



# 2022 Best of Craft Beer Awards Style Guidelines

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## Overview

The 2022 Best of Craft Beer Awards will be held March 4-6, 2022 and will award medals in 56 categories. Judging is conducted blind; entries in the first round will receive feedback from each Judge at the table, and subsequent rounds will receive feedback from the judging team. Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals will be awarded in each category unless Judges deem less than 3 beers are medal-worthy.

This year marks the first publication of our own Style Guidelines. Inspired by the approach of the Oregon Beer Awards, we intend to go beyond prescriptive guidelines and better reflect the modern beer landscape. Most categories will only specify an ABV range and color as gatekeeper specs, with Judges using their expertise to interpret the style as provided by the brewery. While we value the importance of style to communicate an expected flavor profile, we don't think a set of technical specifications is the lone measure of a delicious beer. Entries at the 2022 BOCBA will be evaluated to style with a preference for harmony and dynamism over strict fidelity. As the OBA puts it, "a beer with no technical flaws that varies from classic style parameters will be judged in greater esteem than a beer with technical flaws that adheres to style."

A *harmonious* beer is not just free of off-flavors or other technical flaws, it demonstrates skill in composition of the malt, hop, yeast, and water choices (and additional flavors, if any). Unless commonly accepted as part of a style's character, diacetyl, DMS, oxidation, acetaldehyde, acetone, astringency, autolysis, and sulfur are considered technical flaws. Drinkability is favored over brashness or one-note experiences.

A *dynamic* beer is a tour of delights from sight to smell to taste to aftertaste and finish. Not just harmony in flavor composition, but across the different sensory experiences while drinking.

Judges must use discretion and recognize subjective characteristics when doing their job, even under the most stringent of guidelines. Differences in sensory perception and biological sensitivities to off-flavors mean that no two people will taste a beer in exactly the same way; Judges must confer, debate, and ultimately arrive at a consensus as part of the judging process. There can be no competition without the interpretive skills of the Judge to go from the looking, smelling, and tasting to verbal discussion and written feedback, all through the filter of their own drinking experiences. Judges are free to reference other resources during judging should they need to clarify appropriate boundaries for more esoteric styles.

### Additional Notes:

- Most categories will ask for more information about ingredients, objectives, and/or process than is typically requested by other national competitions. Judges should have a clear picture of the Brewer's intent to fairly evaluate an entry that may detour from traditional style descriptions. Competition organizers may edit information provided to remove details that could bias the Judge or identify the Brewery.
- Some of the broader categories list styles allowed and/or not allowed. These lists are not exhaustive (it should be understood that just because Classic English Ales does not explicitly prohibit an India Pale Lager, such is not the right place), they are meant to reduce the most common sources of confusion.
- Any regional or national names in these guidelines could have "-Style" appended to clarify that the entries are not necessarily from that place of origin. We have omitted it because we think it's tedious to write and to read. "Berliner-Style Weisse" is just weird, in or out of a competition.
- **Unless explicitly allowed in the category description, fruited, flavored, or barrel-aged versions of traditional styles do not belong in the category for that traditional style.**

## 2022 Competition Rules

1. Judging is conducted blind; competition organizers take precautions to minimize bias wherever possible.
2. A Judge who is affiliated with a brewery never judges a flight with that brewery's beer.
3. Preliminary round judging teams consist of at least 3 judges, with 1 judge designated as the Table Captain. Judges form a consensus on advancing/medaling entries, with the Table Captain as the final arbiter.
4. For all judging rounds after the preliminary round, judging teams consist of at least 5 judges, with 1 judge designated as the Table Captain. Judges form a consensus on advancing/medaling entries, with the Table Captain as the final arbiter.
5. Award categories must have at least 9 entries, and entry categories may be combined to form award categories at the discretion of the Competition Director.
6. Breweries may register up to 10 entries per TTB licensed location.
7. Breweries may enter multiple different beers in a single entry category, but entering the same beer multiple times is not allowed in either the same category or multiple categories.
8. Entries must comply with all TTB regulations, and all specialty ingredients must comply with FDA guidelines as being GRAS (generally regarded as safe).

