Alcohol at Fairs & Festivals - Policy Taxonomy

I. Overall

- A. Have special alcohol-free days/nights for multi-day events (2)
- B. Sponsor special activities for underage youth (2)
 - 1. Particularly which appeal to target demographic
- C. Limited alcohol sponsorship (3)

II. Security, Enforcement, & Crisis Management

- A. Security staff presence (1)
- B. Require that security staff be adequately trained (3)
- C. Establish procedures for managing intoxicated persons (2)
- D. Utilize technological aids for determining (e.g., passive breath sensors)
- E. Establish age identification checking procedures (2)
 - 1. Technological aids fake ID detection, etc.
 - 2. Markers (wristbands, etc.) (2)

III. Space and boundary issues

- A. Restrict alcohol to specific areas (1) (2)
 - 1. Prohibit underage youth (2)
 - 2. Keep people from leaving the specified area with alcoholic beverages (2)
- B. Have alcohol-free areas (1) (2)
 - 1. Which are "adequate and proportional" (2)
 - 2. Well-marked with signage (2)
 - 3. Well-publicized before event (2)
 - 4. Patrolled by security/enforcement personnel (2)
- C. Ban alcohol consumption in parking lots and monitor the lots (3)
- D. Disallow participants from bringing their own alcohol to the event (2)
- E. Prevent people from leaving with alcohol (1)

IV. Server Requirements

- A. Require alcohol license holder to have liability insurance (check your state laws for specific legal requirements on liability) (3)
- B. Restrict age of server (1)
 - 1. Require alcohol sellers to be at least 21 years old (3)
- C. Require server training (1)
 - 1. Require all alcohol servers to be licensed vendor servers (2)
- D. Require a manager to be on duty at the alcohol booth at all times (3)
- E. Prohibit servers from consuming alcohol (2)

V. Sales Limitations & Enhancements

- A. Restrict number of drinks per sale per person (1)
 - 1. Limit to 1 or 2 at a time (3)
- B. Alcohol container size (1)
 - 1. Limit cup sizes to 12 ounces (2)
- C. Have distinguishable cups for alcohol (1)
- D. Sell food and non-alcoholic drinks and provide water (2)
- E. Establish food and alcohol-free beverage booths adjacent to alcohol booths (2)
- F. Stop sales before end of event (1)
 - 1. At least 1 hour before event ends. (2)
- G. Require signs indicating the illegality of providing alcohol to minors and obviously intoxicated persons (3)

Additional Community

- A. Enforcement operations (compliance checks)
- B. Community organizing campaigns
- (1) Toomey, Erickson, Patrek, Fletcher, & Wagenaar (2005)
- (2) Edmonston, Mathews, & Miller (n.d.)
- (3) Alcohol Epidemiology Program (2009)

References:

Alcohol Epidemiology Program, University of Minnesota (2009). Alcohol restrictions at community events. Retrieved on October 29, 2009, from http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol/policy/atevents.shtm.

Bennetts, R., & Seabrook, R. (2008). Retail sales of alcohol and the risk of being a victim of assault. *PLoS Medicine*, *5*(5), e108, doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0050108.

Chapman, K. R., Carmichael, F. J., & Goode, J. E. (1982). Medical services for outdoor rock music festivals. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, *126*(8), 935-938.

Edmonston, M., Mathews, N., & Miller, K. (n.d.). Alcohol restrictions at community events. Issue Paper. LSU Campus-Community Coalition for Change. Retrieved on October 29, 2009, from http://www.alcoholpolicymd.com/pdf/Restrictions Community Events2.pdf.

Holder, H. D., & Reynolds, R. I. (1997). Application of local policy to prevent alcohol problems: Experiences from a community trial. *Addiction*, *92* (S2), S285-292.

Johannessen, K., Glider, P., Collins, C., Hueston, H., & DeJong, W. (2001). Preventing alcohol-related problems at the University of Arizona's homecoming: An environmental management case study. *American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse*, 27(3), 587-597.

Mäkelä, P., Martikainen, P., & Nihtilä, E. (2005). Temporal variation in deaths related to alcohol intoxication and drinking. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, *34*(4), 765-771.

Merlo, L. J., Hong, J., & Cottler, L. B. (2009). The association between alcohol-related arrests and college football game days. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2009.07.012

Perry, C. L., Williams, C. L., Komro, K. A., Veblen-Mortenson, S., Stigler, M. H., Munson, K. A., et al. (2002). Project Northland: Long-term outcomes of community action to reduce adolescent alcohol use. *Health Education Research*, *17*(1), 117-132.

Ray, J. G., Moineddin, R., Bell, C. M., Thiruchelvam, D., Creatore, M. I., Gozdyra, P., et al. (2008). Alcohol sales and risk of serious assault. *PLoS Medicine*, *5*(5), e104. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0050104.

Toomey, T. L., Erickson, D. J., Patrek, W., Fletcher, L. A., & Wagenaar, A. C. (2005). Illegal alcohol sales and use of alcohol control policies at community festivals. *Public Health Reports*, *120*(2), 165-173.

Toomey, T. L., Fabian, L. A., Erickson, D. J., Wagenaar, A. C., Fletcher, L., & Lenk, K. M. (2006). Influencing alcohol control policies and practices at community festivals. *Journal of Drug Education*, *36*(1), 15-32.

Wittman, F. D. (2007). Community control of alcohol and drug risk environments: The California experience. *Substance Use & Misuse, 42*(12-13), 1835-1849.