

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

Special Event Licenses

Factors Used to Assess Special Applications

A special event license allows a business that holds an annual liquor license, an individual, or a group, to sell and serve alcohol at a special event.

TYPES OF SPECIAL EVENT LICENSES

Temporary Sales License (TSL)

This license allows the sale of distilled spirits, malt beverages, wine, and cider for drinking within a licensed area.

Temporary Use of an Annual License

This license allows a Full On-Premises Sales licensee to sell wine, cider, malt beverages, and distilled spirits for consumption at the special event licensed business; or allows a Limited On-Premises Sales licensee to sell wine, cider and malt beverages for consumption at the special event licensed business.

Special Event Winery (SEW) and Special Event Grower (SEG)

This license allows a Winery licensee to sell wine, cider, and malt beverages for consumption at the special event licensed business, or in sealed containers for taking off the special event licensed premises. A Grower Sales Privilege licensee is allowed to sell wine and cider for drinking on the special event licensed premise or in sealed containers for taking off the premises.

Special Event Brewery-Public House (SEBPH)

This license allows an Oregon Brewery-Public House Licensee to sell wine, cider and malt beverages for drinking on the special event licensed premises or in sealed containers for taking off of the special event licensed premises.

Special Event Distillery

This license allows an Oregon Distillery Licensee to provide tastings of distilled liquor at a special event licensed business.

FACTORS USED TO ASSESS SPECIAL EVENT LICENSE APPLICATIONS

OLCC staff review special event license applications to: assess the risk for public safety issues; prevent minors' access to alcohol or areas prohibited to minors; evaluate control measures that will prevent problems/violations; and control alcohol consumption by adults.

- **Minors**

Will minors be prohibited from the area with alcohol? If yes, how will the boundaries of the area be identified?

- A room within a building that has permanent walls with a door.
- An outdoor area usually requires a barrier that is of sufficient height, sturdiness, and is not movable. The barrier should allow people to enter and exit only through specific points, and prevent

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The mission of the OLCC is to promote the public interest through the responsible sale and service of alcoholic beverages.



**For more information
on obtaining a
Special Event License,
contact your local OLCC office.**

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alcohol from leaving the area. Two examples of a barrier are a fence and a “moat” system. Such a barrier can be portable (set-up and take-down) but it should not be easily moveable after it is set-up. If the barrier is unable to prevent minors from gaining access to the area or to prevent alcohol from leaving the area, changes to the barrier may be required (such as increasing the height of the fence or the width of the moat).

Will minors and alcohol be allowed together in the same area at the same time? If yes, what are measures the applicant proposes to help prevent minors from obtaining alcohol? Common examples:

- Limit the number of alcoholic drinks one person can have at one time
- Limit the amount of alcohol in one drink
- Have a sufficient level of lighting at all times to monitor patrons
- Have a sufficient number of people at all times to monitor patrons
- Containers used to serve alcoholic beverages are noticeably different from containers used to serve non-alcoholic beverages

- **Primary Activity**

What will be the primary activity in the licensed area? An event that focuses on something other than alcohol consumption is less likely to be at risk for public safety problems. Examples of these types of events include:

- Food service
- Art shows
- Performing arts
- Some sporting events

- **Lighting**

What will the level of lighting be in the licensed area (the area where alcohol will be sold or consumed)? This factor is important even when minors are not present as it allows the applicant’s representatives, OLCC staff, and police officers to monitor the event for compliance with laws and control measures. The most common example is:

- The level of lighting will be sufficient to read common newspaper print.

- **Size and Expected Attendance**

What is the size of the licensed area and what is the projected number of expected attendees per day in the licensed area?

- A large event with a large number of attendees typically will have an increased risk of public safety problems such as minors obtaining alcohol, over-service of alcohol to patrons, and fights.

- **History of Prior Problems**

Does the event or the applicant have a history of prior problems?

- OLCC staff are likely to require a more detailed control plan with an event or from an applicant with a history of having problems.

- **Hours of Service**

What are the hours of alcohol service?

- Typically, events that go past 10PM usually focus on alcohol consumption after that time. Events that focus on alcohol consumption are unsuitable for minors at any time; any time an event goes past 10PM it is especially important to determine the focus of the event.