## 2022 Brewery of the Year Awards

- Brewery of the Year points are calculated by: gold = 6 points, silver = 5 points, bronze = 4 points.
- Tiebreakers are : highest entry count in medaled categories, highest entry count in gold medaled categories.
- Brewery size is determined by 2020 barrelage. Small: < 5000 bbls, Medium: 5001-15000 bbls, Large: > 15000 bbls

## Entry Categories

### Section A: Ales (Mostly)

#### Hop-Forward Beers

In categories 1-9, creative expression of hop aroma, flavor, and bitterness is rewarded.

##### 1. Hop-Forward Session Beers

Under 5.0% ABV, copper or lighter in color. May include Session IPAs, IPLs, or hop-forward versions of other styles meeting the color and ABV criteria. Beers may be clear or hazy.

##### 2. Pale Ale

5.1- 6.5% ABV , copper or lighter in color. Beers should be clear though hop haze is allowable. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable. Hazy or juicy versions should be entered in Hazy or Juicy Pale Ale. English Pale Ales should be entered in English Ales.

##### 3. IPA

6.6 - 8.0% ABV, copper or lighter in color. Beers should be clear though hop haze is acceptable. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable. Hazy or juicy versions should be entered in Hazy or Juicy IPA. English IPAs should be entered in English Ales.

#### **4. Imperial IPA**

Over 8.1% ABV, copper or lighter in color. Beers should be clear though hop haze is acceptable. Detectable alcohol is acceptable, but should not distract from the hop character. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable. Hazy or juicy versions should be entered in Hazy or Juicy Imperial IPA.

#### **5. Hazy or Juicy Pale Ale**

4.1- 6.0% ABV, amber or lighter in color. Haziness may derive from any source or technique, though it should not detract from appearance. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable.

#### **6. Hazy or Juicy IPA**

6.1- 8.0% ABV, amber or lighter in color. Haziness may derive from any source or technique, though it should not detract from appearance. Lactose is allowable at low levels, but milkshake IPAs or other examples with prominent lactose character should be entered in Experimental Hop-Forward Beer & Other IPAs. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable.

#### **7. Hazy or Juicy Imperial IPA**

Over 8.1% ABV, copper or lighter in color. Haziness may derive from any source or technique, though it should not detract from appearance. Detectable alcohol is acceptable, but should not distract from the hop character. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable.

#### **8. Cascadian Dark Ale**

Over 4.0% ABV, dark brown or darker in color. Roasted malt character should be present at low to medium levels and support the hop character rather than challenge it for dominance. Astringency or burnt flavors should not be present. Imperial versions should be noted as such in the base style for proper judging. Beers in this category should be hop-forward; Stouts or Porters with notable hop character should be entered in their respective categories. Aroma/flavor profiles from African, American, European, and Oceanic origin hops are acceptable.

## 9. Experimental Hop-Forward Beers & Other IPAs

This is a catch-all category for hop-forward beers which do not fit in categories 1-8 . Cold, Brett, Brut, Kveik, Red, and White IPAs can go here. Wood, barrel, fruit, or other flavors are allowed at low levels but should be secondary to hop character. Imperial versions should be noted as such in the base style for proper judging.

## Malt-Forward Beers

In categories 10-24, malt and grain character is emphasized relative to other ingredients even if it is not aggressively malty. Category 25 (Gluten-Free Beer) is included here though it is defined more by the absence of certain fermentables than their contribution to the beer.

## 10. Golden or Blonde Ale

Under 6.0% ABV, gold or lighter in color. A range of hop aromas, flavors, and intensities are allowable, but should remain secondary to clean malt flavors.

## 11. Kölsch

Under 6.0%, pale yellow to gold in color. Assertive carbonation to support head retention. Versions with non-Noble hops are acceptable provided hop intensity is in balance for the style.

## 12. English Ales

4.1- 7.0% ABV, pale yellow to dark brown in color.

Allowed:

- English Summer Ale
- English Mild Ale
- Ordinary, Special, and Best Bitters
- ESB
- English Pale Ale
- English India Pale Ale

## 13. Scottish Ales

4.1- 8.0% ABV, pale yellow to dark brown in color. Malt sweetness is the defining characteristic; peat aroma/flavor is acceptable at low levels, but examples with more peat character should go in Smoke Beers.



