



OLCC COVID-19 *freeze period* Alcohol FAQs (11/20/20)

On November 13, 2020, Governor Kate Brown issued a two week statewide “freeze period” to slow the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

On November 17, 2020, Governor Kate Brown issued [Executive Order 20-65: Temporary Freeze to Address Surge in COVID-19 cases](#)

On November 17, 2020, Oregon Health Authority issued guidance related to the freeze period. Here are the most relevant of those resources for alcohol licensees:

- [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Restaurants, Bars, Breweries, Brewpubs, Wineries, Tasting Rooms and Distilleries](#)
- [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Retail Stores](#)
- [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Self-Service Operations](#)

USING THIS DOCUMENT

This document will be updated regularly as policies change and new information or clarification is needed, ***so check back for updates regularly***. The document contains questions and answers fitting under the following broad categories. ***Click on the category to jump to that section of the document***. Topics covered under each of the broad categories are listed at a high-level. Using a word-search function will also allow you to find information quickly:

CATEGORIES & TOPICS

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FREEZE PERIOD

What is the “freeze period”?

- Due to an increase in COVID-19 cases statewide, Governor Kate Brown issued an [executive order](#) limiting (among other things) activities statewide related to gatherings and food and drink establishments, and ordered the closing several business categories that may hold alcohol licenses.

What are the limitations on alcohol licensees during the freeze period?

- To the extent that the type of venue is allowed to be open during the freeze period, alcohol licensees are limited to offering food and beverage (including alcohol) for off-premises consumption only. If you want to sell alcohol for off-premises consumption, you must hold a license with the OLCC that allows for sales of alcohol for off-premises consumption. See the [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#) for more information about which licenses allow for to-go sales of alcohol (off-premises sales and delivery).
- The OHA has prepared three resources that provide additional guidance applicable to alcohol licensees during the freeze period:
 - [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Restaurants, Bars, Breweries, Brewpubs, Wineries, Tasting Rooms and Distilleries](#)
 - [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Retail Stores](#) (farmers markets, indoor/outdoor markets, grocery stores, winery bottle shops, convenience stores, etc.)
 - [OHA’s Statewide Freeze Guidance – Self-Service Operations](#) (also includes grocery stores and convenience stores)

Is the OLCC approving special event licenses during the freeze period?

- If the [county](#) where your event will occur is in a freeze period *at the time of the event*, special event licensees may only sell alcohol for off-premises consumption at the event.
- Full or Limited On-Premises Sales licensees who apply for a temporary use of an annual license (TUAL) for an event falling within the freeze period will not be able to use ANY of the special event license privileges. Therefore, the OLCC will not approve a special event license for a TUAL if the event date falls within the freeze period.
- For more information about how the OLCC is processing special event license application during the freeze period, including how to request a refund if you need to cancel your special event because of the freeze period, visit the [COVID-19 Modifications: Special Event Licensing](#) factsheet

I hold a liquor license that allows for OFF-PREMISES SALES AND DELIVERY of beer, wine, and cider, but my business model doesn't really fit into the [OHA's freeze period guidance tools](#). Am I allowed to be open to sell alcohol for off-premises consumption (to-go) and delivery?

- **First:** [contact OHA](#) to confirm the appropriate guidance to follow for any allowable activities or if you have any questions about whether all or part of your business is allowed to remain open to the public during the freeze period.
- Fraternal organizations and social clubs: off-premises sales and delivery only
- Mixed-use premises (i.e. entertainment/recreation complexes): Must be closed.
- Event center (i.e. fairgrounds, civic center, stadium): Must be closed.
- Zoos and Museums: Must be closed.
- Theaters (i.e. movie, stage): If a drive-in theater, see [OHA's Statewide Freeze Guidance for Operators of Drive-Ins](#); otherwise, must be closed.
- Transient accommodations (i.e. resorts, hotels, lodges): off-premises sales and delivery only
- Golf courses: off-premises sales and delivery only
 - If the actual course (fairways, greens, etc.) is part of the licensed premises: Service and consumption of alcohol on the golf course is prohibited under the Governor's [Executive Order 20-65](#). This means the licensee may not sell or serve alcohol out on the course. In addition, because the area is licensed, it means that golfers (patrons) would not be allowed to open their own containers or consume alcohol while on the course.
 - If the actual course (e.g. fairways, greens, etc.) is NOT part of the licensed premises: The OLCC does not regulate unlicensed locations.
 - See [OHA's Statewide Freeze Guidance –Outdoor Recreational Sports](#) for more information about golfing activities or [contact OHA](#).

