(Plan Created 12/18/2022, amended 5/24/2024)

Program Assessment Plan Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science University of Arkansas

Department Name & Contact Information for the Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science,

Department of Food Science 2650 North Young Avenue Fayetteville, AR 72704 479-575-4605 Dr. Renee Threlfall, Research Scientist (<u>rthrelf@uark.edu</u>) and Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Assistant Professor (<u>scottla@uark.edu</u>)

Food Science Department Vision and Mission

Strengthen sustainable local and global food systems with innovations for improving human health and food security through education, research, and outreach.

- 1. Lead scientific discovery and innovations for enhancing food quality, safety, security, sustainability, and accessibility.
- 2. Understand the relationships among food, health, and consumer behavior to enhance human health and well-being.
- 3. Provide approved curriculum, distance learning, and extension materials to train workforce for supporting food industry.
- 4. Build a community of students, staff and faculty that reflects the land grant mission of serving our pluralistic society by embracing diversity, equity and inclusivity.

Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science Program Goals

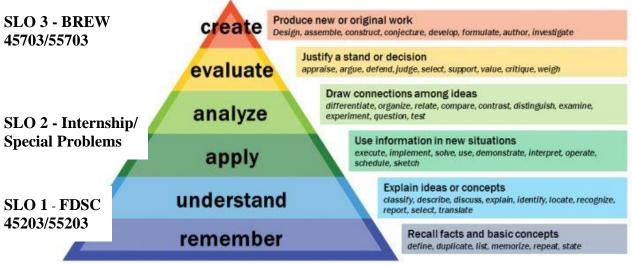
The Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science Program (BREWCP) at the University of Arkansas is an interdisciplinary collaboration across three colleges that combines the science and engineering knowledge needed to produce skilled employees in the craft brewing industry. BREWCP combines theoretical understanding with practical application. The certificate is made up of six credit hours of required courses, three hours of internship/special problems, and six hours of electives. In total, the BREWCP is 15-hour certificate program that incorporates core brewing and fermentation courses, chemistry, biology and engineering electives, as well as applied work and research opportunities which are designed to provide students with a well-rounded understanding of beer brewing. The program is housed in the Department of Food Science, and incorporates courses from the Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food and Life Sciences, the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences, and the College of Engineering. At the end of the brewing certificate program, the following are the expectations.

- 1. Graduates will develop core brewing skills which are required to perform at a high level in industry related positions and/or will help them to continue their education in a professional program.
- 2. Graduates will be able to integrate, examine, and assess new information to make knowledgeable decisions.
- 3. Graduates are expected to be able to communicate effectively in oral and writing scenarios.

4. Graduates will be able to design and create new beer recipes from grain to glass and be able to confirm with appropriate analytical techniques that they made what they intended to make.

These goals will be assessed over the following courses based on the following outcomes/ assessments:

Bloom's Taxonomy



Student Learning Outcome 1. Students will demonstrate theoretical foundational knowledge of core/ foundational brewing science topics such as but not limited to the physical, chemical, microbiological aspects of beer production as well as the sensory analysis of raw materials and different beer styles. Students will also show that they are aware of the historical, legal, and economic aspects brewing.

A. Cumulative Assessment Test

A comprehensive final exam will be administered in FDSC 45203/55203 – Brewing Science. The test will include questions from required brewing core content based on international brewing standards such as the Institute for Brewing and distilling. The post-test will be scored and will serve as a direct measure of a student's theoretical success in brewing science.

B. Acceptable and Ideal Targets (not required for indirect measures). We would expect an acceptable score for the comprehensive final to be greater than or equal to 70%, an ideal (meets expectations) score to be greater than or equal to 80%, and a excelling score to be greater than or equal to 90%. A nonacceptable score would be < 70%. We will report on the students performing at each of these levels.