Allowed:

- Scottish Light
- Scottish Heavy
- Scottish Export
- Lightly smoked/peated examples

NOT Allowed:

- Scotch Ale
- Wee Heavy

#### **14. Red Beers**

Under 8.0% ABV, copper to reddish brown in color. Hop-forward examples are better suited to the Experimental Hop-Forward Beer & Other IPAs category. Darker examples may exhibit low roast character, but it should be secondary to caramelly, toasty, and/or nutty characteristics from malts with lower kilning regimens.

Allowed:

- American Amber/Red
- Irish Red
- Altbier
- American Amber Lager
- American Maerzen/Oktobertfest

#### **15. Strong Red Beers**

Over 8.1% ABV, copper to reddish brown in color. Imperial versions of Category 12 beers. Hop bitterness can be high to balance alcohol and specialty malt sweetness, but truly hop-forward examples are better suited to the Experimental Hop-Forward Beer & Other IPAs category.

#### **16. Porters & Brown Ales**

4.1- 8.0% ABV, light brown to black in color. English and American Brown Ales, Brown and Robust Porters, as well as American versions with elevated hop presence, though truly hop-forward versions are better suited in the Cascadian Dark Ale category.

## 17. Stouts

4.1- 8.0% ABV, dark brown to black in color. Roast, dark chocolate, coffee, and other highly kilned malt-derived flavors are the centerpiece. Examples with actual chocolate or coffee in them should be entered in those respective categories, and truly hop-forward examples are better suited to the Cascadian Dark Ale category.

Allowed:

- Dry Irish Stout
- Sweet/Cream Stout
- Oatmeal Stout
- Export Stout
- American Stout

## 18. Imperial Porters & Brown Ales

Over 8.1% ABV, light brown to black in color. Baltic Porter and imperial versions of Category 16 beers.

## 19. Imperial Stouts

Over 8.1% ABV, dark brown to black in color. Imperial versions of Category 17 beers.

## 20. Strong Ale/Old Ale & Scotch Ale/Wee Heavy

Over 6.1% ABV, amber to dark brown in color. Oxidation and other characteristics of aging are acceptable at low levels, but barrel characteristics (either from the wood or residual spirits previously in the barrel) should be very low to absent. Versions with more prominent barrel characteristics should be entered in the appropriate Wood- & Barrel-Aged category.

## 21. Barley Wines, Wheat Wine, & Rye Wine

Over 8.1% ABV, gold to brown in color. Both English and American barleywines go here, as well as variants incorporating wheat, rye, or other adjunct grains. Barrel-aged versions should be entered in the Strong Wood- & Barrel-Aged Beers category.

## 22. Rye Beers

This category is meant to reward ideal expressions of rye character in beer across base styles. ABV and color will vary, though examples with prominent hop, alcohol, or other flavors may fare better elsewhere.

### 23. American Wheat Beers

This category accepts wheat beers other than traditional German Wheat Beers with their yeast signature. Examples with prominent hop, alcohol, or other flavors may fare better elsewhere.

### 24. Specialty Grains & Fermentables

ABV and color varies by base beer style. Beers which showcase grains and fermentables including (but not limited to): spelt, triticale, quinoa, frikeh, agave, honey, and maple syrup.

### 25. Gluten-Free Beers

ABV and color varies by base beer style. Beers entered in this category must be made with gluten-free ingredients, gluten-removed beers are not acceptable.

## Fermentation-Forward Beers

These ales are defined by their fermentation byproducts, whether from *Saccharomyces*, *Brettanomyces*, *Lactobacillus*, or other bacteria.

### 26. German Wheat Beers

The combination of 50% or more wheat in the grist and POF+ yeast are better defining characteristics for this category.

Allowed:

- Hefeweizen
- Kristallweizen
- Bernsteinfarbenes Weizen
- Dunkel Weizen
- Weizenbock

## 27. Belgian Ales

4.1- 7.0% ABV pale yellow to dark brown in color. Traditional spices such as coriander and orange peel are often integral to the nature of these beers but should be at subtle levels.

Allowed:

- Belgian Table Beer
- Witbier
- Belgian Singel
- Belgian Dubbel

## 28. Strong Belgian Ales

Over 7.1% ABV, gold to dark brown in color. Tripels and Quads as well as their non-Abbey counterparts. Traditional ingredients such as coriander and orange peel are often integral to the nature of these beers but should be at subtle levels.