How long will the freeze period remain in effect?

- Statewide: November 18 – December 2, 2020 unless extended or terminated by the governor.
- County-by-county basis: this will depend on the infection rate in the county. The governor signaled in her [November 13, 2020 press conference](#) that Multnomah county and other “hotspot counties” would be in a freeze period for at least four weeks.

Please see the rest of this document for information about what is allowed during the freeze period and how licensees should continue to adhere to public health requirements.

- For specific questions about alcohol licensing, please contact olcc.liquorlicenseapplication@oregon.gov

- For specific alcohol license compliance questions, please contact: Alcohol.OLCC@oregon.gov
- For specific questions on OHA's freeze guidance, please contact: COVID.19@dhsosha.state.or.us

INFORMATION ABOUT OFF-PREMISES SALES OF ALCOHOL

Which alcohol products may be sold "to-go" by licensees?

- **ONLY** factory-sealed containers (bottles and cans) or securely-covered containers (crowlers and growlers) of malt beverages, wine, or cider may be sold "to-go" by eligible licensees.
 - A crowler is an aluminum can that can be used to package draft beers for a customer to take home.
 - A growler is a refillable bottle that can be used to package draft beers for a customer to take home.
- **PLEASE NOTE:** liquor, distilled spirits **or** any drinks made with liquor or distilled spirits (including: pre-batch cocktails, growler cocktails, "cocktails-to-go," "low-proof" or "ready to drink" cocktails in a can or similar container) may **NOT** be sold "to go" by licensees.
- See the [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#) for more specific information about specific license privileges, container and volume limits.
- If you have any questions about which types of alcohol can be sold to-go by licensees, contact us at: olcc.liquorlicenseapplication@oregon.gov
- NOTE: See the [Information about Alcohol Delivery](#) section in this document for off-premise sales and delivery by liquor stores (liquor store agents) and distilleries with tasting rooms (distillery agents).

What is the difference between an Off-Premises Sales license and off-premises sales privileges?

- The Off-Premises Sales **license** is a retail license that allows the licensee to sell factory-sealed containers (bottles and cans) or securely-covered containers (crowlers and growlers) of malt beverages, wine, or cider for off-premises consumption. The license includes the privilege of providing deliveries to consumers.
- Off-premises sales **privileges** are included in Winery, Brewery, Brewery Public House, and Growler Sales Privilege licenses. These licenses allow for deliveries to consumers.
- See the [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#), which is organized according to business or license type to clarify which products may be sold for off-premises consumption by each of these licensees and businesses.

What can Limited and Full On-Premises licensees sell for "takeout" without needing an additional license that includes off-premises sales privileges?

- Full On-Premises and Limited On-Premises Sales licensees may sell growlers/crowlers of malt beverages, wine, and cider for takeout. However, these licensees may not deliver malt beverages, wine, or cider to a consumer at a home, business, or the curbside without holding an additional license that includes off-premises sales privileges.

May licensees offer or allow patrons to consume alcohol on the premises while waiting for a food or beverage takeout order?

- No, licensees may not allow for any on premises consumption while the freeze period is in place.

Where can I get more information about "crowlers" and "growlers"?

- A crowler is an aluminum can that can be used to package draft beers for a customer to take home.