C. Key Personnel

Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Food Science Department, Assistant Professor, <u>scottla@uark.edu</u>

Student Learning Outcome 2. Students will develop practical and critical-thinking skills which they apply to issues in the brewing industry. Students will demonstrate these skills through written and oral communication after they have completed their internship/ special problems core requirement. This will be done through an oral presentation and a written report which are required after special problems or internship. This Learning Outcome uses rubrics as the direct measure.

A. Rubrics for BREWCP Internship/Special Problems

Two rubrics, an oral presentation rubric and written communication rubric, will be used to evaluate the oral presentation and written reports from the student internship/special problem.

B. Acceptable and Ideal Targets (not required for indirect measures).

For the Internship/Special Problems rubrics written (25 total); oral (28 total), it is expected that an acceptable score to be a 17.5/25; 19.6/28, an ideal (meets expectations) score to be 20/25; 22.4/28, and exceeding expectations to be 22.5/25; 25.2/28. A nonacceptable score would be < 17.5/ 25; 19.6/28. We will report on the students performing at each of these levels.

C. Key Personnel (Department Head, Faculty, Department Administrative Manager). Dr. Renee Threlfall, Research Scientist (<u>rthrelf@uark.edu</u>) and Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Assistant Professor (<u>scottla@uark.edu</u>)

6. Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science Exit Survey

- The Exit Survey is given to students during their final year in the certificate program.
- Self-reported competency levels are included.
- The survey is an indirect measure.

Dr. Renee Threlfall, Research Scientist (<u>rthrelf@uark.edu</u>) and Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Assistant Professor (<u>scottla@uark.edu</u>)

Student Learning Outcome 3. During their capstone brewing project students will design/ create, brew, and analyze a beer from grain to glass in BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer. Students will demonstrate these skills and present their finished beer in a oral and poster presentation to academic and industry professionals at the end of BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer. Learning outcome uses rubrics as the direct measure.

A. Rubrics for BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer Two rubrics, an oral presentation rubric and poster rubric, will be used to evaluate the oral presentation and poster from the brewing project in BREW 45703/55703.

B. Acceptable and Ideal Targets (not required for indirect measures).

Poster (120 total); Oral (120 total), it is expected that an acceptable score to be a 84/120, an ideal (meets expectations) score to be 96/120, and exceeding expectations to be 108/120. A nonacceptable score would be < 84/120. We will report on the students performing at each of these levels.

C. Key Personnel (Department Head, Faculty, Department Administrative Manager). Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Assistant Professor (<u>scottla@uark.edu</u>)

6. Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science Exit Survey

The Exit Survey is given to students during their final year in the certificate program.

- Self-reported competency levels are included.
- The survey is an indirect measure.

Dr. Scott Lafontaine, Assistant Professor (scottla@uark.edu)

7. Supporting Attachments

Cumulative assessment Example Internship Oral Presentation Rubric Internship Written Communication Rubric BREW 45703/55703 Oral presentation BREW 45703/55703 Poster presentation Exit Survey

Example Cumulative Assessment Test FDSC 45203/55203 – Brewing Science

Multiple choice questions – circle the correct answer.

- 1. What is the primary goal of steeping in the malting process?
 - a. Production of a rootlet.
 - b. Achieving a desired moisture content in the barley prior to germination.
- c. Development of enzymes by the aleurone layer.
- d. Creating precursors for flavor development.
- e. All of the above.
- 2. How long does the malting process typically take?
 - a. 3 days.
 - b. 5 days.
 - c. 7 days.

