

POLICIES FOR A POST-PANDEMIC HANGOVER: ADDRESSING ALCOHOL USE IN THE TIME OF COVID-19 AND BEYOND

CFA VIRTUAL NATIONAL FOOD POLICY SERIES
JUNE 2, 2021

CASSANDRA TOURRE, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC POLICY

CONTACT CASSANDRA.TOURRE@NABCA.ORG


POLICIES FOR A POST-PANDEMIC HANGOVER: ADDRESSING ALCOHOL USE IN THE TIME OF COVID-19 AND BEYOND

CFA VIRTUAL NATIONAL FOOD POLICY SERIES
JUNE 2, 2021

CASSANDRA TOURRE, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC POLICY

CONTACT CASSANDRA.TOURRE@NABCA.ORG

## Defining the Product is Central to Regulation




## WHAT A MALT BEVERAGE LABEL TELLS YOU

in recent years, changes in tastes and technologies have led to an increasing variety of malt beverage products available in the marketplace. "Malt Beverage" is the general name given in the Federal alcohol labeling regulations for all products made at a brewery with malted barley and hops. It includes things like beer, ale, lager, flavored malt beverages, and even "near beer." In order for the consumer to understand the type of beverage in the container, a review of the information on the label is essential. TTB has designed this guide to help the consumer make an informed choice when buying a malt beverage by explaining the information that must be present on the label. TTB regulations can be quite detailed in regard to the production of a malt beverage and the information appearing on the bottle; not every possibility is presented here, but this guide will give you a good grasp of the fundamentals. For more detailed information please see the regulations listed on the back of this pamphlet. You may also want to contact your State alcohol beverage authority for information regarding its malt beverage label requirements.

## DRAFT/DRAUGHT

The presence of "Draft/Draught" on a label generally mean that the product has not been pasteurized and some other method of removing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria has been utilized. However, pasteurized beer may be described as "Draft Brewed" or "Draft Beer Flavor as long as the label
discloses that the beer is pasteurized. The term may also be used if the beer is packaged in containers of one gallon or larger and the contents are to be drawn off through a tap, spigot, faucet, or similar device.

## NAME AND ADDRESS

The name and address of the bottler or importer must appear on the brand label. However, the address of the bottler's principal place of business may be used instead of permissible for a bottlere importer to use a duly authorized trade name in place of its usual operating name.

ALCOHOL CONTENT

An optional statement of alcohol content expressed in percent by volume may appear on the label. Federal regulations require the alcohol content to appear on the labels of flavored malt beverages that derive alcohol from added flavors. However, some State laws have their own

LITE/LIGHT/LOW-CARE
A malt beverage may be labeled with a caloric epresentation (such as "Light" or "Lite") as long as a statement of average analysis appears on the label. This statement must include the amount per serving of calories, carbohydrates, protein, and fat. In addition, a malt beverage may be labeled as "Low-Carbohydrate" if the label includes a statement of average analysis and the product contains no more than 7 grams of carbohydrates per 12-ounce serving.


DRAFT LAGER
XYZ BREWING CO., CITY, STATE
$5 \%$ ALC. NOL
12 FL. OZ.
GOVERNMEETT WARNING: (1) ACCORDING TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, WOMEN SHOULD NOT DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF BIRTH DEFECTS. (2) CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IMPAIRS YOUR ABILITY TO DRIVE A CAR OR OPERATE MACHINERY, AND MAY CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS.
health warning statement
By law, this statement is required on all alcohol beverages containing $0.5 \%$ or more alcohol by volume.

## BRAND NAME

The brand name is used to identify and market a malt beverage. A brand name may not mislead the consumer about the age, identity, origin, or other characteristics of the malt beverage.

## CLASS DESIGNATION

The brand label of a malt beverage must contain the class designation of the product. Examples of class designations are beer, ale, and lager. Ale, stout, and porter are classes that must be fermented at a comparatively high temperature. Products labeled whe consist of at $25 \%$ by malted wheat

When a malt beverage is made with the addition of spices, fruit, honey, or natural flavors, it requires specific labeling to indicate the class designation. These malt beverages musi be labeled with a statement of composition that reflects the base malt product and the added ingredients, unless otherwise known to the trade under a particular designation Examples of statements of composition that you might see on malt beverage labels include "Premium malt beverage Win natural liavors, Ale fermented win spices, or These products must also bear a distinctive or fanciful name (such as "Tammy's Treat"). A malt beverage must derive at least $51 \%$ of its alcohol content from the fermentation of brewing ingredients, with stricter limits for products with an alcohol content of more than 6 percent alcohol by volume.
NET CONTENTS
The net contents of a malt beverage container must be stated in English units of measure (e.g., pints, fluid ounces)

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Pursuant to regulations issued by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, a Country of Origin statement is required on containers of imported malt beverages. Acceptable Promens include "Product of (insert name of country)" or Produced/Brewed in (insert name of country).

## Alcohol in the United States Constitution



## TRADITIONAL PRODUCT CATEGORIES

One standard drink (or one alcoholic drink equivalent) is defined in the United States as any beverage containing 0.6 fl oz or $\mathbf{1 4}$ grams of pure alcohol.


Standard Drink = 120 z.
$5 \%$ ABV


Standard Drink = 1.5 oz . $40 \%$ ABV


Standard Drink = 5 oz. 12\% ABV

## HOW TO TELL THEM ALL APART?



