their license
2. Be shut down
3. Be fined heavily
4. All of the above



Test Question 15

Establishments found guilty of selling alcohol to underage or visibly intoxicated people can:

1. Lose their license
2. Be shut down
3. Be fined heavily
4. All of the above

4



Test Question 16

Which have about the same alcoholic content:

1. A 5oz beer, 12 oz glass of wine, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof liquor.
2. A 12oz beer, 5 oz glass of wine, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof vodka.
3. A pint of beer, four bud bottles, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof bourbon.



Test Question 16

Which have about the same alcoholic content:

1. A 5oz beer, 12 oz glass of wine, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof liquor.
2. A 12oz beer, 5 oz glass of wine, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof vodka.
3. A pint of beer, four bud bottles, and 1.5 oz of 80 proof bourbon.



Test Question 17

An average size man and an average size woman size woman walk into a bar: The woman has two glasses of wine, and the man has three pints of beer. Who is more intoxicated?

1. The man.
2. The woman.
3. They are both about equally intoxicated.



Test Question 17

An average size man and an average size woman size woman walk into a bar: The woman has two glasses of wine, and the man has three pints of beer. Who is more intoxicated?

1. The man.
2. The woman.
3. They are both about equally intoxicated.



Test Question 18

Green Yellow Red is:

1. A life and death serious drinking game.
2. An alcohol awareness and safe serving program.
3. Both.



Test Question 18

Green Yellow Red is:

1. A life and death serious drinking game.
2. An alcohol awareness and safe serving program.
3. Both.

3



Test Question 19

Three pints of normal strength beer is equal to how many 12 oz bottles of normal strength beer?

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5



Test Question 19

Three pints of normal strength beer is equal to how many 12 oz bottles of normal strength beer?

1. 3

2. 4

3. 5

2



Test Question 20

Which is not a sign of visible intoxication?

1. Bloodshot and glassy eyes.
2. Knocking over a drink.
3. Slurred speech.



Test Question 20

Which is not a sign of visible intoxication?

1. Bloodshot and glassy eyes.
2. Knocking over a drink.
3. Slurred speech.

3



Test Question 21

Blood alcohol content (BAC) is expressed as:

1. percentage of alcohol in deciliters of blood.
2. the amount of beer it takes a 160 male to get drunk.
3. the number of drinks one may consume in one hour and drive.



Test Question 21

Blood alcohol content (BAC) is expressed as:

1. percentage of alcohol in deciliters of blood.
2. the amount of beer it takes a 160 male to get drunk.
3. the number of drinks one may consume in one hour and drive.

1



Test Question 22

How many people were killed in the U.S. by drunk drivers in 2010?

1. Over 32,000.
2. Over 10,000.
3. Less than 10,000.



Test Question 22

How many people were killed in the U.S. by drunk drivers in 2010?

1. Over 32,000.
2. Over 10,000.
3. Less than 10,000.

2



Test Question 23

How many drinks does a 160 lb male have to drink in one hour to achieve a BAC of around .15?

1. Four 12 oz beers and six shots of 100 proof liquor.
2. Seven or eight 12 oz beers.
3. Two glasses of wine, five 12 oz beers, and four mixed drinks.



Test Question 23

How many drinks does a 160 lb male have to drink in one hour to achieve a BAC of around .15?

1. Four 12 oz beers and six shots of 100 proof liquor.
2. Seven or eight 12 oz beers.
3. Two glasses of wine, five 12 oz beers, and four mixed drinks.

2



Test Question 24

What percentage of drunk driving deaths are caused by heavily intoxicated (.15 or higher) drivers?

1. 50%.
2. 30%.
3. 70%



Test Question 24

What percentage of drunk driving deaths are caused by heavily intoxicated (.15 or higher) drivers?

1. 50%.

2. 30%.

3. 70%

3



Test Question 25

At what BAC do skills associated with driving become impaired?

1. .02
2. .04
3. .06



Test Question 25

At what BAC do skills associated with driving become impaired?

1. .02
2. .04
3. .06

1



Test Question 26

Underage drinkers:

1. Can't handle their liquor.
2. Have a higher rate of fatal crashes than older people with the same BAC.
3. Are less likely than older folks to engage in high risk behavior.



Test Question 26

Underage drinkers:

1. Can't handle their liquor.
2. Have a higher rate of fatal crashes than older people with the same BAC.
3. Are less likely than older folks to engage in high risk behavior.