- d. 9 days.
- e. 11 days.
- 3. What is the correct sequence of events during the malting process?
 - a. Blending > Steeping > Germination > Kilning > Cleaning
 - b. Steeping > Blending > Kilning > Germination > Cleaning
 - c. Cleaning > Germination > Steeping > Kilning > Blending
 - d. Germination > Kilning > Steeping > Cleaning > Blending
 - e. Cleaning > Steeping > Germination > Kilning > Blending
- 4. What is the advantage of steam-conditioned milling?
 - a. It makes the malt easier to mill.
 - b. It makes the malt husk more pliable.
 - c. It allows adjunct and malt to be milled together.
 - d. It compensates for poor quality malt.
 - e. It allows grain without husks, such as wheat, to be more easily milled.
- 5. When using rice or corn grits why are they boiled separately prior to mixing with the main malt mash?
 - a. Boiling separately speeds the wort production step(s) in the brew house.
 - b. Boiling inactivates the endogenous enzymes in the rice and /or corn.
 - c. Boiling for an extended period time fully gelatinizes the starch in the rice/corn grits.
 - d. Boiling the entire mash together (rice/corn plus malt) would cause pasting of the mixture.
 - e. Boiling, like decoction, is a carryover from historical brewing practices and is used for historical and/or brewer-preference reasons because of the perceived flavor contribution that comes from boiling.
- 6. Consider a 100% barley malt mash. What is a reasonable level of fermentability you might expect from wort produced using a single temperature infusion mashing regime at (60°C) with typical, commercial pale malt?
 - a. 100% fermentable

c. 70% fermentable

b. 90% fermentable

d. 50% fermentable

- e. 30% fermentable
- 7. What is the primary reason for using an internal calandria to boil wort relative to using a direct-fired or steam-jacketed kettle?
 - a. To increase the amount of available heat transfer area.
 - b. To be able to start heating wort before the kettle is full.
- c. To prevent scorching of the heat transfer surface.
- d. To improve ease of maintenance.
- e. To help with trub formation.
- 8. Comparing copper with stainless steel in terms of heat transfer media, which one of the following is a <u>not</u> feature of copper?
 - a. Copper has higher thermal conductivity.
 - b. Copper has higher wettability.
- c. Copper has lower mechanical strength.
- d. Copper is easier to clean.
- 9. What is an optimal temperature difference between a heating surface and wort for the most effective and efficient boiling?
 - a. 2°C d. 40°C
 - b. 5°C e. 80°C
 - c. **25°C**
- 10. Which one of the following answers may result in high levels of DMS in boiled wort?
 - a. Using malt that has been kilned at higher temperatures.
 - b. Quick whirlpool process.
 - c. Maintaining vigorous wort boiling conditions.
 - d. Evaporation rate that does not exceed 3%.
 - e. Using a wort stripper prior to wort cooling.
- 11. Approximately how much of the US hop crop is grown in Washington?
 - a. 17% d. **75%**
 - b. 34% e. 92%
 - c. 51%
- 12. Which one of the following hop components contributes the most to the bitterness of beer?
 - a. Alpha acids.
- d. Oxidized beta acids.

b. Iso-alpha acids.

e. Humulene.

- c. Beta acids.
- 13. What is approximately the highest hop utilization one can expect to achieve when using a single addition of standard pellet hops at the beginning of a 60 minute boil?
 - a. 5% d. 50%
 - b. 20% e. 65%
 - c. **35%**

- 14. Which one of the following steps differentiates Type 45 hop pellets from Type 90 hop pellets?

- a. Type 45 pellets are sieved to remove hop material and concentrate the lupulin.
- b. Type 45 pellets are dried to a greater extent thereby increasing the relative amount of lupulin in the final pellet.
- c. Type 45 pellets contain magnesium oxide, which increases the amount of isoalpha acids in the finish pellet.
- 15. What is the typical range of oil in hops?
 - a. 0.5 3 ml/100 g
 - b. 3 6 ml/100 g
 - c. 6 9 ml/100 g

- d. Type 45 pellets are made from super alpha hops while Type 90 are made from lower alpha. aroma hops.
- e. None of the statements are correct regarding differences between Type 45 and Type 90 pellets.
- d. 9 12 ml/100 g
- e. 12 15 ml/100 g

d. Presence of bacteria.