- A growler is a refillable bottle that can be used to package draft beers for a customer to take home.
- For OLCC-specific information about crows and growlers, go [here](#).

INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOL DELIVERY

What is a “home delivery” and who can deliver to my home?

- Home Delivery means delivery to a residence or business with a permanent street address.
 - Delivery includes shipments (e.g., wine-of-the-month club fulfillments).
 - See the [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#) for more specific information about specific license privileges, liquor store agent and distillery agent deliveries, and container and volume limits.
- ***Who can deliver to my home or business?***
 - Off-premises Sales licensees (e.g. grocery stores, bottle shops, convenience stores), Breweries, Brewery Public Houses, Wineries, Grower Sales Privilege licensees.
 - Out-of-state parties that hold a Direct Shipper Permit.
 - Distillery Retail Outlet Agents.
 - Approved For-Hire Carriers (e.g. food and beverage couriers and common carriers) delivering alcohol sold by a qualified licensee, Direct Shipper Permit holder, or a Distillery Retail Outlet Agent (distillery agent) to a consumer. In addition, approved For-Hire Carriers may deliver distilled spirits to consumers on behalf of Retail Sales Agents (liquor store agents) AFTER an in-store and in-person purchase of the distilled spirits.

What is a “curbside delivery” and who can deliver to the curb?

- “Curbside delivery” is delivery to a location within 100 feet of the business.
- Who can deliver to a location within 100 feet of the business?
 - Off-Premises Sales licensees, Wineries, Breweries, and Brewery Public Houses may deliver malt beverages, wine, and cider to the curb.
 - Liquor Stores (Retail Sales Agents) and Distillery Tasting Rooms (Distillery Retail Outlet Agents) may deliver [factory-sealed containers](#) of distilled spirits to the curb.

What is the difference between same-day and next-day deliveries?

- Effective September 15, 2020, the distinctions between “same-day” and “next-day” deliveries in OAR [845-006-0392](#) and [845-006-0396](#) were eliminated. The requirements and privileges related to deliveries of beer, wine, and cider referenced in those rules are now the same, regardless of whether the order was placed on the same day that it is delivered or any day thereafter.

Am I required to submit an application form and receive approval from the OLCC in order to offer same-day deliveries of malt beverages, wine, and cider?

- No. [OAR 845-005-0417](#) was amended to eliminate references to and distinctions between same-day and next-day deliveries of alcohol.

Can you tell me a little more about the malt beverage, wine, and cider delivery limits?

- A single licensee may deliver up to two cases (9 liters per case) of wine or cider to an approved delivery on a business day (7:00 am-10:00 pm). Refer to OAR [845-006-0392](#).
- A single licensee may deliver up to five gallons of malt beverages to an approved delivery location on a business day (7:00 am-10:00 pm). Refer to OAR [845-006-0396](#).

- See [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#) for more specific information about container and volume limits.

Can Distillery licensees deliver distilled spirits products that they've manufactured to consumers?

- Yes, ***if the Distillery licensee is also an approved Distillery Retail Outlet Agent***, the Distillery Retail Outlet Agent may deliver distilled spirits products that the licensee/agent manufactured to consumers. The Distillery Retail Outlet Agent must follow the guidance in the [Distillery Retail Outlet Manual](#) when completing deliveries to consumers. For more information about distilled spirits deliveries see this [quick reference factsheet about sale and delivery of distilled liquor to Oregon residents](#).

Can you tell me a little more about distilled spirits delivery limits?

- Distillery Retail Outlet Agents are allowed to deliver no more than six individual containers of distilled spirits that are manufactured by the Distillery Retail Outlet Agent with no more than two bottles of the same distilled spirits product in a single order. All products must be currently listed by the Commission.
- Deliveries of distilled spirits to consumers may take place as follows:
 - No more than once per day;
 - To a permanent street address of a home/business; and
 - Between 7:00 am and 10:00 pm.
- Deliveries can be made either by an employee of the Distillery Retail Outlet Agent or utilizing a [\(3rd party\) For-Hire Carrier](#).
- Deliveries may also be made “curbside” (within 100 feet of the boundary of the distillery outlet).
- See the [Distillery Retail Outlet Manual](#) for more information.