Test Question 27

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .02 and .04 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 11.1 x
2. 48 x
3. 1.4 x



Test Question 27

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .02 and .04 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 11.1 x
2. 48 x
3. 1.4 x

3



Test Question 28

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .05 and .09 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 48 x
2. 11.1 x
3. 1.4 x



Test Question 28

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .05 and .09 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 48 x
2. 11.1 x
3. 1.4 x

2



Test Question 29

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .10 and .14 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 48 x
2. 11.1 x
3. 380 x



Test Question 29

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC between .10 and .14 are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 48 x
2. 11.1 x
3. 380 x

1



Test Question 30

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC of .15 and higher are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 11.1 x
2. 48 x
3. 380 x



Test Question 30

Compared to sober drivers, drinking drivers with a BAC of .15 and higher are how many times more likely to die in a single vehicle crash?

1. 11.1 x
2. 48 x
3. 380 x

3



Test Question 31

If 10,000 people a year die in drunk driver crashes, about how many lives can be saved each year by preventing drivers with a BAC of .15 and higher from driving?

1. 10,000
2. 4800
3. 7000



Test Question 31

If 10,000 people a year die in drunk driver crashes, about how many lives can be saved each year by preventing drivers with a BAC of .15 and higher from driving?

1. 10,000

2. 4800

3. 7000

3



Test Question 32

Between 2000 and 2010, drunk driving death rates per 100,000 population decreased in how many states?

1. 50
2. 25
3. 44



Test Question 32

Between 2000 and 2010, drunk driving death rates per 100,000 population decreased in how many states?

1. 50
2. 25
3. 44

3



Test Question 33

Dram shops:

1. Are closed on Sundays.
2. Sell drams.
3. Sell booze.



Test Question 33

Dram shops:

1. Are closed on Sundays.
2. Sell drams.
3. Sell booze.

3



Test Question 34

One dram is:

1. One eighth fluid ounce.
2. One jigger.
3. Enough to raise your BAC by .02.



Test Question 34

One dram is:

1. One eighth fluid ounce.
2. One jigger.
3. Enough to raise your BAC by .02.

1



Test Question 35

Dram shop laws:

1. Hold the drinker responsible for their actions.
2. Hold the bartender/server responsible for damage caused to a third party by a person who was served illegally.
3. Make it illegal to serve pregnant women.



Test Question 35

Dram shop laws:

1. Hold the drinker responsible for their actions.
2. Hold the bartender/server responsible for damage caused to a third party by a person who was served illegally.
3. Make it illegal to serve pregnant women.



Test Question 36

When is it acceptable to confiscate a person's ID?

1. When it is expired.
2. When it is altered.
3. Never.



Test Question 36

When is it acceptable to confiscate a person's ID?

1. When it is expired.
2. When it is altered.
3. Never.

3



Test Question 37

A possible sign of fake ID is when you ask the person their astrological sign, and they:

1. say "Scorpio".
2. say "Pisces."
3. hesitate before responding.



Test Question 37

A possible sign of fake ID is when you ask the person their astrological sign, and they:

1. say "Scorpio".
2. say "Pisces."
3. hesitate before responding.



Test Question 38

A reasonable effort to enforce the drinking law would be:

1. to proof everyone, refusing service to sober senior citizens with no ID.
2. to proof under age thirty.
3. to ask a senior citizen their astrological sign.



Test Question 38

A reasonable effort to enforce the drinking law would be:

1. to proof everyone, refusing service to sober senior citizens with no ID.
2. to proof under age thirty.
3. to ask a senior citizen their astrological sign.



Test Question 39

A server can let anyone not driving become visibly intoxicated.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 39

A server can let anyone not driving become visibly intoxicated.

1. True.
2. False.

2



Test Question 40

People who develop a tolerance for alcohol can mask signs of intoxication.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 40

People who develop a tolerance for alcohol can mask signs of intoxication.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 41

Two people of the same gender and weight drink three drinks. One has a high tolerance for alcohol, and the other a low tolerance. Which is true?

1. Both have about the same BAC.
2. The person with the lower tolerance has a higher BAC.
3. The person with the higher tolerance has a lower BAC.



Test Question 41

Two people of the same gender and weight drink three drinks. One has a high tolerance for alcohol, and the other a low tolerance. Which is true?

1. Both have about the same BAC.
2. The person with the lower tolerance has a higher BAC.
3. The person with the higher tolerance has a lower BAC.

1



Test Question 42

Big people get drunk slower than small people.

1. True.

2. False.



Test Question 42

Big people get drunk slower than small people.

1. True.

2. False.

1



Test Question 43

Generally, women get drunk faster than men.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 43

Generally, women get drunk faster than men.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 44

Food intake slows the intoxication rate.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 44

Food intake slows the intoxication rate.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 45

Coffee will make a person sober faster.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 45

Coffee will make a person sober faster.

1. True.
2. False.

2



Test Question 46

In **Green Yellow Red**, the color **green** and number 1 mean:

1. The amount of normal strength drinks a 160 lb male can consume per hour and legally drive.
2. The first drink.
3. Good to go.
4. All of the above.