- 16. Methylene blue stain is used to measure which yeast property?
 - a. Viability.
 - b. Vitality.
 - c. Total cell number.
- 17. What is an appropriate pitching rate of viable yeast cells to start a fermentation in 10°P wort?
 - a. 10⁵ cells/ml
 - b. 10⁶ cells/ml
 - c. 10⁷ cells/ml
- 18. Which of the following is most likely to result in poor fermentation performance?
 - a. Low yeast viability
 - b. High pitch rate
 - c. Higher than desired wort temperature

- d. High wort dissolved oxygen
- e. Low wort BU's
- 19. Estimate the time it takes to start with a single loopful of yeast from a slant and have enough yeast to pitch a 1000 hL fermentation.
 - a. 3 days
 - b. 5 days
 - c. 7 days
- 20. What is the most abundant ester formed during a beer fermentation?
 - a. Ethyl octanoate.
 - b. Isoamyl acetate.
 - c. Ethyl acetate.
- 21. At approximately what temperature does beer have maximal density?
 - a. 1°C b. 0°C

- d. 14 days
- e. 28 days
- d. 3 methyl butyl acetate.
- e. 2 phenyl ethanol.

- - d. 10⁸ cells/ml

e. Budding index.

e. 10⁹ cells/ml

- c. 1°C
- d. 2°C
- 22. Haze in beer can be produced by...?
 - a. Suspended yeast.
 - b. Bacterial infection.
 - c. Colloidal interaction of protein and polyphenols.
 - d. All of the above, a, b & c.
- 23. Which of the following products is used for pre-coating a beer filter?
 - a. Perlite.
 - b. Isinglass.
 - c. PVPP.
 - d. Silica gel.
 - e. Tannic acid.
- 24. Which species of common beer spoilage organisms produces lactic acid and depending on species may also produce acetic acid, ethanol and carbon dioxide?
 - a. Brettanomyces.
 - b. Lactobacillus.
 - c. Pedioccocus.
 - d. Acetobacter.
 - e. Citrobacter.
- 25. During the bottle/can filling operation, oxygen pickup should be kept as low as possible. What is a maximum oxygen pickup that breweries with modern fillers shoot for?
 - a. < 4 ppb

d. < 4 ppm e. < 40 ppm

- b. **< 40 ppb**
- c. < 400 ppb
- 26. Which of the following packaging operations has the lowest operational capacity?
 - a. Depalletizer.
 - b. Empty bottle inspector.

d. Pasteurizer.e. Case packer.

c. Filler.

True / False questions – Circle the correct answer

- 27. A whirlpool hop separator can be used to separate hops from hopped wort regardless of whether they are whole or pelletized.
 - a. True. b. False.
- 28. Hops are a diecious plant there are male and female hop plants.

a. True. b. False.

29. Commercial hop farms grow hops. Once the hops bines are cut they are sent to a separate hop processor (hop company) for picking, drying and baling.

e. 3°C

- a. True. b. False.
- 30. Hops must be trellised and allowed to climb in order to produce a viable crop.
 - a. True.
- 31. The bitterness unit is a measure of the total iso-alpha acid concentration in beer, and a beer that has 30 BU's has 30 ppm iso-alpha acids.

b. False.

- a. True. b. **False**
- 32. Alpha acids are susceptible to oxidative degradation and the oxidized compounds are not available to isomerize. Despite the near complete loss of all alpha acids in well-aged/old hops, the beer made from these hops is still likely to be bitter.
 - a. True.
- 33. Within the normal range of fermentation temperatures (8 20°C), temperature will influence both the rate of fermentation and the final attenuation level.
 - a. True. b. False.
- 34. To properly store yeast between fermentations it is advisable to keep the culture cold (0-2°C) and agitate and aerate occasionally.
 - a. True.
- 35. Acid washing yeast is used to clean up a culture that is infected with microbial spoilers. Although bacteria are inactivated by the acid treatment, wild yeast are not and therefore not eliminated from the acid washed culture.
 - a. True.
- 36. If you choose to perform a spontaneous fermentation harnessing brewhouse microbes, regardless of the outcome you can never consider the finished beer to have been spoiled by microbial activity.
 - a. True.
- 37. Insufficient oxygen at the beginning of fermentation results in a build of acetyl CoA within the cell and in turn creates a pool of precursor for acetate esters.
 - a. True.
- 38. Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone is used to remove polyphenols that could form haze in beer.
 - a. True.
- 39. Flash pasteurization and tunnel pasteurization achieve the same goal, but the flash pasteurizer heats the product to a higher temperature (70°C) for only 30-60 seconds while the tunnel pasteurizer heats the product to 60-62°C for 10-15 minutes.
 - a. True.
- 40. A long-tube bottle filler requires a pre-evacuation step to ensure low oxygen pick up during filling.
 - a. True. b. False.