## 29. Spontaneous Fermentation Beers

5.1- 9.0% ABV, generally gold to amber in color though fruit or flavorings may produce different results. Brettanomyces character may be present.

Allowed:

- Lambic
- Fruited Lambic
- Gueuze
- Wild Ale

## 30. Classic Saisons & Farmhouse Beers

4.1- 8.0% ABV, pale yellow to amber. Strong saisons (higher than 8%) and examples with fruit or flavors should be entered in the Specialty Saisons & Farmhouse Beers category. Low level Brettanomyces characteristics are acceptable but should not overpower the primary fermentation profile.

## 31. Specialty Saisons & Farmhouse Beers

Fruited or flavored versions may produce non-traditional colors, and versions with higher ABV than typical are found here. Low level Brettanomyces characteristics are acceptable but should not overpower the primary fermentation profile.

### 32. German Sour Beers

4.1- 6.0% ABV, generally straw yellow to gold, though fruits or other flavorings may produce atypical colors. Traditional Berliner Weisses and Goses and their fruited/flavored counterparts are acceptable, though the base beer should still be identifiable and possess primarily lactic acidity. Beers with sufficient fruit/flavor content to obscure the base beer style should be entered in the Fruit & Field Beers or Flavored Beers categories.

## Section B: Hybrid/Mixed

### 33. Rare & Historical Beers

A catch-all category for historical and modern beer styles with small market presence. Including but not limited to: Adambier, California Common, Kentucky Common, Kuyt, Pennsylvania Swankey, and Sahti.

## Fermentation-Forward Beers

Entries in categories 34-37 have profound fermentation characteristics that relegate ale/lager considerations and often base beer style to the backseat. Breweries should provide information about process, ingredients, and objectives to paint a picture of the intended final product, but may elect to declare no base style at their discretion. Categories 38 and 39 are included here for their fermentation limitations rather than any other unifying theme or style.

### 34. American Sour Beers

Kettle soured beers with or without fruits or other flavorings. Clean lactic fermentation characteristics are rewarded, as long as they are in balance with the beer's other flavors and not harsh. Any acetic character should be low; Brettanomyces character should be absent.

### 35. Mixed-Culture Beers

Demonstrating fermentation characteristics from multiple bacteria and non-Saccharomyces yeasts. Entries may incorporate spices and/or other non-fruit flavorings, versions containing any fruit should be entered in Category 36. Barrel-aged mixed-culture beers are acceptable.

### 36. Fruited Mixed-Culture Beers

Demonstrating fermentation characteristics from multiple bacteria and non-Saccharomyces yeasts. Barrel-aged fruited mixed-culture beers are acceptable.

### 37. Brett Beers

Showcasing the expressions of Brettanomyces fermentation: barnyardy, fruity, leathery, and/or spicy. Acidity should be low; Brett Beers with significant acidity should be entered in Mixed-Culture Beers.

### 38. Session Beers

Under 5.0% ABV. Intended for lower than traditional ABV examples of extant beer styles. Beer styles which may normally fall under 5.0% (a 4.3% Irish Stout for example) should still be entered in their respective categories.

NOT Allowed:

- Hop-forward session beers
- American Light Lagers
- Beer styles listed elsewhere that traditionally fall under 5.0% ABV

### 39. Non-Alcoholic Beers

Under 0.5% ABV. Non-alcoholic versions of any beer style, including hop-forward versions.

## Flavoring-Forward Beers

Entries in categories 40-47 should have as their showcase an ingredient or flavor other than is standard from malt, hops, water, or yeast/bacteria. For entries with multiple flavorings, entrants should choose among relevant categories based on which flavor is dominant or the highlight (e.g. A chocolate raspberry beer should be entered in Fruit & Field Beers if more raspberry-forward or Flavored Beers if more chocolate-forward). Additional information about ingredients, process, and objectives is crucial to proper assessment by judges.

#### **40. Fruit & Field Beers**

Fruits and veggies are the star, though entries should remain identifiable as beer. Highlighting specific attributes of the ingredient and or creative combination of flavors is preferred over brute-force fruitiness. Pumpkin/squash beers with low or absent levels of spice should be entered here. Pumpkin Spice beers should be entered in the Flavored Beers category. Some fruits and vegetables may display some natural acidity, but sour beers with fruit or vegetables added should go in categories 29, 32, 34, or 36 as applicable.

