

ServSafe Alcohol Course

District of Columbia Supplement



This supplement should be used in conjunction with the ServSafe Alcohol Guide 3rd Edition. The following is a guide on how to use the information in this supplement as you work through the workbook. This outline should be used in all of your classes to ensure all of the necessary information is covered.

1. **A chart providing common symptoms people exhibit. Alcohol BAC, effects on the body and behavior, especially as to driving ability**
2. **Recognizing the problem drinker** – Located in Chapter 2 “Recognizing and Preventing Intoxication” of the ServSafe Alcohol workbook
3. **Intervention techniques** – Located in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 “Recognizing and Preventing Intoxication” and “Handling Difficult Situations” of the ServSafe Alcohol workbook
4. **Methods of recognizing and dealing with underage customers** – Located in Chapter 3 “Checking Identification” of the ServSafe Alcohol workbook
5. **Prevention techniques** – Located in Chapter 3 “Checking Identification” of the ServSafe Alcohol workbook
6. **An explanation of District of Columbia laws and regulations**
7. **Advertising, promotion and marketing of alcoholic beverages** – Located in the District of Columbia Official Code Title 25 §25-763 through §25-765
8. **An explanation of alcoholism is a chronic, progressive disease and how and where treatment is available.**

Alcohol's effect on the body and behavior, especially as to driving ability:

BAC	Effects on the Body and Behavior	Effects on Driving ability
.02%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some loss of judgment • Relaxation • Altered mood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in visual functions • Decline in ability to perform two tasks at the same time.
.05%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exaggerated behavior • May have loss of small-muscle control • Impaired Judgment • Lowered alertness • Release of inhibition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced coordination • Reduced ability to track moving objects • Difficult steering • Reduced response to emergency driving situations
.08%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle coordination becomes poor • Judgment, self-control, reasoning and memory are impaired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration • Short term memory loss • Speed control • Impaired perception
.10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of reaction time and control • Slurred speech, poor coordination and slowed thinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced ability to maintain lane position and brake appropriately
.15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far less muscle control than normal • Major loss of balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial impairment in vehicle control, attention to driving task and in necessary visual and auditory information processing

1 Information in this table shows the BAC level at which the effect usually is first observed, and has been gathered from a variety of sources including the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the American Medical Association, the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, and www.webMD.com.

For more information please refer to Title 25 and Title 23 for District of Columbia Laws and Regulations as follows:

- A. Title 25 of the District of Columbia Official Code
1. General Provisions and Classification of Licenses
 2. Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration
 3. License Requirements
 4. Application and Review process
 5. Annual Fees
 6. Protests, Referendum and Complaints
 7. Operation Standards
 8. Enforcement and Penalties
 9. Taxes
 10. Consumer limitations

B. Title 23 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations

1. Provisions of General Applicability
2. License and Permit Categories
3. Limitations on Licenses
4. General Licensing requirements
5. License Applications
6. License Changes
7. General Operating Requirements
8. Enforcement, Infractions and Penalties
9. Prohibited and Restricted Activities
10. Endorsements
11. Advertising
12. Records and Reports
13. Transport of Beverages

Advertising, promotion and marketing of alcoholic beverages

According to the District of Columbia:

§ 25-763. Restrictions on use of signs

- (a) Exterior signs advertising alcoholic beverages, which signs have a total cumulative area in the aggregate in excess of 10 square feet, shall be prohibited.
- (b) No sign advertising alcoholic beverages on the exterior of, or visible from the exterior of, any licensed establishment or elsewhere in the District shall be illuminated at any time when the sale of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises is prohibited.
- (c) A sign advertising alcoholic beverages on the exterior of, or visible from the exterior of, any licensed establishment, which is illuminated with intermittent flashes of light shall be prohibited.
- (d) A retail licensee shall not erect or maintain at the licensed establishment, except to the extent required by federal law, a sign or lettering using the words "Wholesale," "Wholesaler," "Wholesale department," or any other word or words designed or intended to mislead or deceive the general public into believing that the licensee is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages as a wholesaler.
- (e) A sign which does not conform to this section shall be removed.
- (f) In addition to the provisions of this section, signage shall be subject to the regulations contained in Chapter 31 of Title 12 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

§ 25-764. Advertisements related to alcoholic beverages in general

No person shall publish or disseminate, or cause to be published or disseminated, directly or indirectly, through any radio or television broadcast, in any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, or by any sign, placard, or any printed matter, an advertisement of alcoholic beverages which is not in conformity with this title.

§ 25-765. Advertisement on windows and doors of licensed establishment

- (a) Advertisements relating to the prices of alcoholic beverages shall only be displayed in

the window of a licensed establishment if the total area covered by the advertisements does not exceed 25% of the window space.

(b) Advertisements relating to alcoholic beverages shall not be displayed on the exterior of any window or on the exterior or interior of any door.

Alcoholism is a chronic disease, meaning that it develops gradually over a period of time – sometimes measured in years. Affected persons and family members therefore may deny that they have this disease for a long time. This denial is a matter of being convinced that problems or symptoms are due to something other than chemical dependency. Denial of this disease is a part of the chronic disease process, and breaking through that wall of denial is an extremely difficult process.

Since alcoholism is a progressive disease, it will always get worse without treatment. Alcoholism causes biological, psychological, social and spiritual problems and as the disease progresses, the affected person's ability to function along these dimensions declines. Education and mutual support groups such as A1- Anon and A1-Ateen exist for this reason. There are also organizations that support the disease concept of alcoholism such as: American Medical Association, American Medical Society of Alcoholism, National Council of alcoholism and American Academy of Family Practice to name a few.