Internship/ Special Problems Oral Presentation Rubric

Student's Name:	Max points=28
Date:	
Title:	
Reviewer's Name:	

Oral Presentation Rubric

TRAIT	1	2	3	4
NONVERBAL SKILLS				
Maintains good eye	No eye contact with audience, as	Displayed minimal eye contact	Consistent use of direct eye	Holds attention of entire
contact and rapport with	entire report is read from notes.	with audience, while reading	contact with audience, but still	audience with the use of direct
audience without		mostly from the notes.	returns to notes.	eye contact, seldom looking at
excessive use of notes.				notes.
Exhibits good body	No movement or descriptive	Very little movement or	Made movements or gestures	Movements seem fluid and help
language that enhances	gestures.	descriptive gestures.	that enhances articulation.	the audience visualize.
the presentation.				
Controls anxiety to	Tension and nervousness is	Displays mild tension; has	Makes minor mistakes, but	Student displays relaxed, self-
present a relaxed	obvious; has trouble recovering	trouble recovering from	quickly recovers from them;	confident nature about self, with
presentation without	from mistakes.	mistakes.	displays little or no tension.	no mistakes.
verbal errors.				

COMMENTS:

VERBAL SKILLS				
Speaks clearly with	Does NOT speak clearly with	SOMETIMES speaks clearly with	OFTEN speaks clearly with	ALWAYS speaks clearly with
confidence, enthusiasm	confidence, enthusiasm and	confidence, enthusiasm and	confidence, enthusiasm and	confidence, enthusiasm and
and authority.	authority.	authority.	authority.	authority.

COMMENTS:

CONTENT				
The presentation is	The presentation is NOT concise,	SOME of the presentation is	MOST of the presentation is	The presentation is
concise, clear, logical and	clear, logical and does not	concise, clear, logical and	concise, clear, logical and	CONSISTENTLY concise, clear,
includes all the requested	include all the requested	includes some of the requested	includes most of the requested	logical and includes all the
elements.	elements.	elements.	elements.	requested elements.
Slides are clear, well	Slides are NOT clear or well	SOME of the slides are clear and	Slides are MOSTLY clear and well	Slides are CONSISTENTLY clear,
organized with	organized and lack appropriate	well organized and there is some	organized and most contain	well organized with appropriate
appropriate use of color	use of color and effects.	appropriate use of color and	appropriate use of color and	use of color and effects.
and effects.		effects.	effects.	
Effectively answers	Effectively answers NONE of the	Effectively answers SOME of the	Effectively answers MOST of the	Effectively answers ALL related
related questions.	related questions.	related questions.	related questions.	questions.

Internship/ Special Problems Written Report Rubric

Student's Name:	 Max points=25
Date:	
Title:	
Reviewers Name:	