#### **41. Coffee Beers**

Whether subtle or intense, fruity or roasty, coffee aroma and flavor should integrate into the rest of the beer instead of a discrete layer atop. Barrel-aged versions should go in the appropriate Wood- & Barrel-Aged category.

#### **42. Smoke Beers**

Rauchbiers, Smoked Porters, Grodziskie/Gratzer, and other beers with defining smoke or peat character should be entered here. Entries with other flavorings in addition to smoke should be entered in Experimental Beers.

#### **43. Flavored Beers**

Beers with flavors other than those covered by Categories 40-42 should be entered here.

Allowed:

- Herb and Spice Beer
- Chili Pepper Beer
- Chocolate/Cocoa Beer
- Pumpkin Spice Beer

#### **44. Wood- & Barrel-Aged Stouts**

Stouts aged in any kind of barrel or in contact with wood. No fruit, spices, or other flavorings added. Should a brewery wish to enter a non-imperial strength barrel-aged Stout, it will likely fare better in the Wood- & Barrel-Aged Beers Under 8% category due to the expected intensity of entries in this category.

#### 45. Wood- & Barrel-Aged Specialty Stouts

Stouts aged in any kind of barrel or in contact with wood with fruit, spices, or other flavorings added.

#### 46. Wood- & Barrel-Aged Beers Under 8%

Low- and medium-strength beers with prominent wood/barrel character and no acidity should be entered here. Barrel-Aged beers with perceptible acidity should be entered in Mixed-Culture Beers or Fruited Mixed-Culture Beers regardless of ABV.

#### 47. Strong Wood- & Barrel-Aged Beers

High-strength beer styles other than Stouts which feature wood/barrel character. May include beers with fruit, spices, or other flavorings added.

#### 48. Experimental Beers

Beers which cannot comfortably be placed in another category should be placed here. Hybrids of two or more extant styles, Aged Beers, and other experimental ingredients or processes are appropriate. Barrel-aged experimental beers are acceptable.

## Section C: Lagers

#### 49. Light Lagers

Under 4.5% ABV. Pale yellow or lighter in color. At the lightest end of several sensory spectra, harmonious and dynamic beers require a delicate touch.

Allowed:

- American Light Lager
- Contemporary American Light Lager
- German Leichtbier
- Tropical and International Light Lagers

## 50. American Lagers

4.6- 8.0% ABV. Pale yellow to gold. Lagers above 8% ABV should be entered in the Experimental Beers category. Low fruity esters acceptable due to adjunct usage.

Allowed:

- American Lager
- Cream Ale
- Malt Liquor

## 51. Light German Lagers

4.1- 6.0% ABV, pale yellow to light amber in color. A small amount of haze acceptable. Low fruity esters contribute to overall flavor depending on yeast age.

Allowed:

- Helles
- Festbier
- Dortmunder
- Export Lager
- Kellerbier/Zwickelbier

## 52. Dark Lagers

4.1- 6.0% ABV, copper or darker in color. No chill haze in any style. All should present light malt sweetness, bready and toasted malt character.

Allowed:

- Vienna Lager
- Maerzen
- Oktoberfest
- Dunkel
- Schwarzbier
- European Dark Lager
- American Dark Lager

### 53. Bocks

Above 6.1% ABV, yellow or darker in color.

Allowed:

- Heller Bock
- Maibock
- Traditional Bock
- Doppelbock
- Eisbock

### 54. German Pilsner

4.1- 5.6% ABV, straw yellow to light yellow. No chill haze or DMS should be present. Dense, white head persists. Bready/biscuit-like aroma common, with moderate hop aroma and flavor due to late hop additions.

### 55. Bohemian Pilsner

4.1- 5.6% ABV, straw yellow to light gold. Low levels of sulfur AND diacetyl are acceptable but not required. Moderate hop aroma and flavor due to late hop additions. Lightly sweet, biscuity aroma and flavor.

### 56. Hop-Forward Lagers

4.1- 7.0% ABV, straw yellow to gold. Lagers with low-medium hop character and above.

Allowed:

- India Pale Lager
- Contemporary American Lager
- American Pilsner
- Contemporary American Pilsner
- International Pilsner

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