Where and how may Distillery Retail Outlet Agents accept consumer payments for distilled spirits?

- Consumers may pay for distilled spirits in-person at a Distillery Retail Outlet or through a mobile application or website. Consumers may pay using cash or credit card. For more information about accepting payment for distilled spirits through a third-party mobile application, Distillery Retail Outlet Agents can go [here](#).

What is a For-Hire Carrier and how can I determine if the carrier is approved to transport or deliver alcohol to consumers in Oregon?

- For the purposes of OLCC alcohol delivery standards, a FHC is an individual or entity that holds itself out to the public as providing the services of pick-up, transport, and delivery of alcohol between a licensee, permittee or agent and a resident of Oregon. In order to lawfully provide this service in Oregon, the FHC must be approved to do so by the OLCC. FHCs include, but are not limited to the following when those parties are delivering alcohol to Oregon residents:
 - Common carriers
 - Courier services
 - Peer-to-peer ride sharing services
 - Taxi cab companies
 - App or web-based (e-commerce) food and beverage delivery services
- For more information about For-Hire Carriers, see this [quick reference guide](#).
- For-Hire Carriers do not sell malt beverages, wine, cider, or distilled spirits to a consumer. For more information regarding the role of For-Hire Carriers that are also Third-Party E-Commerce Providers

(on-demand food and beverage courier entities that maintain a website or mobile application consumers may use to order food and beverage from businesses), please visit this [link](#).

- **For a list of currently approved For-Hire Carriers in Oregon, please go [here](#).**
- **To apply to become an approved For-Hire Carrier, please go [here](#).**

INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATIONAL MODIFICATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

For the duration of the [freeze period](#), is the OLCC requiring For-Hire Carriers to obtain recipient signatures when delivering alcohol to a consumer at a home or business?

- While the freeze is in effect, the OLCC is **suspending its enforcement** of the requirement that a For-Hire carrier collect the signature of a recipient at the time of delivery. However, for-hire carriers must continue to comply with all other requirements in OAR [845-005-0424](#), including **documenting** all the following information at the time of delivery:
 - The date and time the alcohol was delivered to the resident;
 - The name or information which can be used to determine the name of the person delivering the alcohol to the resident; and
 - The name and delivery address of the person receiving the alcohol.
 - NOTE: effective October 13, 2020, OAR 845-005-0424 will also require that for each order delivered to a consumer, the carrier must document the source of the alcohol (i.e. the name and address of the licensee, direct shipper permittee or agent that sold the alcohol to the consumer for delivery). See this [quick reference factsheet for For-Hire Carriers](#) for more information.

For the duration of the [freeze period](#), is the OLCC requiring licensees to obtain the recipient signature on the Receipt for Sale of Malt Beverages in Kegs to Unlicensed Group or Individual (Form 760)?

- While the freeze period is in effect, the OLCC is **suspending the enforcement** requiring licensees that are eligible to sell kegs to consumers to collect the signature of the recipient on [Form 760](#) (commonly known as “keg tag receipt form”) at the time of selling the keg to the consumer. However, licensees must continue to comply with all other requirements in OAR 845-006-0441, including **completing all of the following steps** at the time of selling the keg to the consumer:
 - Complete a Receipt for Sale of Malt Beverages in Kegs to Unlicensed Group or Individual (Keg Tag Receipt Form - [Form 760](#));
 - Have the purchaser read the receipt and give the purchaser a copy of the receipt (receipt may be viewed and sent to the purchaser electronically)
 - Make sure the information on the receipt is accurate; and
 - Securely attach a Commission-issued, serially-numbered identification label (keg tag) to each keg.
 - If the licensee has reason to question the purchaser’s legal age or identity, the licensee will ask the purchaser for two additional pieces of identification. One of these pieces of identification must include the purchaser’s physical description or picture, date of birth, and signature.