Test Question 46

In **Green Yellow Red**, the color **green** and number 1 mean:

1. The amount of normal strength drinks a 160 lb male can consume per hour and legally drive.
2. The first drink.
3. Good to go.
4. All of the above.



Test Question 47

Alcohol is absorbed faster than it is metabolized.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 47

Alcohol is absorbed faster than it is metabolized.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 48

A 160 lb male will metabolize a normal strength drink at the rate of:

1. two per hour
2. one per hour
3. one per half hour



Test Question 48

A 160 lb male will metabolize a normal strength drink at the rate of:

1. two per hour
2. one per hour
3. one per half hour

2



Test Question 49

Blood alcohol content from a single drink will peak:

1. around 30-45 minutes after consumption.
2. about an hour after consumption.
3. as soon as you get in your car.



Test Question 49

Blood alcohol content from a single drink will peak:

1. around 30-45 minutes after consumption.
2. about an hour after consumption.
3. as soon as you get in your car.

1



Test Question 50

High tolerance for alcohol:

1. makes it easier to drive drunk.
2. lowers your BAC.
3. makes it easier to mask the signs of intoxication.



Test Question 50

High tolerance for alcohol:

1. makes it easier to drive drunk.
2. lowers your BAC.
3. makes it easier to mask the signs of intoxication.

3



Test Question 51

Having a high tolerance for alcohol has no effect on BAC:

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 51

Having a high tolerance for alcohol has no effect on BAC:

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 52

When a person orders two drinks, you should:

1. refuse service .
2. make sure they are 21.
3. ask for ID for both people drinking.



Test Question 52

When a person orders two drinks, you should:

1. refuse service .
2. make sure they are 21.
3. ask for ID for both people drinking.

3



Test Question 53

Bartenders are dosage regulators and dispensers of a legal drug.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 53

Bartenders are dosage regulators and dispensers of a legal drug.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 54

Alcohol is :

1. a stimulant.
2. an aphrodisiac.
3. a depressant.



Test Question 54

Alcohol is :

1. a stimulant.
2. an aphrodisiac.
3. a depressant.

3



Test Question 55

If a person who is obviously intoxicated insists on driving,

1. it may be necessary to beat the crap out of him.
2. it may be necessary to pour hot coffee on him.
3. it may be necessary to call the police.



Test Question 55

If a person who is obviously intoxicated insists on driving,

1. it may be necessary to beat the crap out of him.
2. it may be necessary to pour hot coffee on him.
3. it may be necessary to call the police.

3



Test Question 56

The most dangerous drinkers are:

1. occasional light drinkers.
2. young light drinkers.
3. regular heavy drinkers.



Test Question 56

The most dangerous drinkers are:

1. occasional light drinkers.
2. young light drinkers.
3. regular heavy drinkers.

3



Test Question 57

If the bartender makes a reasonable effort to enforce the drinking laws, then he will probably be safe from liability.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 57

If the bartender makes a reasonable effort to enforce the drinking laws, then he will probably be safe from liability.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 58

Intervention by a sober bartender can save lives.

1. True.
2. False.



Test Question 58

Intervention by a sober bartender can save lives.

1. True.
2. False.

1



Test Question 59

A good bartender can prevent drunk driving:

1. by encouraging responsible drinking.
2. by offering low strength drinks and food.
3. by enlisting the aid of the drinker's friends.
4. all of the above



Test Question 59

A good bartender can prevent drunk driving:

1. by encouraging responsible drinking.
2. by offering low strength drinks and food.
3. by enlisting the aid of the drinker's friends.
4. all of the above

4



Test Question 60

A drinker can prevent drunk driving by :

1. always using a designated driver.
2. drinking low dose drinks at a rate that will ensure they do not cross the legal threshold for intoxication .
3. monitoring their intake as they progress, ordering food, and calling a cab if they determine that they may have crossed the legal threshold for impairment, in spite of their best efforts.
4. all of the above.



Test Question 60

A drinker can prevent drunk driving by :

1. always using a designated driver.
2. drinking low dose drinks at a rate that will ensure they do not cross the legal threshold for intoxication .
3. monitoring their intake as they progress, ordering food, and calling a cab if they determine that they may have crossed the legal threshold for impairment, in spite of their best efforts.
4. all of the above.



Test Question 61

Drunk driving deaths are:

1. 30 % preventable.
2. 70% preventable.
3. 100% preventable.



Test Question 61

Drunk driving deaths are:

1. 30 % preventable.
2. 70% preventable.
3. 100% preventable.

3



Citations:

Many sources were used to design this course.

Thank you for helping save lives through your careful research.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism No. 31 PH
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