Written Report Rubric

	2	3	4	5		
Company Background	Minimal overview of the	Incomplete overview of the	Concise overview of the	Concise overview of the		
	company.	company.	company with limited history,	company including history,		
			products/services and customer	products/services and customer		
			base.	base.		
Internship Description	Description of internship duties	Description of internship duties	Description of internship duties	Presents internship duties in a		
	is poorly organized and lacks	includes minimal details and is	is presented in an organized	detailed, but concise, logical and		
	details.	somewhat organized.	fashion and includes a moderate	organized fashion.		
			amount of detail.			
Application of classroom	No understanding of how	Minimal attempt to evaluate	Some evaluation of how	Thoughtful evaluation of how		
into "real world"	principles learned in the	how principles learned in the	principles learned in the	principles learned in the		
	classroom were applicable to the	classroom can be applied to this	classroom can be applied to this	classroom can be applied to this		
	internship.	internship experience.	internship experience.	internship experience.		
Contribution to future	Minimal insight with little or no	Weak insight with little	Some insight including	Strong insight including		
career	explanation on how and why the	explanation on how and why the	explanations on how and why	explanations on how and why		
	internship could contribute to	internship could contribute to	the internship could contribute	the internship could contribute		
	future career decisions and	future career decisions and	to future career decisions and	to future career decisions and		
	opportunities.	opportunities.	opportunities.	opportunities.		
Spelling and Grammar	Extensive spelling and	Some spelling and grammatical	No spelling errors but some	No spelling or grammatical		
	grammatical errors.	errors.	grammatical errors.	errors.		
Comments:	Comments:					

Criteria	Ratings			
Content (20%)	24.0 to >16.0 pts	16.0 to >8.0 pts	8.0 to >0 pts	24 pts
	Excellent - Topic is well developed, effectively supported and appropriate for the assignment. Effective thinking is clearly and creatively expressed.	Acceptable - Topic is evident with some supporting details; generally meets requirements of assignment.	Poor - Topic is poorly developed. Supporting details absent or vague. Trite ideas and/or unclear wording reflect lack of understanding of topic and audience.	
Organization (20%)	24.0 to >16.0 pts	16.0 to >8.0 pts	8.0 to >0 pts	24 pts
	Excellent - Oral presentation is clearly organized with effective introduction and conclusion. Each segment relates to the others according to a carefully planned framework.	Acceptable - Oral presentation demonstrates some grasp of organization with a discernible theme and supporting details.	Poor - Oral presentation is rambling and unfocused, with main theme and supporting details presented in a disorganized unrelated way.	
Delivery (20%)	24.0 to >16.0 pts	16.0 to >8.0 pts	8.0 to >0 pts	24 pts
	Excellent - Speaker uses appropriate language. Smooth, effective delivery. Good voice control, eye contact, and physical demeanor. Restates and summarizes appropriately.	Acceptable - Speaker appears proficient with language, vocal and physical expression.	Poor - Speaker appears unpracticed. Unnecessary pauses, filler words. Problems with voice control, eye contact, or posture. Incorrect or inappropriate language.	
Use of Visual Aids (10%)	12.0 to >8.0 pts	8.0 to >4.0 pts	4.0 to >0 pts	12 pts
	Excellent - The presenter refers to and explains visual aids at appropriate moments in the presentation.	Acceptable - Speaker occasionally uses visual aids but use is inconsistent or confusing.	Poor - Speaker makes no mention of visual aids in the presentation	
Responsiveness to Audience	36.0 to >24.0 pts	24.0 to >12.0 pts	12.0 to >0 pts	36 pts
(30%)	Excellent - Stimulates questions. Responds to questions with critical thinking and knowledge beyond data in audiovisuals.	Acceptable - Generally responsive to questions. May not provide correct answers, but attempts to supply information.	Poor - Poor - Doesn't understand questions. Responds poorly to questions.	

Suggestions and guidelines for group poster presentation BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer

The final stage of the BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer brewing project is to prepare a poster that captures the project objective(s), methodology, results and conclusions. Your poster should include an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions and Learnings sections and should include the information below as well as any other relevant information. It should be designed and written with technical sophistication suitable for display at an industry/professional meeting. Several poster templates to work from will be provided to you. You will have the opportunity to present the poster and your beer at the Spring District Great Plains MBAA meeting.