For the duration of the [freeze period](#), is the OLCC requiring licensees and direct shipper permittees to obtain recipient signatures when delivering alcohol to a consumer at a home, business, or to the curb?

- While the freeze period is in effect, the OLCC is **suspending its enforcement** of the requirement that a licensee or permittee collect the signature of a recipient at the time of delivery. However, licensees and permittees must continue to comply with all other requirements in OAR [845-006-0392](#) and [845-006-0396](#), including **documenting** all the following information at the time of delivery:
 - The date and time the alcohol was delivered to the resident;
 - The name or information which can be used to determine the name of the person delivering the alcohol to the resident; and
 - The name and delivery address of the person receiving the alcohol.

Can a customer bring in a used growler and refill it with malt beverages, wine, or cider in a bar or restaurant?

- According to the [Oregon Health Authority](#), refilling a growler that a customer brings into the establishment is not recommended at this time due to the risk of cross contamination. Exchanging the used growler for a new or sanitized growler may be an option.

What are the requirements for businesses related to wearing face masks/coverings?

- Unless an exemption or exception applies, statewide, face coverings must be worn by ALL individuals as discussed in [OHA's guidance about face coverings](#). OHA has also published [Reopening FAQs for Face Coverings](#).

Now that customers are [required to wear face masks](#) in all indoor public spaces and outdoor public spaces when 6 feet of distancing is not possible, am I required to check the ID of a person purchasing alcohol?

- Yes. It is still a requirement to check ID and verify the person making the purchase is the person listed on the ID.

May licensees return beer, wine, and cider their suppliers and distilled liquor to retail liquor stores?

Supplier Return of Stock

- Suppliers may accept **returns** of malt beverages, cider, and wine from establishments that hold annual liquor licenses if those alcoholic beverages will pass their sell-by date while the Governor's freeze is in effect.
- Suppliers may always **exchange** malt beverages, cider, and wine from establishments that hold annual liquor licenses if those alcoholic beverages are near or past their shelf life.

Return of Stock to Liquor Store

- Licensees may return unopened distilled liquor to OLCC agent-operated stores for the duration of freeze without being required to pay the usual 8% restocking fee.

Licensees and Retail Sales Agents are not required to obtain prior approval from the Commission before returning alcohol or accepting returns of alcohol in accordance with the above guidelines. Suppliers are not required to accept returns.

May suppliers who accept returns/exchanges of alcohol (malt beverages, wine, or cider) from retail licensees due to expiration of the product request a refund or credit for the privilege taxes paid on the expired product?

- Yes. To request a refund or credit for privilege taxes paid on expired and subsequently destroyed malt beverages, wine, or cider, please follow the process outlined in this [document](#).

May Oregon licensees who donated malt beverages, wine, or cider to Oregon distilleries for the purpose of manufacturing hand sanitizer request a refund or credit for the privilege taxes paid on the donated product?

- Yes. To request a refund or credit for privilege taxes paid on the donated malt beverages, wine, or cider, please follow the process outlined in this [document](#).

How may Oregon licensees dispose of unsaleable (expired) malt beverages (beer)?

- Please visit this [document](#) for more information about disposing of beer that has expired or will expire

May suppliers provide face coverings to retailers for use at the licensed premises?

- The OLCC will not consider it a violation of [OAR 845-013-0060](#) for alcohol suppliers to provide cloth face coverings or paper face masks to retailers for use by the retailer's employees. If a supplier wishes to provide face coverings to retailers, suppliers must comply with OAR [845-013-0001\(3\)](#) and offer these items to all of their retail licensee customers without discrimination. These face coverings should be provided for use by a retailer's employees and not provided to the retailer's customers for their use off of the licensed premises.

A customer came to the store with an expired ID, is it alright to accept it as valid ID since the DMV is closed?

- If a State of Oregon ID with an expiration date of March 8, 2020 or later, which means the customer wasn't able to go to the DMV to renew it, the OLCC will consider it a valid ID while the Governor's [Executive Order 20-38](#) is in effect. For more information see the Oregon Department of Transportation's [public notice regarding expired drivers licenses and IDs](#).

Does this apply to any other forms of ID that have expired, like a passport or identification from another state?

- No, this only applies to State of Oregon issued identification.

What are the food service requirements for Full On-Premises licensees during the freeze?

- Full On-Premises Sales Licensees do **NOT** need to meet the food service requirements of the license in order to sell malt beverages, wine, or cider in crowlers or growlers for off-premises consumption (takeout only).
- Full On-Premises licensees may also obtain an Off-Premises Sales License and sell: factory-sealed containers (bottles and cans) or securely-covered containers (crowlers and growlers) for consumption off the licensed premises (takeout or delivery).

- Full On-Premises Sales licensees may NOT sell distilled liquor/spirits by the drink, pre-mixed or “batched and bottled” for off-premises consumption. **NO** takeout or delivery of distilled liquor in any form is allowed.

Are OLCC Liquor Licensees Required to keep their Liquor Liability Insurance (LLI) during the COVID-19 public health crisis, even if they’re closed?

Liquor Liability Insurance (LLI) Overview:

- In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Department of Consumer and Business Services issued an emergency order that “...requires all insurance companies to extend grace periods for premium payments, postpone policy cancellations and non-renewals, and extend deadlines for reporting claims.”
- Liquor Liability Insurance is a “surplus line” of insurance and is not regulated by any agency in Oregon. Licensees should be aware that any lapses in coverage may result in an increase in premiums, reinstatement fees or a licensee may be required to undergo another underwriting process. All impacted licensees should reach out to their insurance provider(s) to determine if the insurer provides any options besides cancellation, such as a suspension of payments or nonpayment forgiveness. Please visit this [link](#).

Are licensees required to maintain Liquor Liability Insurance (LLI) while the Oregon Governor’s [freeze period](#) remains in effect?

- OLCC is allowing licensees to choose whether or not to maintain continuous coverage of Liquor Liability Insurance (LLI) as allowed by OAR 845-005-0400(10). If a licensee takes the appropriate and required actions detailed in the [COVID-19 TEMPORARY CHANGE TEMPORARY STOP/START OF LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE](#), the OLCC will NOT penalize a licensee for stopping and then restarting their LLI.

Will the OLCC enforce penalties for any lapse in LLI coverage during the period of time that on-premises consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited?

- For any licensee that is required to have LLI or a bond, and that did not complete the process outlined in the [COVID-19 TEMPORARY CHANGE TEMPORARY STOP/START OF LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE](#), document the OLCC will consider a lapse in coverage to be a violation of ORS 471.168 and OAR 845-005-0400.

Are liquor stores required to operate during the regularly scheduled hours?

- OLCC Liquor Stores are open, however staffing level challenges have forced stores to alter their operating hours. Please call ahead to your local store to find out about any alterations to their operations. To locate stores near you go to: www.oregonliquorsearch.com and click on the “Locations” tab.
- The OLCC has also provided liquor store retail agents with guidance on how to conduct business while practicing safe social distancing between staff and customers under the Governor’s [freeze period](#).

Is the OLCC offering relief on payment of license renewal fees (including late renewal fees)?

- The OLCC has taken action with each renewal district to **postpone** the due date for payment of the 2020-2021 license renewal fees. The OLCC is required by statute to collect alcohol license fees and may not waive the requirement for licensees to pay the 2020-2021 license fee. Rather, the OLCC

allowed licensees to **delay payment** of the 2020-2021 renewal fee for a set amount of time without incurring a late fee. Please see this [COVID-19 Postponement of Alcohol License Renewal Fees – Conditional Letter of Authority](#) document for details.