Beer Styles

Target Description

- OG, AE, Color, IBUs and ABV
- Brief info/background on style

Process Specifications

- Forced fermentations
- Graph of daily fermentation monitoring (Gravity vs. Time)
- Wort color
- Wort pH
- Wort BUs
- Original Gravity
- Water chemistry
- Malt bill/mashing procedure
- Hopping regime

Beer Specifications

- RDF, ADF, AE, RE
- Bitterness
- Beer color
- Carbonation level/pressure
- Packaged gas level
- Percent Alcohol v/v and w/W
- Kcal per 12 oz. serving from alcohol
- Kcal per 12 oz. serving from carbohydrates
- Total kcal per 12 oz. serving

Research Projects

Project Background

Experimental Design

Process Specifications

- Target OG, AE, Color, IBUs and ABV
- Forced fermentations
- Graph of daily fermentation monitoring (Gravity vs. Time)
- Wort color
- Wort pH
- Wort BUs
- Original Gravity
- Water chemistry
- Malt bill/mashing procedure
- Hopping regime

Experimental Results

- RDF, ADF, AE, RE
- Bitterness
- Beer color
- Other applicable Beer Specs
- May have additional analytical and/or sensory results

References

Rubric for Poster Communication in BREW 45703/55703 Production design and analysis of Beer

Instructor _____ Course _____ Date _____ Student: _____ Total Points: _____

	Poor	Acceptable	Excellent
Content 30%	Details on the poster are too general, incomplete or have little to do with the main topic. The audience needs more information to understand; does not meet assignment requirements.	Details on the poster include important information but the audience may need more information to understand fully; generally meets requirements of the assignment.	Details on the poster capture the important information about the topic and increase the audience's understanding; effectively meets requirements of the assignment
	0-12 points	13 – 24 points	25 – 36 points
Use of Graphics 15%	Graphics do not relate to the topic or are inappropriate for a technical poster display.	All graphics are related to the topic, appropriate and most make it easier to understand.	All graphs are related to the topic, appropriate and make it easier to understand.
	0 – 6 points	7 – 12 points	13 – 18 points
Organization 20%	The information appears to be disorganized and/or does not use poster template provided.	Information is missing or rearranged in a way that does not help the reader understand the topic within the poster template provided.	Information is very organized within the poster template provided.
	0-8 points	9 – 16 points	17 – 24 points
Layout and Design 15%	Much of the information on the poster is unclear to too small to be read from a distance.	All information on the poster is in focus and can be easily viewed and identified from 4 ft. away.	All information on the poster is in focus and can be easily viewed and identified from 6 ft. away.
	0-6 points	7 – 12 points	13 – 18 points
Mechanics 10%	Many grammatical, spelling or punctuation errors.	A few grammatical, spelling or punctuation errors.	No grammatical, spelling or punctuation errors.
	0-4 points	5 – 8 points	9-12 points
Bibliography 10%	Sources are not documented.	Most sources are accurately documented.	All sources are accurately documented.
	0-4 points	5 – 8 points	9-12 points

Adapted from NCTE/IRA ReadThinkWrite Materials, 2006

Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science Exit Interview

Date	Name	
Address, City, Zip:		
Email:	Telephone:	

Why did you enroll in the Certificate of Proficiency in Brewing Science?

Which term and year did you enroll?

What class did you like the most and why?

What class did you like the least and why?

Do you feel prepared for the work force?

Have you accepted a job or are currently employed? In the job related to the brewing industry? Please give company name and location. What was your starting salary?

Indicate your level of satisfaction with the supervision and guidance you received from your advisor (check one)

Low or poor	Below average	Average	Above average	Excellent

My GPA for the classes that I took for this program was (check one)

2.00 to 2.49	2.50 to 2.99	3.00 to 3.49	3.50 to 4.00

Please rate your level of general competence in the following areas on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = I don't feel competent in this area; 5 = I feel competent in this area)

Area of Competence	Score (1 to 5)
History of brewing	
Beer production process	
Sanitation during beer production	
Analysis of beer quality	
Economics of beer production	
Microbiology of beer production	
Legal aspects of beer production and sales	
Sensory analysis of beer	
Leadership ability	
Written communication	
Oral communication	
Critical thinking/problem solving skills	
Laboratory skills	
Creativeness	
Professionalism	

Do you have additional questions or comments?