May wineries offer “virtual wine tastings” to consumers in Oregon?

- Yes, provided that the virtual wine tastings are conducted in conformance with the guidance outlined in this [document](#).

Can Distillery licensees produce hand sanitizer?

- Yes, provided that the distillery complies with the information contained in this [Hand Sanitizer Resource Guide](#)

INFORMATION ABOUT 90-DAY AUTHORITIES TO OPERATE FOR OFF-PREMISES SALES LICENSE APPLICATIONS AT EXISTING FULL OR LIMITED ON-PREMISES LICENSED LOCATIONS

How does an existing Full or Limited On-Premises Sales licensee get a 90-day Authority to Operate (ATO) for an Off-Premises Sales license?

- Follow the steps outlined in this [document](#).

If I do not hold a Full or Limited On-Premises Sale license, am I eligible for a “fast-tracked” 90-day ATO for an Off-Premises Sales license?

- No.

Will I be required to pay the license fee for the Off-Premises Sales license if I did not pay the license fee at the time of receiving 90-day Authority to Operate?

- Yes, the applicant will be required to pay the license fee.
 - Payment will be due no later than at the time the OLCC issues the final Off-Premises Sales license.
 - The OLCC does not prorate license fees. If an applicant wishes to operate during any portion of a license year, the applicant is responsible for paying the entire license fee for the year.

If my temporary authority to operate (90-day ATO) for the Off-Premises Sales license expires, can I apply for another one at the same location?

- No. Full and Limited On-Premises Sales licensees may apply for and receive one 90-day authority to operate (may be extended by no more than 30 days) for a single licensed premises. If the temporary authority to operate with the privileges of the Off-Premises Sales license expires, licensees may proceed with the application, but may not exercise the privileges of the Off-Premises Sales license until the final license is issued.

What do local governing bodies (cities & counties) need to know regarding the Off-Premises Sales license temporary authority to operate “auto-approval” process and the local governing body recommendation?

OLCC staff are receiving questions from local governing bodies (cities and counties) about the Off-Premises Sales license temporary authority to operate “auto approval process” that the OLCC has

implemented as outlined in this [factsheet](#). Below is some additional information specifically intended for local governing bodies with respect to these applications:

- *Temporary Authority to Operate (90-day ATO)*: Per ORS 471.297 & 471.302, the OLCC may grant a request for a temporary authority to operate to applicants for a new Off-Premises Sales license and to applicants purchasing an existing licensed business where the proposed license-type will remain the same after the change in ownership. The 90-day Authority to Operate is not a license. Rather, it is a temporary authority to operate with the privileges of the applied-for license while the OLCC conducts its investigation of the license application (including receiving the local governing body's recommendation for the license).
- *Additional Privilege, Off-Premises Sales license application packets to local governing bodies*: The OLCC license application packets that applicants will submit to the local governing body for the add privilege, Off-Premises Sales license will include the following OLCC license application documents:
 - Liquor license application
 - Entity Questionnaire (if applicable)
 - Business Information Form

OLCC Resource Links

- [Off-Premises Sales Privileges by Alcohol License and Retail Liquor Store table](#)
- [Hand Sanitizer Resource Guide](#)
- [COVID-19 Temporary Changes: Special Event Licensing](#)
- [COVID-19 TEMPORARY CHANGE TEMPORARY STOP/START OF LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE](#)
- [COVID-19 Postponement of Alcohol License Renewal Fees – Conditional Letter of Authority](#)
- [COVID-19 Temporary Changes: Off-Premises Sales & Delivery \(Add Off Premises License\)](#)
- [COVID-19 Interim Policy: Third-Party E-commerce Operators](#)
- [COVID-19 Malt Beverage \(Beer\) Disposal](#)
- [Quick Reference: For-Hire Carriers](#)
- [Quick Reference: Sales and Delivery of Distilled Liquor to Oregon Consumers](#)